

MCQS OF BOOKS

(PPSC MCQS PREVIOUS PAPERS D.G MYRES PSYCHOLOGY)

During the stage of concrete operations children ...

- (A) **understand the concept of reversibility**
- (B) do not yet understand the concept of conservation
- (C) are able to solve abstract problem
- (D) none of these

Studies shows that an authoritarian family tends to produce an adolescent who is...

- (A) **dependent and obedient**
- (B) self-reliant
- (C) independent but deserved
- (D) surface -complaint but rebellious underneath

The objective of science lies in ...

- (A) The choice of question studied
- (B) its methodology
- (C) the capability o scientists to avoid the prejudice of their society
- (D) **all of these**

When people are _____ they have lost touch with reality.

- (a) Manic
- (b) Neurotic
- (c) **Psychotic**
- (d) Psychopathic
- (e) None of these

Psychology may best be described as the scientific study of _____ and _____.

- (a) Mental states; Physical states
- (b) Thoughts; Emotions
- (c) **Behavior; Mental processes**
- (d) Mental health; Mental illness
- (e) None of these

The interpretation of Dreams was written by. .

- (A) **Freud**
- (B) Carl Jung
- (C) Carl Rogers
- (D) Alfred Adler
- (E) none of these

Intelligence test are not considered reliable . . .

- (A) at any age
- (B) **before seven year of age**
- (C) before puberty
- (D) before twenty years of age
- (E) none of the above

The psychiatrist who has written several influential books questioning the use of the term " mental illness " is. .

- (A) B.F skinner
- (B) Jose Delgado

- (C)Anna Freud
- (D)Bruno Bettelheim
- (E)Thomas Szasz**

the law of effect was first formulated by

- (A)E.L. Thorndike**
- (B)B.F Skinner
- (C)H . Rachlin
- (D) A. Bundra
- (E) W .Wundt

Ivan Pavlov is famous for his research. . .

- (A)teaching machines
- (b)forward conditioning
- (C)backward conditioning
- (D)classical conditioning**
- (E)perceptual learning

All of the following are characteristics of verbal materials that influence how effectively we learn them EXCEPT...

- (A)list length
- (B)item position
- (C)word length**
- (D)similarity
- (E)meaningfulness

One effect of anxiety on learning is. . .

- (A)the removal of mental blocks
- (B)a reduction in performance on difficult tasks**
- (C)a reduction in the ability to discriminate clearly
- (D)more interference with familiar material than with new material
- (E)reduction in the ability to perform any task

Which is an advantage of group testing?

- (A)reduction of cost
- (B)more reliable norms
- (C)more objective scoring
- (D)both A and B
- (E)all of these**

A psychologist wants to observe language development the studies children over a ten-year period. this psychologist is performing a . . .

- (A)Longitudinal study**
- (B)case study
- (C)factor analysis
- (D)durational study
- (E)laboratory study

Erickson proposed that trust or mistrust develops during the...

- (A)latency stage
- (B)oral-sensory stage**
- (C)maturity stage
- (D)loco motor-genital stage
- (E)muscular-anal stage

By obtaining two scores for one subject with just one test, a researcher achieves . . .

- (A) test-retest reliability
- (B) alternate reliability
- (C) split-half reliability**
- (D) score reliability
- (E) parallel reliability

According to Carl Jung's personality theory, the term anima and animus refer to . . .

- (A) the collective unconscious
- (B) the person unconscious
- (C) the shadow archetypes
- (D) the animal instincts in man's unconscious
- (E) feminine and masculine archetypes**

The id draws its psychic energy from...

- (A) outer reality
- (B) the ego
- (C) bodily instincts**
- (D) the super ego
- (E) the collective unconscious

The type of learning that is unique for humans is . . .

- (A) classical conditioning
- (B) verbal learning**
- (C) motor task learning
- (D) discrimination learning
- (E) operant conditioning

A stimulus that elicits a response before the experimental manipulation is a (an)...

- (A) response stimulus(RS)
- (B) unconditioned stimulus(UCS)**
- (C) generalized stimulus(GS)
- (D) conditioned stimulus(CS)
- (E) specific stimulus(SS)

According to association theory , behavior ...

- (A) is a function of reinforcement
- (B) is a function of motivation and performance
- (C) can be attributed to modeling
- (D) consist of association made between responses and stimuli**
- (E) consist of association between responses and reinforcement

The basic type of verbal learning is... ..?.

- (A) serial learning and serial anticipation learning
- (B) paired-associate learning and free recall learning
- (C) serial learning and free recall learning
- (D) paired -associate learning and serial learning
- (E) all of these**

The ruling-dominant (choleric) and getting-leaning (phlegmatic personality types were proposed by ..?

- (A) C. rogers
- (B) E. fromm
- (C) w. kohler

- (D)a.adler
- (E)h.eyenck

In the visual system, sensory transduction ...

- (a)translate physical information our environment in to electrical information for the brain process**
- (b)accounts for the sum of activity in the receptor cells,
- (c)is the chain of sensory reception, including the cornea, pupil, lens, and retina
- (d)conduct energy from the cone receptor cells to the rod receptor cells
- (e)none of these

If we determine the heights and weights of group college men, the data generated is.?

- (A)random
- (B)discrete
- (C)normal
- (D)modal
- (E)continuous**

In the auditory system, the cochlear branch...?

- (A)is located in the middle ear next to the tympanic membrane
- (B)is responsible for balance
- (C)connect the ear canal with throat
- (D)is composed of three fluid filled canals, located in the inner ear**
- (E)both (B) and (D)

The probability that the null hypothesis (Ho) will be rejected when it is in fact true is called a (an)? (A)type II error

- (B)type I error**
- (C)two-tailed test
- (D)experimental error
- (E>false validity

In auditory sensation, pitch

- (A) is the only variable by which we distinguish sounds.
- (B) Is closely related to the loudness of sound
- (C) is closely related to the frequency of sound**
- (D) is closely related to the intensity of sound
- (E) is measure in decibels.

The first step in any research project is generating a.?

- (a) Theory
- (b) Experiment
- (d) Proposition
- (e) None of these**

In the early stages of research, the most efficient way of making progress toward explaining a phenomenon is to..?

- (a) Videotape
- (b) Precisely measure
- (c) Survey**
- (d) Observe
- (e) None of these

According to James-Lange- theory of emotion..?

- (A)**the experiences of emotions depends upon autonomic arousal and one's cognitive interpretation of that arousal**
- (B)different patterns of autonomic arousal lead to the experience of different emotion
- (C)emotion occur when the thalamus sends signals simultaneously to the cortex and to the autonomic nervous system
- (D)emotions develop because of their adaptive value

A male born with an extra Y chromosome, XYY, shows some evidence of increased aggressiveness and typically scores lower than normal on intelligence tests...?

- (A)turner's syndrome
- (B)super male syndrome
- (C)XXX syndrome
- (D)**Kinfelfelter's syndrome**
- (E)none of these

The kind of conflict experienced by a student who simultaneously wants to watch a late night movie on television and get a good night's sleep is best described as

- (A)**approach-avoidance**
- (B)double approach-avoidance
- (C)approach-approach
- (D)avoidance-avoidance
- (E)none of these

Which of the following instances suggest psychotherapy would be of no use...

- (A)**a person who completely lacks remorse for past doing**
- (B)a person with an inability to form emotional attachment
- (C)a person whose life situation cannot be modified
- (D)a person who is a close friend of the analyst

The three basic components of prejudice are effective ...

- (A)internal and external
- (B)real and imagined
- (C)descriptive and prescriptive
- (D)**cognitive and behavioral**
- (E)none of these

Perceptual constancy refers to...

- (A) perception of an object remaining the same when our immediate sensation of the object changes
- (B)perceptual tendency to group objects together on the basis of their similarity
- (C)**perception of an object's changing even though the object stays the same**
- (D)tendency to close up, incomplete objects into already existing perceptual shapes
- (E)none of these

The study of the hereditary transmission of attribution is....

- (A)**heritable, biological traits**
- (B)genetics, genes
- (C)mutation, differentiation
- (D)none of these
- (E)adaptability, dominant and recessive traits

Classical conditioning is a process whereby..

- (A)certain response result from certain stimulus presentations
- (B)the CS is always presented before the UCS

- (C)action that are reward tend to the strengthened
(D)learning occurs when a stimulus is paired with a certain response
(E)none of these

- Chomsky proposed that children learn a language..
(A)one's thought determines the nature of one's language
(B)language and thought are separate and independent processes
(C)language and thought interact, each influencing the other
(D)because they possess an innate language acquisition device

- Which of the following is an example of extrinsic motivation
(A)doing a good job because of sense of satisfaction when you are finished
(B)doing a good job in order to get a pay raise
(C)working hard because of the pride you take in your work
(D)none of these

- Which of the following statements applies to the unconscious
(A)its elements are inaccessible to the conscious
(B)its closely related to the pleasure principal
(C)its closely related to instincts
(D)all of these
(E)none of these

- The thalamus can be characterized as
(A)a regulatory system
(B)the conscious switch of the brain
(C)a relay system
(D)a bridge between two cerebral hemisphere

- Autonomous functions of the ego include all of the following except...
(A)perception
(B)intelligence
(C)language
(D)repression
(E)none of these

- Maria memorized her shopping list. When she got to the store she found out that she had forgotten many of the items in the middle of the list. this is an example of
(A)inappropriate coding
(B)retrograde amnesia
(C)proactive interference
(D)the serial position effect

- One of the factor Alfred Adler believed to be important in shaping personality
(A)difficult with toilet training
(B)birth order in the family
(C)unconditional positive regard
(D)the collective unconscious
(E)none of these

- An individual cannot remember events during an immediately following serious airplane crash... **(A)dissociative amnesia**
(B)dissociative fugue
(C)retrograde amnesia

- (D)fractured amnesia
- (E)none of these

Which symptoms are not typically characteristic of an autistic child...?

- (A)impairment in communication
- (B)hyperactivity**
- (C)social isolation
- (D)restricted range of interest
- (E)none of these

The process of excluding from the consciousness the ideas and feelings which cause guilt and shame is known as...

- (A) Projection
- (B) repression**
- (C)reaction formation
- (D)regression

An individual who is identified as having a borderline personality disorder shows...

- (A)persecutory thoughts
- (B)exhibitionistic tendencies
- (C)instability in mood and social relations**
- (D)apathy and indifference to the opinions of others
- (E)none o these

Behavior according to operant conditioning theory is controlled by

- (A)free well
- (B)knowledge
- (C)instinct
- (D)its consequence**
- (E) none of these

Hormones are to endocrine system as ----- are to nervous system

- (A)nerve
- (B)synapses
- (C)neurotransmitter**
- (D)action potential

Albert's Bandura's social learning theory holds that.

