Answer these 20 questions on Answer Sheet #1.

THE ACTUAL FINAL EXAM WILL HAVE 50 QUESTIONS OVER NEW MATERIAL.

Please read each question carefully and then choose the response that BEST answers the question. Each question is worth 2 points.

1. In Asch's studies of conformity, subjects
   a. were ordered to deliver painful electric shocks to a stranger
   b. became the recipients of painful electric shocks delivered by an experimental accomplice
   c. indicated which of three lines matched a "standard line" in length
   d. were ordered to give consistently wrong answers to simple questions

2. In his studies on conformity, Asch found that if a group of persons expresses an opinion that contradicts one's own opinion, then one is most likely to
   a. voice the group's opinion
   b. echo the opinion of the nearest group member
   c. voice one's own opinion, even though it's contradictory
   d. show mild symptoms of learned helplessness

3. In Milgram's research on obedience, the "teacher" routinely
   a. resisted the authority figure
   b. obeyed the authority figure
   c. resisted the authority figure, but obeyed the confederate
   d. resisted the authority figure when the learner appeared to be limping

4. In Milgram's research on obedience, what did the experimenter do to the "teacher" when the teacher questioned whether the experiment should continue?
   a. The teacher was verbally abused.
   b. The teacher was shocked.
   c. The teacher was given verbal prompts to continue.
   d. The teacher was requested to change places with the learner.

5. Milgram found that subjects' obedience declined dramatically when
   a. an innocent stranger was harmed by the subjects' actions
   b. group size was increased beyond seven members
   c. another "teacher" defied the experimenter's order
   d. the study was conducted in a run-down, dilapidated building
6. Which of the following statements regarding social loafing is not accurate?

a. Social loafing is an inevitable outcome of group projects.
b. As group size increases, social loafing becomes more likely.
c. Recent evidence indicates that fatigue tends to increase social loafing.
d. The social-loafing effect has been replicated in a number of studies using a variety of tasks

7. Which of the following is not characteristic of groupthink?

a. high group cohesion
b. censoring dissent from group members
c. gathering all the relevant information before making a decision
d. censoring information that contradicts the group's views

8. Jim came home from the office trembling, experiencing shortness of breath, irritable, unable to concentrate, and worrying about whether his business would still be open next week despite the fact that his business was evidencing its highest profit ever. Jim's condition would most likely be diagnosed as

a. major depression
b. a phobia
c. generalized anxiety disorder
d. a minor psychotic break

9. Charlie cannot tolerate heights. When walking up several flights of stairs, he breaks out in a cold sweat, shakes, and believes he is going to fall and seriously injure himself. Consequently, Charlie avoids any type of height at all costs. Charlie's condition would be diagnosed as a

a. dissociative disorder
b. phobic disorder
c. somatoform disorder
d. conversion disorder

10. An unwanted thought that repeatedly intrudes upon an individual's consciousness is called

a. a phobia
b. an obsession
c. a compulsion
d. a hallucination

11. A person who checks his alarm clock 20 times before going to sleep is being

a. compulsive
b. obsessive
c. phobic
d. amnesiac
12. Alexia started a new job on Monday morning. For the first three days she showed up in bright colors and was outgoing and extroverted. However, on Thursday she showed up in a dark suit and appeared shy and introverted. She insisted that her name was Clara, and she couldn't understand why her coworkers kept calling her Alexia. In this example, Alexia is showing symptoms that are consistent with:

a. bipolar disorder  
b. dissociative identity disorder  
c. disorganized schizophrenia  
d. antisocial personality disorder

13. Janae is an 18-year-old college freshman. She has missed almost all her classes for the past month, and she spends most of her time in her bedroom. Frequently, she is still not dressed when her parents come home from work, and she often hasn't eaten anything all day. She thinks her whole life is a failure, and she blames herself for being a social misfit whom everyone hates. Janae's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in

a. antisocial personality disorder  
b. depression  
c. generalized anxiety disorder  
d. hypochondriasis

14. Tina has been extremely hyperactive for the past week, and she has been getting by with only 3 hours of sleep each night. Her thoughts seem to be racing out of control and she is convinced that the novel she started last week will become a best seller and win a Pulitzer Prize, even though she has never had any of her writing published in the past. Tina's symptoms suggest that she is currently experiencing

a. dysthymic disorder  
b. generalized anxiety disorder  
c. a manic episode  
d. dissociative fugue

