

University of California, Berkeley  
Department of Psychology

Psychology W1  
Fall 2014

Final Examination

## Noncumulative Portion

1. An ontogenetic developmental psychologist would study all BUT which of the following?

- A. The impact that puberty has on our social networks.
- B. How memory capabilities change with age.
- \*C. Why adults appear to have developed an instinctual need to care for young.
- D. The impact on parents when they begin to transition their perception of their offspring from child to adult.

**% Correct: 35**

Since people who study developmental psychology with the ontogenetic view look at changes that occur during the lifespan, answers A, B, and D all fit into the ontogenetic view. The only answer that doesn't look at the topic of change is answer C. Though on the surface this looks like a difficult question, the ontogenetic view was covered in detail during the lecture portion of the class.

2. What does a child in the formal operations stage do that a child in the concrete operations stage does not?

- \*A. plan systematic approaches to hypothetical questions
- B. correctly answer questions about object permanence
- C. understand that some people have false beliefs
- D. understand conservation of number

**% Correct: 76**

The stages listed above that are associated with cognitive stages of development were introduced by Jean Piaget. In Piaget's work, the formal operational stage dealt with the development of the ability to think more abstractly and plan more distant events. The answer in B dealt with something that children can learn to do by the end of the sensorimotor stage. Answer C dealt with the theory of mind, a skill developed during the pre-operational stage, and answer D develops at the same time as answer C.

3. The “baby X” studies that required participants to play with a baby “boy” or “girl” showed the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ when examining how gender related characteristics emerge within many of us even at a young age.

- \*A. evocation
- B. genetic proclivities
- C. our looks
- D. stigma against females

**% Correct: 53**

The term linked to this question was evocation. In this study, participants were shown a child always dressed in the exact same way, but the baby was called a different name—the name being masculine or feminine. What they found in this study was that the mere mention of the name caused people to treat the children differently—something that we concluded would eventually cause different behaviors in the children in the long run. When our treatment of someone impacts their eventual behavior, we call this effect evocation.

4. Researchers that call themselves experimental psychopathologists would be interested in looking at

- \*A. performance differences in a variety of tasks between those that are diagnosed with disorders and those that are not.
- B. ways to compare the effectiveness of different therapeutic techniques.
- C. cultural norms that help produce psychological disorders.
- D. ways to understand why so many psychologists often study the thing that they themselves struggle to master.

**% Correct: 50**

This was a definition based question. Experimental psychopathologists study measurable differences (anatomical, performance based, etc.) between those diagnosed with disorders and those that are not. They don’t study cultures, they don’t study the effectiveness of treatments, and they don’t under any circumstances study characteristics about therapists or researchers that are in the field.

5. In the implicit cognitions research literature, we have strong evidence that implicit \_\_\_\_\_ exist—while weak to no evidence that other implicit cognitions exist.

- \*A. memories
- B. learning
- C. motives
- D. emotions

**% Correct: 53**

Though there is some research, and a ton of different tools that have been developed to look for implicit motives and emotions, as Dr Kihlstrom indicated, there is still a lot of disagreement about whether or not these things actually exist. The same skepticism work with implicit learning. The only implicit concept that we are firmly agreed upon in terms of its existence is implicit memory.

6. Eye tracking research would suggest that someone with schizophrenia would \_\_\_\_\_ during eye tracking tasks in comparison to someone that is not diagnosed with the disorder.

- \*A. show more erratic eye movement
- B. show less erratic eye movement
- C. sometimes show more, sometimes show less erratic eye movement
- D. show smoother, but slower eye movement

**% Correct: 89**

This was one of the topics discussed during the experimental psychopathology lecture. Research has indeed shown that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia show impaired ability to smoothly track moving objects with their eyes. There are other disorders and drugs that have subsequently been linked to this poor tracking ability, but this discovery is considered a great example of the value of experimental psychopathology research.

7. Irenka just examined the correlation of resourcefulness scores between identical and fraternal twin pairs. She found a correlation of .5 for identical twins, and a correlation of .25 for fraternal twins. What percentage of this ability can be attributed to shared environments based on these results?

- \*A. 0%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

**% Correct: 33**

Everyone was given credit for this question. It was admittedly difficult since the formula for how to calculate out shared environment needed to be known to answer this question. However, if you do use the formula from the heritability topic (which actually came straight from a lecture example), you'll come to the answer of 0%.

8. "Goodness of fit" studies have shown the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ when examining how well parents and children get along and how easily the parents can understand and interact with the child.

- A. facial symmetry
- \*B. temperament
- C. conscientiousness
- D. physical strength and stamina

**% Correct: 76**

When developmental psychologists talk about the "goodness of fit" model, they are universally talking about the topic of temperament—our overall level of reactivity and worry to our social environment. Researchers have consistently found that children who have caregivers with similar temperaments—regardless of what they are—often have much better relationships with those caregivers in comparison to those that do not have matching temperaments with their caregivers.

9. Psychologists contend that gender in human beings is determined by

- \*A. an interaction between the biological and social environment.
- B. genotype and phenotype.
- C. phenotype alone.
- D. genotype alone.

**% Correct: 79**

Biological sex is the term we use when looking at a person's genotype. A person's phenotype refers to the person's observable sexual organs. A person's gender is about the sexual category that someone identifies themselves in. It is developed through a combination of the biology and social standards placed on and/or embraced by that person.

10. Of the following disorder classifications, which one is diagnosed the least often in the United States?

- A. depression
- B. substance abuse disorders
- \*C. schizophrenia
- D. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

**% Correct: 75**

Though none of these disorders are desirable, schizophrenia is by far the least common. It is found in roughly 1% of the population in the United States, with those numbers being even lower in non-developed countries. As a side note, depression is commonly viewed as the most common of the disorders listed above, though there's the potential that substance abuse and ADHD could someday pass depression in prominence.

11. Which of the following best describes the relationship between light-dark cycles (from the rising and setting sun) and circadian rhythms?

- A. Circadian rhythms are completely independent of light-dark cycles.
- B. Circadian rhythms are completely determined by light-dark cycles.
- C. Circadian rhythms function only during the day (light cycle).
- \*D. Circadian rhythms are generated by the body, but reset by light-dark cycles.

**% Correct: 85**

Numerous studies have been done over the years to determine how the cyclical changes that our bodies undergo each day are linked to the sun. The most involved study on the topic was the "Cave Study". In it, and others, research has conclusively shown that our bodies seem to have their own circadian rhythms that are not dictated by the sun. However, these cycles surprisingly don't last for exactly 24 hours—usually they last about 25 hours. To keep us on this 24 hour cycle that most of our bodies are on, we need the sun.

12. Systematic desensitization is a special type of which psychotherapy?

- A. psychoanalysis
- B. family therapy
- \*C. behavioral therapy
- D. cognitive therapy

% Correct: 51

The low percentage of students that correctly answered this question was extremely shocking. This was anticipated as one of the easier topics in the class since the process was discussed in both the readings and the presentation. Systematic desensitization is by far the most common treatment for a variety of disorders, and it utilizes concepts from the behavioral model of therapy.

13. Most research involving gender roles in twin studies has shown that \_\_\_\_\_ are the most critical factors impacting ones identification with a specific gender role.