- (A)learning is best in group setting
- (B)learning can be achieved by observing and modeling another person's behavior**
- (C)more exposure to an aggressive scene always later elicits aggressive behavior
- (D)social learning takes place at an unconscious level
- (E)none of these

The material of which chromosomes are composed is called...

- (A)deoxyribonucleic acid**
- (B)Gene
- (C)Atoms
- (D)Myelin
- (E)none of these

Which one of the following is not a dimension of the auditory experience...?

- (A)loudness
- (B)pitch

- (C)saturation
- (D)timber
- (E)none of these

Positive reinforcement ----- the rate of responding, negative reinforcement -----
-- the rate of responding...

- (A) **Increase, decrease**
- (B) decrease, increase
- (C) increase, increase
- (D) decrease, decrease

Two example of mood disorder are...

- (A)major depression and general anxiety
- (B)OCD and manic-depressive disorder
- (C)**major depression and bipolar disorder**
- (D)major depression and OCD
- (E)None of these

The four main goal of psychological research are...

- (A)description, experimentation, prediction and control
- (B)description ,explanation, assessment and manipulation
- (C)description, prediction, assessment and manipulation
- (D)description, explanation, control and validity
- (E) **describe...explain...prediction and control**

The statement that psychology is empirical means

- (A)psychology is different from other science
- (B)**the method of psychology are based on controlled experiments and on observations made with great precision and objectivity**
- (C)scientific psychology originated in Greek and roman ages
- (D)psychological principal are based on consensus of scientists
- (E)none of these

Maturation refers to

- (A)the attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
- (B)**relatively, stable changes in an individual's thought and behavior or a result of biological processor of aging**
- (C)relatively, stable changes in an individual's thought and behavior or a result of accumulating experience
- (D)the developmental of an individual though and behavior due to the interactions of biological and environmental factors
- (E)none of these

In operant conditioning ...

- (A)continuous reinforcement schedule is least susceptible to extinction
- (B)**negative reinforcement is a type of punishment**
- (C)the process is related to trial and error learning
- (D)shaping occurs when responses are coincidentally paired to a reinforce

Gestaltists refer to the fact that we perceive smooth flowing forms more readily than discrete forms more...

- (A)similarity
- (B)holistic perception
- (C)symmetry

- (D)continuity**
(E)none of these

A verifiable scientific finding is one that can be..

- (A)observed in real life
(B)proven impossible to test
(C)proven valid, accurate and indisputable
(D)replicated with the same result
(E)none of these

Behavior therapists believe that insight is...

- (A) a worthwhile goal
(B)non sufficient change of behavior
(C)not necessary for behavior change
(D)all of these

The type of learning associated with skinner is..

- (A) classical conditioning
(B)operant conditioning
(C)observation learning
(D)respondent conditioning

A English scientist who considered measuring intelligence by measuring head size..

- (A)Galton**
(B)terman
(C)Wechsler
(D)binet

Norms can be best define as..

- (a) Standard and expectations shared by members of a society**
(b) rule of law
(c) statistically normal behavior
(d) universal rules of conduct

An independent variable...

- (a)the any variable of interest
(b)a variable that is independent verified
(c)the variable that is manipulated by experiment
(d)a variable whose value dependent on that of the dependent

The main regions of brain are the..

- (a)hind brain, forebrain, midbrain**
(b)cerebral cortex, forebrain, hindbrain and midbrain
(c)forebrain, midbrain and anterior region
(d)central hemisphere, and left hemisphere
(e)none of these

The four parts of the neurons are..

- (a)axon, cell body, myelin sheath and dendrites
(b)axon, dendrites, nucleus and terminal buttons
(c)axon, cell body, dendrites, and terminal buttons
(d)axon, cell body, myelin sheath mode of ranvier
(e)none of these

Effector and receptor cells are different in..

- (a) their composition and speed of conduction
- (b) the direction in which they carry nerve impulses**
- (c) the corresponding branch of the nervous system to which they belong
- (d) the effector nerve connects with the brain, while receptors receive information from the brain
- (e) none of these

A simple schizophrenia is characterized by...

- (A) persistent delusion
- (B) persistent hallucination
- (C) an insidious loss of drive and ambition
- (D) all of these**

Coping behavior is...

- (a) often unconscious
- (b) always goal-directed**
- (c) usually carried out directly
- (d) none of these

The hormone cortisol produced by the adrenal gland is responsible for which of the given functions?

- (a) Reducing the body activity to take rest
- (b) Activating body to prepare for the stressful situation**
- (c) Balancing the homeostasis
- (d) Planning and decision making

Personality inventories are...

- (a) subject scored**
- (b) objectively scored
- (c) always score on a priori
- (d) always scored on an empirical basis
- (e) none of these

The semantic differential scale is used mainly to measure...

- (a) values
- (b) opinions
- (c) attitude**
- (d) interests
- (e) none of these

Psychodrama is one of the psychotherapeutic techniques which basically involve situations representing...

- (a) ego blocking
- (b) superego blocking
- (c) primary
- (d) all of these**
- (e) none of these

Disagree with Freud, Erikson emphasized more on

- (a) adulthood**
- (b) early habit
- (c) conflict
- (d) racial memory
- (e) none of these

Illnesses that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factor are called...

- (a) hysterical
- (b) psychosomatic**
- (c) somatic
- (d) conversion disorder
- (e) none of these

In Thurston's method of attitude scaling, the factor is the use of ...

- (a) numbers
- (b) judges**
- (c) reinforcement
- (d) positive and negative items
- (e) none of these

Advertiser place beautiful people or likeable places an object with the products they are trying to sell because these items...

- (A) Distract from the disadvantage of the products
- (B) cause pleasant feeling to be evoked**

The best definition of psychotherapy include...

- (a) a sufferer, a healer and a systematic interaction between the two**
- (b) the removal of symptoms about which the patient complains
- (c) the use of talking and drugs about which the patient complains
- (d) none of these

Which of the following identified universal symbolic images that appear in myths, art, and other expressions of the collective unconscious..

- (a) Freud
- (b) Adler
- (c) Jung**
- (d) Horney
- (e) all of these

According to Freud's theory, the process through which individuals release their excessive aggressive energy is called:

- (a) Dream work
- (b) Psychoanalysis
- (c) Catharsis**
- (d) Slips of tongue

A zygote with X-Y chromosome will normally develop into

- (a) a male**
- (b) a female
- (c) identical twins
- (d) fraternal twin
- (e) none of these

Which of the following is not one of the aspect of development studied by psychologist

- (a) universal aspect of development
- (b) individual differences in development
- (c) culture differences in development

(d)immutable laws of development

(e)none of these

The concept of homeostasis most closely associated with the name....

(a)Richter

(b)cannon

(c)Levin

(d)warden

(e)none of these

The cannon-bard theory of emotions emphasis the role of the...

(a)skeletal muscles

(b)thalamus and hypothalamus

(c)hormonal system

(d)all of the above

(e)none of these

The term reinforcement refers to the pairing of.

(a)CS and US

(b)CR and UR

(c)US and UR

(d)CS and CR

(e)none of these

The so-called master gland which helps control the activities which helps control the activities of various ductless gland is ..

(a)adrenal medulla

(c)thyroid

(d)anterior pituitary

(b)gonad

(e)none of these

One of the following is not a method of measuring retention...

(a) Recognition

(b) relearning

(c) recall

(d) reminiscence

(e) none of these

Convergence of the eyes in controlled primarily by . . .

(a)extrinsic muscle of eye

(b)curvature of lens

(c)ciliary muscle of eye

(d)muscles of iris

(e)none of these

Differences in perception among species depend upon. .

(a)habitat

(b)complexity of nervous system

(c)receptor mechanism

(d)all of above

(e)none of these

The social distance scale is mainly a measure of. . .

(a)ethnic attitude

(b) cohesiveness of a group

- (c) upward social mobility
- (d) social class differences
- (e) none these

When new acquisition improves retention of the old, we speak of...

(a) positive transfer

- (b) negative transfer
- (c) reproductive interference
- (d) reproductive facilitation
- (e) none of these

In the perception of people feedback will serve to...

(a) correct an incorrect initial perception

(b) confirm an accurate initial perception

- (c) stabilize and inaccurate initial perception
- (d) no of the above would be true
- (e) none of these

The essential feature of client-centered therapy is. .

(a) the giving of reassurance to the client

(b) the facilitating the client to arrive at his own insight about his problem

- (c) its directive character
- (d) its emphasis upon searching for deep unconscious aspects of the problem
- (e) none of these

The theory of how people explain other's behavior by attributing it either to internal disposition or to external situation refers to:

(a) Attribution theory

- (b) Dispositional attribution
- (c) Situational attribution
- (d) Attributing causality
- (e) None of these

The degree of concentration or dilution of color is known as it's...

(a) brightness

(b) hue

(c) saturation

- (d) volume
- (e) none of these

The behavioral approach is to rewards and punishments as the cognitive approach is to:

(a) Biological processes

(b) The humanistic struggle for self fulfillment

(c) Individual genetic makeup

(d) Internal processes of the mind or mental events

(e) None of these

The so-called primary emotion includes...

(a) pain, fear, hate, love

(b) shame, guilt, anger, grief

(c) joy, fear, anger, grief

- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of these

Jobs can be redesigned to make the work more interesting, challenging and to increase responsibility and opportunities for achievement.

- (a) Job satisfaction
- (b) Job specification
- (c) Job enrichment**
- (d) Job description
- (e) None of these

Source of frustration include. .

- (a) environmental lacks
- (b) environmental obstacles
- (c) incompatible motives
- (d) all of above**
- (e) none of these

. The process by which we learn not to respond to similar stimuli in an identical manner:

- (a) Generalization
- (b) Extinction
- (c) Discrimination**
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

Critics of Freudian psychoanalysis maintain that this form of therapy:

- (a) does not put enough emphasis on sex.
- (b) Can be harmful by tolerating or encouraging transference.**
- (c) Is good mostly for treating phobias.
- (d) Is too quick to be effective.
- (e) Is too scientific and impersonal.

Which neurotransmitter plays an important role in the experience of pleasure?

- (a) Serotonin
- (b) Dopamine**
- (c) Nor-epinephrine
- (d) Acetylcholine

In which way behavior is different from mental processes?

- (a) Introspection
- (b) Observation**
- (c) Research
- (d) Psychoanalysis

Psychoneurosis tends to be. .

- (a) severe than the psychoses
- (b) milder than neurosis
- (c) milder than psychoses**
- (d) about the same severity as the psychoses
- (e) none of these

In essence the defense mechanism is...

- (a) defense against anxiety
- (b) ways of convincing others of one's rightness
- (c) escape reaction**
- (d) conscious self-deception
- (e) none of these

Endomorphy is to eutomorphy as . .

- (a) love of comfort is to social inhibition
- (b) social inhibition is to love of comfort**
- (c) love of comfort is to need for action
- (d) need for action is to social inhibition
- (e) none of these

Which one of the following is not listed as a classification of psychoneurosis?

