1. Psychology is commonly defined as:
   a. The study of behavior
   b. The study of the mind
   c. The study of behavior and mental processes

2. The study of behavior and mental processes
   a. Which of the following are the goals of psychology?
   b. Describe, manipulate, control and examine behavior
   c. Describe, explain, predict and change behavior
   d. Predict, control, examine and change behavior

3. Describe, explain, predict and change behavior
   a. Psychology often questions to what extent we are controlled by biological and genetic factors or by the environment and learning. This ongoing debate is known as the _______.
   b. Nature vs. Nurture controversy
   c. Mind vs. Body Dualism
   d. Interactionist position

4. Applied research is conducted to study __________.
   a. How people apply knowledge in an educational setting
   b. Theoretical questions that may or may not have real-world applications
   c. The goals of psychology
   d. A specific real-world problem

5. The experimental group, in an experiment, is the group in which the participants _____.
   a. Do not receive the independent variable
   b. Receive the dependent variable
   c. Do not receive the DV
   d. Receive the IV

6. The total of all possible cases from which a sample is selected is called the __________.
   a. subject pool
   b. population
   c. selection group
   d. control group

7. The first step in the scientific method is _____.
   a. Forming a testable hypothesis
   b. Developing a theory
   c. Reviewing the literature of existing theories
   d. Designing a study

8. The ______ variable is the variable that is measured.
   a. Independent
   b. Intervening
   c. Controlled
   d. Dependent
9. The tendency of experimenters to influence the results of their experiment in an expected direction is called ____.
   a. Experimenter bias
   b. Control bias
   c. Observational bias
   d. Experimental bias

10. A hypothesis is derived from a ______.
    a. idea
    b. research paper
    c. brainstorming
    d. theory

11. A procedure to ensure that each individual has the same probability as any other of being in a given group is called _____.
    a. Random selection
    b. Random assignment
    c. Representative selection
    d. Representative assignment

12. Cells within your body specialized for conducting information are called ____.
    a. Dendrites
    b. Neurons
    c. Axons
    d. Nucleotides

13. The three major parts of a neuron are ____.
    a. Glia, dendrites, and myelin
    b. Myelin, dendrites, and axon
    c. Dendrites, axon and cell body
    d. Axon, glia, and myelin

14. The ____ consists of all the nerves that connect to sensory receptors and control skeletal muscles
    a. Parasympathetic nervous system
    b. Spinal cord
    c. Somatic nervous system
    d. Action potential

15. ____ provide structural, nutritional, and other support for the neuron, as well as some communication functions
    a. Dendrites
    b. Axons
    c. Nurturing bodies
    d. Glial cells

16. Chemical messengers that are secreted into the synapse are called ____.
    a. Ions
    b. Neurotransmitters
    c. Neurocommunicators
    d. Neuromodulators
17. The synapse is the point where ____.
   a. The soma attaches to the dendrite
   b. Neurotransmitters are manufactured
   c. Information transfers from neuron to neuron
   d. The action potential begins

18. If you are accidentally hit on the head and you see flashes of light, most likely the blow activated cells in the ____.
   a. Frontal lobes
   b. Temporal lobes
   c. Occipital lobes
   e. Parietal lobes

19. The frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes make up the ____
   a. Brain
   b. Cerebral cortex
   c. Subcortex
   d. Brain stem

20. The major divisions of the central nervous system are ___.
   a. Sympathetic and parasympathetic
   b. Somatic and autonomic
   c. Gray matter and white matter
   d. Brain and spinal cord

21. The parasympathetic nervous system is dominant when a person is ___.
   a. Stressed
   b. Relaxed
   c. Frightened
   d. Angry

22. The parasympathetic and sympathetic are the major divisions of the ____ nervous system
   a. Automatic
   b. Somatic
   c. Central
   d. Autonomic

23. The principle whereby an axon either fires or does not fire an action potential is called the _____
   a. Sodium-potassium
   b. Axon terminal
   c. Shotgun
   e. All-or-none law

23. Damage to the medulla can lead to loss of ____
   a. Vision
   b. Respiration
   c. Hearing
   d. Smell
25. The cerebellum, the thalamus, and the hypothalamus are all ____.
   a. Lower-level brain structures
   b. Cortical areas
   c. Brain stem areas
   d. Spinal cord areas

26. Split-brain research has indicated that, in most people, the left hemisphere is largely responsible for _____ abilities.
   a. Musical
   b. Spatial
   c. Artistic
   d. Language

27. Neurons are the basic units in the ____.
   a. Nervous system
   b. Synapses
   c. Dendrites
   d. Body

28. The _____ of light determines its hue, and the _____ determines its brightness.
   a. Wavelength; amplitude
   b. Pitch; wavelength
   c. Timbre; amplitude
   d. Wavelength; frequency

29. The process of receiving, transducing, and transmitting information from the outside world is called _____.
   a. Perception
   b. Detection
   c. Sensation
   d. Integration

30. The receptors in the eye responsible for daylight and color vision are the ____
   a. Rods
   b. Cones
   c. Cilia
   d. Cornea

