

School of Bioscience

Course Psychology from a Cognitive Neuroscience Perspective G1N

Examination Supervised written examination

Course code KU135G

Credits for written examination 3,5hp

Date 15.12.23

Examination time kl 8.15-12.30

Available teacher Betul Tolgay

Available between 8.15-10.00 on phone number 076-  
2820628

Visiting the examination ☐ Yes, at  
☒ No

Aids and other information for invigilators

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 7<sup>th</sup> edition or a printed version of it.

No digital material is allowed.

If you copy the exam papers yourself, provide the number of copies

### Instructions to examinations responsible

All examination documents are to be handed in at Reprocentralen.

- **For copying of examination papers** the originals must be handed in no later than 6 workdays before the examination. The number of copies is filled in by Reprocentralen in the field below.
- **Copied examination papers** must be handed in no later than 3 workdays before the examination. Please notify the examination administration in due time when the papers will be handed in. Examination papers are to be handed over directly to the staff at Reprocentralen (not through mail). If you copy the exam papers yourself, provide the number of copies in the field above.

*Hand-ins must be made during the opening times of Reprocentralen.*

### FILLED IN BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Number of copies 20

Number of sign-ups \_\_\_\_\_

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 15.12.23

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.
- ☒ Use the separate answer sheet to fill in your correct answers.
- ☒ Follow the instructions for filling in the answer sheet on Page 1.

Grade points

**Examination results should be made public within 18 working days**

*Good luck!*

Total number of pages

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

YOU CAN  
DO THIS!



- |                     |                     |                     |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 26. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 51. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 76. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 2. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 27. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 52. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 77. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 3. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 28. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 53. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 78. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 4. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 29. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 54. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 79. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 5. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 30. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 55. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 80. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 6. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 31. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 56. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 81. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 7. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 32. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 57. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 82. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 8. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 33. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 58. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 83. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 9. (A) (B) (C) (D)  | 34. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 59. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 84. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 10. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 35. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 60. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 85. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 11. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 36. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 61. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 86. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 12. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 37. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 62. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 87. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 13. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 38. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 63. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 88. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 14. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 39. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 64. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 89. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 15. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 40. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 65. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 90. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 16. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 41. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 66. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 91. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 17. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 42. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 67. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 92. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 18. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 43. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 68. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 93. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 19. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 44. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 69. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 94. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 20. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 45. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 70. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 95. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 21. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 46. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 71. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 96. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 22. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 47. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 72. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 97. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 23. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 48. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 73. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 98. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 24. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 49. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 74. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 99. (A) (B) (C) (D)  |
| 25. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 50. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 75. (A) (B) (C) (D) | 100. (A) (B) (C) (D) |



## 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).

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THE ANSWER SHEET

Please read the following instructions carefully before you begin the exam:

1. **Use Only a Pencil:** Fill in the circles with a pencil only. Do not use a pen or any other writing instrument.
2. **Fill the Circles Completely:** Make sure to fill in the circle completely for your chosen answer. Partially filled circles may not be read correctly by the scanning machine.
3. **Stay Inside the Circle:** Be careful to keep your marking within the circle. Marks outside of the circle may lead to incorrect grading.
4. **One Circle Per Question:** Only fill in one circle per question. If you fill in more than one circle, it will be considered a wrong answer.
5. **No Stray Marks:** Avoid making any stray marks on the answer sheet. Stray marks can cause errors in the grading process.
6. **Be Neat:** Keep your answer sheet clean and do not fold or damage it.
7. **Check Your Work:** Before submitting your answer sheet, make sure that the circles are filled in correctly and correspond to your intended answers.

Remember, accuracy in filling out the answer sheet is crucial for your exam scores. Take your time and be precise.

Grading scheme:

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

Good luck!