- (a) phobic reactions
- (b) conversion reactions
- (c) neurasthenic reactions
- (d) delusion reaction**
- (e) none of these

The adrenal hormones which also appear to function as neurotransmitter in the brain are...

- (A) Dopamine and serotonin
- (b) epinephrine and nor epinephrine**
- (c) insulin and tolerance
- (d) none of these

The concept of introversion and extroversion was advanced by . .

- (a) Jung**
- (b) Jeane Schaffer
- (c) Kurt Lewin
- (d) Spranger
- (e) none of these

When a teacher appreciates his students every time they ask questions with the hope that this will enable them to handle more technical questions in future is using which type of conditioning?

- (a) Classical conditioning
- (b) shaping**
- (c) Modeling
- (d) Reinforcing

Which lobe of the brain is involved in planning, decision making and some aspects of language?

- (a) Frontal**
- (b) Parietal
- (c) Temporal
- (d) Occipital

With the onset of puberty, the rate of growth of

- (A) all bodily organs slow down
- (b) intellectual development slows down
- (c) both a and b
- (d) neither a and b**

Which of the following perspectives of psychology is most concerned with individuals reaching their maximum potential?

- (a) Behavioral
- (b) Cognitive
- (c) Humanistic**

- (d) Psychoanalytic
- (e) None of these

The prototype of the modern intelligence test for children was first developed by . .

- (a) Stanford
- (b) Binet**
- (c) Terman
- (d) Wechsler

Which perspectives of psychology focuses on determining the extent to which psychological characteristics such as memory, intelligence or emotionality are influenced by heredity?

- (a) Neuroscience
- (b) Biogenic**
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Socio-cultural

Who is particularly interested in studying patterns of behavior, beliefs and values which are shared by people?

- (a) Social Psychologist**
- (b) Experimental Psychologist
- (c) Clinical Psychologist
- (d) Psychoanalyst

Which of the following relates to disorders in comprehension or production of speech?

- (a) Dysphasia
- (b) Aphasia
- (c) Broca's area
- (d) All of these**

The process through which a learned response stops occurring due to the non-availability of reinforcement is called:

- (a) Spontaneous recovery
- (b) Generalization
- (c) Punishment
- (d) Extinction**

A layer of nerve cells at the back of the eye which converts light waves into electrical impulses is known as:

- (a) Retina**
- (b) Fovea
- (c) Cornea
- (d) Iris

Which area of hypothalamus is responsible for satiety behavior?

- (a) Lateral hypothalamus
- (b) Ventromedial hypothalamus**
- (c) Hyperplasia
- (d) Antidiuretic hormone

A person's intelligence quotient, or IQ, initially represented the ratio of a person's _____ age divided by his or her _____ age.

- (a) Chronological, Mental
- (b) Mental, Chronological**
- (c) Real, Intentional

- (d) Chronological, Neurological
- (e) None of these

When Maya first saw a violent movie, she was scared and disgusted. But now that she has seen several such movies, she is barely affected by them Maya has experienced:

- (a) Habituation**
- (b) Displacement
- (c) Cultivation
- (d) Catharsis
- (e) None of these

The ability to acquire information from the culture such as vocabulary and the kind of information learned in the schools is an example of what type of intelligence?

- (a) Fluid intelligence
- (b) Componential intelligence
- (c) Crystallized intelligence**
- (d) Contextual intelligence
- (e) None of these

Which method of gathering information about the brain indicates overall activity of the brain?

- (a) Positron Emission Tomography (PET scan)
- (b) Electroencephalogram (EEG)**
- (c) Electrical stimulation
- (d) Studying damage to the brain
- (e) None of these

The process by which we learn not to respond to similar stimuli in an identical manner:

- (a) Generalization
- (b) Extinction
- (c) Discrimination**
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

The basic difference between obsession and compulsion is:

- (a) The former involves preoccupation with certain thoughts while the later involves preoccupation with certain actions**
- (b) The former is a mood disorder whereas the later is an anxiety disorder
- (c) The former is diagnosed along with the Axis III of DSM-IV whereas the later is diagnosed along with the Axis II of DSM-IV
- (d) There is no difference between the two disorders
- (e) None of these

The TAT is a...

- (a) situational test
- (b) performance test
- (c) projective test**
- (d) personality inventory
- (e) none of these

The self-image formed during adolescence that integrates and individual's ideas of what he or she is and wants to be refers to:

- (a) Ego-ideal
- (b) Ego-identity**

- (c) Crisis
- (d) Ego
- (e) None of these

The over-all bodily and mental curves for man...

- (a)diverge at the age of puberty**
- (b)run parallel course
- (c)show a drop at the age of puberty
- (d)both a and b
- (e)none of these

Studies on maturation and learning have indicated...

- (a)that environmental stimulation may affect growth
- (b)that some factor may affect normal development
- (c)that the two follow independent course
- (d)both a and b**
- (e)none o these

Emergency reactions refer to...

- (a)individual's attempt to cope with an emergency
- (b)bodily changes accompanying emotions of anger and fear**
- (c)feelings of startle when suddenly stimulated
- (e)none of these

Psychodynamic therapist believes that maladaptive behavior stems from...

- (a)emotional trauma experienced in childhood**
- (b) a failure to live up to one's full potential
- (c)disturbed thought patterns
- (d)inappropriate learning patterns
- (E)none of these

According to clinical psychologists unconscious is...

- (a)a construct**
- (b)a place
- (c)a thing
- (d)an observation
- (e)none of these

Examples of ductless glands are...

- (A) Gonads, salivary gland. Adrenals
- (b) tear glands, salivary glands, gonads
- (c) adrenal, thyroid, gonads
- (d) thyroid, pituitary, tear gland**
- (e) none o these

In conditioning studies CR and UR

- (a)are usually, but no always identical
- (b)are rarely identical are always identical**
- (c)have not similarity
- (d)none of these

The emergency-control branch of human nervous system is

- (a)sympathetic**
- (b)parasympathetic
- (c)cerebrospinal

- (d)ventromedial
- (e)none of these

The cue of accommodation is especially effective for...

- (a)long distances
- (b)short distances
- (c)moving objects**
- (d)a and b
- (e)none of these

The concept of adaption level was introduced by

- (a)brown
- (b)helson**
- (c)Wertheimer
- (d)Koehler
- (e)none of these

Studies on the development of emotions in the children show a transition from...

- (a)generalized emotional response to specific
- (b)relatively discrete to complex**
- (c)negative emotions to positive emotions
- (d)positive emotions to negative emotions
- (e)none of these

Freud derived his theories of unconscious determination from observation of

- (a)both normal and abnormal persons**
- (b)slip of tongue
- (c)literature
- (d)all of these
- (e)none of these

As compared with the figure, the ground appears to be...

- (a)better structured
- (b)continuous and unbroken**
- (c)better localized
- (d)more silent in attention
- (e)none of these

According to one of the hypothesis, the body structure is determined by the interaction of

- (a)a gene and several chromosomes**
- (b)a chromosome and several gene
- (c)several chromosomes acting together
- (d)several gene acting together
- (e)none of these

The collective unconscious, as postulated by Jung is

- (a)highly individual**
- (b)abnormal
- (c)supra-personal
- (d)idiosyncratic
- (e)none of these

Primary process is to reality principal as

- (a)ego is to id

(b)id is to ego

- (c)superego is to id
- (d)primitive is to infantile
- (e)none of these

During the post-natal development the neural cell in brain

- (a)increase in number**
- (b)change in their chemical positions
- (c)both a and b**
- (d)none of these

The non-directed approach characterizes...

- (a)psychoanalysis
- (b)behavior modification
- (c)client-centered therapy**
- (d)hypnosis
- (e)none of these

To mark the onset and termination of adolescence

- (a)physiological measure are usually used for both boys and girls**
- (b)physiological measure are usually used for girls but not for boys
- (c)physiological measure are usually used for the onset but not for the end
- (d)none of these

Which of the following is a dimension of visual experience

- (a)loudness
- (b)pitch
- (c)timbre
- (c)brightness**
- (d)none of these

The fovea and blind spot is both feature of the...

- (a)cornea
- (b)lens
- (c)retina**
- (d)pupil)none of these

All human sense evolved for the same purpose to...

- (a)increase your ability to enjoy the environment
- (b)make up more aware our feelings and internal state
- (c)provide information that could improve our ability to communicate
- (d)help us survive**
- (e)none of these

Which of the following factors influence the impact of interference on learning?

- (a)the nature of the material being learned
- (b)the organization and meaningfulness of the information learned**
- (c)the type of activity that flows studying
- (d)all of above
- (e)none of these

Which of the following psychologists developed the need/drive theory of emotion

- (a)Clark hull
- (b)Abraham Maslow**

- (c)water cannon
- (d)Robert plutchik

Central traits...

- (a)were suggested by a behaviorist to explain behavior
- (b)organize and control behavior across many situation**
- (c)are more situations specific than they are secondary traits
- (d)are seen in growth-oriented individuals
- (e)none of these

Many of the neo Freudians have modified Freud's original theory of personality to give more emphasis to...

- (a) Social and culture factor**
- (b) unconscious forces
- (c) none of these

in which motivational conflicts are must chosen by the lesser of two evils

- (a)approach-approach
- (b)approach-avoidance
- (c)avoidance-avoidance**
- (d)multiple approach
- (e)none of these

When psychological tests are used in personality selection, an important concern regarding the tests is...

- (a)cost
- (b)easy of administration
- (c)validity**
- (d)objectivity
- (e)none of these

One hallmark of projective tests is that they...

- (a)are multiphase
- (b)are criterion referenced
- (c)require responses to ambiguous stimuli**
- (d)measure only one trait
- (e)none of these

Therapists who focus on altering faculty thought process are

- (a)cognitive dissonance**
- (b)humanistic therapist
- (c)biological therapists
- (d)psychodynamic therapists
- (e)none of these

Which of the following therapists make intensive use of role playing ...

- (a)client-centered therapist**
- (b)psychoanalytic therapists
- (c)existential therapists
- (c)gestalt therapists
- (e)none of these

Which of the following is most likely to lead to high job satisfaction ...

- (a)matching personality with occupation
- (c)promotion practices based on seniority**

- (b)having an outgoing personality
- (d)working alone
- (e)none of these

Which of the following improves worker skill and reduces frustration and stress

- (a)job training
- (b)job analysis**
- (c)access to an employee assistance program
- (d)an organizational culture
- (e)none of these

The assessment tools upon which clinicians depends gather information about their clients belong in which of following categories...

- (a) interview
- (b)tests
- (c)observations
- (d)all of these**
- (e)none of these

the leading cause of mind retardation is believed to be

- (a)fetal alcohol syndrome**
- (b)organic brain syndrome
- (c)environmental factor
- (d)inherited traits
- (e)none of these

Which of the following tests is likely to have the highest reliability

- (a)the TAT
- (b)the MMPI**
- (c)the Rorschach
- (d)the draw a person test
- (e)none of these

The concept of homeostasis most closely associated with the name of...

