

School of Bioscience

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

Course Psychology from a Cognitive Neuroscience Perspective G1N

Examination Supervised written examination

Course code KU135G

Credits for written examination 3,5hp

Date 231025

Examination time kl 8.15-12.30

Examination responsible Betul Tolgay

Aid at the exam/appendices

English-any language-English lexicon is allowed

The students are allowed to bring their notes/note books, handouts both handwritten and printed, and the physical book Gazzaniga, M. S. Psychological science 6th edition or 7th edition or a printed version of it.

No digital material is allowed.

Instructions

- ☐ Take a new sheet of paper for each teacher.
- ☐ Take a new sheet of paper when starting a new question.
- ☐ Write only on one side of the paper.
- ☒ Write your name and personal ID No. on all pages you hand in.
- ☒ Use page numbering.
- ☒ Don't use a red pen.
- ☐ Mark answered questions with a cross on the cover sheet.

Grade points

Examination results should be made public within 18 working days

Good luck!

Total number of pages

Instructions

Welcome!

This written exam is performed with 100 multiple-choice questions.

Questions are distributed over the 6 chapters or themes covered in the course.

All questions are valued equally and represents 1 point (i.e., 1 point per correct answer and 0 point per incorrect answer).

Grading scheme:

- $100 - 90p = A$
- $89 - 80p = B$
- $79 - 70p = C$
- $69 - 60p = D$
- $59 - 50p = E$
- $49 - 0p = F$

Good luck!

Question 1**1 pts**

According to the text, amiable skepticism is an important element in a type of reasoning called

- a) analytic argumentation.
- b) scholarly inquiry.
- c) naysayerism.
- d) critical thinking.

Question 2**1 pts**

Which of the following is an example of using BOTH critical thinking and scientific reasoning?

- a) believing that sugar causes ADHD because you feel hyper after eating a candy bar
- b) concluding that listening to Mozart improves learning in children after reading an article about this topic in a popular magazine
- c) conducting research to investigate the effectiveness of left brain/right brain games in improving memory
- d) using a personal example to show how a psychological principle must be wrong

Question 3**1 pts**

Juan is in the market for a new toaster. Which of the following is an example of confirmation bias?

- a) Juan reads reviews of his favorite brand of toaster on the company's Web site.
- b) Juan reads reviews of all the toasters available on Amazon.com within his price range.
- c) Juan buys a toaster based on its color, rather than functionality.
- d) Juan buys a toaster, and then writes a positive review for it online.

Question 4**1 pts**

A patient begins taking a new heart medication. On the day of the first dose, the patient comes in contact with a sick coworker. The patient calls his doctor the next day to complain of flu-like symptoms as a side effect of the new medication. This is an example of

- a) taking mental shortcuts.
- b) seeing relationships that do not exist.
- c) the hindsight bias.
- d) the confirmation bias.

Question 5

1 pts

Which of the following best explains why errors and biases occur in our thinking processes?

- a) People are mentally lazy.
- b) People generally ignore events that happen around them.
- c) The human brain is highly efficient at processing multiple streams of information.
- d) The human brain is highly efficient at finding patterns between things.

Question 6

1 pts

Which of the following is an example of the hindsight bias as described in the text?

- a) Meredith overestimates the likelihood of airplane accidents because she can easily recall one that happened recently.
- b) Matt explains that he studied the wrong material after he received a bad grade on the test.
- c) John believes that a coin that has landed on heads three times in a row is more likely to be heads the next time it is flipped.
- d) Michael thinks that he must wear his lucky gym shorts in order to win the game.

Question 7

1 pts

Which of the following is an example of the "taking mental shortcuts" bias in thinking described in the text?

- a) Rose overestimates how often cruise ships sink because she can vividly remember the sinking of the Titanic.
- b) Wade believes that he will be funnier on stage if he eats chicken nuggets before he performs.

- c) Jack thinks he got an A on his essay because he is a great writer, but he thinks he got a D on his communications project because the instructions were too confusing.
- d) Michael thinks that he must wear his lucky gym shorts in order to win the game.

Question 8

1 pts

On his way to the basketball game, Tom says he cannot predict who will win. After his team wins the game, however, Tom says he knew they were going to win because their defense always plays well together. This is an example of

- a) the confirmation bias.
- b) the hindsight bias.
- c) the self-serving bias.
- d) taking mental shortcuts.