- A. shared environments
- \*B. non-shared environments
- C. genetics
- D. genetics for males and shared environments for females

% Correct: 73

Research on twin studies and heritability have provided researchers—and parents—with some surprising results with respect to the sources of many different behaviors and aspects associated with a person. Though genes certainly matter, and parents do play a role in the development of a child, the biggest factor in our lives that places a role in almost everything that makes us unique is our unshared environment. However, even though our experiences and friends are VERY important, much of our unshared environments are linked to the way we interact with our siblings and the way our parents and family members treat us differently.

14. Someone who alternates between inactive, inhibited periods and highly active, uninhibited periods is probably suffering from

- A. schizophrenia.
- B. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- C. conversion disorder.
- \*D. bipolar disorder.

% Correct: 91

This is the textbook definition of bipolar disorder—something that many of you were able to identify. For clinical psychologists, the challenge with this disorder is to decipher if a person's mood swings qualify as a disorder, and if so, which subcategory of the disorder they qualify as displaying. Moreover, it can often be difficult to determine if the swings are a result of different symptoms that are linked to schizophrenia.

15. Based on birth order research—or at least theory—which of the following individuals is most likely to push for uniqueness?

- A. Frank, a first born male who was born in the United States
- B. Lucinda, a first born female who was born in the United States
- C. Rin, a first born male who just moved to the United States
- \*D. Trina, a third born female who just moved to the United States

**% Correct: 77**

The topic of birth order was discussed a lot in the development lectures. Research by people like Frank Sulloway has suggested that children born later in a family often push for uniqueness. There is no substantial evidence that moving to the US or being a specific gender enhances this push nearly as much as birth order. In other words, the other answers were distractors.

16. At what age can children often identify gender clearly in their conversation and interactions?

- \*A. age 2
- B. age 4
- C. age 6
- D. age 8

**% Correct: 49**

Though most of us might guess that children cannot distinguish gender differences until later in life, we do indeed see that most children have the ability to decipher gender roles and gender differences by the age of 2. With that being said, questions have been raised by researchers about the children's comprehension of the permanence of gender and why/how these genders are determined.

17. Dr. Publisher reports a study comparing 3-year-old, 5-year-old, and 7-year-old children, all tested at the same time. Which kind of research design is this?

- A. longitudinal
- B. retrospective
- \*C. cross-sectional
- D. sequential

**% Correct: 75**

This is the definition of a cross-sectional study. If a developmental psychologist would like to study the change in a specific topic over time but doesn't have the funds or time to track a group for an extended period of time, they often resort to this approach. It does make research much easier, but cohort effects must always be considered if one uses this approach.

18. An investigator covers a toy and watches whether a child removes the cover to retrieve the toy. Which developmental psychology concept is the investigator apparently testing?

- A. conservation.
- \*B. object permanence.
- C. identity achievement.
- D. assimilation.

**% Correct: 81**

This is a classic example of testing for object permanence—the knowledge that objects continue exist, even when not seen. In fact, this particular example was one that Piaget himself often used in his testing of the comprehension of this topic in his infants that he studied over the years.

19. Pierre has discovered that childhood irritability is strongly impacted by sibling interactions. This specific finding would suggest that childhood irritability is most impacted by

- A. shared environments.
- \*B. non-shared environments.
- C. genetics.
- D. a combination of shared environments and genetics.

**% Correct: 27**

Hmmm. This was an interesting one for so many students to get wrong. A large portion of the class identified that non-shared environments were critical in development in an earlier question, but most missed one of the key non-shared environments that is out there. Sibling interactions, though they sound a lot like shared environments, are a prime example of a non-shared environment that can cause children to develop differently. Many students incorrectly chose A or D for this question.

20. Yuli wants a cookie from the cookie jar even though her mother has told her that she cannot have one. When her mother is not looking, Yuli grabs a cookie and eats it. Her mother catches her and asks her why she did it. Yuli responds, "I didn't think you'd catch me". Based on this, Yuli's moral development would be defined by Lawrence Kohlberg as being in the \_\_\_\_\_ stage.

- A. sensorimotor
- \*B. pre-conventional
- C. conventional
- D. post-conventional

**% Correct: 72**

This question referenced the book's discussion of Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development. In pre-conventional moral reasoning, children are not able to determine right from wrong by examining how their actions affect others, or what improves the greater good. Instead, they judge it by the consequences they experience for their actions.

21. In 1965 a high-school student, Randy Gardner, stayed awake 11 days for a science fair project. What effect did this experience have on him?

- A. Gardner suffered from severe hallucinations during the final days of his project.
- B. Once he was allowed to sleep, Gardner slept for 5 consecutive days and nights.
- C. Gardner suffered permanent intellectual impairment.
- \*D. Gardner suffered no serious psychological consequences.

**% Correct: 38**

This was a question that came from the book. Despite what most theorists assumed before Gardner was run in these studies, he indeed functioned quite well after being awake for 11 days. Nobody assumes that this will be the case for all of us—Gardner was selected for this experiment because of his uncanny ability to require very little sleep—but it does bring into question our assumptions about the necessity of sleep.

22. Of the following psychotherapy techniques, which has proven to be the MOST effective across a wide range of different mental disorders?

- A. the psychodynamic approach
- B. the humanistic approach (client centered therapy)
- C. the Gestaltist approach
- \*D. cognitive and cognitive-behavioral approaches

**% Correct: 71**

Though many therapists still incorporate a number of different therapeutic approaches to different disorders, numerous comparative studies have suggested that CBT is the most effective technique for a multitude of different diagnosed disorders. In fact, many researchers today call it the “gold standard” of therapeutic approaches to indicate the notion that new approaches are only worthwhile if they can show more effectiveness than CBT.

23. Before we develop sex specific reproductive organs during early development inside the womb, our primary sex organs all start as something called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. undifferentiated
- \*B. gonads
- C. ova
- D. procreatives

**% Correct: 69**

This was a terminology question. Though the words “undifferentiated” and “procreatives” look like they might define our internal organs before they become our sex organs, in biological science, we call these organs the gonads.

24. Karen identifies herself as heterosexual. This label indicates Karen's

- A. gender identity.
- \*B. erotic orientation.
- C. gender role.
- D. biological sex.

**% Correct: 76**

Heterosexuals are individuals that pursue member of the opposite sex when seeking intimate relationships. Though I suppose gender identity is important to know in order to pursue someone that has an opposite gender identity, the concept of sexuality—what psychologists call erotic orientation—is the key element when using terms like heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, and others.

25. During which stage of sleep is the brain most active?

- A. stage 2
- B. stage 3
- C. stage 4
- \*D. REM

**% Correct: 85**

Though there is brain activity in individuals undergoing all stages of sleep, it becomes less and less common as we progress into higher stages of sleep. The one stage of sleep that is linked to the most amount of brain activity—in fact, this is part of the reason for why we call it paradoxical sleep—is REM, or rapid eye movement, sleep.

26. Research on subliminal processing and priming with amnesiacs suggests that

- A. the unconscious does not exist.
- B. Freud's concept of the unconscious was fairly accurate.
- \*C. the unconscious exists but in a very different way from what Freud conceived.
- D. there are contradictory results about whether or not the unconscious exists.

**% Correct: 69**

Answers A, B, and D are VERY wrong. Considerable research has indeed shown that the unconscious does indeed exist, but in a very different form from what Freud had originally proposed. In fact, many have suggested that we call this form of consciousness the "sub-conscious" so as to prevent any confusion between this level of consciousness and the one that Freud originally envisioned.

