

Blizzard Bag #1

Psychology

Wyss

Directions: Utilizing your notes, textbook, and any additional reference sources, answer the practice exam multiple choice questions.

Psychology

1. The concept of unconscious determinants of behavior is associated with :
A. Skinner
B. Pavlov
C. Freud
D. Maslow
2. Psychologists' goals include :
A. describing & explaining behavior
B. controlling behavior
C. predicting behavior
D. all of the above
3. Which of the following is not associated with B.F. Skinner?
A. Beyond Freedom & Dignity
B. reinforcement
C. free association
D. behaviorism
4. Hypotheses :
A. are educated guesses
B. have to be empirically tested
C. have to be supported by evidence
D. are all of the above
5. Psychology is :
A. the study of the mind
B. the love of the mind
C. the love of wisdom
D. the study of psychos
6. Psychologists can do all of the following except :
A. study lab animals
B. prescribe medicines
C. conduct psychotherapy sessions
D. lead group therapy sessions
7. A gambler at a slot machine operates on a _____ schedule of reinforcement.
A. fixed-ratio
B. fixed-interval
C. variable -interval
D. variable-ratio
8. A relatively permanent change in behavior that results from experience is :
A. feedback
B. learning
C. imitation
D. extinction
9. At the beginning of Pavlov's experiment, salivation was the _____ response.
A. unexpected response
B. improper
C. unconditioned
D. conditioned
10. The principles of _____ conditioning were discovered by Pavlov.
A. classical
B. human
C. operant
D. clinical
11. Skinner is most closely associated with _____ conditioning:
A. classical
B. human
C. operant
D. clinical
12. The tuning fork represented the _____ in Pavlov's experiment.
A. unconditioned stimulus
B. conditioned stimulus
C. unconditioned response
D. conditioned response
13. Chunking is associated with :
A. sensory storage
B. long-term memory
C. short-term memory
D. recognition

14. Interference refers to :
- A. intentionally blocking an unpleasant memory
 - B. fading of memories over time
 - C. blocking of a memory by previous or subsequent memories
 - D. inability to store short-term memories
15. Which of the following is a combination of the other three?
- A. recombination
 - B. creativity
 - C. flexibility
 - D. original use of information
16. Which of the following is not one of the three basic steps of information processing?
- A. input
 - B. recall
 - C. output
 - D. central processing
17. A symbol used to represent a class of objects is called a :
- A. rule
 - B. concept
 - C. image
 - D. set
18. The "Eureka" experience, or suddenly realizing the solution to a problem is called :
- A. functional fixedness
 - B. a concept
 - C. insight
 - D. symbolic thinking
19. A person who subconsciously blocks out bad memories may be engaging in :
- A. interference
 - B. blocking
 - C. forgetting
 - D. repression
20. The EEG monitors :
- A. electrical activity of the brain
 - B. electrical activity of the neurons
 - C. electrical activity of the heart
 - D. electrical shock therapy
21. The brain and spinal cord make up the :
- A. somatic nervous system
 - B. autonomic nervous system
 - C. peripheral nervous system
 - D. central nervous system
22. The autonomic nervous system regulates the action of the :
- A. brain
 - B. spinal cord
 - C. involuntary muscles and organs
 - D. voluntary skeletal muscles
23. Pleasure and pain centers have been located in the brain using the technique of :
- A. recording
 - B. stimulation
 - C. lesions
 - D. split-brain operation
24. Synapses are :
- A. nerve cells
 - B. gaps between nerve cells
 - C. electro-chemical charges
 - D. transmitters
25. Psychologists have utilized _____ to research the nature v. nurture debate.
- A. EEG's
 - B. EKG's
 - C. twins studies
 - D. lobotomies