1. Barry and Candace disagree on the definition of psychology. Barry says that psychology is the study of the mind. Candace believes that psychology is the science of behavior. Given your knowledge of psychology, how would you resolve this argument?
  - a. Barry is correct. Psychology only studies the mind.
  - b. Candace is correct. Psychology only studies behavior.
  - c. Both are correct. Psychology studies both the mind and behavior.
  - d. Both are incorrect. Psychology only studies emotions.
2. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist who is predominantly interested in studying the brain?
  - a. Dr. Fields, who studies the purchasing habits of impulsive individuals
  - b. Dr. Joe, who studies how neural activity changes as newborn babies develop
  - c. Dr. Perez, who studies how our feelings can influence our thought processes
  - d. Dr. Ladd, who studies the training activities of professional athletes
3. Which of the following is the BEST example of amiable skepticism?
  - a. rejecting a research finding if it has not been confirmed by three independent research groups
  - b. rejecting a research finding if it is not supported by good evidence
  - c. accepting a research finding if it appears free of political and personal agendas
  - d. accepting a research finding if the researchers acknowledged the limitations of the study
4. Which of the following is one factor that contributes to confirmation bias?
  - a. hindsight bias, which is the tendency to better remember negative information
  - b. hindsight bias, which is the tendency to better remember positive information
  - c. selective memory, which is the tendency to better remember information that supports our existing beliefs
  - d. selective memory, which is the tendency to better remember information that goes against our existing beliefs
5. Which of the following is an example of the “seeing causal relationships that do not exist” bias in thinking described in the text?
  - a. Abby thinks she is an above average dancer, an above average singer, and an

- above average student, even though everyone else thinks she is just average.
- b. Tony underestimates the likelihood of bicycle accidents because he cannot easily recall one that happened recently.
  - c. Tim thinks that he must eat pizza right before class if he wants to do well on his exam because he got an A on his exam the last time he ate pizza beforehand.
  - d. Ziva's favorite basketball team loses a game; afterward, she explains that it was because they had so many injuries this season.
6. Which of the following is a correct explanation for why hindsight bias exists?
- a. Once we know the outcome, we pretend that we knew it was going to happen in order to make ourselves feel better.
  - b. Once we know the outcome, we reinterpret old evidence to make sense of that outcome.
  - c. Before we know the outcome, we ignore evidence that contradicts what we believe.
  - d. Before we know the outcome, we have too much evidence to consider to make an accurate prediction.
7. A recent survey found that 80 percent of high school students believed that they were above average on reading, writing, and math skills. Given that only 50 percent of any group can be above average on any dimension, this is an example of
- a. hindsight bias.
  - b. confirmation bias.
  - c. difficulty recognizing weaknesses.
  - d. self-explanation.
8. According to the nature/nurture debate, the nature view states that individual psychological characteristics are a result of
- a. education.
  - b. experiences.
  - c. biological influences.
  - d. culture.
9. With respect to the nature/nurture debate, psychological scientists now believe that
- a. nature is the most important factor in understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.

- b. the mind, the brain, and behavior are largely a matter of nurture.
- c. both nature and nurture are important to understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.
- d. the issue is largely irrelevant to understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.

10. Who would be most likely to agree with the statement "Psychologists should study that which is observable"?

- a. a cognitive psychologist
- b. a behaviorist
- c. a developmental psychologist
- d. an industrial/organizational psychologist

11. Dr. Scott is testing whether cultural norms about emotion influence neural responses to different emotional expressions. Dr. Scott's research is in the area of

- a. clinical psychology.
- b. social psychology.
- c. health psychology.
- d. cognitive psychology.

12. Which of the following subfields of psychology is correctly matched with an example?

- a. developmental: exploring how rates of drug use differ by country
- b. personality: testing how rates of drug use differ across the life span
- c. social: examining how groups of friends influence each other's drug use
- d. cultural: studying how certain personality traits lead to excessive drug use

13. Which of the following is a research question that a relationship psychologist would be the most likely to ask?

- a. Which management styles are associated with the highest levels of employee productivity?
- b. What effect does having children have on feelings of security and trust within a marriage?
- c. Is individual therapy or group therapy more effective at helping patients to overcome phobias?
- d. Do people explain other people's behaviors differently based on the level of acquaintanceship?