27. Tests like the Thematic Apperception Test, where people are asked to describe the events surrounding an ambiguous picture that they are shown, are hypothetically designed to find

- \*A. implicit motivation.
- B. explicit motivation.
- C. explicit thought.
- D. implicit thought.

**% Correct: 45**

Though the TAT faces a lot of criticism as to whether or not it is measuring something—and if it is, whether or not it is measuring something implicit—developers of the test suggest that it should be measuring levels of different types of implicit motivation contained within an individual. The three biggest implicit motivations being measured in this test are the need to achieve, the need for affiliation, and the need for power.

28. Developmental disorders are defined as such by clinical psychologists because

- \*A. they are linked to abnormal development since birth.
- B. they come on slowly, unlike most other disorders.
- C. they are a by-product of early developmental exposures.
- D. they are the disorders that are caused by an interaction between genes and the environment.

**% Correct: 65**

Developmental disorders come in a variety of forms, with a litany of different issues, causes, and symptoms associated with them. However, one hallmark to all of them is that they begin appearing in individuals near the time of their birth.

29. According to the lecture by Dr Kihlstrom, if someone is diagnosed as displaying symptoms of psychosis, he/she can potentially be diagnosed with which of the following psychological disorders?

- A. panic disorder
- \*B. bi-polar disorder
- C. dementia
- D. aphasia

**% Correct: 50**

Though the DSM does mention the definition of psychosis in its most recent edition, this isn't a big focus in the book or the DSM on this topic. However, since Dr Kihlstrom still spends a lot of a time on this topic in lecture, this question was a must. Psychosis, the loss of one's grasp on reality, is common in people diagnosed with bipolar disorder. Several students answered dementia in this question, but this is not a psychological disorder.

30. Which of the following categories of disorders is difficult to treat because of how much it becomes a part of the person since a young age?

- A. somatoform disorders
- \*B. personality disorders
- C. dissociative disorders
- D. psychophysiological disorders

**% Correct: 60**

Personality disorders are difficult to treat for a variety of different reasons. For starters, most people diagnosed with these disorders often do not think that there's anything wrong with them. Secondly, since these disorders are so multi-faceted they are difficult to address. And thirdly, the fact that these symptoms have become an integral part of the person—hence the name for these disorders—makes the symptoms really difficult to treat.

31. Which of the statements about the manual used for diagnosing mental disorders nowadays in the United States is FALSE?

- A. the manual is called the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)
- B. the manual is currently in its fifth version
- C. the manual attempts to categorize and classify different mental disorders
- \*D. the manual can be followed to treat a variety of different disorders

**% Correct: 83**

The manual is indeed called the DSM, the fifth edition came out back in 2013, and it does attempt to define and categorize different mental disorders. The one thing listed above that it does NOT do is provide a plan for treating different disorders. This might be a part of the manual someday, but this is not included in the current or any past versions of the manual.

32. Twin studies on sexuality have suggested that homosexuality is

- A. entirely linked to genetics.
- B. entirely linked to shared environments.
- C. entirely linked to non-shared environments.
- \*D. linked to an interaction between genetics, shared environments, and non-shared environments.

**% Correct: 90**

Though many political advocates on both sides of the continuum might tell you differently, research by developmental psychologists has suggested that sexual orientation is a combination of genetics, family experiences, and personal experiences. In other words, it's not entirely nature or nurture.

33. The belief that children of English speaking parents just have a “biological knack” for picking up English, even if they are raised in a non-English speaking environment, is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ view of development—a view that isn’t supported by research on this topic.

- A. empiricist
- \*B. nativist
- C. interactionist
- D. critical period

**% Correct: 87**

The nativist view of learning was a very popular notion in the field of psychology—well, philosophy—for centuries. It surmised that the information that a parent learned could either a) be already known at birth by that parent’s offspring, or b) cause the offspring of that parent to have a knack for learning that information very quickly. It was often used as a justification for why wealthy influential families often had children that turned out to be wealthy and influential. We now know that this idea is not true. Though you can have a biological knack for learning all information at specific speeds, you’re not pre-programmed to learn a set of information (like language) just because your parents learned that information.

34. Research on the “Big 5” and heritability has shown that

- A. genetics have the least impact on the development of these traits.
- B. shared environments have the least impact on the development these traits.
- \*C. non-shared environments have the least impact on the development these traits.
- D. genetics, shared environments, and non-shared environments have almost identical impacts on the traits.

**% Correct: 15**

This was an error by your instructor. The vast majority of the class identified that non-shared environments had the GREATEST impact on a person’s big 5. Based on the question wording, the correct answer to this question should have been B.

35. What did Lev Vygotsky mean by a child’s zone of proximal development?

- A. the difference between what the child sees and what the child hears
- B. the difference between what the child knows and what the child says
- \*C. the difference between what a child can understand alone and what the child can understand with help
- D. the difference between the child’s reactions to friends and reactions to strangers

**% Correct: 62**

This was a topic covered in the readings. Vygotsky, a developmental psychologist working almost at the same time as Piaget, studied the concept of cognitive development in children from a different perspective. Instead of examining skills and stages, he examined the process behind learning, while also exploring how learning could be accelerated. His research suggested that children might have a point in life where they could learn a cognitive concept through instruction, even though they weren’t capable of learning it on their own at the time. He called this moment as a point where they were in the zone of proximal development.

36. Ruwiena is attempting to see if there is a link between parental spanking and rates of eating disorders. In the diathesis-stress model, Ruwiena's work is focused on \_\_\_\_\_ in explaining the cause of this disorder.

- A. the interaction between diathesis and stress
- B. the stress
- \*C. the diathesis
- D. neither the diathesis nor the stress

**% Correct: 95**

95% of the class correctly identified that social factors that contribute to mental health issues are considered the STRESS that leads to mental issues. The diathesis is the biological pre-dispositions that increase or decrease someone's proclivity for developing mental health issues.

37. One well-established effect of hypnosis is to

- \*A. inhibit pain.
- B. give people greater strength than they could otherwise have.
- C. improve memory.
- D. eliminate certain bad habits forever.

**% Correct: 46**

Though there have been some outlandish ideas about how hypnosis works and what can be done with it, there is some research that has supported the fact that hypnotism can occur and have an impact on the individual. The one thing listed above that we are certain hypnotism can do is answer A—it can inhibit the pain that someone experiences while they are hypnotized. It is worth noting that hypnotism has been linked to reducing tension which could potentially help with memory, and researchers have tried to use hypnotism to help people with bad habits, but the long term and universal benefits of these goals through hypnotism have not been established.

38. Drug treatments for disorders are best described as a means of

- A. curing a mental illness.
- B. treating the emotional components linked to mental illnesses.
- \*C. correcting the biological substrates linked to the mental illness.
- D. killing the disease that caused the mental illness in the first place.

**% Correct: 81**

Though many people might assume that the drugs that are given by clinicians cure a mental disorder just like drugs given for physical ailments cure the ailment, this is not the case. When effective, the drugs given for mental disorders can adjust the biological components linked to different symptoms that a person is manifesting. Sometimes these drugs can allow a person to explore the mental causes to their problems and correct their issues while using the drugs. Other times, these drugs are merely used as a way to curb the symptoms that a person would be displaying if they were not taking these drugs.

39. Paris identifies as an androgynous individual. This would indicate that Paris identifies as \_\_\_\_\_ in masculinity, and \_\_\_\_\_ in femininity.