15. Jose has a psychological disorder, and his doctor has prescribed a drug that affects both the levels of norepinephrine and serotonin in Jose's nervous system. Based on this information, it is most likely that Jose is being treated for

a. an anxiety disorder  
b. a schizophrenic disorder  
c. a somatoform disorder  
d. depression

16. Cooper is an auto mechanic at a local garage. However, he is convinced that his phone line is tapped and all the rooms in his house have listening devices planted, so that enemy agents can learn all his secret conversations. He never takes the same route to work two days in a row, to prevent the enemy agents from following him and learning where he works. In this case, it appears that Cooper is experiencing

a. hallucinations  
b. obsessions  
c. delusions  
d. loosening of associations
17. Norton hears disembodied voices all the time that give him strange commands. Yesterday he finished building a concrete landing pad in his backyard for a UFO. The voices have told him that the spacecraft will land over the weekend and take him to a more advanced civilization 27 light years from earth. In this case, the voices that Norton hears are

a. delusions  
b. obsessions  
c. compulsions  
d. hallucinations

18. Psychoanalysis is based on the assumption that psychological problems are caused by

a. unconscious conflicts left over from early childhood  
b. incongruence between a person's self-concept and reality  
c. environmental conditions that support maladaptive behaviors  
d. imbalances among key neurotransmitters in the brain

19. Psychoanalysis is

a. a slow process of working with a trained professional to discover the root of your problems  
b. a non-directive form of therapy that keeps interpretation and advice to a minimum  
c. the only effective way to deal with most psychological disorders  
d. used less frequently than human-centered therapy

20. According to Carl Rogers, the three critical components in therapy are

a. incongruence, transference, and resistance  
b. free association, empathy, and directive feedback  
c. genuineness, unconditional positive regard, and empathy  
d. clarification, unconditional positive regard, and social reinforcement

21. Dr. Quimby is a psychotherapist who is nonjudgmental and who communicates honestly and spontaneously with her clients. She encourages them to talk openly about their concerns but she keeps her interpretation and advice to a minimum. She feels her job is to provide feedback that helps her clients sort out their own feelings. Dr. Quimby is most likely

a. a psychodynamic therapist  
b. a behavioral therapist  
c. an unsuccessful psychotherapist  
d. a human-centered therapist

22. A therapist cures a man of his sexual attraction to children by pairing pictures of children with painful electric shocks. The procedure being used here is

a. systematic desensitization  
b. aversion therapy  
c. extinction  
d. social skills training
23. Psychiatrists

a. have essentially the same education as clinical psychologists
b. are less likely to use psychoanalytic methods than psychologists
c. are physicians who specialize in the treatment of mental disorders
d. focus exclusively on biomedical therapies in treating psychological disorders

24. According to Freud, free association and dream analysis were major methods to discover the makeup of

a. the unconscious
b. the conscious
c. irrational thoughts
d. maladaptive behaviors

25. Which of the following statements best represents the approach of a cognitive therapist in treating a chronically anxious client?

a. "So, you feel that your world is a very scary place to be."
b. "Let's look for ways in which you might actually be benefiting from your anxiety."
c. "Let's see if we can identify the irrational thoughts that are producing your anxiety."
d. "Do you feel that your mother adequately met your need for emotional support when you were a child?"

26. A behavior therapist's major concern in treating an abnormal behavior would be to discover

a. the childhood unconscious conflict that led to the behavior
b. how situational factors are evoking the troublesome behavior
c. the ways in which the behavior keeps the client from becoming self-actualized
d. the inappropriate thought patterns that underlie the behavior

27. Viewing a phobia for snakes in classical conditioning terms, the snake is a(n) __________ and the fear is a(n) __________.

a. unconditioned stimulus; conditioned response
b. unconditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
c. conditioned stimulus; conditioned response
d. conditioned stimulus; unconditioned response
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question #</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Question #</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ACTUAL FINAL EXAM WILL HAVE 50 QUESTIONS OVER OLD MATERIAL.

Please read each question carefully and then choose the response that BEST answers the question. Each question is worth 1 point.