14. Which of the following is an example of research done at the biological level of analysis?

- a. exploring how patterns of brain activity change under hypnosis
- b. examining how mood can influence how one processes persuasive arguments
- c. researching how large and small groups function in problem-solving tasks
- d. testing how one's society influences how one explains failure and success

15. Which of the following is an example of research done at the cultural level of analysis?

- a. examining how large and small groups compromise during negotiations
- b. studying how different personality traits can influence overall life satisfaction
- c. testing how patterns of brain activity change under the influence of drugs
- d. exploring how the country one grows up in influences how one interprets nonverbal cues

16. Which of the following is a part of critical thinking when evaluating psychological research?

- a. accepting new findings even if they conflict with previous findings
- b. considering whether the information provided by a source is biased by personal or political agendas
- c. deciding whether one likes the conclusions drawn by the researchers
- d. determining how likely it is that the researchers were happy about the outcome of the study

17. An individual with severe mental illness is most likely to seek help from a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. health
- c. cognitive
- d. social-personality

18. Dr. Meyers is investigating the relationship between stress and obesity. In his latest study, he found that stress is often associated with overeating and has effects that slow metabolism. Which of the three primary goals of science is he addressing with his most recent work?

- a. description
- b. prediction

- c. control
- d. explanation

19. Dr. Sherman is studying marital relationships and wants to be able to determine which types of couples are at the highest risk for divorce. Which of the three primary goals of science is he addressing?

- a. description
- b. prediction
- c. control
- d. explanation

20. According to the text, how do hypotheses relate to theories?

- a. Hypotheses are specific predictions used to test a theory's explanation.
- b. Hypotheses are testable and theories are untestable.
- c. Theories are formed from combining two or more hypotheses.
- d. Hypotheses become theories if they are supported by the data.

21. Which of the following statements is true of theories in science?

- a. Good theories lead to a number of testable hypotheses.
- b. A good hypothesis will support a number of different theories.
- c. Good theories are unlikely to be supported by research findings.
- d. A good hypothesis will ultimately replace the theory it was designed to test.

22. Chen has just finished analyzing her data, and she finds that the results did not support her theory. Based on what you know about the scientific method, Chen should

- a. change her hypothesis to fit the data.
- b. discard her data because they do not fit her theory.
- c. revise the study and repeat it until it confirms her theory.
- d. revise her theory and design a new study to test it.

23. According to the textbook, which of the following lists the steps of the scientific method in the correct order?

- a. conduct a literature review, design a study, conduct the study, analyze the data, form a hypothesis, report the results

- b. conduct a literature review, form a hypothesis, design a study, conduct the study, analyze the data, report the results
- c. design a study, conduct the study, conduct a literature review, form a hypothesis, report the results, analyze the data
- d. conduct a study, analyze the data, form a hypothesis, report the results, design the study, conduct a literature review

24. Operational definitions make it possible for researchers to

- a. think about abstract qualities of their measures.
- b. randomly assign participants to different conditions.
- c. identify variables and record their quantities.
- d. randomly sample participants from the population.

25. According to the text, variables, by definition,

- a. cannot be measured.
- b. can be changed or evaluated.
- c. can involve random assignment.
- d. can be constants.

26. Jamal is performing statistical analyses to determine whether the effects of the treatment in his experiment might actually have reflected chance, and Sarbajeet is performing an analysis to combine the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Jamal is \_\_\_\_\_; Sarbajeet is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. replicating his study; conducting a meta-analysis
- b. evaluating the statistical significance of his results; conducting a meta-analysis
- c. evaluating the statistical significance of his results; replicating his study
- d. conducting a meta-analysis; evaluating the statistical significance of his results

27. Psychologists have greater confidence in research results when

- a. the data involve *p*-hacking.
- b. the researcher has used participant observation.
- c. the results have been replicated.
- d. there is a null effect.

28. Bianca saw a headline in her online news feed that read "Scientists Discover a New Drug



That Treats Depression.” As a critical thinker, how should Bianca proceed?