- \*A. high; high
- B. low; low
- C. high; low
- D. low; high

**% Correct: 53**

This was a question straight from the sexuality lecture. Androgynous individuals are high in masculinity and femininity. Undifferentiated individuals are low in both femininity and masculinity.

40. Which statement below indicates what most psychologists have discovered when researching the effective treatment of many psychological disorders?

- A. A medication only approach is usually the best technique to help with disorders
- B. A psychotherapy only approach is usually the best technique to help with disorders
- \*C. An approach that combines psychotherapy and medication is usually the best technique to help with disorders
- D. The childhood experiences of the person must be strongly considered when determining if psychotherapy or medication would work best for people with disorders

**% Correct: 87**

Though many doctors would prefer answer A to be correct, and many psychologists would prefer answer B to be correct, research has consistently shown that a combination of a biological and psychological approach to almost every disorder that people can be diagnosed with is a better treatment than one or the other.

41. If a child lacks "theory of mind," what does the child fail to understand?

- A. A mother could be someone else's daughter.
- B. Appearances can be different from reality.
- C. It is possible to perform operations and then reverse them.
- \*D. Some people know things that other people don't know.

**% Correct: 62**

The term "theory of mind" refers to someone's ability to understand that others can have thoughts and experiences that are independent of their own thoughts and experiences. This was a concept of Piaget's that he tied to the pre-conventional level of cognitive development.

42. Michael and Robin both have brown eyes. Despite this, Michael cannot have offspring that have blue eyes, while Robin can. This fact suggests that

- \*A. Michael and Robin have different genotypes.
- B. Michael and Robin have different phenotypes.
- C. Michael must have encountered something that mutated his biological structure.
- D. Robin must have encountered something that mutated his biological structure.

**% Correct: 88**

Since Michael and Robin are displaying the same characteristics, they have the same phenotype. However, since they have the ability to produce offspring with different eye colors, this suggests that their genotypes (their combinations of genetic information related to eye color) are not the same. Mutation, though a very enticing answer, has nothing to do with this.

43. Rosenhaun's "pseudopatients" study ran back in 1957 where he and several confederates committed themselves into mental facilities based on a scripted set of symptoms that they reported but immediately stopped displaying when admitted, revealed how

- A. we can actually catch several mental disorders when around those that have been diagnosed.
- B. pretending to have a disorder can actually cause you to start to display related symptoms.
- \*C. societal labels and expectations placed on people that are diagnosed as having a disorder can be very stigmatizing and permanent.
- D. clinicians even over 100 years ago were able to detect the difference between those that were and were not displaying abnormal behaviors in their facilities.

**% Correct: 80**

A lot was learned from Rosenhaun's famous research project. However, the big message that Rosenhaun took from his research related to how easily one can be put into a category and their behaviors can be paired up with that category, immediately after they are labelled as having a specific disorder. This study has been used by clinical psychologists as a prime example of the damage that labels can have on a person diagnosed with a mental disorder.

44. Dr Kihlstrom closed out his module on clinical psychology by suggesting that one of the ways that psychologists could better help remove the stigma of different disorders was to

- \*A. run better research that examines the causes and treatments of these disorders.
- B. provide outreach programs that allow individuals to interact with individuals that have been diagnosed with disorders.
- C. allow the diagnosis of different disorders to be made available for public knowledge.
- D. discourage people from talking about their disorders with peers.

**% Correct: 19**

I'm not sure why so many students got this question wrong, but it reached the critical mass so that everyone was given credit for this question. If you review the last lecture on mental health, you'll see where Dr Kihlstrom does indeed stress the need for better, more standardized research to help remove the stigma, while also removing the ambiguity that surrounds the mental health world.

45. Does hypnosis improve memory, and if so what kind of memory?

- A. It improves memory of recent events.
- B. It improves memory of early childhood.
- C. It improves memory of past lives.
- \*D. It increases confidence but does not improve memory.

**% Correct: 57**

A previous question already alluded to the fact that hypnotism is not something that can improve memory—despite the fact that many still insist it does. The one thing that we do see linked to memory and hypnotism is a person's increased confidence in memories recalled during or after hypnotism. It is worth noting here that the accuracy of these memories produced during hypnotic experiences have never been shown to be any more accurate than any other memories that we recall when not hypnotized.

46. Most research in the diathesis-stress model has indicated that disorders like schizophrenia and conduct disorder come primarily from

- \*A. the interaction between diathesis and stress.
- B. the stress.
- C. the diathesis.
- D. neither the diathesis nor the stress.

**% Correct: 68**

The diathesis (biological predisposition) and stress (social strain) model suggests that schizophrenia, an extremely heritable disorder, still seems to require both stress and biological predispositions for people to develop symptoms of the disorder. This is true for almost every mental disorder that has been studied.

47. Nearly all drugs that commonly produce addictions stimulate

- A. hunger and sexual arousal.
- \*B. dopamine receptors in the nucleus accumbens.
- C. social withdrawal.
- D. serotonin receptors and stimulant access channels.

**% Correct: 79**

This was a book related question that I was thrilled to see so many students answer correctly. Drugs and dopamine indeed do go hand in hand. And the area of the brain most often associated with this relationship is the nucleus accumbens.

48. Based solely on statistical research and the information below, which individual below should we expect to have the highest IQ?

- A. A first born child of a family of 5
- \*B. An only child
- C. A second born child of a family of 2
- D. A fifth born child in a family of 5

**% Correct: 40**

Though in almost all family size cases, the first born child tends to display the highest IQ (remember, we're talking about averages, not specific families), studies consistently show that with each additional child in the family, the overall IQ of the children in the family declines. This means that most families with an only child will often have a child with a higher IQ than any of the children in larger families. Many ideas have been put forth to attempt to explain this phenomenon, but there is still uncertainty about where this effect is coming from.

49. Biological sex in human beings is determined by

- A. ambient temperature at the moment of conception.
- B. average temperature inside the mother's womb during the first month of development.
- C. phenotype.
- \*D. genotype.

**% Correct: 92**

For both the typical (XX and XY) and atypical development (X, XXX, XXY, etc.) of biological sex, sex is always determined by our 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosomes, and is therefore a byproduct of our genotype. Though there are actually some species where ambient temperature does impact gender (look it up), and many traditions suggesting that this does work for humans as well, no research conducted has supported this notion that temperature has any impact on gender in humans.

50. Which of these is considered a "negative" symptom of schizophrenia?

- \*A. impoverished social behavior
- B. hallucinations
- C. delusions
- D. alternation between two or more personalities

**% Correct: 60**

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are characterized as such because they represent behaviors, thoughts, or generated environments that are typical in most individuals, but not displayed by those diagnosed with the disorder of schizophrenia. The only one that matches that definition above is answer A.

## Cumulative Portion

1. Which of the following psychology research labs would be taking the MOST reductivist approach to studying a psychological concept.

- A. A lab that studies the differences in prosocial behaviors across cultures
- B. A lab that explores the thoughts that are evoked when experiencing different emotions
- C. A lab that tries to use behavioral principles to explain the process of jealousy
- \*D. A lab that examines the changing alignment of a synapse after an action potential has occurred

**% Correct: 62**

The reductivist approach to research involves attempting to explain a topic at its most basic level possible. To do this, instead of studying a psychological effect by looking at a person, you might look at their nervous system, or you might look at their cells instead of their nervous system, and so on. Based on this idea, the correct answer to this question was D.