- (a)cannon**
- (b)Richter
- (c)Levin
- (d)warden
- (e)none of these

Which one of the following is not the law of perceptual grouping ...

- (a)proximity
- (b)similarity
- (c)constancy**
- (d)continuation
- (e)none of these

Psychodynamic therapists believe that maladaptive behavior stems from...

- (a)disturbed thought patterns
- (b)inappropriate learning patterns
- (c)a failure to live up one's full potential
- (d)emotional trauma experienced in childhood**
- (e)none of these

The two part of autonomic nervous system are..

- (a)voluntary and involuntary
- (b)cerebrospinal and cortical
- (c)thalamus and hypothalamus
- (d)sympathetic and parasympathetic**
- (e)none of these

By the perceptual organization of stimuli the person's span of attention is...

- (a)increased**
- (b)decreased
- (c)divided
- (d)unaffected
- (e)none of these

In general children who score well on IQ tests have parents who...

- (a)pay for tutors and special schools
- (b)have very high iqs
- (c)punish them if they fail to do it well
- (d)spend time with them and actively encourage their development**
- (e)none of these

Chromosomal mapping studies have found that...

- (a) schizophrenia does not appear to have genetic components
- (b)schizophrenia does appear to have a genetic component**
- (c)adoption studies do not reveal anything about schizophrenia
- (d)there is a single cause of schizophrenia
- (e)none of these

Which of the following orders of Maslow's hierarchy of need is correct

- (a)safety physiological, belongingness, self-actualization, esteem
- (b),belongingness, esteem , safety, physiological self-actualization,
- (c)physiological, belongingness safety, , esteem self-actualization
- (d) physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem self-actualization**
- (e)none of these

Perfection is a problem that is most associated with the

- (a)id
- (b)ego
- (c)superego**
- (d)ego and superego
- (e)none of these

In pavlovian conditioning the learned response is. .

- (a)CS
- (b)CR**
- (c)UCS
- (d)UCR
- (e)none of these

Which of the following is the best example of a primary reinforcing?

- (a)food**
- (b)money
- (c)pay check
- (d)new clothes
- (e)none of these

Client –centered therapy is most consist with the . .

- (a)behavioral approach
- (b)cognitive approach
- (c)psychodynamic approach
- (d)humanistic approach**
- (e)none of these

Which of the following could be attributed to Tolman’s research

- (a)discovery of law of the effect
- (b)the concept of cognitive map**
- (c)the negative effect of punishment
- (d)the role of classical conditioning in the formation of phobic disorder
- (e)none of these

Maturation refers to development that occurs as a result of. .

- (a)genetically determined
- (b)instinctive process
- (c)homeostatic imbalance
- (d)an interaction between biology environment**
- (e)none of these

A conversion disorder is characterized by. .

- (a)frequently vague complaints of physical symptoms
- (b)a constant fear of becoming seriously ill
- (c)functional impairment of a limb or sensory ability with no apparent physical cause**

Thorndike’s law of effect was an early form of the present day principal of . .

- (a)extinction
- (b)contiguity
- (c)reinforcement
- (d)trial and error**
- (e)none of these

Which of the following represent correct sequence?

- (a)zygote, fetus, embryo, neonate, infant
- (b)zygote, embryo, neonate, fetus, infant
- (c)embryo, zygote, fetus, neonate, infant
- (d)zygote, embryo, fetus, neonate, infant**

The approach-approach conflict involves. .

- (a) a stable equilibrium
- (b)an unstable equilibrium**
- (c)none of these

Figural after-effect pertains to distortion. .

- (a)in memory of figure
- (b)cause by ambiguity of figure**
- (c)cause by prolong fixation of figures
- (d)cause by oscillation of attention
- (e)none of these

Self –assertive behavior is an example primarily of. .

- (a)an abundance motive
- (b)a stimulation motive**

- (c) a survival motive
- (d) a security motive
- (e) none of these

Clinicians attempting to systematically assess the abnormal behavior of a client will frequently...

- (a) rely primarily on personality tests
- (b) employ a battery of tests**
- (c) rely primarily on projective tests
- (d) rely primarily on neuropsychological tests
- (e) none of these

Motivation is defined as inferred process within a person that causes organism to move toward...

- (a) a goal**
- (B) all other organism
- (C) a homeostatic state
- (D) higher level in the hierarchy of needs
- (E) none of these

Probably the most insidious form of defense mechanism is...

- (a) projection
- (b) defensive identification
- (c) withdrawal
- (d) reaction formation**
- (e) none of these

Studies have shown that people who tended to be yes-Sayers on the tests were

- (a) impulsive**
- (b) anxious
- (c) dependent
- (d) all of these
- (e) none of these

Exogenous chemical which alter state of consciousness include

- (a) stimulants
- (b) depressants
- (c) hallucinogens**
- (d) all of these
- (e) none of these

If germ cell is observed to have an X chromosome it is clear that the germ cell is

- (a) an ovum**
- (b) a somatic cell
- (c) a bisexual zygote
- (d) none of these

Studies on maturation and learning have indicated that

- (a) environmental stimulation may affect growth
- (b) some behavior may show development without practice
- (c) both a and b**
- (d) none of these

The area of the brain where all the fibers from the skin senses get connected before entering cerebral cortex is the...

- (a)spinal cord
- (b) thalamus
- (c)reticular formation**
- (d)none of these

Behavior episode are...

- (a)organized sequences of behavior
- (b)often overlapping
- (c)characterized by a constant direction of action
- (d)all of these**
- (e)None of these

Aphasia seems to be correlated with lesions to the.

- (a)temporal lobe of the brain**
- (b)motor cortex of the brain
- (c)cerebella cortex of the brain
- (d)frontal lobe of the brain
- (e)none of these

Which part of personality opposes the irrational desires of id according to Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory of Personality?

- (a) Ego
- (b) Psychic energy
- (c) Super ego**
- (d) Libido

Development is about to:

- (a) Change**
- (b) Age
- (c) Gender
- (d) Genes
- (e) None of these

In classical conditioning the organism creates an association between:

- (a) Two situations**
- (b) Two consequences
- (c) Two responses
- (d) Two stimuli

In classical conditioning the organism creates an association between:

- (a) Two situations**
- (b) Two consequences
- (c) Two responses
- (d) Two stimuli

Which of the following is not a characteristic of self actualized people according to Maslow?

- (a) They live creatively and fully using their potentials
- (b) They have efficient perceptions of reality, self and others
- (c) They are sensitive to fake and dishonest**
- (d) They feel ashamed of their negative emotions

Which of the following is not an attribute of extroversion in the 'Big Five Factors' Theory of Personality?

- (a) Sociable

- (b) Talkative**
- (c) Self-conscious
- (d) Affectionate

The term germ cell when use in genetics refers to...

- (a)somatic cells
- (b)body cells
- (c)both a and b**
- (d)none of these

A person has attitudes towards...

- (A)all possible objects
- (b)all objects which are perceived by him**
- (c)all objects which exist in his own life space
- (d)none of these

Psychosomatic disorders are best illustrated by...

- (a)asthma cause by anxiety**
- (b)neurotic anxiety
- (c)insomnia
- (d)over-eating
- (e)none of these

As the individual continues his growth after birth, the neural cell in his brain...

- (a)change their chemical composition
- (b)increase in number**
- (c)both a and b
- (d)none of these

The peripheral nervous system is made up of...

- (a)axon and dendrites
- (b)brain and spinal cord
- (c)autonomic nervous system and somatic nervous system**
- (d)sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system
- (e)none of these

Dependence, passivity and greediness are regarded as traits found in the so called...

- (a)oral character
- (b)anal character
- (c)phallic stage
- (d)genital stage**
- (e)none of these

The detection of physical energy emitted or reflected by physical object; it occurs when energy in the external environment or the body stimulates receptors in the sense organs...

- (a)cognition
- (b)sensation**
- (c)perception
- (d)adaption
- (e)none of these

Probably the most insidious form of defense mechanism is...

- (a)reaction formation
- (b)defensive identification

- (c) projection**
- (d) withdrawal
- (e) none of these

The overall bodily and growth curves for man...

- (a) diverge at puberty age**
- (b) run parallel course
- (c) show drop at puberty
- (d) both a and b
- (e) none of these

Who believed that mind is composed of senses, ideas, images and feelings?

- (a) William James**
- (b) Titchner
- (c) Carl Rogers
- (d) Wundt

A psychological test is good only when it measures what it is supposed to measure.

This statement refers to which of the following?

- (a) Degree to which it is objective, precise and short
- (b) Degree to which it is consistent across several administrations
- (c) Degree to which it is norm based**
- (d) Degree to which it is psychometrically sound

The process through which brain uses the two retinal images into one three dimensional perception is called:

- (a) Depth perception
- (b) Binocular cues**
- (c) Stereopsis
- (d) Retinal disparity

The Release of emotions is called:

- (a) Behavior change
- (b) Insight
- (c) Mastery
- (d) Catharsis**
- (e) None of these

The theory of personality in which basic anxiety is the primary concept was associated with the name...

- (a) Fromm
- (b) Sullivan
- (c) Horney
- (d) Murray**
- (e) none of these

Development of any skill depends intimately on..

- (a) music facility
- (b) feedback**
- (c) abstractions
- (d) kinesthetic stimulation
- (e) none of these

Of the following one is not a measure of retention...

- (a) recognition

- (b)recall
- (c)relearning
- (d)reminiscence**
- (e)none of these

When new acquisitions improve retention of the old, we speak of...

- (A)positive transfer**
- (B)negative transfer
- (C)reproductive facilitation
- (D)reproductive interference
- (E)none of these

One of the following is not a method of measuring retention...

- (a) Recognition
- (b) relearning
- (c) recall
- (d) reminiscence**
- (e) none of these

The local theory of hunger is associate with the name of...

- (a)cannon**
- (b)beach
- (c)Anderson
- (d)Ingram
- (e)none of these

McClelland's method of measuring the achievement motive made use of...

- (a)self-rating
- (b)fantasy**
- (c)person estimates of level of aspiration
- (d)activity level
- (e)none of these

Deficiency motivation is to abundance motivation as...

- (a)desire is to need
- (b)innate is to learned**
- (c)primary is to secondary
- (d)need is to desire
- (e)none of these

Factors predisposing an individual toward feeling of jealousy include...

- (a)self –hate
- (b)lack of intensity in feeling of love
- (c)insecurity in self-conception
- (d)all of above**
- (e)none of these

The term phenomenology refers to....

- (a)scientific study of queer
- (b)native description of our immediate experience**
- (c)detailed analysis of our sensations
- (d)a science of perception
- (e)none of these

Fixed false belief based on incorrect inference about external reality is called...

- (a) **Delusion**
- (b) obsession
- (c) overvalued idea
- (d) phobia

Motion pictures are based on...