- a. She should repost the headline with the comment “Depression is cured!”
- b. She should read the article to determine the original source of the claim.
- c. She should assume that because it is on the internet it must be false.
- d. She should search the internet to see if other websites have posted information about the study.

29. A study of someone who experiences synesthesia—a very rare condition in which people experience visual sensations when hearing sounds—is most likely to make use of

- a. random selection.
- b. experimental research.
- c. a case study.
- d. participant observation.

30. Investigators who are interested in quickly gaining a lot of information about people’s attitudes are likely to use what kind of research approach?

- a. case study
- b. participant observation
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. self-report

31. In which of the following types of studies do researchers examine the extent to which variables are naturally related in the real world while making NO attempt to influence the relation among the variables?

- a. descriptive
- b. experimental
- c. case
- d. correlational

32. Researchers have found that taller people tend to have higher levels of self-esteem than shorter people. This pattern of data reflects

- a. an inferential statistic.
- b. measures of central tendency.
- c. a positive correlation.
- d. measures of variability.

33. Using correlational studies, Dr. Shemmassian researches whether exposure to violence in the media leads to violent behavior. Suppose she finds that participants who have been exposed to more violence in the media are, in general, more violent, but it is not clear which one causes the other. The problem in interpreting her results involves
- a. directionality.
  - b. external validity.
  - c. a third variable.
  - d. confounds.
34. When a researcher manipulates a variable to see how this manipulation affects a participant's behavior, the research design involves
- a. a correlational study.
  - b. naturalistic observation.
  - c. an experiment.
  - d. participant observation.
35. Which of the following is usually NOT an example of consciousness?
- a. moment-by-moment subjective experience
  - b. paying attention to your surroundings
  - c. reading a book
  - d. dreaming
36. Your subjective, conscious experiences of a lime's green color and tart taste are known as
- a. primed perceptions.
  - b. qualia.
  - c. exogenous attention.
  - d. subliminal perceptions.
37. An experimenter gives participants a set of headphones and plays a different story in each ear. Each participant is told to shadow the message in the left ear and to ignore the message in the right ear. The attended story is \_\_\_\_\_, while the nonattended story is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. more likely to be remembered; processed at least to some extent

- b. more likely to be remembered; not processed at all
- c. likely to be remembered; equally likely to be remembered
- d. controlled; automatic

38. Suppose the shapes in an advertisement subtly spell out a positive word, which most people do not notice. The advertisers are using

- a. change blindness.
- b. Freudian slips.
- c. the Stroop effect.
- d. subliminal perception.

39. Wakako spends several hours in a pet store and begins a crossword puzzle shortly after. Based on what we know about priming, she is likely to

- a. think of the word *CAT* when she sees *\_A\_*.
- b. complete the puzzle more quickly than usual.
- c. be too distracted to complete the puzzle.
- d. discount the word *CAT* when she sees *\_A\_*.

40. One example of an automatic process is

- a. walking.
- b. driving in stormy weather.
- c. taking a test.
- d. threading a needle.

41. Which of the following does NOT alter consciousness?

- a. hypnosis
- b. meditation
- c. drug use
- d. having a conversation

42. Which of the following is most commonly a part of meditation?

- a. focusing attention on one particular thing, such as one's breathing pattern
- b. becoming mildly hypnotized
- c. entering into stage 1 sleep



d. experiencing mild hallucinations

43. Which of the following statements about meditation is MOST accurate?

- a. Meditation may temporarily impair cognitive abilities.
- b. Long-term practicing of meditation may result in structural brain changes.
- c. Meditation may relieve symptoms of schizophrenia.
- d. Meditation is identical to hypnosis.

44. Which of the following best describes the state of flow?

- a. liking
- b. distraction
- c. wanting
- d. immersion

45. A social interaction during which a person responds to suggestions to experience changes in memory, perception, and voluntary action is also called

- a. a hallucination.
- b. unconsciousness.
- c. an illusion.
- d. hypnosis.