2. In comparison to the cerebral cortex and subcortical structures of the forebrain, the brain stem has been primarily been linked to

- A. more advanced and complex types of cognitive functioning.
- \*B. more primitive and simple types of cognitive functioning.
- C. functions that are only elicited through purposeful control.
- D. basic emotions and memories.

**% Correct: 72**

The brain stem, sometimes referred to as our amphibian brain, is linked to basic functions of the body. Though some intriguing research has suggested that our cerebellum could have some more complex functions linked to it, at the current time, the consensus still is that our brain stem is for much less advanced functions than our cerebral cortex.

3. Eleanor Rosch argued that the fact that we can identify a chair as a piece of furniture faster than we can identify a rug as a piece of furniture shows the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ when categorizing.

- A. spreading activation
- B. proper sets
- C. fuzzy traces
- \*D. typicality

**% Correct: 73**

This question came from the categorization and thinking lecture. Eleanor Rosch, a professor at Berkeley for many years, was able to show that people do indeed have ideas about what makes something a “good” member of a category and what makes something a “bad” member of that category. The fact that we can do this signifies the importance of typicality when we store our concepts of groups, and the members within them, in our heads.

4. For most of us, raising our right hand requires

- A. the right hemisphere of the brain.
- B. the central hemisphere of the brain.
- \*C. the left hemisphere of the brain.
- D. all four hemispheres of the brain.

**% Correct: 92**

This was a neuroscience question. It referenced the topic of something called contralateral communication. Contralateral communication is a term used for the fact that most of the sensory and motor functioning of our body is supported in our brain by the opposing side of the cerebral cortex.

5. Research that has examined the impact of various personality traits in social situations has indicated that

- A. self-assigned personality traits almost predict our everyday behaviors perfectly.
- B. traits that we assign to ourselves do not predict our behaviors well, but ones that we assign to others often do predict behaviors very well.
- \*C. self or other assigned traits only predict a small amount of our everyday behaviors, we need knowledge of the environment for them to be very useful.
- D. self-assigned personality traits actually show nearly no relationship with our everyday behaviors.

**% Correct: 84**

Though many personality psychologists take a lot of stock in personality trait measures like the Big 5, we continually see that they are not great predictors of a person's moment to moment behaviors. Instead, we need to look at a combination of the person's surrounding environment, current mental operations, and personality characteristics if we want a good chance of predicting a person's moment by moment actions.

6. If Carrie found a strong negative correlation between the number of people that live in a city and the percentage of people in that city that purchase health insurance, she can conclude that

- A. living in a big city causes people to buy health insurance.
- \*B. the larger the city that people live in, the less likely they are to buy health insurance.
- C. the larger the city that people live in, the more likely they are to buy health insurance.
- D. there is no relationship between purchasing health insurance and the population of a city.

**% Correct: 85**

Correlations indicate the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables. Negative correlations indicate that as one variable goes up in value, the paired variable goes down in value. Though most of the class got this question right, a few indicated that a negative correlation represented no relationship between variable—this is not the case.

7. Evan self-identifies as a hermaphrodite. This term is associated with Evan's

- \*A. biological sex.
- B. gender identity.
- C. erotic orientation.
- D. assumed gender role.

**% Correct: 33**

This was a category question that came from the gender lecture. Hermaphrodites are individuals that have both male and female genitalia. Because this is the case, this term is in reference to the biological sex of these individuals. Sadly, a HUGE chunk of the class got this definition based question wrong. This is surprising since a big chunk of the class got the questions about sexuality right on the 3<sup>rd</sup> exam.

8. The researcher that introduced developmental psychology terms like "schema", and "pre-operational stage", and "accommodation" was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Alfred Binet
- B. Erik Erickson
- \*C. Jean Piaget
- D. Sigmund Freud

**% Correct: 74**

Though the other researchers listed might have randomly used these terms over the years, Jean Piaget, the man many psychologists call the first developmental psychologist, introduced us to all of the terms listed above—and many more—when attempting to explain how we develop our thinking when advancing from infancy to adulthood.

9. Of the ones listed below, which is the most "basic" response set to a stimulus that can be displayed?

- A. Modal action patterns
- B. Instincts
- \*C. Reflexes
- D. Taxes

**% Correct: 90**

This question dealt directly with the hierarchy of responses to stimuli covered by behaviorists and Dr Kihlstrom in his learning lecture. Of the ones listed above, the responses that are the most "basic" are the reflexes. They do not need to be learned, are usually present at birth, and they only require either one muscle or a small collection of muscles to carry out.

10. As you age, your \_\_\_\_\_ should continue to increase as you learn new information.

- A. IQ score
- \*B. crystallized intelligence
- C. fluid intelligence
- D. unit intelligence

**% Correct: 51**

Your IQ tends to be fairly consistent throughout your life since it represents your mental abilities in comparison to your peers. Your unit intelligence is a term that was entirely made up. Your fluid intelligence involves your ability to learn and adapt to the cognitive challenges that you face. Just like IQ, it is fairly set. Your crystallized intelligence, how much you know, should inevitably be increasing all the way until your late adulthood years.

11. Language researchers contend that encounters of ambiguous sentences are often overcome by focusing on

- A. the prepositions used in the sentence.
- B. the surface structure of the sentence.
- \*C. the context surrounding the statement.
- D. the phonemes of the statement.

**% Correct: 81**

None of the options above can help you decipher the meaning of a sentence when it is either ambiguous or poorly structured except for answer C. Knowing the sentences or the situation surrounding the sentence in question can provide context and ultimately make it possible to understand even the most unusual or ambiguous of statements.

12. Martin Seligman was able to explore the topic of “learned helplessness”, which was discussed in both the learning and clinical psychology areas of the class, through

- \*A. his research that involved the shocking of dogs in controllable and uncontrollable environments.
- B. his studies of children that found themselves in environments to which there was no escape.
- C. his studies with rats that ran in mazes that had either had solutions or no solutions.
- D. his self-reflection process that he created, which became a commonly used technique across a variety of different fields.

**% Correct: 60**

Seligman’s controversial research on dogs was discussed several times in class and in the book. In his research, he did indeed shock different groups of dogs through a shock plate on the ground. In some cases, the dogs could escape this shock by moving, in other cases, nothing that they did could prevent them from being shocked. He first used this research in the field of behaviorism, but many of his results have been applied to the area of clinical psychology in recent decades.

13. When studying the heritability of different behaviors or cognitive abilities, we discussed how birth order would be labelled as a \_\_\_\_ in the heritability formula.

- A. T
- B. G
- C.  $E_S$
- \*D.  $E_{NS}$

**% Correct: 66**

This was a question that tested your ability to recognize the key element to heritability and the symbol used to represent that element. The correct answer was non-shared environment, and it is represented by developmental psychologists by the symbol  $E_{NS}$ .

14. Which of the following senses listed below is the only one of the senses that does not first travel to the thalamus (our mental filter) before reaching the neocortex?

- A. vision
- B. hearing
- C. touch
- \*D. smell

**% Correct: 42**

This was an interesting topic explored in the sensation and perception portion of class. All of our senses except for smell do indeed travel through the thalamus before heading off to their respective locations in the cerebral cortex. Researchers have argued that this primarily occurs in order to allow our mind to filter the “important” and “unimportant” stimuli that we are encountering in our environment.