31. The receptors in the eye responsible for dim light vision are the ____.
   a. Rods
   b. Cones
   c. Cilia
   d. Cornea

32. The frequency of a sound wave is sensed as the _____ of a sound.
   a. Pitch
   b. Intensity
   c. Loudness
   d. Height
33. Which of the following is the most fundamental Gestalt principles of organization?
   a. Roundness  
   b. Isolation  
   c. Symmetry  
   d. Figure and ground

34. The _____ theory of color vision states that there are three systems of color opposites (blue-yellow, red-green and black-white)
   a. Trichromatic  
   b. Opponent-process  
   c. Tri-receptor  
   d. Lock-and-key

35. The conversion of stimulus energy into neural impulses is called _____.
   a. Coding  
   b. Transduction  
   c. Tranference  
   d. Reception

36. Light travels through the cornea on to the _____.
   a. Pupil, lens, and retina  
   b. Lens, pupil, and retina  
   c. Vitreous humor, aqueous humor, and retina  
   d. Retina on the back of the lens

37. _____ is the process that occurs when your visual system shifts from cones to rods upon entering a dark room
   a. Light adaptation  
   b. Sensory adaptation  
   c. Dark adaptation  
   d. Accommodation

38. _____ results from stimulation of receptor cells in the nose.
   a. Audition  
   b. Pheromones  
   c. Olfaction  
   d. Vestibular sense

39. _____ are false impressions of the environment.
   a. Hallucinations  
   b. Delusions  
   c. Illusions  
   d. Visual constancies

40. _____ are sensory perceptions that occur without external stimuli.
   a. Hallucinations  
   b. Delusions  
   c. Illusions  
   d. Visual constancies
41. Specialized cells in the brain that respond only to certain sensory information are known as _____.
   a. Visual constancies
   b. Retinal disparity
   c. Convergence
   d. Feature detectors

42. When you look at a chair from the back or front, it looks like a rectangle. However, when you see it from the side, it has an “h” shape, but you still recognize it as a chair because of _____.
   a. Sensory adaptation
   b. Shape constancy
   c. Size constancy
   d. Sensory habituation

43. _____ is an organism’s awareness of its own self and surroundings.
   a. Awareness
   b. Consciousness
   c. Alertness
   d. Central processing

44. _____ processes are mental activities that require minimal attention, without affecting other activities.
   a. Controlled
   b. Peripheral
   c. Conscious
   d. Automatic

45. Biological rhythms that occur on a 24-hour cycle are called _____.
   a. Circadian rhythms
   b. Synchronisms
   c. Diurnal circuits
   d. Nocturnal transmissions

46. The _____ theory says that sleep allows us to replenish what was depleted during daytime activities.
   a. Repair/restoration
   b. Evolutionary/circadian
   c. Supply/demand
   d. Conservation of energy

47. Insomnia occurs when you persistently _____.
   a. Have difficulty staying awake
   b. Go to sleep too early
   c. Awake too early
   d. All of the above

48. _____ is a disease marked by sudden and irresistible onsets of sleep during normal waking hours.
   a. Dyssomnia
   b. Parasomnia
   c. Narcolepsy
   d. Sleep apnea
49. A chemical that blocks the action of a neurotransmitter is called a/an _____.
   a. Synaptic inhibitor
   b. Antagonist
   c. Alternator
   e. Receptor-blocker

50. A mental desire or craving to achieve the effects produced by a drug is known as _____.
   a. Withdrawal effects
   b. Dependency
   c. Psychological dependence
   d. Physical dependence

51. Requiring larger and more frequent doses of a drug to produce a desired effect is characteristic of _____.
   a. Withdrawal
   b. Tolerance
   c. Psychoactive dependence
   d. All of the above

52. Which of the following drugs is a central nervous system stimulant?
   a. Amphetamine
   b. Alcohol
   c. Heroin
   d. Barbiturates

53. Which of the following is NOT classified as a hallucinogen?
   a. Mescaline
   b. Psilocybin
   c. Amphetamines
   d. LSD

54. _____ drugs produce sensory distortions or perceptual illusions.
   a. Stimulants
   b. Opiates
   c. Depressants
   d. Hallucinogens

55. Your breathing is regular, your heart rate and blood pressure are slowing, and you can be awakened easily. It is most likely that you are in _____.
   a. A hypnogogic transition between wakefulness and sleep
   b. A daydreaming state
   c. Stage 1 sleep
   d. Stage 2 sleep

56. A relatively permanent change in behavior as a result of practice or experience is the definition of ___.
   a. Learning
   b. Conditioning
   c. Behavior modification
   d. Modeling
57. When your mouth waters at the sight of a chocolate cake, it is an example of ____.
   a. Operant conditioning  
   b. Social learning 
   c. Vicarious conditioning 
   d. Classical conditioning 

58. Suppose a boy learns to fear bees by being stung when he touches a bee. In this situation the unconditioned STIMULUS is the ____.
   a. Bee  
   b. Sting 
   c. Fear 
   d. Crying 

59. Suppose a boy learns to fear bees by being stung when he touches a bee. In this situation the unconditioned RESPONSE is the ____.
   a. Bee  
   b. Sting 
   c. Fear 
   d. Crying 