46. Which of the following individuals is most likely to be hypnotized easily?

- a. Suzanne, who scores high on the suggestibility screening test
- b. Mark, who scores low on the suggestibility screening test
- c. Ann, who is easily distracted
- d. Chen, who shows low imaginative skills

47. A person whose EEG shows predominantly theta waves is most likely

- a. awake.
- b. in stage 4 sleep.
- c. in stage 1 sleep.
- d. in stage 2 sleep.

48. Why is REM sleep called paradoxical sleep?

- a. The person is not really asleep.
- b. The person is asleep, but the person's brain is very active.
- c. The person has no awareness of being asleep.
- d. The person is both awake and asleep at the same time.

49. Occasionally, Jon will fall asleep while working with a customer. Jon is experiencing which sleep disorder?

- a. waking dreams
- b. narcolepsy
- c. insomnia
- d. paradoxical sleep

50. A person in a coma

- a. is unable to process external stimuli.
- b. can still process external stimuli.
- c. may or may not be able to process external stimuli.
- d. can usually still communicate through brain activity.

51. A mind-altering substance that changes the brain's neurochemistry by activating neurotransmitter receptors is called a

- a. neuromodulator.
- b. psychoactive drug.
- c. neurotoxin.
- d. psychoendorphin.

52. To be considered a stimulant, a drug must \_\_\_\_\_ both mental and \_\_\_\_\_ activity.

- a. decrease; behavioral
- b. increase; behavioral
- c. decrease; emotional
- d. increase; emotional

53. \_\_\_\_\_ is the body's detection of external or internal sensory stimuli, whereas

\_\_\_\_\_ is its further processing, organizing, and interpreting of those stimuli.

- a. Sensation; perception
- b. Perception; sensation
- c. Transduction; perception
- d. Perception; transduction

54. Transduction is an important step of \_\_\_\_\_ processing, while recognition of objects is an important element of \_\_\_\_\_ processing.

- a. vision; audition
- b. top-down; bottom-up
- c. ventral stream; dorsal stream
- d. sensory; perceptual

55. According to this information-processing model, the recognition of patterns occurs because the data are relayed from a lower level to a higher level of processing in the brain.

- a. bottom-up processing
- b. bottom-down processing
- c. top-up processing
- d. top-down processing

56. Jason is doing a psychology experiment in which he is seated in an absolutely dark room. An initially undetected point of light in front of him is gradually made more intense. With each increase, he is asked if he can see the light yet. In this experiment, Jason's \_\_\_\_\_ is being measured.

- a. difference threshold
- b. absolute threshold
- c. just noticeable difference
- d. psychophysical limit

57. \_\_\_\_\_ states that the more intense the original stimulus, the greater the change in intensity required to produce a just noticeable difference.

- a. Matching law
- b. Weber's law
- c. Signal detection theory

d. Sensory adaptation

58. Suppose you are participating in an experiment to see if people can detect very subtle emotional expressions on other people's faces. However, sometimes the image the experimenter shows you is blurry, and it is hard to distinguish whether or not you see an emotional expression. You decide that you will respond every time by indicating you have detected an emotion in a person's face, even when you are unsure. According to signal detection theory, which of the following two outcomes are you most likely to have?

- a. hits and misses
- b. misses and correct rejections
- c. hits and false alarms
- d. false alarms and correct rejections

59. During the COVID pandemic, people often wore masks when socializing. Which of the following could be disrupted by this?

- a. the cocktail party effect
- b. response bias
- c. the Thatcher effect
- d. the McGurk effect

60. Due to the partial crossing of visual information at the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ visual field projects to the right hemisphere.

- a. blind spot; left
- b. optic chiasm; left
- c. blind spot; right
- d. optic chiasm; right

61. A ganglion cell receives excitatory input from cones that transduce blue light. According to opponent-process theory, what will happen to this same ganglion cell when L cones are activated?

- a. It will be excited.
- b. It will be inhibited.
- c. It will be both excited and inhibited.
- d. It will be neither excited nor inhibited.



62. Subjects participating in an MRI study are shown pictures of several kinds of faces. To which of these types of faces will the fusiform gyrus show the greatest activation?