15. Theo is really upset that his friends did not invite him out to a movie. To try to make himself happy, he decides to look in the mirror and smile at himself for 10 minutes. Research on manipulated emotion expressions (primarily with facial gestures) would suggest that

- A. this will never work, Theo will stay mad.
- \*B. this actually might work.
- C. Theo might be able to counter his bad mood, but he will never be happy.
- D. unless Theo is low on a need for cognition, this will not work.

**% Correct: 92**

As was mentioned in the end of person by behavior lecture, our behaviors do indeed have a large impact on or experience of emotions and thoughts. It might seem a little awkward to try to do something like cheer yourself up while you are mad by doing this, but there is considerable evidence to show that your intentional generation of an outward expression of a smile can indeed over time start to impact your internal experience of different emotions and thoughts to eventually cheer you up.

16. If Elaine is looking for individuals that score below or above 95% of a population of individuals on a new aggressiveness test, she is looking for people that fall

- \*A. beyond about 2 standard deviations from the mean.
- B. within about 1 standard deviation from the mean.
- C. beyond about 1 standard deviation from the mean.
- D. beyond about 3 standard deviations from the mean.

**% Correct: 66**

This was a statistics based question. Standard deviations represent the average spread of scores about the mean of a normally distributed collection of scores. For someone to be that far above average (being better than 95% of people is DEFINITELY above average), they need to be about 2 standard deviations above the average. Someone one standard deviation above the average is in the 68<sup>th</sup> percentile, and someone 3 standard deviations above the average is over the 99<sup>th</sup> percentile.

17. What does signal detection research suggest with subliminal perception of stimuli that are introduced at a level that does not pass the threshold of conscious perception?

- A. subliminal perception does not actually work
- B. subliminal perception only works for children
- \*C. subliminal perception does indeed exist for all of us, but is not as impactful as conscious perception
- D. subliminal perception is actually more impactful on our behavior than conscious perception and needs to be researched further to ensure that it is not occurring a lot in our environment

**% Correct: 87**

Though research on subliminal signal detection has provided us with undeniable evidence that we can perceive stimuli or changes in stimuli before we can consciously identify these perceptions, the impact that these perceptions have on our action is minimal at best. In other words, McDonalds might increase your chances of buying a hamburger a little by flashing a picture of their logo on the movie screen for a fraction of a second, but it would be much more effective for them to just keep that logo on the screen long enough for it to reach your conscious level of perception.

18. Which of the following stages of memory is said to have the smallest capacity?

- A. sensory memory
- \*B. short term memory
- C. long term memory
- D. all three have infinite capacity

**% Correct: 61**

Though our short-term memory is critical for us to intertwine our past experiences, present environment, and thoughts into a coherent collection of information that we can deal with, the amount of things that we can store in this stage of memory is very limited—usually we contend that it is somewhere between 5 and 9 pieces of information.

19. A person defined as having a very “high sensitivity” to a stimulus would display a very \_\_\_\_\_ in a stimulus detection test.

- \*A. high hit rate and low false alarm rate
- B. low hit rate and a high false alarm rate
- C. high hit rate and equally high false alarm rate
- D. low hit rate and equally low false alarm rate

**% Correct: 54**

If you have a high sensitivity to a stimulus, it means that you’re identifying the stimulus correctly very well. For this to take place, you need to identify the stimulus every time it is presented (a high hit rate), while avoiding inaccurate identification of the stimulus when it is not present (low false alarm rate). Though high sensitivity might feel like we’re just indicating that we identified a stimulus over and over, regardless of whether or not it is actually present, this is not how the term is used in signal detection research.

20. George learns a story about a rabbit, in which some of the facts of the story are irrelevant, others are schema congruent, and others and schema incongruent. Which set of information about the rabbit would George likely remember the best?

- \*A. the schema congruent information
- B. the schema incongruent information
- C. the irrelevant information
- D. this would entirely depend upon how much George knew about rabbits

**% Correct: 44**

Though we remember schema incongruent information much more than we remember irrelevant information, we remember schema congruent information much better than we remember either of the other types of information. Though answer D looked really enticing, it had nothing to do with the topic, and no research has suggested that this would matter in this case.

21. Specific nerves extending from the body would be classified at the \_\_\_\_\_ level of neural organization when examining them uniquely.

- A. cellular
- \*B. tissue
- C. organ
- D. system

**% Correct: 39**

This question referenced the hierarchy of research that we can utilize when attempting to explain human behavior. Since nerves and nuclei are the terms we use for collections of cells that combine to make up our structures and organs in the nervous system, these cells are placed in the tissue level of neural organization—right between the cellular and organ level.

22. Brent has learned to pair the shaking of the ground on his street to inevitable loud shrill screech of a train that is about to pass by and force him to cringe. As a result of this, Brent has started cringing right after the ground begins to shake. Behaviorists would call this reaction to the ground shaking

- A. an unconditioned response.
- B. an unconditioned stimulus.
- C. a conditioned stimulus.
- \*D. a conditioned response.

**% Correct: 89**

This was a question that referenced the topic of classical conditioning—a concept conceived by the famous behaviorist Ivan Pavlov. Since we are looking at a new response that is evoked after a learned pairing of one stimulus (the unconditioned stimulus) with another stimulus (the conditioned stimulus) in this situation, we call this new response the conditioned response.

23. The behaviorist linked to the topic of and terminology related to operant conditioning was

- \*A. BF Skinner.
- B. Ivan Pavlov.
- C. Edward Thorndike.
- D. John Watson.

**% Correct: 45**

Ouch! Though this question didn't fall below threshold, this was a surprisingly difficult question. There's an entire section AND lecture that details the operant conditioning research of the famous behaviorist BF Skinner. Be sure to memorize this name when studying for your GREs and other knowledge based exams. He's up there on the top of the list of big names in psychology that students who took the class should be able to identify.

24. The cerebral cortex is often divided up by researchers examining it by its \_\_\_\_\_ lobes and \_\_\_\_\_ hemispheres.

- A. 8; 2
- \*B. 4; 2
- C. 3; 3
- D. 12; 4

**% Correct: 96**

Apparently this question was too easy. We do indeed have four lobes in our cerebral cortex; the frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes. And we do indeed have two hemispheres to our cerebral cortex; the left and right.

25. Timothy just found out that he has an IQ of 95. Which of the following facts is true about this IQ score?

- A. Timothy has an IQ that is just a little higher than the average person.
- B. Timothy's IQ score is just below the top 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.
- C. Timothy's IQ score is actually above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile.
- \*D. Timothy is performed slightly below average on the intelligence test.

**% Correct: 74**

The average score that is universally assigned to each IQ test is 100. Timothy's score of 95 is less than 100. This would indicate that his intelligence level indicated in the test is slightly below the average. He isn't significantly below the average, in fact, he's somewhere around the 40<sup>th</sup> to 45<sup>th</sup> percentile. But he is below average.

26. According to the first theory of emotions proposed by James and Lange

- \*A. our emotions are evoked by our physiological responses.
- B. our emotions change our physiological responses.
- C. our physiological responses determine our emotions, while our cognitions determine the strength of those emotions.
- D. our cognitions determine our emotions, while our physiological responses determine the strength of those emotions.