Question 9

1 pts

The nature in the nature/nurture debate refers to _____ factors affecting human psychological development.

- a) either biological or behavioral
- b) either formal or natural
- c) either behavioral or environmental
- d) either biological or environmental

Question 10

1 pts

Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the concept of the unconscious?

- a) William James
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) B. F. Skinner
- d) Wilhelm Wundt

Question 11

1 pts

Which of the following questions has behaviorism attempted to answer?

- a) How can rewards and punishments influence behavior?

- b) Can perceptions of situations influence behavior?
- c) How can the unconscious be described by neuroscience?
- d) Do two different people see an object in the same way?

Question 12

1 pts

Which of the following is an example of research done at the social level of analysis?

- a) testing whether people perform a new skill better alone or in front of a group
- b) testing how one's culture influences how one explains personal failure and success
- c) examining how brain chemicals change when recalling a happy memory
- d) examining how sadness can influence how we process persuasive arguments

Question 13

1 pts

Topics such as perception, thinking, and learning are studied by _____ psychologists.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Personality
- c) Developmental
- d) Organizational

Question 14

1 pts

A person who is a terrible cook and yet insists on cooking dinner for friends exemplifies

- a) being overconfident due to mental shortcuts.
- b) being unaware of one's weaknesses due to lack of skill.
- c) the social desirability bias.
- d) the confirmation bias.

Question 15

1 pts

According to social psychologists David Dunning and Justin Kruger, why are people so often unaware of their weaknesses?

- a) A lack of skill prevents people from producing and recognizing good results.
- b) People are fundamentally insecure and do not want to admit weakness in front of others.
- c) Confidence is rewarding and embarrassment is punishing.
- d) People tend to underestimate weakness and overestimate strength.

Question 16

1 pts

A media report indicates that a new brain imaging test has been developed for detecting depression. As a critical thinker, you would

- a) approach the findings with an open mind and assume that they are probably true.
- b) dismiss the finding because it was reported in the popular media.
- c) call your friend who has been feeling down and suggest getting a brain scan immediately.
- d) learn more about the methods of the study so that you can evaluate the strength of the conclusions.

Question 17

1 pts

Emily has created a program to help companies avoid racial and gender bias in their hiring practices. Emily is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a) Clinical
- b) Cognitive
- c) Organizational
- d) developmental

Question 18

1 pts

Based on your text's discussion of scientific inquiry, the goals of psychological science include _____ behavior and mental processes.

- a) describing, explaining, and synthesizing
- b) describing, predicting, and explaining

- c) explaining, predicting, and preventing
- d) explaining, synthesizing, and controlling

Question 19

1 pts

How are a theory and a hypothesis different?

- a) A theory is unchanging while a hypothesis can be altered.
- b) A hypothesis and a theory are the same thing.
- c) A theory can only be used for one study while a hypothesis can be used for several.
- d) A hypothesis is more specific than a theory.

Question 20

1 pts

An explanation or model of how a given phenomenon works is called a(n) _____.

- a) Operational definition
- b) Replication
- c) Theory
- d) Hypothesis

Question 21

1 pts

Scientists conduct _____, which involves the careful and systematic collection of data.

- a) reliability
- b) research
- c) replication
- d) hypotheses

Question 22

1 pts

According to the textbook, what is the purpose of a literature review?

- a) to come up with a question to research

- b) to learn how other scientists have tested similar ideas
- c) to determine whether previous research has been peer-reviewed
- d) to confirm that other scientists have been biased in their investigations

Question 23

1 pts

Keisha has just analyzed her preliminary data and found an exciting result. How should she share her initial findings?

- a) wait until she has replicated her results with an independent sample
- b) present her findings at a scientific conference or poster session
- c) issue a press release and talk to newspaper reporters
- d) publish a full report in a peer-reviewed scientific journal

Question 24

1 pts

When researchers repeat a study done by another scientist and find the same results, they are _____.

- a) Performing a meta-analysis
- b) Testing internal validity
- c) Testing construct validity
- d) Engaging in replication

Question 25

1 pts

Something that can be measured or manipulated by an experimenter is considered

- a) data.
- b) a variable.
- c) a descriptive statistic.
- d) a confound.

Question 26

1 pts

Shavonne collects data examining the frequency with which people brush their teeth. She finds that the more frequently people brush, the less likely they are to develop cavities. If Shavonne's data were expressed as a correlation, they would reflect a(n) _____ correlation coefficient.