60. Which of the following is the proper sequence of events in classical conditioning?
   a. UCS-CS-UCR  
   b. CS-UCS-UCR  
   c. UCS-UCR-CS  
   d. UCR-CS-UCS 

61. Higher order conditioning occurs when an____.
   a. Previously neutral stimulus elicits a conditioned response  
   b. Neutral stimulus is paired with a previously conditioned stimulus 
   c. Neutral stimulus is paired with unconditioned stimulus 
   d. Unconditioned response is paired with a conditioned stimulus 

62. In classical conditioning, extinction occurs when the ____.
   a. Conditioned stimulus is no longer paired with the unconditioned response  
   b. Conditioned response is no longer paired with the unconditioned stimulus 
   c. Conditioned stimulus no longer paired with the unconditioned stimulus 
   d. Unconditioned stimulus is ambiguous 

63. Anything that causes an increase in a response is a/an ____.
   a. Conditioned stimulus  
   b. Reinforcement  
   c. Punishment  
   d. Unconditioned stimulus 

64. Anything that causes a decrease in a response is a/an ____.
   a. Conditioned stimulus  
   b. Reinforcement  
   c. Punishment  
   d. Unconditioned stimulus
65. Negative reinforcement and punishment are ____.
   a. The same
   b. The best ways to learn a new behavior
   c. Not the same because negative reinforcement increases behavior and punishment decreases behavior
   d. Not the same, even though they both decrease behavior

66. Superstitious behavior occurs because ____.
   a. It has been reinforced on a fixed ratio schedule
   b. The person or animal thinks the behavior causes a reinforcer when in reality the behavior and the
      reinforcement are not connected
   c. It is reinforced on a random ration schedule
   d. The behavior and the reinforcement come close in proximity to one another, causing the superstitious
      behavior to increase in magnitude

67. In Pavlov’s classical conditioning experiments with dogs, salivation was the ____.
   a. Unconditioned stimulus (UCS)
   b. Conditioned stimulus (CS)
   c. Unconditioned reponse (UCR)
   d. Both b and c

68. Albert Bandura’s social learning theory emphasized ____.
   a. Classical conditioning
   b. Operant conditioning
   c. Extinction
   d. Modeling

69. In Watson and Rayners experiment, what was the conditioned emotional response (CER)?
   a. Avoidance behavior
   b. Superstitious behavior
   c. Fear
   d. None of the above

70. In Watson and Rayner’s experiment, what was the conditioned stimulus?
   a. The sight if the experimental room
   b. A loud noise
   c. A rabbit
   d. A rat

71. Spontaneous recovery occurs when ____ suddenly appears
   a. Your lost wallet
   b. A previously extinguished response
   c. An extinct instinct
   d. A forgotten stimulus- response sequence

72. Children may learn to salivate to McDonalds golden arches as a result of
   a. Advertising
   b. Classical conditioning
   c. Higher-order conditioning
   d. All of the above
73. Operant conditioning is an example of ___ in action  
   a. Thorndikes law of effect  
   b. Skinners law of reinforcement  
   c. Watsons rule of punishment  
   d. Pavlovs theory of stimulus-response

74. ____ are unlearned, usually satisfy a biological need, and increase the probability of a response  
   a. Primary instincts  
   b. Secondary instincts  
   c. Primary reinforcers  
   d. Secondary reinforcers

75. Observational learning theory suggests that we learn many behaviors by ___.  
   a. Imitating others  
   b. Observing our inner processes  
   c. Teaching others  
   d. Shaping our own and others behaviors

76. In Albert Bandura’s classic bobo doll study, children acted aggressively because ___.  
   a. They were rewarded for their behavior  
   b. Of observational learning  
   c. They were positively punished  
   d. All of these options

77. Maintenance rehearsal ______  
   a. Prevents motivated forgetting  
   b. Prevents chunking  
   c. Reenters information in sensory memory  
   d. Reenters information in STM

78. Which of the following is a recognition test of memory?  
   a. Remembering a name that goes with a face  
   b. A multiple choice test  
   c. An essay test  
   d. Reciting the names of the state capitals

79. You notice that you tend to do better on exam questions from the first and last of each chapter. The most likely explanation is the ___.  
   a. Anterograde amnesia effect  
   b. Problem of distribute practice  
   c. Serial position effect  
   d. Sleeper effect

80. Short-term memory receives information from sensory memory and from ___.  
   a. Long term memory  
   b. Working memory  
   c. The perceptual processing network  
   d. Maintenance rehearsal
81. The process that allows us to store more information in short-term memory by grouping information into units is called ____.
   a. Maintenance
   b. Collective organization
   c. Chunking
   d. Proximal closure

82. To increase the duration and capacity of your STM you should try ____.
   a. Maintenance rehearsal
   b. Chunking
   c. Constructive process
   d. All of the above

83. The ____ effect suggests that people will recall information presented at the beginning and the end of a list better than information from the middle of the list.
   a. Recency
   b. Serial position
   c. Latency
   d. Primacy