- (A) the gamma phenomenon
- (b) the principle of illusory
- (c) **stroboscopic vision**
- (d) the auto-kinetic illusion

The most frequently cited characteristic among children with ADHD is...

- (A) perceptual-motor impairment
- (B) disorder of memory and thinking
- (C) **hyperactivity**
- (D) disorder of speech and learning

Three dimensional perception of the world is referred to as...

- (a) stereopsis
- (b) Depth sensation
- (c) Stroboscopy
- (d) **depth perception**

According to Alfred Adler, helplessness of the infant accounts for...

- (a) **feelings of inferiority**
- (b) compensatory strivings
- (c) a need to strive for superiority
- (d) all of these

The process of excluding from the consciousness the ideas and feelings which cause guilt and shame is known as...

- (A) Projection
- (b) **repression**
- (c) reaction formation
- (d) regression

Of the three different types of the neurons, sensory neurons are unique in that they..

- (a) carry impulse from the brain and spinal cord to parts of the body that then respond to the impulse
- (b) **receive information from the receptor cells and send this information to the brain or spinal cord**
- (c) reside exclusively in the peripheral nervous system has two function, to send signal to motor neuron, and to receive signals from receptor
- (e) none of these

Axon and dendrites are part of a...

- (a) myelin sheath
- (b) cell body
- (c) **neuron**
- (d) node

A verifiable scientific finding is one that can be...

- (a) observed in real life
- (b) proven impossible to test

- (c) proven valid, accurate and indisputable
- (d) replicated with the same result**
- (e) none of these

Wilhelm Wundt's early work led to the theory of

- (A) functionalism.
- (B) Gestalt psychology.
- (C) Trephination.
- (D) Repression.
- (E) Structuralism**

Mohammed is trying to develop a test that will predict how great someone's potential is to be a prizefighter. This type of test would be best described as a(n)

- (A) power test
- (B) speed test
- (C) achievement test
- (D) aptitude test**
- (E) individual test

Which type of personality theorist would most likely be criticized for underestimating the impact of the environment?

- (A) trait**
- (B) behaviorist
- (C) cognitive
- (D) psychodynamic
- (E) social-cognitive

Which of the following seems to be least heritable?

- (A) hair color
- (B) heart disease
- (C) religious beliefs**
- (D) conscientiousness
- (E) extraversion

According to _____ we are _____.

- A...phenomenologist, instinct driven
- B...behaviorists, perception driven**
- C...trait theorist, stimulus driven
- D...psychoanalysts, learning driven
- E...none of the above

When a maladaptive response has just occurred, it is in a temporary state of exhaustion during which an adaptive can be introduced with strong success potential. This approach is characteristic of

- A...reciprocal inhibition**
- B...systematic desensitization
- C...assertiveness
- D...radical behaviorism
- E...implosion

The ability to focus on stimuli in which we are interested while resisting distraction stimuli is called...

- (A) selective attention
- (B) structured perceiving

(C)stimulus focusing

(D)none of these

The public opinion survey is..

(A)a passive record of opinion

(B)limited to what the public believes at one moment in time

When we look at a distant object, we usually judge its size by...

(A) Perspective size

(B) object size

(C) A compromise between object size and perspective size

The view that we are born with the ability to perceive the way we do it held by...

(A)nativists

(B)empiricists

(C)none of these

Most of the social psychological research on attitude change has been generated by theories concerning;

(A)cognitive dissonance

(B)self-perception

(C)Attribution

(D)consistency in attitudes and behavior

According to Piaget, the major accomplishment of the sensor motor stage is...

(A) abstract thinking

(B)egocentric

(C) Centration

(D)object permanence

What are the problems associated with low birth weight...

(D) Susceptibility to infection

(C) difficulty in maintaining body temperature

(B) difficulty with breathing, sucking swallowing and digestion

(E) none of these

According to Erikson's theory, the struggle during adolescence is..

(A)Intimacy versus isolation

(B) initiate versus role confusion

(C) competence versus inferiority

(D) none of these

Child -rearing methods in Pakistan..

(A)differ one social class to another

(B)differ little from those in other countries

(C)have change very little over the past fifty years

(D)are now pretty much the same from one social class to the next

In Freud's theory of personality

(a) the ego obeys the reality principle.

(b) The id operates by secondary process.

(c) The super ego obeys the pleasure principle.

(d) The ego operates by primary process thinking.

(e) None of these

When we receive mixed information about a person, we tend to base our impression on the information that is..

- (A)favorable
- (B)unfavorable
- (C)Received first**
- (D)received last

The autonomic nervous system differs from the somatic nervous system in that its operation is largely....

- (A) Control by spinal cord
- (B) involuntary
- (C)voluntary
- (D)control by the brain**

Concern with meeting standard of excellence and accomplishing difficult tasks refer to need for **(A)achievement**

- (B)power
- (C)apperception
- (D)affiliation

Which of the following condition is not associated with prolong sensory deprivation...

- (A) Inability to concentrate
- (B) hallucination
- (C) none of these
- (D) confusion**

Trait theory has been criticized on the ground that ...

- (A)trait theory may be highly dependent the situation
- (B)moderate variable are often very influential
- (C)they often do not specify how traits are organized within the personality
- (D)all of the a,b and c**

Presence of other ma interfere with performance due to..

- (A) Social loafing
- (B) social inhabitation
- (C) Distraction**

What can occur if a person believes that a connection exists between an act and its consequences when there is no relationship between the two...

- (A) Classical conditioning
- (B) superstitious behavior**
- (C) shaping
- (D)sequential learning

The most fundamental principal perceptual organization is called the..

- (A) Figure ground relationship**
- (B) volley principal
- (C)law of closure
- (D)dark adaption

The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is called the...

- (A)receptor
- (B)reuptake site

- (C) **synapse**
- (D) axon terminal

Which of the following phenomena was studied by Pavlov..

- (A) **classical conditioning**
- (B) operant conditioning
- (C) animal cognition
- (D) maturation

To safeguard participants' rights, prior to collecting any data, researchers are supposed to seek approval from

- (A) the American Psychological Association.
- (B) At least two licensed psychiatrists.
- (C) **An Institutional Review Board.**
- (D) At least one psychiatrist and one psychologist.
- (E) Everyone on the research team

Which part of the nervous system is most active in the exhaustion stage of Seyle's GAS?

- (A) somatic
- (B) peripheral
- (C) central
- (D) **parasympathetic**
- (E) sympathetic

Which structure is found in the middle ear?

- (A) **stirrup**
- (B) auditory nerve
- (C) cochlea
- (D) organ of Corti
- (E) pinna

Mr. Talha is making soup. After tasting it, he decides it needs more salt and slowly adds some until he can first detect that the soup is saltier than it was before. The amount of salt Mr. Kan needs to add depends on his

- (A) absolute threshold.
- (B) Perceptual set.
- (C) **Difference threshold.**
- (D) Olfactory sensitivity.
- (E) gate-control theory

Your knowledge of skills such as how to tie your shoes or ride a bicycle is thought to be stored in which part of the brain?

- (A) hippocampus
- (B) cerebral cortex
- (C) medulla
- (D) amygdale
- (E) **cerebellum**

Piaget's stage for infancy is:

- (a) Concrete operations
- (b) Formal operation
- (c) Pre-operational thought
- (d) **Sensory motor thoughts**
- (e) None of these

Psychologists, who typically apply psychological principles to diagnose and treat emotional problems, including mental illness and marital and family conflict, are in the subfield called:

- (a) Biological
- (b) Clinical and counseling**
- (c) Social and personality
- (d) School and educational
- (e) None of these

Chemicals which are produced in the brain and facilitate communication between nerve cells are called:

- (a) Neurotransmitters**
- (b) Plasmas
- (c) Syntactic structures
- (d) Adrenocorticoids
- (e) None of these

The discipline that deals with sampling data from a population and then drawing inferences about the population from the sample is:

- (a) Hypothesis testing
- (b) Statistics**
- (c) Multivariate experimentation
- (d) Independent sampling
- (e) None of these

. Which of the following is an opiate?

- (A) cocaine
- (B) amphetamines
- (C) heroin**
- (D) nicotine
- (E) caffeine

The law of effect states that:

- (a) Close temporal contiguity is the key characteristic in forming an association between stimulus and response
- (b) A response will be strengthened if the organism is rewarded for that response**
- (c) Effect is strong if the effect is long lasting
- (d) Response generalize across similar surroundings
- (e) None of these

In psychology, case studies are used to:

- (a) Draw conclusions about individual behavior on the basis of group finding**
- (b) Draw general conclusions about behavior of the client
- (c) Assess heritability of individual
- (d) Show importance of case study
- (e) None of these

An independent variable is:

- (a) The only variable of interest
- (b) A variable that is independently verified
- (c) A variable whose value depends on dependent variable
- (d) The variable that is manipulated by experimenter**
- (e) None of these

A child is creating new schemata to account for new information, Piaget calls this process:

- (a) Assimilation
- (b) **Accommodation**
- (c) Operations
- (d) Function autonomy
- (e) None of these

Introspection is:

- (a) A scientific method used to study dreams
- (b) A psychotherapeutic technique where the patient gives a running account of Internal dialogues
- (c) A process used to uncover symbolic representations in dream
- (d) **The analysis of the contents of our own thoughts**
- (e) None of these

A scholarly summary of a body of research on some topic is called:

- (a) Case history
- (b) **Literature review**
- (c) Meta-analysis
- (d) Theory
- (e) None of these

Psychology is concerned with the study of:

- (a) How groups exchange resources
- (b) Overt behavior only
- (c) **Mind and behavior**
- (d) How aggregate behavior is specified
- (e) None of these

The school of psychology that argues that nearly all behavior is a result of conditioning and that the environment shapes behavior is labeled:

- (a) Gestalt, Wertheimer
- (b) Psychoanalytic, Freud
- (c) Behaviorism, Tichener
- (d) **Behaviorism, Watson**
- (e) None of these

Psychologists who are interested in the perception of motion, part – whole relationships and in how people judge size were identified with what school of psychology?

- (a) Psychoanalytic
- (b) **Gestalt**
- (c) Behavioral
- (d) Structural
- (e) None of these

When two variables are correlated, variation in one?