- a) Positive
- b) Flat
- c) negative
- d) bimodal

Question 27

1 pts

What is the main characteristic that sets case studies apart from other types of studies?

- a) the number of people studied
- b) the observational techniques used
- c) the types of measures used
- d) the types of psychological phenomenon studied

Question 28

1 pts

In scientific research, a researcher's expectations about a study can lead to systematic errors in observation. This phenomenon is called

- a) observer bias.
- b) the third variable problem.
- c) the directionality problem.
- d) critical thinking skills.

Question 29

1 pts

In correlational studies, we cannot interpret which variable may be the cause and which variable may be the effect. This phenomenon is known as

- a) the directionality problem.
- b) the third variable problem.
- c) observer bias.
- d) experimenter expectancy effects.

Question 30

1 pts

In order to understand whether a speed bump is needed on a local street, the county sets up a camera to determine the number of drivers who speed in that neighborhood between 9 am and 9 pm each day. The result of its research shows that a speed bump is needed. Counting the number of speeders would satisfy which goal of the science of psychology?

- a) Prediction
- b) Description
- c) Explanation
- d) control

Question 31

1 pts

One criticism that is made of many experimental studies in psychology is that

- a) human behavior is almost impossible to study scientifically.
- b) human behavior is seldom related to animal behavior.
- c) researchers often use convenience samples, which leads to biased sampling.
- d) it is very difficult to separate the effects of independent and dependent variables.

Question 32

1 pts

Philippe wants to study the number of times that close friends touch each other in their interactions. His interpretations of this behavior would need to take into consideration

- a) whether the directionality problem is an issue in the study.
- b) whether participants were randomly assigned to groups.
- c) that participant observation generally results in reactivity.
- d) cultural differences in the meaning of touches.

Question 33

1 pts

Dr. Rodriguez is talking with a colleague about the students and staff that are granted access to data collected in his experiment. With which ethical issue is he concerned?

- a) informed consent

- b) deception
- c) anonymity
- d) confidentiality

Question 34

1 pts

Suppose a researcher intended to study people's levels of happiness by monitoring how often they smile or laugh when watching a movie. If this measurement truly indicates level of happiness, psychologists would say that the data are

- a) event related.
- b) systematic.
- c) valid.
- d) reliable.

Question 35

1 pts

Brexton suffered a serious head injury in a snowmobile accident because he was not wearing a helmet. He is now being kept alive by a series of machines in the hospital. He is not breathing on his own, gives no indication of awareness, and is completely unresponsive to any sensory input. Examination finds no evidence of any brain activity. Which term best describes Brexton's condition?

- a) Brain death
- b) Coma
- c) Minimally conscious state
- d) Unresponsive wakefulness syndrome

Question 36

1 pts

Which of the following would reflect a situation where an unconscious process influenced a person's actions?

- a) Brandon lies to his baseball coach that he is not feeling well, because he is not in the mood to play in the game.
- b) Orlando takes a second piece of cake at a birthday party while nobody is looking.

- c) Marvin forgets what kind of screws he needs when he gets to the hardware store.
- d) Dante unintentionally refers to his current girlfriend by his ex-wife's name during an argument.

Question 37

1 pts

While driving to a store, your mind wanders, and you are surprised to find that you have arrived. This experience supports the idea that

- a) awareness requires automatic processes.
- b) awareness does not require automatic processes.
- c) automatic processes do not require awareness.
- d) automatic processes require awareness.

Question 38

1 pts

At a poker game with his friends, Moises wins a big pot and suddenly yells out in excitement. Then, three seconds later, he slumps over in his chair, fast sleep. His friends catch him before he hits the ground, and after another few seconds, he wakes up. From which sleep disorder does Moises probably suffer?

- a) Obstructive sleep apnea
- b) Narcolepsy
- c) Insomnia
- d) somnambulism

Question 39

1 pts

Susan has an alcohol addiction that encompasses not only _____, in that she needs more and more alcohol to feel buzzed, but also _____, in that she feels she needs to drink to maintain her social life.

- a) Psychological dependence; physical dependence
- b) Tolerance; withdrawal
- c) Physical dependence; psychological dependence
- d) Withdrawal; tolerance

Question 40**1 pts**

Which of the following statements regarding the brain during sleep is most accurate?

- a) Sleep is an altered state of consciousness.
- b) The brain shuts down during sleep.
- c) Complex thinking cannot occur during sleep.
- d) Conscious experience of the outside world is mostly intact during sleep.