1. Any measurable conditions, events, characteristics, or behaviors that are controlled or observed in a study are called:
   a. hypotheses  
   b. correlations  
   c. variables  
   d. confounds

2. A scientific theory has to be
   a. true  
   b. accepted by others  
   c. testable  
   d. well established and not disputed

3. Dr. Malm predicts that if teachers ignore students who act up in class, fewer students will act up in class. Dr. Malm's prediction is an example of
   a. an operational definition  
   b. a theory  
   c. inferential statistics  
   d. a hypothesis

4. Dr. Dieringer wants to study attachment patterns in single-parent families. She plans to define the strength of attachment as the time it takes for the parent to respond when the infant starts to cry. Defining attachment in this way would
   a. be an example of a hypothesis  
   b. violate ethical guidelines for psychological research  
   c. represent an operational definition  
   d. require a double-blind research design

5. Laura answered a series of written questions that asked about her attitudes and opinions on a number of current issues. The method of data collection that was being used in this case was
   a. a standardized psychological test  
   b. archival research  
   c. direct observation  
   d. a survey (i.e., a questionnaire)
6. The experiment is a research method in which the investigator
   a. systematically observes two variables to see whether there is an association between them
   b. observes behavior as it occurs in its natural environment
   c. conducts an in-depth investigation of an individual subject
   d. manipulates a variable under carefully controlled conditions and observes whether there are changes in a second variable as a result

7. Researchers who were studying memory had participants learn a list of words after consuming a soft drink with caffeine or a decaffeinated version of the same soft drink. The researchers then counted the number of words that were recalled from the list. In this study, the type of beverage (caffeinated or decaffeinated) would be
   a. the independent variable
   b. an extraneous variable
   c. the dependent variable
   d. a placebo

8. Researchers studying the effects of sleep deprivation tested the physical coordination skills of 25-year-old males who had been sleep deprived for either 24, 36, or 48 hours. In this study, the dependent variable would be
   a. the age of the research participants
   b. the physical coordination skills of the men in the study
   c. the length of time the participants had been sleep deprived
   d. the type of physical coordination task the researchers use

9. The distance between a terminal button and a dendrite is referred to as the
   a. midsynaptic potential range
   b. transmission gap
   c. neuromodulator
   d. synapse

10. Neurotransmitters are stored in
    a. mitochondria
    b. synaptic vesicles
    c. dendrites
    d. nacelles

11. The somatic nervous system and the autonomic nervous system comprise the
    a. central nervous system
    b. peripheral nervous system
    c. skeletal nervous system
    d. afferent nervous system
12. Robyn has just eaten a full meal and is now relaxing. Robyn’s _________ is in primary control at this time.

a. sympathetic nervous system
b. parasympathetic nervous system
c. hormonal system
d. thyroid gland

13. Standing outside a football stadium and judging the excitement of the game by the crowd's screams is analogous to "eavesdropping" on the brain using which of the following?

a. an electroencephalograph
b. electrical stimulation
c. MRI scanning
d. CT scanning

14. The technique in which radioactively tagged chemicals are introduced into the brain and then equipment monitors where the chemicals travel to in the brain is

a. computerized tomography
b. positron emission tomography
c. magnetic resonance imaging
d. electrographic tomography

15. The brain structure that controls unconscious but essential functions such as breathing and circulation is the

a. pons
b. medulla
c. cerebellum
d. corpus callosum

16. The brain structure responsible for relaying sensory information to various locations in the brain is the

a. frontal lobe of the cerebral cortex
b. cerebellum
c. thalamus
d. limbic system

17. If a person has a brain tumor that results in a disruption of his/her eating behavior, which of the following areas is the most likely location of the tumor?

a. brainstem
b. cerebellum
c. thalamus
d. hypothalamus
18. When this lobe of the brain is electrically stimulated people report physical sensations, as if they had been touched, for example, on the arm.

a. frontal  
b. parietal  
c. temporal  
d. occipital

19. If the human eye was not responsive to differences in the wavelength of light, we would not be able to perceive differences in

a. brightness  
b. saturation  
c. color  
d. purity

20. The blind spot in the eye is

a. where photoreceptor cells do not "bleach"  
b. the point at which ganglion cells synapse with bipolar cells  
c. where the optic nerve exits the back of the eye  
d. what leads to color blindness

21. A microelectrode is recording the activity from a single cell in the visual cortex of a cat. The cell begins to fire rapidly when a line is presented at a 45-degree angle directly in front of the cat, but stops firing when the line is shifted to a position that is off to the left. In this case, the microelectrode is most likely monitoring activity from

a. a feature detector  
b. a cell in the superior colliculus  
c. a ganglion cell  
d. a hypercomplex cell