**% Correct: 48**

Though many theorists and researchers over the years have examined the interaction between our cognitions and bodily reactions when studying emotions, the first researchers to take a stab at this topic were William James and his colleague Lange. They proposed something very intriguing at the time. Namely, that our emotions, which we thought were either separate from the body, or caused the body to change, might actually come from our assessment of our body's current activities.

27. The six "basic" emotions that we experience were thought to be proven to be "basic" when researchers looked across cultures, species, and ages and found universal

- A. brain activities.
- \*B. facial expressions.
- C. words used for specific emotions.
- D. sounds produced when we experience specific emotions.

**% Correct: 89**

Though people have attempted to explore the topic of "basic" emotions through several mediums in recent years, the first researchers exploring the question of universal emotions looked to the face to see if we all (across cultures, ages, and generations) expressed ourselves similarly when faced with situations that should produce specific emotions. When we found this universal overlap, it was considered strong evidence that maybe some emotions were indeed innate—or "basic"—within us.

28. Experimental psychologists have found that individuals with schizophrenia have \_\_\_\_\_ levels of the neurotransmitter \_\_\_\_\_ in their brain. Indicating that this might be related to the symptoms of the disorder.

- A. increased; serotonin
- \*B. increased; dopamine
- C. decreased; serotonin
- D. decreased; dopamine

**% Correct: 54**

Information on this question could be found in the experimental psychopathology lecture and the readings on schizophrenia in the book. In both, it is described how the neurotransmitter dopamine has been strongly linked to the disorder. However, unlike with most disorders where the problems people face result from a lacking concentration of a neurotransmitter, it appears that individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia often have extremely elevated levels of dopamine in their nervous system—implying that their neurons using this neurotransmitter are overactive.

29. Researchers examining the impact of the environment and biology on the emergence of different mental disorders and abnormal behaviors are exploring it through what Dr Kihlstrom called the \_\_\_\_\_ model of mental disorders.

- \*A. diathesis and stress
- B. environment and situation
- C. ebb and flow
- D. cause and correlation

**% Correct: 86**

This was a terminology check question. Though all other term pairs might look good for this question, people studying this field often use the terms “diathesis and stress” when discussing the interaction between biology and the environment in the development of different disorders.

30. Harry Harlow’s research with spider monkeys, Freud’s instinct theories, and Murray’s needs research all suggest that some motivators might come from

- A. a need for homeostasis.
- B. opponent-processes.
- \*C. instinctual drives.
- D. the two process (A and B) approach.

**% Correct: 59**

Each one of these researchers focused their attention on the topic of motivation, needs, or what could be called, instinctual drives. Harlow studied the need for intimacy, Freud studied the more primal sexual needs, and Murray examined a slew of basic needs (power, affiliation, achievement, etc.) throughout his career. None of the other topics above were examined by the researchers—and D is simply a made up term.

31 Harold is trying to remember his chemistry course information by associating the compounds that he is learning about to different experiences that he had during his childhood. We would link Harold's attempt to retain this information to the

- \*A. depth of processing effect.
- B. encoding specificity model.
- C. rote rehearsal model.
- D. state dependency model.

**% Correct: 46**

This is a prime example of the depth of processing model—something I strongly suggest that all students take advantage of when studying. State dependency is a type of encoding specificity. Both involve replicating the environment that you were in when you encoded information when attempting to recall that information. Rote rehearsal, a favorite of many struggling students, just involves studying a phrase or definition over and over again until it sticks in your head. The depth of processing model relates tying new information to more tangible ideas and concepts when encoding the information.

32. All things being equal, in which memory test do people perform the best?

- A. free recall
- B. cued recall
- \*C. recognition
- D. savings

**% Correct: 62**

Though each test of memory can be valuable, the recognition test is the easiest tests to take when you have only traces of memories for a topic. This is why almost all students prefer multiple choice exams over fill in the blanks. If the answer is placed in front of you and you have even a weak memory of that answer, you can usually identify it correctly in a recognition test.

33. Researchers supporting the “doctrine of situationism” would most likely be a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

- \*A. social
- B. personality
- C. clinical
- D. developmental

**% Correct: 88**

The doctrine of situationism is a philosophical approach to studying human behavior by looking at the surrounding environment of the person committing the behavior. This is what almost all social psychologists are examining in their research. The other group of researchers that are strongly linked to this doctrine are behaviorists—a group that was intentionally left off of the list to avoid any confusion.

34. The bystander effect, a topic explored by social psychologists—which was mentioned in the book and presentations—indicates that

- A. people often don't notice individuals that are present in our periphery.
- B. we are often drawn to help others when we see them in need of aid.
- \*C. we are less likely to have someone come to our aid when we need help and there are multiple people around instead of only a few people.
- D. people often take joy in the pain and suffering of others, but if they know that person intimately, this feeling cannot be experienced.

**% Correct: 94**

The bystander effect became a topic of great interest after the Kitty Genovese case—a topic covered in detail in the readings. Many researchers have studied this phenomenon over the years, two of the more popular figures being Bibb Latane and John Darley. For most studying the topic, their objective is always the same, to study why the bystander effect—the fact that we are less likely to have someone come to our aid when we need help and there are multiple people around instead of only a few people—occurs.

35. Raven is seeing a therapist that encourages her to explore her own “selves”. Her therapist also tries to create a very welcoming and supportive environment in each therapy session, often just mirroring back what Raven decides to bring up during the therapy session. This type of psychotherapy stems from the

- \*A. humanistic approach.
- B. psychodynamic approach.
- C. social cognitive approach.
- D. behavioral approach.

**% Correct: 83**

Any time a therapist starts discussing the concept of selves, especially when they are extremely welcoming and positive, the knee jerk reaction should be to tie this therapist to the famous psychologist Carl Rogers. Rogers not only used his theory, which he called the humanistic approach, in therapy, but he also used it in his attempts to examine the topic of personality psychology.

36. A person struggling with an aphasia related struggle would be experiencing impairments specifically associated with

- A. memory.
- B. emotions.
- \*C. language.
- D. movement.

**% Correct: 70**

This was a terminology based question. Aphasia is the term used for individuals struggling with some sort of language deficit. These deficits can come in a variety of forms (reading, speaking, comprehending, etc.), but they always have something to do with language impairments.

37. Renee is solving a word problem by going through a set of steps that he has learned to use to always get him to a correct answer—even if it takes him some time. This approach of Renee’s is called a(n)

- \*A. algorithm.
- B. framing technique.
- C. heuristic.
- D. anchoring effect.

**% Correct: 85**

This was a definition based question. When someone approaches a problem with a set of steps that might take a very long time to finish but will ultimately lead to a solution to said problem, we call this approach an algorithm. When there is limited time, or no clear solution, or no clear path to a solution, people use heuristics. Heuristics are tricks that don’t always lead to a correct answer, but can sometimes be of great use.

38. The most common set of traits that personality psychologists study these day are called the “big \_\_\_\_”.

- A. three
- \*B. five
- C. seven
- D. sixteen

**% Correct: 99**

This was apparently too easy. Yes, the most commonly studied set of traits in personality psychology today is the “Big 5”. There are other researchers studying different trait sets, and some that believe that each topic should require us to use a new set of appropriate traits for that situations. However, in academia, when most researchers want to link traits to a specific topic—as was the case in our lectures for this class—we more often than not resort to using the Big 5.