- a. any upright face
- b. any upside-down face
- c. a face gazing to the left
- d. a face gazing to the right

63. Damian frequently runs into Carmen while he is walking his dog. He is puzzled because Carmen always greets his dog but never greets him until he has spoken to her. He becomes even more perplexed when Carmen says, "Oh look, there is Ryan's car," even though Ryan is standing right next to the car. You could enlighten Damian by telling him that Carmen quite likely suffers from

- a. agnosia.
- b. apraxia.
- c. prosopagnosia.
- d. aphasia.

64. Gestalt perceptual principles explain how we

- a. perceive depth.
- b. holistically pair objects with colors.
- c. perceive objects similarly across lighting conditions.
- d. group together visual cues.

65. The illusion of the Ames room works because

- a. size is computed from an incorrect estimate of distance.
- b. distance is inferred from an incorrect assumption about size.
- c. conflicting occlusion cues make a depth determination ambiguous.
- d. the conflict between texture gradient and convergence cues is incorrectly resolved.

66. With respect to the properties of the sound wave, a higher-pitched sound is one that is higher in \_\_\_\_\_, which is measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. amplitude; hertz
- b. amplitude; decibels
- c. frequency; hertz

d. frequency; decibels

67. Which of the following is NOT a basic sensation of taste?

- a. sweet
- b. umami
- c. salty
- d. sharp

68. What is the primary purpose of cells in the olfactory bulb?

- a. to receive information about odors and pass them through the thalamus
- b. to receive information about odors and relay the signal to other brain areas
- c. to receive odorants and pass them through the thalamus
- d. to receive odorants and relay the signal to other brain areas

69. Which structure is independent from the pheromone processing system?

- a. pheromone receptors
- b. amygdala
- c. prefrontal cortex
- d. thalamus

70. Hallel and Hamdi's 5-year-old nephew asks them what an aardvark looks like. Hallel finds a picture in a children's book about animals and shows it to him. Hamdi finds a description in the encyclopedia and reads it to him. Hallel's approach is similar to using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_; Hamdi's approach is similar to using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. analogical representation; symbolic representation
- b. analogical representation; analogical representation
- c. symbolic representation; analogical representation
- d. symbolic representation; symbolic representation

71. You are looking for a new chair in a furniture store. You see a stool, a recliner, and a bean bag chair. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ model, you would compare each of these to your standard four-legged dining room chair.

- a. exemplar
- b. schema

- c. prototype
- d. representation

72. A grocery store manager decides to combat shoplifting by requiring customers to pay somewhat more than the estimated cost of their groceries when they enter the store and get their change when they leave. Customers are confused and unhappy about this change in the shopping

- a. reasoning.
- b. prototype.
- c. script.
- d. concept.

73. Which of the following is NOT true about schemas and scripts?

- a. They allow us to organize information and common scenarios.
- b. They help us understand and process information more efficiently.
- c. They can reinforce sexist or racist beliefs.
- d. They are only helpful when you have a limited attention span.

74. Gas & Go, one of your local gas stations, offers a 10 percent discount for customers who pay with cash. Fuel Central, a competing gas station, states that there is a 10 percent surcharge for paying with a credit card. \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to attract customers because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Gas & Go; the availability heuristic
- b. Fuel Central; base rate information
- c. Gas & Go; base rate information
- d. Gas & Go; framing effects

75. Suppose you need to make a decision, but you must think quickly and so you don't consider all the evidence. What type of thinking are you using?

- a. heuristic
- b. insight
- c. algorithm
- d. forecasting

76. When a friend asks you to recommend a restaurant, you send her to the place where you

ate last Saturday because it comes most quickly to mind. This way of thinking is an example of

- a. confirmation bias.
- b. insight.
- c. the framing effect.
- d. the availability heuristic.