- (a) May possibly cause variation in the other
- (b) Can only be inferred with social validation
- (c) Can be the cause of variation in the other only if the correlation is positive
- (d) **Always suggests a casual relationship with the other**
- (e) None of these

The subjectivist perspective in psychology:

- (a) Is most like cognitive one
- (b) Is generally not influenced by cultural and emotional variables
- (c) Has been most pervasive
- (d) All of the above**
- (e) None of the above

The center of Freud's theory is the thoughts, attitudes, impulses, wished and motivations of which we are unaware :

- (a) Conditioning Concept
- (b) Unconsciousness**
- (c) Biological motivation proposition
- (d) Multivariate construct
- (e) None of these

The child's increasing skill at using his muscles is due chiefly to:

- (a) Maturation
- (b) Learning**
- (c) Pushing by parents
- (d) An opportunity to exercise
- (e) None of these

The stage of prenatal development during which the developing organism is most vulnerable to injury is the:

- (a) Zygotic stage
- (b) Germinal stage
- (c) Fetal stage
- (d) Embryonic stage**
- (e) None of these

The first two weeks of life are referred to as:

- (a) The period of infancy
- (b) The preoperational stage
- (c) Early childhood
- (d) The neonatal period**
- (e) None of these

An individual becomes a member of social group through the process of:

- (a) Aging
- (b) Socialization
- (c) Learning**
- (d) Maturation
- (e) None of these

When a researcher tests several groups of people at the same time each group at a different age, he is conducting a(n) _____ study.

- (a) Observational
- (b) Longitudinal
- (c) Cross-sectional**
- (d) Sequential
- (e) None of these

Basic characteristics of tasks that result in social loafing is that they are:

- (a) Additive**
- (b) Subtractive

- (c) Multiplicative
- (d) Negative
- (e) None of these

Which of the following is part of the psychosocial domain?

- (a) Motor skills
- (b) Memory
- (c) Judgment
- (d) Style of behaving**
- (e) None of these

Job satisfaction is enhanced by tasks that are:

- (a) Challenging but not overwhelming**
- (b) Very easy to accomplish
- (c) Overwhelming and rewarding
- (d) Unrelated to one's personal needs.
- (e) None of these

People who consistently come up with _____ explanations of events are more prone to depression.

- (a) Overly optimistic
- (b) Pessimistic**
- (c) Delusional
- (d) Dysthymic
- (e) None of these

According to Piaget the process of building mental representation of the world through direct interaction with it is:

- (a) Adaptation**
- (b) Egocentrism
- (c) Met cognition
- (d) Conservation
- (e) None of these

Albert Ellis and Aron Beck are names associated with the _____ therapy approach.

- (a) Gestalt
- (b) Cognitive**
- (c) Behavioral
- (d) Phenomenological
- (e) None of these

An affective disorder in which a person swings from one mood extreme to another is classified as:

- (a) Manic
- (b) Depressive
- (c) Unipolar
- (d) Bipolar**
- (e) None of these

Conditioned response may be eliminated by withdrawing reinforcement. This is known as :

- (a) Stimulus generalization
- (b) Extinction**
- (c) Discrimination

- (d) Spontaneous recovery
- (e) None of these

Intelligence can be defined as:

- (a) Knowledge of a great many facts
- (b) The ability to get good grades in school
- (c) The ability to think abstractly and learn from experience**
- (d) All the factors that make one person different from another.
- (e) None of these

Which of the following clinical procedures are based, in part on classical conditioning?

- (a) Transference
- (b) Systematic desensitization**
- (c) Token economy
- (d) Two chair technique
- (e) None of these

Illnesses that seem to result from an interaction of physical and psychological factors are called:

- (a) Hysterical
- (b) Psychosomatic**
- (c) Somatic
- (d) Conversion disorders
- (e) None of these

Freud believed that adult problems usually:

- (a) Result in Freudian slip
- (b) Result in bad dreams
- (c) Can be traced back to critical stage during childhood**
- (d) Are the result of poor behavior
- (e) None of these

A part of the brain that sends signals "Alert" to higher centers of the brain in response to incoming messages is:

- (a) Limbic system
- (b) Reticular formation**
- (c) Amygdale
- (d) Hippocampus
- (e) None of these

Perception of the brightness of a color is affected mainly by:

- (a) The amplitude of light waves
- (b) The wavelength of light waves**
- (c) The purity of light waves
- (d) The saturation of light waves
- (e) None of these

Which of the following is not a clue for depth perception?

- (a) Interposition
- (b) Orientation**
- (c) Linear perspective
- (d) Reduced clarity
- (e) None of these

Analyses of avoidance learning suggest that many phobias are acquired through _____ conditioning.

- (a) **Classical**
- (b) Operant
- (c) Reinforcement
- (d) Intermittent
- (e) None of these

The frustration-aggression hypothesis;

- (a) Assume that aggression is basic instinct
- (b) Claims that frustration and aggression are both instinctive.
- (c) **Assumes that frustration produces aggression.**
- (d) Was developed by social learning theorist.
- (e) None of these

Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?

- (a) **The humanistic approach**
- (b) The psychoanalytic approach.
- (c) The social learning approach.
- (d) The behavioral approach.
- (e) None of these

Psychophysics is the study of:

- (a) Perceptual illness
- (b) **The psychological perception of physical stimuli**
- (c) Depth perception
- (d) Movement perception
- (e) None of these

Which of the following is a subdivision of the autonomic nervous system?

- (a) **Both the sympathetic and Para-sympathetic nervous systems**
- (b) Only sympathetic nervous system
- (c) Only the parasympathetic nervous system
- (d) Brain and spinal cord
- (e) None of these

The James-Lange or body reaction theory of emotion says

- (a) you feel emotion then a bodily reaction.
- (b) **You react with your body first then you feel emotion.**
- (c) The somatic nervous system is the seat of emotion.
- (d) Emotion and visceral reactions are simultaneous.
- (e) None of these

Any stimulus that follows a behavior and increases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated is called a:

- (a) Cue
- (b) Situational stimulus
- (c) **Reinforcer**
- (d) Punisher
- (e) None of these

The ability to learn by observing a model or receiving instructions, without reinforcement, is called _____ theory.

- (a) Cognitive learning
- (b) Contingency

- (c) **Social learning**
- (d) Instrumental learning
- (e) None of these

Reflexes are usually controlled by the:

- (a) Medulla
- (b) Frontal lobe
- (c) **Spinal cord**
- (d) Hypothalamus
- (e) None of these

Pogonophobia is....?

- (a) Fear of birds
- (b) Fear of opinion
- (c) Fear of phobias
- (d) Fear of anima
- (e) **none of these**

Trypanophobia....?

- (a) **fear of injection**
- (b) fear of animal
- (c) fear of insect
- (d) fear of water

Whereas the _____ asked what happens when an organism does something; the _____ asked how and why.

- (a) Functionalist; Behaviorist
- (b) Structuralist; Introspectionist
- (c) Structuralist; Functionalist
- (d) **Functionalist; Structuralist**
- (e) None of these

A term collectively describing muscles and glands is...

- A...receptors
- B...effectors**
- C...innervators
- D...affectors
- D...constrictors

..... Neurotransmitter related brain disorder associated with acetylcholine deficiency.

- A...Alzheimer's**
- B...Parkinson's
- C...Wernicke's
- D...Schizophrenia
- E...Down Syndrome

S_R psychology is an approach associated with the perspective:

- (a) **Behavioral**
- (b) Psychoanalytic
- (c) Cognitive
- (d) Subjectivist
- (e) None of these

The principle governing the ethical treatment of human participants in research essentially states that the hazards anticipated in the research project should be not greater than those encountered in daily activities:

- (a) **Informed consent**
- (b) Right to privacy
- (c) Minimal risk
- (d) Informed participants
- (e) None of these

Structuralism and functionalism are similar in that both:

- (a) Emphasize the analysis of mental structures to explain behavior
- (b) Emphasize the fluid, personal nature of consciousness
- (c) **Regard psychology as the science of conscious experience**
- (d) Emphasize the observation of behavior rather than consciousness
- (e) None of these

External stimuli that lead to goal-directed behavior are called:

- (a) Drives
- (b) Needs
- (c) **Incentives**
- (d) Reciprocal

Which aspect of the definition of abnormality includes unhappiness?

- (a) **Distress**
- (b) Deviance
- (c) Dysfunction
- (d) Danger to self or others
- (e) None of these

Children begin to understand and use abstractions during which of Piaget's stages of cognitive development?

- (a) Oral stages
- (b) Preoperational stage
- (c) **Stage of formal operations**
- (d) Secondary stage
- (e) None of these

Behavior is governed by its consequences, describe:

- (a) **Operant conditioning**
- (b) Psychological crisis
- (c) Supply demand theory
- (d) The Yerkes Dodson law
- (e) None of these

A genetic disorder in which the production of mucus affects the respiratory system is?

- (a) Huntington's disease
- (b) Down syndrome
- (c) **Cystic fibrosis**
- (d) Sickle cell anemia
- (e) None of these

Aptitudes are:

- (a) Preferences to perform certain activities
- (b) High levels of achievement in an area of endeavor
- (c) **The abilities of individual to learn in specific areas of endeavor**

- (d) Skills one brings to a given task
- (e) None of these

Maturation refers to:

- (a) the attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
- (b) Relatively stable changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of a biological process of aging**
- (c) Relatively stable changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of accumulating experience
- (d) The development of an individual's thought and behavior due to interactions of biological and environmental factors
- (e) None of these

Learning refers to:

- (a) The attainment of successive stages of cognitive development
- (b) Changes in an individual's thought or behavior as a result of biological processes of aging
- (c) Changes in an individual's thought and behavior as a result of accumulating experience**
- (d) The development of an individual's thought and behavior due to interactions of biological and environmental factors
- (e) None of these

Psychodynamic determinism refers to:

- (a) Behavior that is ruled by forces over which we have no control
- (b) Behavior that is preconscious in origin**
- (c) Id impulses that will forever remain unfulfilled
- (d) The delimiting characteristic of superego
- (e) None of these

According to Freudian dream terminology, condensation refers to:

- (a) Repressed urges that find disguised outlets for expression
- (b) The bizarre, irrational quality of dream
- (c) The process whereby unacceptable thoughts or impulses are combined into a single dream image**
- (d) Process whereby one thing may stand for another in dream Interpretation
- (e) None of these

According to one definition, behavior is abnormal if it is:

- (a) Labeled as abnormal, by the society in which the individual lives**
- (b) Not under conscious control by individual statistically typical
- (c) Statistically typical
- (d) Adaptive to the individual
- (e) None of these

An individual who is identified as having a borderline personality disorder shows:

- (a) Persecutory thoughts
- (b) Exhibitionistic tendencies
- (c) Instability in mood and social relations**
- (d) Apathy and indifference to opinions of others
- (e) None of these

Two explicitly directive psychotherapeutic approaches are:

- (a) Behavior therapy & psychodynamic therapy
- (b) Behavior therapy & humanistic therapy

- (c) Humanistic therapy & existential therapy
- (d) Cognitive therapy & behavior therapy**
- (e) None of these

The clinical interview typically includes:

- (a) A follow up evaluation and assessment after therapy is terminated
- (b) The initial diagnosis of a client's psychological functioning
- (c) The psycho physiological assessment**
- (d) The client's initial and final evaluation
- (e) None of these

Axis III in DSM-IV addresses:

- (a) The major abnormal disorders
- (b) Primary personality disorders
- (c) physical disorder**
- (d) The severity of psychological symptoms
- (e) None of these

Consideration of participants in psychological research as _____ in the research enterprise is a central principle of ethical research today:

- (a) Informed participants**
- (b) Full partners
- (c) Willing participants
- (d) Co-investigators
- (e) None of these

The ability to exercise precise control over a variable is what distinguishes the _____ method from other methods of scientific observation?