22. Denise was momentarily blinded when a camera-person snapped her picture using a blue flash. Following the flash, she saw spots for several minutes. Based on the opponent-process theory of color vision, the spots that Denise saw should be

a. yellow  
b. red  
c. green  
d. blue

23. When Justin looked up at the night sky he perceived the three stars that make up the belt in the constellation, Orion, as a single complete figure, rather than as individual stars. Justin’s perception illustrates the Gestalt principle of

a. proximity  
b. closure  
c. similarity  
d. figure-ground
24. Amanda had an operation on her eyes, but the doctors were unable to save the vision in her left eye. One major change that will affect Amanda's perception is the fact that she will

a. no longer have any perception of depth
b. be more likely to misinterpret perceptual illusions
c. no longer be able to utilize binocular depth cues
d. lose her ability to perceive colors accurately

25. As Briana drove down the highway the pickets of the fences moved past her in a blur, but the mountains in the distance didn't appear to move at all. Briana was experiencing

a. the pictorial cue for depth called texture gradient
b. the binocular cue for depth called convergence
c. the binocular cue for depth called retinal disparity
d. the monocular cue for depth called motion parallax (i.e., relative motion)

26. If the human ear could not detect differences in the amplitude of sound waves, people would not be able to detect differences in the

a. pitch of sounds
b. timbre of sounds
c. loudness of sounds
d. saturation of sounds

27. Imagine the basilar membrane in the human ear were longer. Based on place theory, you might expect that humans would be able to

a. hear a wider range of sounds
b. hear a smaller range of sounds
c. detect sound waves that had a lower amplitude
d. localize sounds more accurately

28. In classical conditioning, the stimulus that naturally evokes an unlearned response is the

a. conditioned stimulus
b. unconditioned stimulus
c. unconditioned reinforcer
d. conditioned reinforcer
29. Veronica had been working at Zenex Industries for 8 months when her boss asked to see her in his office. She thought he wanted to talk about a promotion so she was quite excited, but instead of giving her a promotion, the boss told Veronica she was being laid off as a result of company downsizing. Veronica could feel her heart pounding as she listened to the news. Veronica was able to get a new job, but every time her new boss asks to talk to her in private, Veronica feels her heart begin to pound. In this example, the unconditioned response is

a. the bad news from her boss at Zenex Industries  
b. her new boss asking for a private meeting  
c. her pounding heart when she heard she was being laid off  
d. the faintness she feels when her new boss wants to talk to her in private

30. Charity used to really enjoy potato salad and at a family reunion she ate a large helping. Unfortunately the potato salad had not been kept cold, and Charity became quite ill after eating it. Now she finds that even the sight of potatoes in the grocery store can make her feel sick to her stomach. In this example, the sick feeling Charity experiences when she sees potatoes in the grocery store is

a. an unconditioned response  
b. a conditioned response  
c. an unconditioned stimulus  
d. a conditioned stimulus

31. Mariah developed a fear of the water when she fell off a river raft last summer. This year she took swimming lessons and thought she had finally overcome her fear of water. She was eagerly looking forward to an upcoming rafting trip, however, as soon as she stepped onto the raft she was instantly terrified again. This illustrates the classical conditioning process known as

a. extinction  
b. second-order conditioning  
c. stimulus generalization  
d. spontaneous recovery

32. Dillon is four years old, and his parents want to teach him to say "please" and "thank you." They will be most successful in altering Dillon's behavior if they use

a. classical conditioning  
b. higher-order conditioning  
c. non-contingent reinforcement  
d. operant conditioning

33. According to Skinner, a stimulus is a reinforcer if it

a. reduces a biological need  
b. induces a biological need  
c. increases the probability of the response that produced it  
d. decreases the probability of the response that produced it
34. Jerome is training to be a vacuum cleaner sales person. Initially, he got paid for each customer he called on, even if the customer did not ask for a demonstration. Currently, he only gets paid for actually demonstrating the product. Eventually, he will only get paid for actually closing a sale. In this example, Jerome's sales skills are being developed through the use of

a. classical conditioning  
b. modeling  
c. negative reinforcement  
d. shaping

35. Marie works in a dress factory where she earns $10 for each three dresses she hems. Marie is paid on a

a. fixed-ratio schedule  
b. variable-ratio schedule  
c. fixed-interval schedule  
d. variable-interval schedule