77. Ngwama has been asked to interview for a very prestigious job. She knows that very few people who are interviewed will be offered jobs by this company. She turns down the interview because she is afraid of how terrible she will feel if she interviews and is not offered a job. In refusing the interview, Ngwama was influenced by

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

78. Annie is moving from one apartment to another. She has three cats and only one cat carrier. She puts one cat in the carrier, the second inside her large crock pot, and the third under a laundry basket on the passenger seat of her car. Annie clearly does not have a problem with

- a. mental sets.
- b. working backward.
- c. functional fixedness.
- d. restructuring.

79. Sahndra and Yosef each want to buy ice cream. Sahndra goes to the convenience store that stocks only three kinds of ice cream. Yosef goes to the grocery store that stocks 15 kinds. If the brands in each store represent at least reasonable choices, \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to buy ice cream. If they both buy ice cream, \_\_\_\_\_ is more likely to be happy with the ice cream.

- a. Sahndra; Sahndra
- b. Yosef; Sahndra
- c. Yosef; Yosef
- d. Sahndra; Yosef

80. The Stanford-Binet IQ test assesses the difference between which two factors?



- a. analytical and emotional intelligence
- b. verbal and mathematical skills
- c. mental and chronological age
- d. analytical and pragmatic intelligence

81. Theories of general intelligence, like Gardner's theory, see intelligence as being expressed in areas such as math and language. The unique contribution of Gardner's theory is that the intelligences

- a. are correlated.
- b. are independent.
- c. are biological.
- d. differ quantitatively.

82. Alina is a straight A student in an honors business program, and she has had very prestigious internships. During her job interviews, Alina's arrogance about her own abilities comes through. She fails to realize from their reactions that the interviewers are looking for team players, not independent superstars. Alina is not offered any of these jobs because she lacks \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence.

- a. intrapersonal
- b. fluid
- c. general
- d. emotional

83. Which of the following questions best summarizes the modern version of the nature/nurture question about intelligence?

- a. Is intelligence primarily determined by genetics?
- b. Is intelligence primarily determined by the environment?
- c. What independent roles do genes and the environment play on intelligence?
- d. In what way do genes and the environment interact with each other to influence intelligence?

84. Contemporary thinking about the role of the amygdala in emotion is that the path from the thalamus to the amygdala \_\_\_\_\_, and the path from the thalamus to the sensory cortex to the amygdala \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. confirms whether a threat exists; prepares someone to respond
- b. prepares someone to respond; confirms whether a threat exists

- c. selects a response; determines if that is the appropriate response
- d. determines what is the appropriate response; selects a response

85. Participants in a psychology experiment are shown photographs that elicit three kinds of emotional reactions: happiness, fear, or sadness. A week later, they are shown a series of photographs and asked to identify which ones they had seen before. You could predict that the best memory would be for the

- a. sad pictures.
- b. happy pictures.
- c. frightening pictures.
- d. happy and frightening pictures.

86. Winona has a great deal of trouble determining the amount of fear that someone is experiencing based on his or her facial expressions. It is quite likely that Winona has damage to her

- a. hippocampus.
- b. prefrontal cortex.
- c. thalamus.
- d. amygdala.

87. How might the James-Lange theory of emotion describe the relationship between fear and trembling?

- a. Fear and trembling are unrelated.
- b. We tremble and feel afraid simultaneously.
- c. We tremble because we feel afraid.
- d. We feel afraid because we tremble.

88. Imagine you are out for a hike and come across a snake. Which of the following explanations best represents the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion?

- a. I'm afraid because I'm shaking.
- b. I'm shaking because I'm afraid.
- c. My shaking must be due to fear because snakes are naturally scary.
- d. I'm shaking, and I'm afraid.

89. Researchers conduct an experiment in which male participants are given a drug that

makes them feel extremely happy. Participants in Group A are told that they will feel this way from the drug. Participants in Group B are not told about the effects of the drug. After the drug has taken effect, an attractive woman enters the room. According to the Schachter-Singer two-factor theory, which group of participants is less likely to feel attracted to the woman, and why?