Question 41**1 pts**

Which of the following interferes with normal circadian rhythms?

- a) Sleep
- b) jet lag
- c) naturally changing light levels
- d) melatonin

Question 42**1 pts**

Your dad has a bad habit of texting while he drives. You remind him that it is dangerous, but he asks why texting while driving poses such a hazard. Which of the following is the most scientifically informed response to your dad?

- a) There is a limit to how much attention is available in our conscious experience, which is what helps us respond quickly to new information (an important ability to have when driving).
- b) Texting, and cell phone use in general, can induce an altered state of consciousness called hypnosis, which can make driving dangerous.
- c) Texting is something most people do automatically and effortlessly, whereas driving requires great concentration. This contrast can lead to accidents.
- d) Texting requires taking one hand off the steering wheel, which is the main reason why it is so dangerous.

Question 43**1 pts**

Stimulants, depressants, and hallucinogens are all types of _____ drugs.

- a) illegal

- b) pain
- c) opiate
- d) psychoactive

Question 44

1 pts

If you were relaxed with your eyes closed and were given an EEG, what type of brain waves would show up on your EEG reading?

- a) theta waves
- b) beta waves
- c) sleep spindles
- d) alpha waves

Question 45

1 pts

In Freud's technique of free association, therapy clients are asked to speak about whatever comes to mind without editing, censoring, or judging their own thoughts. Similarly, those practicing _____ meditation are encouraged to let their thoughts flow freely without reacting to them.

- a) Concentrative
- b) Hatha
- c) Hypnotic
- d) mindfulness

Question 46

1 pts

Which sleep disorder is characterized by the inability to sleep?

- a) narcoleps
- b) insomnia
- c) sleep apnea
- d) night terrors

Question 47

1 pts

According to research on hypnosis, what is the most important factor for hypnosis to work?

- a) the expectations of the audience
- b) the ability of the hypnotist
- c) the suggestibility of the individual who is to be hypnotized
- d) the intelligence of the individual who is to be hypnotized

Question 48

1 pts

According to the sociocognitive theory, hypnosis is

- a) a trancelike state.
- b) a dissociative state.
- c) a social act.
- d) fake.

Question 49

1 pts

The difference between concentrative meditation and mindfulness meditation is that

- a) concentrative meditation focuses the mind toward one thing; mindfulness meditation focuses on answering ongoing thoughts.
- b) mindfulness meditation requires you to focus on mental images, whereas concentrative meditation requires you to concentrate on external objects.
- c) mindfulness meditation involves listening to free-flowing thoughts without responding; concentrative meditation focuses attention on mental images or one particular thing.
- d) concentrative meditation focuses the mind toward one thing; mindfulness meditation eliminates all thoughts during meditation.

Question 50

1 pts

Eva roller-skates every day, partly for exercise and partly for the euphoric feeling she gets while skating. She becomes completely engrossed in the activity and often loses track of time. What is the word for what Eva experiences when roller-skating?

- a) Flow
- b) Hypnosis
- c) mindfulness

d) analgesia

Question 51

1 pts

Which of the following is true about subliminal perception?

- a) Subliminal messages have little, if any, effect on behavior.
- b) Subliminal messages are most effective if they are negative.
- c) Subliminal messages are most effective if they are positive.
- d) Subliminal messages have a significant effect behavior.

Question 52

1 pts

Anna is reading her psychology text. The activation of receptors in her retina is called _____; her interpretation of the stimuli as particular words is termed _____.

- a) Perception; perception as well
- b) Sensation; perception
- c) Sensation; sensation as well
- d) Perception; sensation

Question 53

1 pts

Which of the following terms would be most applicable to a valid definition of perception?

- a) Detection
- b) Interpretation
- c) Transmission
- d) Alteration

Question 54

1 pts

When Carmella wakes up in the morning, the smell of freshly brewed coffee permeates the air. The chemicals in the air are received by her nose, and then transformed into a neural signal that is sent to her brain. This transformation is called _____.

- a) perception.

- b) coarse coding.
- c) transduction.
- d) sensation.

Question 55

1 pts

Hannah is having dinner at a Mexican restaurant. When she tries the three kinds of sauces to see how hot they are, she is assessing _____ differences. When she compares the taste of her margarita to the taste of her friend's Mexican beer, she is assessing a _____ difference.