39. Which perceptual cue for depth requires two eyes?

- \*A. retinal disparity
- B. accommodation
- C. relative size
- D. superposition

**% Correct: 61**

This was a test of your knowledge of all of the terms listed above. Accommodation involves measuring depth by accessing the amount of bend that your lens had to do to focus on an object. Relative size involves our use of familiar objects and the size of them when they hit our retina to determine the size of adjacent items. Superposition can allow us to determine size—but more often proximity—by using the object that occludes another object to guess that the blocked object is further than the blocker. Each of the techniques listed above just require one eye to use. Retinal disparity, our use of the two different images hitting our retina, is the only cue that requires both of our eyes to use in order to determine depth.

40. In his very famous line study, the social psychologist Solomon Asch was able to show

- A. that people can be convinced to wait in lines for hours if there is enough incentive.
- B. our emotions aroused can often make the tracing of lines very difficult.
- C. we often get into lines at grocery stores that will take us longer than others, simply because of who is in front of us.
- \*D. people can incorrectly identify the length of lines, something that should be easy to do, simply because others are doing the same.

**% Correct: 76**

This was an identification question. Asch, one of many researchers to examine the topic of conformity, was able to show that he could get over  $\frac{3}{4}$  of his participants to go with the incorrect line judgment responses of their peers at least once during their line judging sessions—getting them to go with the group 40% of the time overall. You needed to know the design of his study to get this question right.

41. Which statement about observational learning research is FALSE?

- A. Albert Bandura showed in his Bobo doll experiments that children can learn aggressiveness through observing an adult actor
- B. Mineka and others showed that fear of snakes can be learned in monkeys when they see another monkey react with fear to a snake
- C. Many species of animals have now been found to display what is called vicarious learning
- \*D. Almost all forms of observational learning that take place with other species involve basic avoidance reactions (e.g. developing a fear of something)

**% Correct: 57**

This is a research study on vicarious learning identification question. Answers A, B, and C all detailed either individual studies or collections of studies that have examined the topic. The one topic listed above that has not been discovered through research is answer D. Indeed, several studies discussed in class did involve learning avoidance from other animals, but there were many others mentioned in the book and presentations that had nothing to do with developing a fear through vicarious learning.

42. Biological sex in humans is determined by

- A. a combination of genes and the environment.
- B. a mother's environment within her womb during the first week of gestation.
- C. a combination of genes in chromosomes throughout the body.
- \*D. genes located on the 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosome.

**% Correct: 89**

The class did very well on all of the sex and biology based questions. Indeed, our 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosome pair determines our sex. There is no evidence that our environment in-utero or out of it has any impact on our biological sex. Gender, the sexual group that we identify as, is a completely different story.

43. Projective tests like the Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Test are all attempting to get at \_\_\_\_\_ motives of an individual.

- A. repressed
- B. explicit
- \*C. implicit
- D. counter-attitudinal

**% Correct: 90**

The Rorschach, where people are asked to report what they see in ambiguous ink stains, and the TAT, where people are asked to come up with stories for ambiguous photographs of individuals, both are designed to test implicit motives of a person. The Rorschach has admittedly been used to detect other things over the year, but the TAT is used only for implicit motives. There is a lot of controversy surrounding whether or not these devices are really measuring anything.

44. In the lectures, it was discussed how cases of Aphasia, Korsakoff's syndrome, and Alzheimer's disease all indicate that some abnormal behavior and cognitions can come from and be labelled as

- \*A. organic brain syndromes.
- B. neuroses.
- C. personality disorders.
- D. developmental disorders.

**% Correct: 70**

These are all indeed examples of organic brain syndromes. Losses in functioning that are a direct result of the degeneration of the brain. They do not qualify as developmental disorders because they are not present at or near birth. Some might produce symptoms that would be called neuroses, but the list of malfunctions are not labelled as such on their own.

45. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are defined specifically as those that

- \*A. the person with schizophrenia possesses/displays that are NOT typical in most individuals.
- B. the person with schizophrenia is NOT possessing/displaying that ARE typical in most individuals.
- C. are impacting the person's life in a NEGATIVE manner.
- D. are impacting the person's life in a POSITIVE manner.

**% Correct: 73**

This was a definition based question. Though positive symptoms of schizophrenia seem like they would be things that a person with schizophrenia still is doing well, they actually are defined as things that the person with schizophrenia possesses/displays that are NOT typical in most individuals.

46. On the list of complaints about the use of drugs to treat disorders, which of the following was NOT discussed in the book and lecture?

- \*A. there is a lack of evidence that drugs help impact most symptoms
- B. lack of specificity (one drug is often used for many disorders)
- C. side effects that sometimes can result from many of the drugs used
- D. drugs almost never cure the mental illness

**% Correct: 46**

This was admittedly a difficult list identification question. That being said, this was a really big point that Dr Kihlstrom was trying to get across in the clinical psychology lectures. There is indeed issues with drugs being used as a panacea for numerous symptoms. There are also side effects issues, and the major concern is that even though drugs have shown to reduce symptoms of different disorders, there is little to no research that any drug can help “cure” a mental illness. The only answer that is not true is answer A. Though there are many concerns about drugs used to treat disorders, there is no denying the fact that they can have an effect.

47. The first doctrine of specific nerve energies proposed that all of our senses are experienced as a result of

- \*A. the stimulation of sensory organs and their connected sensory nerves.
- B. the properties of the proximal stimulus in the environment.
- C. areas of the brain that are active when sensation occurs.
- D. the person’s expectations of the properties of the stimuli that the body encounters.

**% Correct: 61**

This was one of the first doctrines used to attempt to explain where our experience of sensations comes from. Eventually, this theory was replaced by one that contends that our experience of sensations came directly from the actions in our brain. However, in the early years when people were exploring this topic through more philosophy than research, the doctrine of specific nerve energies was very popular. It suggested that our entire experience of our sensations come from the cells located on our sensory organs.

48. Walter Mischel’s famous delay of gratification studies involved

- \*A. children attempting to resist the temptation of a marshmallow so they could earn a second one.
- B. college students avoiding the temptation to cheat on an exam that he intentionally made difficult to accomplish without cheating.
- C. children being placed in a room that had toys that they were told not to play with.
- D. infant monkeys that were given the option of a bottle or a cloth that they could play with.

**% Correct: 89**

In this question, you just had to identify what Walter Michel’s famous delay of gratification studies—something mentioned a few times in the lectures and the book—examined. Though he did eventually study delay of gratification skills in a number of forms, his original study examined the variations in how easily children could resist the temptation of a marshmallow. He also examined the different competencies that they displayed in their attempts to resist the temptation.

49. Kim is a researcher studying the human genome and creativity. Based on this information, we could assume that Kim most likely is taking the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective when studying her topic of creativity.

- A. humanistic
- B. comprehensive
- \*C. nature
- D. nurture

**% Correct: 93**

Anyone developmental psychologist studying genes is looking at biology's role in the development or presence of different characteristics. We use the term "nature" to describe biology's role in the development or presence of different characteristics.

50. The constructivist view of perception is linked to which of the following terms/concepts?

- \*A. top-down processing
- B. bottom-up processing
- C. interactive processing
- D. the ecological view of perception

**% Correct: 26**

This question related to the cognition topic. It required knowledge of the difference between the constructivist and the ecological views of perception. It also required knowledge of the difference between top down and bottom up processing. Apparently this was not clear enough in the lecture or the question connected things that too many people didn't connect when studying. Either way, everyone ended up getting credit for this question based on the low success rate.