- a. Group A, because they were already happy when they came to the experiment
- b. Group A, because they expected positive feelings from the drug
- c. Group B, because they identified the positive feelings later
- d. Group B, because they were not told about the effects of the drug

90. Dagmar and Bjorg have gone down the most demanding ski trail at the resort. Back at the lodge, they suddenly find that their attraction for each other has increased greatly. This effect is most likely due to

- a. display rules.
- b. misattribution of arousal.
- c. subjective emotional appraisal.
- d. cognitive analysis.

91. Bethany's boyfriend has just broken up with her. At first, she is heartbroken, thinking she has lost the perfect man. As the weeks go by, she realizes that she had never acknowledged the negative aspects of the relationship. Eventually, she comes to see the breakup as an opportunity rather than a disaster. Bethany is engaging in \_\_\_\_\_, which research suggests will \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. rumination; change neural processing of emotion
- b. rumination; change patterns of physiological arousal
- c. reappraisal; change patterns of physiological arousal
- d. reappraisal; change neural processing of emotion

92. Ever since his girlfriend broke up with him, Marcus has been going over the breakup in his mind. "Why did she leave? How could I have stopped her? We had such wonderful times. I miss her so much." Marcus is coping with his feelings through

- a. thought suppression.
- b. misattribution.
- c. rebound.
- d. rumination.

93. Research on identification of the facial expression of emotions shows that

- a. cross-cultural agreement is strongest for happiness and weakest for fear and disgust.
- b. cross-cultural agreement is strongest for happiness and weakest for fear and sadness.
- c. cross-cultural agreement is strongest for sadness and weakest for fear and disgust.
- d. cross-cultural agreement is strongest for fear and weakest for happiness and sadness.

94. Which of the following statements is true about display rules?

- a. They are biologically based.
- b. They are expressed similarly across cultures.
- c. They are the same for women and men.
- d. They are learned through socialization.

95. Research on cultural differences in ideal affect indicate that

- a. there are differences in the emotions that are expected in a given culture, but these expectations don't necessarily relate to the emotions that people actually feel in the culture.
- b. there are differences in the emotions that people actually feel in a given culture but not in the emotions that are expected in different cultures.
- c. there are differences in the emotions that are expected in a given culture, and these expectations are directly related to the emotions that people actually feel in the culture.
- d. the differences in emotional expression between cultures are driven by biological differences.

96. John lives far away from his parents and feels bad that he rarely sees them. To make up for it, he calls them three times a week. John's regular phone calls demonstrate that guilt

- a. encourages behaviors that strengthen relationships.
- b. can be used to manipulate others.
- c. demonstrates caring.
- d. makes people faithful to their life partners.

97. Hiram is very sad because his girlfriend has gone to study abroad for a year. His friends



try to get him to go out with them, but he just does not want to go. Even going to work is becoming difficult; he does not seem to want to do anything. Hiram is lacking in

- a. emotion.
- b. motivation.
- c. discipline.
- d. judgment.

98. Vincent is a brilliant but impoverished artist. He spends all day pushing the boundaries of his art and finds complete satisfaction in his achievements, but he has little to eat and lives in squalor. His wife has left him, and most of his friends keep their distance because they do not understand his art. Why would Vincent's life be problematic in terms of Maslow's need hierarchy?

- a. Satisfaction is an emotion, not a need.
- b. Lower needs must be met before higher needs.
- c. Satisfying the need for achievement requires success.
- d. Lower and higher needs cannot be organized in a single system.

99. Reiko is studying for finals and has not eaten all day. When her stomach growls at midnight, she finally realizes she is hungry. In this example, food is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, and hunger is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. need; incentive
- b. incentive; drive
- c. need; drive
- d. drive; need

100. Pavati is a competitive gymnast and has made it to the final round of the Olympic trials. She is highly aroused and intensely motivated to perform at her absolute peak. Given your knowledge of the Yerkes-Dodson law and the effects of arousal on performance, you might advise her that she should \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. calm down; very high arousal can hurt her performance
- b. calm down; staying in a high arousal state will make her tired
- c. stay intensely motivated; very high arousal will help her performance
- d. stay intensely motivated; calmness will lead to more errors