36. Mary takes a course in which she is tested every two weeks. Her studying falls off right after a test, followed by a gradual increase to a rapid rate of studying as the next test approaches. Her studying conforms to the typical pattern of responding maintained on __________ schedules.

a. fixed-ratio  
b. variable-ratio  
c. fixed-interval  
d. variable-interval

37. __________ code is a memory code that emphasizes the meaning of the to-be-remembered stimulus.

a. A structural  
b. A phonemic  
c. A semantic  
d. An episodic

38. The type of memory where information is stored for the shortest period of time is

a. sensory memory  
b. short-term memory  
c. long-term memory  
d. working memory

39. As Kayla was introduced to the seven members of the committee who would be interviewing her for a scholarship, she silently repeated all the names to herself, in order. Kayla was using

a. chunking to increase the capacity of her short-term memory  
b. rehearsal to temporarily store the names in short-term memory  
c. filtering to temporarily block other information out of short-term memory  
d. acoustic encoding to process the names semantically
40. The memory system that has an almost unlimited storage capacity is
   a. time-based memory
   b. long-term memory
   c. working memory
   d. auditory sensory memory

41. One of the notable features of Long Term Memory (LTM) is that it is organized according to a clustering principle, which means
   a. grouping items in LTM that occurred close together in time
   b. the tendency to remember related items in groups or categories
   c. grouping words that look alike in LTM
   d. making a network of items in LTM

42. You attended your high school graduation over 20 years ago. You are now trying to recall as much as possible about the graduation ceremonies. Which of the following would be the best retrieval cue (i.e., prime)?
   a. your school's mascot
   b. the name of the person who sat next to you in your chemistry class
   c. the length of time between when you left high school and when you entered college
   d. the featured speaker at the ceremony

43. LeAnn had her purse snatched as she walked out to her car. The police who are investigating the crime ask LeAnn to try to pick the purse snatcher out of a line-up of eight suspects. The police are basically using
   a. a recognition task to recover information from LeAnn's memory
   b. a recall task to recover information from LeAnn's memory
   c. transfer-appropriate encoding to recover information from LeAnn's memory
   d. a misinformation task to recover information from LeAnn's memory

44. You have an exam at 8 a.m. and it is now 8 p.m. the night before. You have studied well. The best thing to do now is
   a. study some other similar topic
   b. study some other very different topic
   c. play cards with others in the dorm
   d. go to bed and sleep all night

45. Your female friend recently got married and changed her last name to that of her husband's. You have difficulty remembering her new last name because of
   a. proactive interference
   b. retroactive interference
   c. memory decay
   d. response inhibition
46. Lance is trying to solve a complex anagram puzzle. He systematically tries every potential solution by testing each possible combination of the letters provided. In this case, Lance is

a. working backward to solve the anagram
b. using an algorithm to solve the anagram
c. using a heuristic to solve the anagram
d. using means-ends analysis to solve the anagram

47. You can't think of a single instance when Cathy helped you out, and so you decide that Cathy must be an ungenerous person. Your judgment is based on

a. subjective utility
b. the representativeness heuristic
c. the availability heuristic
d. expected value

48. The representativeness heuristic refers to our tendency to

a. ignore subjective probabilities when making decisions
b. estimate the probability of an event by judging the ease with which relevant instances come to mind
c. estimate the probability of an event based on how similar it is to the typical prototype of that event
d. ignore common stereotypes when estimating probabilities

49. If a test yields nearly identical scores when it is retaken after a 2-month interval, the test is said to be

a. valid
b. reliable
c. significant
d. standardized

50. The degree to which the items on a test are representative of the "domain" it is supposed to cover is referred to as

a. reliability
b. convergence
c. validity
d. normalization

51. If a child of age 10 made a mental age score of 8 on the Binet test, his IQ would be

a. 80
b. 100
c. 125
d. 75
52. Jade is a graduate student who is studying the way in which selective attention develops during the preadolescent years. She selects a group of 10-year-olds and she assesses their selective attention every six months over a two-year period. In this example, Jade is using

a. a longitudinal research design  
b. a cross-sectional research design  
c. a multi-factorial research design  
d. a nested condition research design