- a) quantitative; quantitative
- b) qualitative; quantitative
- c) quantitative; qualitative
- d) qualitative; qualitative

Question 56

1 pts

Dynesha is painting her bedroom a light orange color. Her mother suggests that she add some white to the bucket of paint to brighten the color a bit. Dynesha adds white, but her mother looks at the paint and says, "I thought I told you to add some white!" Clearly the color change has not exceeded her mother's _____ threshold.

- a) Absolute
- b) Difference
- c) Weber
- d) constancy

Question 57

1 pts

In research on signal detection theory, incorrectly "detecting" a stimulus that was not presented in a trial is called a

- a) response bias.
- b) correct rejection.
- c) transduction.

d) false alarm.

Question 58

1 pts

When Petra jumps into a cold lake, she feels as though she is freezing. After a few minutes, she no longer notices the cold and feels comfortable in the water. This change is an example of

- a) just noticeable difference
- b) convergence.
- c) sensory adaptation.
- d) sensory threshold.

Question 59

1 pts

When Jodi walks from the sunlight into a dark theater, her _____ causes her _____ to enlarge.

- a) iris; lens
- b) iris; pupil
- c) cornea; lens
- d) cornea; pupil

Question 60

1 pts

The point at which the optic nerves meet and then split is termed the optic

- a) chiasm.
- b) callosum.
- c) commissure.
- d) sulcus.

Question 61

1 pts

After being in a car crash, Yuri has the selective inability to recognize faces. He is most likely suffering from _____ due to damage to his _____.

- a) agnosia; primary visual cortex
- b) prosopagnosia; primary visual cortex

- c) prosopagnosia; fusiform gyrus
- d) agnosia; fusiform gyrus

Question 62

1 pts

_____ were the first psychologists to emphasize the perceptual processes of organizing into wholes.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Gestalt
- c) Psychodynamic
- d) Structural

Question 63

1 pts

The trichromatic theory of color vision posits that there are three different kinds of cones, each receptive to a different hue of light. Which of the following is not one of those hues?

- a) Black-white
- b) Blue-violet
- c) Red-orange
- d) Yellow-green

Question 64

1 pts

An illusion that leads to the perception of movement from a series of rapidly presented images is known as

- a) motion convergence.
- b) motion aftereffects.
- c) the Ponzo illusion.
- d) stroboscopic movement.

Question 65

1 pts

Cameron has an inner ear infection. In addition to the pain in his ear, Cameron is most likely to

- a) feel dizzy.

- b) have trouble locating himself in space.
- c) develop double vision.
- d) lose his appetite.

Question 66

1 pts

Your roommate asks what you want for dinner, and you reply sarcastically, "I am in the mood for some amazing umami flavor tonight!" Your roommate is also taking an introductory psychology course, so he knows that this means he should serve a meal that is accompanied by _____.

- a) Fresh tomatoes
- b) Apples
- c) Soy sauce
- d) Salt and pepper

Question 67

1 pts

In smell, _____ are chemicals released by animals that cause physiological and behavioral effects on other members of the same species.

- a) hormones
- b) pheromones
- c) epithelia
- d) odorants

Question 68

1 pts

Our perception of _____ is unusual in that it does not involve the thalamus.

- a) taste
- b) balance
- c) pain
- d) smell

Question 69

1 pts

Different languages have different words to represent the same object. This reflects the fact that language uses _____ representations as a way of communicating meaning from one person to another.

- a) Script-based

- b) Symbolic
- c) Schema-driven
- d) Analogical

Question 70

1 pts

When Daraja thinks about the various members of her family, she envisions a "family tree" that shows how each person is related. In this example, the "family tree" is an example of a(n) _____ representation.

- a) Symbolic
- b) Analogical
- c) Mental map
- d) Type of practical intelligence

Question 71

1 pts

Your neighbor is upset because you borrowed his car without asking him. He is distressed because borrowing a car without asking is a violation of our social

- a) concept.
- b) attribute.
- c) prototype.
- d) schema.

Question 72

1 pts

The type of schema that helps us understand how a series of events progress in a situation is

- a) mental shortcut.
- b) exemplar.
- c) stereotype.
- d) script.

Question 73**1 pts**

Your friends introduce you to Jane, who they have described as creative, intelligent, and very detail-oriented. After meeting Jane, your friends ask you to guess whether Jane works as an artist or as a cashier. You guess that Jane is an artist. Your response was most likely due to your use of

- a) the representativeness heuristic.
- b) affect-as-information reasoning.
- c) the availability heuristic.
- d) implicit decision making.