- (a) Control group identification**
- (b) Randomized selection
- (c) Hypothesis testing
- (d) Experimental
- (e) None of these

In psychological research, a _____ is defined as an entity that can occur with different values:

- (a) Hypothesis
- (b) Measurement system
- (c) Variable**
- (d) Experimental group
- (e) None of these

If characteristic requires only one gene to show itself the characteristics is considered:

- (a) Dominant**
- (b) Co-dominant
- (c) Incompletely dominant
- (d) Recessive
- (e) None of these

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Genetic influence affects children more than adults**
- (b) Even if genetic factors underlie a particular behavior, it is subjected to change
- (c) Traits such as extroversion and introversion are influenced by genes
- (d) Intelligence has a genetic basis
- (e) None of these

A hypothesis is:

- (a) The independent variable
- (b) An explanation of a phenomenon
- (c) A testable prediction derived from a theory**
- (d) The dependent variable
- (e) None of these

The research method used by Freud was:

- (a) Co relational method
- (b) Naturalistic observation
- (c) Survey research
- (d) Case study method**
- (e) None of these

The ability of the eye to distinguish fine details is called:

- (a) Visual dilation
- (b) Visual acuity**
- (c) Visual sensitivity
- (d) Adaptation
- (e) None of these

Optical illusions result from distortion in:

- (a) Transduction
- (b) Sensation
- (c) Perception**
- (d) Adaptation
- (e) None of these

Short fibers that branch out from the cell body and pick up incoming messages are called:

- (a) Dendrites**
- (b) Axons
- (c) Nerves
- (d) Terminals
- (e) None of these

The thyroid gland controls:

- (a) Glucose absorption
- (b) Emotions
- (c) Metabolism**
- (d) Sexuality
- (e) None of these

A disorder called _____ results when fluid pressure builds up inside the eye and causes damage to the optic nerve:

- (a) Prosopagnia
- (b) Achromatopsia
- (c) Dyslexia
- (d) Glaucoma**
- (e) None of these

Our general method for dealing with the environment is known as:

- (a) Intelligence
- (b) Perceptual style
- (c) Personality

(d) Cognitive style

(e) None of these

According to Alfred Adler, the prime motivating force in a person's life is:

(a) Physical gratification

(b) Existential anxiety

(c) Striving for superiority

(d) The need for power

(e) None of these

Stereotypes are:

(a) Special types of schemas that are part of people's shared cultural background

(b) Widely held beliefs that people have certain characteristics because of their membership in a particular group.

(c) Equivalent to prejudice

(d) both (a) & (b)

(e) none of these

Which of the following learning mechanism does B.F. Skinner see as being the major means by which behavior is learned?

(a) Classical conditioning

(b) Operant conditioning

(c) Observational learning

(d) Insight learning

(e) None of these

Psychology is the science of:

(a) Behavior & mental processes

(b) Objective introspection

(c) Inductive reasoning

(d) Emotions

(e) None of these

_____ Psychologists work to improve efficiency of people in business.

(a) Cognitive

(b) Developmental

(c) Industrial/organizational

(d) Physiological

(e) None of these

Gestalt theory emphasized:

(a) A flow of consciousness

(b) The atoms of thought

(c) Environmental stimuli

(d) Our tendency to see patterns

(e) None of these

The amount of association between two or more variable is:

(a) Correlation

(b) Naturalistic observation

(c) Reliability

(d) Synchronicity

(e) None of these

Most psychologists believe that aggression is:

- (a) **An innate biological response to frustration**
- (b) Linked to sexual drive
- (c) A learned response
- (d) A drive that builds up over time and must be released
- (e) None of these

The process of detecting, translating and transmitting messages from the external environment to the brain is called:

- (a) Perception
- (b) **Sensation**
- (c) Selective attention
- (d) Adaptation
- (e) None of these

Which of the following approaches to personality is least deterministic?

- (a) **The humanistic approach**
- (b) The psychoanalytic approach
- (c) Skinner's approach
- (d) The behavioral approach
- (e) None of these

Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept?

- (a) Conditional love
- (b) Appropriate role models
- (c) Immediate-need gratification
- (d) **Unconditional love**
- (e) None of these

Which of the following is not true regarding people with a mental illness?

- (a) They frequently are in considerable distress
- (b) **Society views such people as in need of help**
- (c) They usually pose a danger to themselves or others
- (d) They usually have behavior that is in some way different
- (e) None of these

In developmental psychology, the term nature refers to _____ factors that influence development.

- (a) **Biological**
- (b) Environmental
- (c) Physical
- (d) All of these
- (e) None of these

In the study of development, the most important biological factor is _____ the systematic physical growth of the body, including the nervous system.

- (a) Maturation
- (b) Hormones
- (c) **Growth factors**
- (d) Environment
- (e) None of these

A biologically determined period in the life of some animals during which certain forms of learning can take place most easily is called a:

- (a) Stage

- (b) Milestone
- (c) Critical period**
- (d) Landmark
- (e) None of these

Kohlberg's theory of moral development was criticized by Gilligan primarily because:

- (a) The data did not support his conclusions
- (b) It was based on a study of boys only**
- (c) It was done so long ago
- (d) His subjects consisted of urban children only
- (e) None of these

The rapid increase in weight and height that occurs around the onset of puberty is known as the:

- (a) Maturation stage
- (b) Physical development stage
- (c) Adolescent growth spurt**
- (d) Menarche
- (e) None of these

The _____ stage is characterized by an ability to use abstract concepts:

- (a) Concrete operational
- (b) Formal operational**
- (c) Preoperational
- (d) Operational
- (e) None of these

We are more likely to experience which of the following during adolescence than at any other time in our lives?

- (a) Moodiness
- (b) Parent-child conflicts
- (c) Risky behavior
- (d) All of these**
- (e) None of these

A therapist who encourages clients to relate their dreams and searches for the unconscious roots of their problems is drawn from:

- (a) Psychoanalysis**
- (b) Humanistic therapies
- (c) Person-centered therapy
- (d) Cognitive therapy
- (e) None of these

Compared to psychoanalytic therapists, humanistic therapists are more likely to emphasize:

- (a) Hidden or repressed feelings
- (b) Childhood experiences
- (c) Psychological disorders
- (d) Self-Fulfillment & growth**
- (e) None of these

Behavior therapies apply learning principles to:

- (a) Identify and treat the underlying causes of dysfunction
- (b) Improve learning and insight
- (c) Eliminate the unwanted behavior**

- (d) Improve communication and social sensitivity
- (e) None of these

An example of a cognitive therapy is rational-emotive therapy, which is developed by:

- (a) Carl Rogers
- (b) Joseph Wolpe
- (c) Albert Ellis**
- (d) Allen Bergin
- (e) None of these

The explicit and implicit rules that a society establishes to govern conduct are referred to as:

- (a) Norms**
- (b) Culture
- (c) Morality
- (d) Conventions
- (e) None of these

The violation of a society's explicit and implicit norms can be viewed as not normal in the sense that the violation is:

- (a) Deviant**
- (b) Distressful
- (c) Dysfunctional
- (d) A danger to one's self or to others
- (e) None of these

The ancient Greek physicians characterized hysteria as:

- (a) Euphoric behavior
- (b) Uncontrollable sobbing
- (c) An inability to control emotional responses**
- (d) A physical ailment without any physical cause
- (e) None of these

What model of mental illness did most people hold during the middle ages?

- (a) The moral model**
- (b) The medical model
- (c) The psychogenic model
- (d) The supernatural model
- (e) None of these

_____ is distinguished for major stages of cognitive development, the sensor motor, the preoperational stage, the concrete operational stage and the formal operational stage.

- (a) Jean Piaget**
- (b) John Bowlby
- (c) Sigmund Freud
- (d) Harry Harlow
- (e) None of these

Dementia is a condition that is characterized by:

- (a) General paresis
- (b) Physical ailments
- (c) A general intellectual decline**
- (d) The loss of contact with reality
- (e) None of these

The first medical practitioner to specialize in mental illness was:

- (a) Johan Weyer
- (b) William Tuke**
- (c) Benjamin Rush
- (d) Sigmund Freud
- (e) None of these

An accident victim is shown a picture of a car and says, "DAR" this person is suffering from .?

- (a) Broca's aphasia**
- (b) mind blindness
- (c) Agnosia

A study to determine the degree of relationship between two events is called

a. naturalistic observation.

B. The Cor-relational method.

C. A controlled experiment.

D. the survey method

What is the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a data distribution called?

- (A) Mode
- (B) Standard deviation
- (C) Range**
- (D) Median

The first two weeks of life are referred to as:

A. The period of infancy

B. The Preoperational stage

C. Early Childhood

D. The neonatal period

Theory of cognitive dissonance is offered by:

- a) Skinner
- b) Bandura
- c) Festinger**

The junction where the axon of a sending neuron communicates with a receiving neuron is called the:

- a) Reuptake site
- b) Receptor site
- c) Synapse**
- d) Axon terminal

Albert Ellis and Aron Beck are names associated with the ____ therapy approach.

- a. Gestalt
- b. Cognitive**
- c. Behavioral
- d. Phenomenological

A psychologist explains you that learning can be best defined in terms of underlying thought process. What theory is being stated:

- a) Social learning
- b) Cognitive learning**
- c) Trial and error

When a researcher tests several groups of people at the same time each group at a different age, he is conducting a(n) _____ study.

- a. Observational
- b. Longitudinal**
- c. Cross-sectional
- d. Sequential

The most powerful research tool is a (an)

- a. clinical study.
- B. Experiment.**
- c. survey.
- (D) Correlation study.

Which of the following is a research method that allows a researcher to get information about a large number of subjects relatively inexpensively and easily?

- (A) Naturalistic observation
- (B) Case study
- (C) Laboratory observation
- (D) Survey**

What is a common way of controlling extraneous variables in an experiment?

- (A) Random assignment**
- (B) Double-blind procedure
- (C) Single-blind procedure
- (D) Using animal subjects

The motor cortex is located in the ...

- (a)frontal**
- (b)temporal
- (c)occipital

The visual area of the brain is located in the... lobe?

- (A) Temporal
- (b) occipital**
- (c) frontal

The emergency part of the nervous system that prepares body for "fight or flight" is the ... Branch.

- (A) Sympathetic**
- (b) parasympathetic
- (c) central

Children learning the alphabet are a common form of?

- (a)serial learning**
- (b)repetition
- (c)pairing
- (d)rehearsal
- (e)mediation

Which of the following is the most widely accept significance level for demonstrating significance in experimental result?