53. Piaget proposed four stages of cognitive development. Which of the following is not one of his stages?

a. sensorimotor  
b. postoperational  
c. preoperational  
d. formal operational

54. According to Piaget, during which stage of cognitive development do children come to realize that an object continues to exist even when they cannot see it or touch it?

a. sensorimotor  
b. preoperational  
c. concrete operational  
d. formal operational

55. Timmy believes he can avoid getting any older by not having any more birthday parties. Timmy is probably in which stage of cognitive development?

a. sensorimotor  
b. concrete operational  
c. preoperational  
d. formal operational

56. A child sees his mother crying and brings her his own favorite teddy bear to comfort her. This child is demonstrating

a. egocentrism  
b. animism  
c. irreversibility  
d. centration

57. According to Piaget, during the formal operational period of cognitive development, children begin to

a. acquire the concept of conservation  
b. understand the nature of hierarchical classification  
c. think primarily in terms of concrete objects or situations  
d. think in terms of abstract principles and hypothetical possibilities
58. If you join your friends in a protest against nuclear power primarily because you want their approval rather than because of any strong conviction you have about nuclear power, you would be said to be at which of the following levels of moral development?

a. unconventional  
b. conventional  
c. preconventional  
d. postconventional

59. Midlife crises

a. are very common among men, but not women  
b. are very common among women, but not men  
c. are nearly universal for both sexes  
d. occur in only a small minority of people

60. Walter and Camille have been an "empty nest" couple since their youngest son left for college last year. Now that they are alone, it is likely that Walter and Camille will find

a. their marital satisfaction will drop considerably  
b. the transition to being a "childless" couple will be stressful and depressing  
c. their marital satisfaction will start to increase  
d. they spend less time together than they did when the children were home

61. Imagine that an individual has taken medication that has lowered his or her overall level of autonomic arousal. If this person reports less intense emotional experiences it would provide some support for

a. the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion  
b. the common-sense view of emotion  
c. the facial feedback hypothesis  
d. the James-Lange theory of emotion

62. Current evidence suggests that

a. different emotions are associated with easily distinguishable patterns of autonomic arousal  
b. all emotions are accompanied by the identical pattern of autonomic arousal  
c. there are some subtle differences in patterns of bodily arousal that accompany different emotions, but these are very difficult to distinguish from one another  
d. different emotions produce different intensities of the same basic pattern of autonomic arousal
63. According to Schachter's two-factor theory of emotion
a. the experience of emotion depends on autonomic arousal and your cognitive interpretation of that arousal
b. different patterns of autonomic activation lead to the experience of different emotions
c. emotion occurs when the thalamus sends signals simultaneously to the cortex and to the autonomic nervous system
d. emotions develop because of their adaptive value

64. Scott takes an antihistamine, but he doesn't realize that the medication will also increase his overall level of autonomic arousal. Thirty minutes after he has taken the medication he is introduced to Danielle. If Scott incorrectly attributes his increased arousal as attraction for Danielle it would lend support to
a. Schachter's two-factor theory of emotion
b. the James-Lange theory of emotion
c. the Cannon-Bard theory of emotion
d. Izard's evolutionary theory of emotion

65. Sarah is torn between the need to study for an exam and her desire to go out with her friends. She decides that she will go out later only if she completes her studying. This realistic decision reflects the functioning of Sarah's
a. id
b. ego
c. superego
d. unconscious

66. Having performed poorly on an exam, Barbara attempts to protect her feelings of self-worth by telling herself that it does not matter because the course really is not that important to her. Barbara is probably
a. rationalizing
b. displacing
c. fantasizing
d. using identification

67. A man who has numerous reasons to hate his mother instead lavishes her with unrealistic amounts of attention and love. He is probably exhibiting the defense mechanism of
a. regression
b. identification
c. reaction formation
d. displacement
68. Failure to resolve conflict at a particular stage of psychosexual development may lead to failure to move forward psychologically, a phenomenon that Freud called

a. fixation  
b. displacement  
c. reciprocal determinism  
d. compensation

69. The personality approach that most stresses the individual's uniqueness and growth potential is

a. social learning theory  
b. Gestalt theory  
c. behaviorism  
d. humanism

70. Abraham Maslow called the need to fulfill one's potential the need for

a. affiliation  
b. achievement  
c. self-actualization  
d. power
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question #</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Question #</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>