Question 74**1 pts**

A grocery store owner places a new item at the front of each aisle every few days. He wants people to think that these items are in front because they are special or on sale. The grocery store owner is trying to use _____ to sell the items at the front.

- a) framing
- b) loss aversion
- c) confirmation bias
- d) prospect theory

Question 75**1 pts**

Research has shown that people do not necessarily believe that "time heals all wounds" when something bad is about to happen to them. Instead, people tend to use _____ and anticipate the worst.

- a) projected regret
- b) subjective likelihoods
- c) affective forecasting
- d) confirmation biases

Question 76**1 pts**

First, you need to drive to your date's house, bring her flowers, and talk to her parents. Then, ask her where she would like to go to eat. Afterward, take her to the movies. Then, be sure to drive her back to her house, walk her to the door, and be back home by midnight." This advice is an example of which of the following?

- a) schema

- b) heuristics
- c) script
- d) concept

Question 77

1 pts

Jenny's best friend, Doris, got a bad case of food poisoning after eating at a Greek restaurant. For weeks afterward, whenever they would hang out, Doris would go on and on about how awful it was. Now Jenny refuses to touch Greek food herself, because she thinks she may get sick too. It appears Jenny has fallen prey to the bias in decision making called _____.

- a) The availability heuristics
- b) The representativeness heuristics
- c) Framing
- d) Working backward

Question 78

1 pts

The existence of brain areas like Wernicke's and Broca's areas support which linguist's beliefs about language development?

- a) Benjamin Whorf
- b) Laura-Ann Petitto
- c) B. F. Skinner
- d) Noam Chomsky

Question 79

1 pts

What skills does the textbook describe as typically being impaired in dyslexia?

- a) automatic processes such as sight reading and addition/subtraction
- b) rhyming, reading, and spelling
- c) working memory
- d) attention and concentration

Question 80

1 pts

Our ability to learn, understand ideas, use knowledge to solve problems, and adapt to our environments is called

- a) thought.
- b) insight.
- c) cognition.
- d) intelligence.

Question 81

1 pts

Research indicates that the average difference in intelligence between women and men is

- a) 7 IQ points.
- b) 10 IQ points.
- c) 0 IQ points.
- d) 5 IQ points.

Question 82

1 pts

Damage to _____ leads to expressive aphasia, while damage to _____ leads to receptive aphasia.

- a) Wernicke's area; Broca's area
- b) the right frontal lobe; the left frontal lobe
- c) the left frontal lobe; the right frontal lobe
- d) Broca's area; Wernicke's area

Question 83

1 pts

Courtney is a highly intelligent person and also a successful attorney. She is thankful that both of her parents not only had very high IQs but also gave her educationally rich childhood full of diverse experiences. Generally speaking, Courtney's high intelligence can be attributed to the _____.

- a) contributions of nature and nurture
- b) impact of affluence on IQ and on occupational success
- c) benefits of having involved parents
- d) quality of her childhood teachers

Question 84

1 pts

According to the circumplex model, which of the following emotions is likely to have low arousal and negative valence?

- a) Anger
- b) Boredom
- c) Excitement
- d) Joy

Question 85

1 pts

Which of the following is not a primary emotion?

- a) sadness
- b) fear
- c) embarrassment
- d) disgust

Question 86

1 pts

Suppose you are suddenly whisked away to a foreign country where you do not know the language or customs, so you have to communicate by reading facial expression. You would be most likely to accurately identify the facial markers of _____ and least likely to identify the markers for _____.

- a) Love; disgust
- b) Disgust; love
- c) Fear; happiness
- d) Happiness; fear

Question 87

1 pts

Courtney sits down on an airplane, and immediately realizes that the baby sitting in the seat in front of her has a dirty diaper. She wrinkles up her nose in disgust of the odor, hoping that the parents will deal with it before the plane takes off. Which part of Courtney's brain is particularly active during this moment of disgust?

- a) Corpus callosum
- b) hippocampus
- c) insula
- d) hypothalamus

Question 88**1 pts**

Danny, who has a damaged amygdala, accidentally spilled kerosene on a campfire and got badly burned. Later, Danny's reaction to fire is that he

- a) knows it is dangerous and has a strong conditioned fear response to it.
- b) does not think it is dangerous but becomes terrified around it.
- c) knows it is dangerous but has no conditioned fear of it.
- d) does not think it is dangerous and has no conditioned fear of it.

Question 89**1 pts**

How does guilt generally affect social bonds?

- a) Weakens social bonds by promoting isolation.
- b) Strengthens social bonds by discouraging harmful behavior.
- c) Has no effect on social bonds.
- d) Weakens social bonds by promoting harmful behavior.

Question 90**1 pts**

After nearly hitting a deer with her car, Nadia's heart began to race and her palms started sweating. Which of the following responses is consistent with the James-Lange theory of emotion?

- a) Nadia realized she could have died, so she wanted to retreat into her home and not drive again.
- b) At the same time as her heart began to race and her palms started to sweat, Nadia experienced emotional fear.
- c) Nadia told herself she could have died, and then she felt fear.
- d) After she noticed her racing heart and sweaty palms, Nadia concluded that she was scared.

Question 91**1 pts**

Jon-David is taking a course in Italian this semester. The class does not satisfy any of his college prerequisites; in fact, it will not help him get a degree at all. Instead, he is taking it because he has always been interested in learning to speak a foreign language and his grandmother is Italian. Jon-David is demonstrating _____ motivation.

- a) Intrinsic
- b) Hierarchical

- c) Extrinsic
- d) Need-based

Question 92

1 pts

According to the two-factor theory of emotion, we experience emotion through

- a) the emotion correlated with the physiological response pattern.
- b) physiological arousal followed by cognitive interpretation.
- c) simultaneous physiological arousal and cognitive interpretation.
- d) the subjective emotion followed by the physiological response.

Question 93

1 pts

In the movie Speed, a woman is rescued from certain death by a daring police officer. Near the end of the movie, the two are romantically interested in each other, and they may have mistaken the exciting events of the rescue for sexual feelings. In the psychological study of emotions, this is an example of _____.

- a) Misattribution of arousal
- b) Facial feedback
- c) Optimal arousal
- d) The Yerkes-Dodson law

Question 94

1 pts

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is characterized by attempts to avoid thinking about a seriously traumatic event, accompanied by flashbacks to and nightmares about that event. PTSD would seem to involve the emotional coping strategy of

- a) distraction.
- b) rumination.
- c) cognitive dissonance.
- d) thought suppression.

Question 95**1 pts**

According to the Yerkes-Dodson law, which of the following is true?

- a) We feel the horror of a bad injury only after we have seen the injury or how others react to it.
- b) An increased heart rate, for example, does not trigger any specific emotion. Emotional stimuli are sent to the brain independently of physiological inputs and responses.
- c) Our bodies respond to stimuli before our emotions kick in. This enables us to run from danger before we fully feel the fear.
- d) A moderate level of stress and challenge is associated with optimal performance on exams.

Question 96**1 pts**

Japanese students were shown film clips designed to provoke strong emotions. When a student watched the clips with other people, she showed little outward emotion. When the student watched the clips alone, she showed the same emotions as are seen in American college students. The difference in emotional expression in the two situations shows the influence of

- a) cues from experimenter expectancies.
- b) mere-exposure effect.
- c) cultural display rules.
- d) responding to interpersonal rather than intrapersonal factors.

Question 97**1 pts**

Which of the following would be the best example of a drive?

- a) water
- b) hunger
- c) food
- d) oxygen

Question 98**1 pts**

Which of these stories is difficult for Maslow's need hierarchy to explain?

- a) Jose cannot live up to his full potential as a computer scientist until he feels confident about his own accomplishments and talent.

- b) Mirella has been doing poorly in school this year, partly because she has lived in three different foster homes over the past semester.
- c) Clarissa has taken a pledge to spend the night alone under a downtown bridge in order to draw attention to the problem of homelessness in her community.
- d) Anselmo is constantly bullied at his new school, and he often comes home with torn clothes and hurt feelings. Thus it is no surprise that he is suffering from low self-esteem.

Question 99

1 pts

Theories of motivation that are based on biological drives have trouble explaining why people engage in behaviors that

- a) are not motivated by specific goals.
- b) do not generate high levels of arousal.
- c) do not satisfy biological needs.
- d) are maladaptive and habitual.

Question 100

1 pts

In his "marshmallow studies," Mischel found that children engaged in which of the following strategies to delay gratification?

- a) All of the answer options are correct.
- b) covering their eyes
- c) self-distraction (e.g., singing)
- d) looking away from the marshmallow