- (a) .5
- (b) .05**
- (c) .55

- (d) 5.0
- (e) .10

The retina.....?

- (a) Is the round opening in the center of the eye through which light passes
- (b) Is the photosensitive curtain of nerve cells located at the back of the eye**
- (c) bends and focuses light rays
- (d) Protect the internal part of the eye

In a test situation, the examiner wants there to be only one independent variable – the individual being tested. To ensure this, the examiner administers a (an)?

- (a) Item analysis
- (b) factor analysis
- (c) standardized test**
- (d) normal test
- (e) individual test

In the visual system, sensory transduction

- (a) Translates physical information from our environment into electrical information for the brain**
- (b) Conduct energy from the cone receptor cells to the rod receptor cell
- (c) Is the chain of sensory reception, including the cornea, pupil, lens, and retina

Which of the following treatments deal with phobias by gradual exposure?

- a) Super ego control
- b) Systematic desensitization**
- c) Reinforcement
- d) Dreams

Maintenance of an internal biological balance is called:

- a) Instinct
- b) Need
- c) Homeostasis**

Reflexes are usually controlled by the:

- a. Medulla
- b. Frontal lobe
- c. Spinal cord**
- d. Hypothalamus

The ____ lobe is to hearing as the occipital lobe is to vision.

- a. Frontal
- b. temporal**
- c. Parietal
- d. cerebellum

Lawrence Kohlberg is known for his research in the area of ____.

- (a) Cognitive
- (b) physical
- (c) motor
- (d) moral**

Discrimination is the ____ component of group antagonism.

- (a)cognitive

- (b) **behavioral**
- (c) affective
- (d) emotional

Grief refers to

- (a) the period of emotional adjustment that follows the death of a loved one
- (b) **the intense emotion state that follows the death of a lover, friend, or relative**
- (c) the period during which a person seems dazed or numb and shows little emotion
- (d) demoralization and discouragement

Which of the following were historical explanations of psychopathology?

- (a) **Witchcraft**
- (b) General paresis
- (c) The plague
- (d) Social class

Which one of the following is not a characteristic of social psychology?

- (A) A broad perspective
- (b) A focus on the individual
- (c) The frequent use of experiment **methodology**
- (d) **A focus on observation of behaviors**

Co morbidity explains the notion that

- (a) People suffering with the same psychopathology die at the same time.
- (b) Sufferers exhibit a chronic fear of death.
- (c) Depression always happens in the winter.
- (d) **Differentially defined disorders can co-occur.**

A psychologist who studies visual perception by recording the activity of nerve cells in the appropriate region of the brain is using the _____ approach.

- (a) **biological**
- (c) behavioral
- (b) psychoanalytic
- (d) phenomenological

Of the following schools of thought, which emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes?

- (a) humanistic
- (c) cognitive
- (b) **psychoanalytic.**
- (d) behavioral

Which of the following is NOT addressed by the medical model?

- (a) Biochemical imbalances
- (b) Genetic disorders
- (c) Abnormal physical development
- (d) **Biased information processing**

Sigmund Freud was the pioneer of which of the following models of psychopathology?

- (a) Behaviorist

- (b) Cognitive
- (c) Psycho dynamic**
- (d) Humanistic

An approach to psychotherapy that, depending on the client's problems, uses techniques from various forms of therapy

- (a) Psychoanalysis
- (b) Eclectic approach**
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Interpretation
- (e) Transference

A _____ psychologist would be more interested in people's subjective interpretations of their experiences than their observable actions.

- (A) Biological
- (c) behavioral
- (b) cognitive
- (d) subjectivist**

Carl Rogers is responsible for

- (a).psychoanalysis.
- (B) client-centered therapy.**
- (c).directive therapy.
- (d).existential therapy.

Assembling sensations into usable patterns is called

- (a) attention.
- (b) Evaluation.
- (c) Habituation.
- (D) Perception.**

Someone who repeatedly washes his hands even when they are dirty may be said to be suffering from..

- (a) learned helplessness
- (b) a phobic
- (c) an obsession
- (d) a conversion reaction
- (e) a compulsion**

TAT is an example of...

- (a) projective test**
- (b) aptitude test
- (c) achievement test
- (d) intelligence test
- (e) cross-cultural test

Term n-ach was introduced by:

- (a) Mc Clelland**
- (b) Jung
- (c) Maslow
- (d) None of these

To be conscious means to be _____ .

- (a) dreaming
- (b) aware**
- (c) dynamic
- (d) in REM

Speech like but meaningless sound appear between 3 months to one year is termed as:

- (a) Syntax
- (b) Babble**
- (c) Conversation
- (d) None of these

Which of the following is not an attribute of extroversion in the 'Big Five Factors' Theory of Personality?

- (a) Sociable
- (b) Talkative**
- (c) Self-conscious
- (d) Affectionate

.....the scientific study of how we think about, influences, and relate to one another.

- (A) social psychology**
- (B) Attribution theory
- (C) fundamental attribution error
- (D) attitude
- (E) role

.....feelings, often influenced by our beliefs, that predispose us to respond in a particular way to objects, people, and events

- (A) social psychology
- (B) attribution theory
- (C) fundamental attribution error
- (D) attitude**
- (E) role.

..... Perceiving familiar objects as having consistent color, even if changing illumination alters the wavelengths reflected by the object.

- (A) Color constancy**
- (B) light view

Illusions are...

- (A) Distortions of existing stimuli.**
- (b) The same as hallucinations.
- (C) The result of innate mechanisms.
- (d) Not based on external reality.

The belief that aggression is learned is held by...

- (a) social learning theories**
- (b) phenomenological theories
- (c) psychodynamic theories
- (d) experimental theories

.....the tendency to favor our own group

- (A) in-group
- (B) out-group**
- (C) in group bias

.....an expectation that people will help, not hurt, those who have helped them.

- (A) Reciprocity norm**
- (B) social-responsibility norm

Psychologists believe that depth perception is

- (a) innate.
- (b) Learned.
- (d) Imprinted.
- (c) Partly learned and partly innate.**

.....revealing intimate aspects of oneself to others

- (A) self-disclosure**
- (B) altruism

Sleep talking.

- (a) Occurs most often in association with night terrors.
- (b) Is the outward expression of dream content?
- (c) Occurs during sleep stages 3 and 4.**
- (d) Occurs during REM sleep and is therefore rather brief.

.....the tendency, once a response has been conditioned, for stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus to elicit similar responses. .

- (a) Spontaneous
- (b) Generalization**
- (c) Discrimination

...recovery the reappearance, after a pause, of an extinguished conditioned response.

- (a) Spontaneous**
- (b) Generalization
- (c) Discrimination

...in classical conditioning, the learned ability to distinguish between a conditioned stimulus and stimuli that do not signal an unconditioned stimulus..

- (a) Spontaneous
- (b) Generalization
- (c) Discrimination**

The highest level in Maslow's hierarchical model of motivation is...

- (a) esteem and self esteem
- (b) love and belonging
- (c) self-satisfaction
- (d) self-actualization**
- (e) interpersonal union

The three domains of Bloom's taxonomy are

- (a) Cognitive, Affective and Psychomotor**

- (b)Cognitive, Pedagogy and Psychomotor
- (c)Cognitive, Affective and Pedagogy
- (d)Pedagogy, Affective and Psychomotor

Bloom's taxonomy is a set of _____ learning domains.

- (A) Two
- (B) three**
- (C) four
- (D) five

The psychomotor domain involves

- (a) learning
- (b)knowledge
- (c)manner
- (d)physical movement**

One type of test validity is...

- (a)the extent to which a test measure a theoretical construct**
- (b)the degree of thoroughness in a set
- (c)the extent to which repetition of a test result in the same score
- (d)the degree to which subjects finds a test valid
- (e)the effectiveness of a test

Repression refers to:

- (a) Primary defense mechanism**
- (b) Regression
- (c) Frustration
- (d) None of these

..a popular integrated therapy that combines cognitive therapy (changing self-defeating thinking) with behavior therapy (changing behavior).

- (a) cognitive-behavior therapy**
- (b) family therapy
- (c) token economy
- (d) cognitive therapy

....prescribed medications or medical procedures that act directly on the patient's nervous system

- (A) biomedical therapy**
- (B) psychopharmacology

....the study of the effects of drugs on mind and behavior

- (A) Biomedical therapy
- (B) psychopharmacology**

A type of exposure therapy that associates a pleasant relaxed state with gradually increasing anxiety-triggering stimuli commonly used to treat phobias

- (A) Exposure therapies
- (B) systematic desensitization**
- (C) virtual reality exposure therapy

In psychoanalysis, the blocking from consciousness of anxiety laden material

- (a) Psychoanalysis
- (b) Eclectic approach
- (c) Resistance**
- (d) Interpretation
- (e) Transference

Empathic listening in which the listener echoes, restates, and clarifies. A feature of Rogers' client centered therapy.

- (a) Active listening**
- (b) Unconditional positive regard
- (c) Counter conditioning

A caring, accepting, nonjudgmental attitude, which Carl Rogers believed to be conducive to developing self-awareness and self-acceptance

- (a) Active listening
- (b) Unconditional positive regard**
- (c) Counter conditioning

Which one of the following would a client centered therapist use?

- (a) Empathy.**
- (b) Desensitization
- (c) Racket system.
- (d) Ego states

Esha is a cognitive psychologist and Fajar is a social psychologist. Martha is less likely than Valerie to be interested in

- a. reasoning about risky decisions.
- b. how quickly people can learn new tasks.
- c. the thinking required to solve a problem.
- d. how social interactions affect memory for people.**

Unlike common sense, social psychological theories are...

- a. always accurate.
- b. put to the test.**
- c. based on educated guesses.
- d. always hard to anticipate

Many of the strong disagreements that occurred during the period of "Confidence and Crisis" were a reaction to the predominant use of

- a. archival methods.
- b. unobtrusive measures.
- c. the interactions perspective.
- d. laboratory experiments.**

Who was credited with the creation of social psychology as a distinct field of study?

- a. McDougall
- b. Ross
- c. Allport
- d. All of the above are correct**

The somatogenic hypothesis advocated that causes of psychological disorders were found in:

- (a) Analysis of dreams.
- (b) Physical or biological impairments**
- (c) Traumatic life events
- (d) Family dynamics

A psychologist wants to observe language development. He studies children over a ten-year period. this psychologist is performing a . . .

- (A) Longitudinal study**
- (B) case study
- (C) factor analysis
- (D) durational study
- (E) laboratory study

The id draws its psychic energy from...

- (A) outer reality
- (B) the ego
- (C) bodily instincts**
- (D) the super ego
- (E) the collective unconscious

The three basic components of prejudice are effective...

- (A) internal and external
- (B) real and imagined
- (C) descriptive and prescriptive
- (D) cognitive and behavioral**
- (E) none of these

The process of excluding from the consciousness the ideas and feelings which cause guilt and shame is known as..

- (A) projection
- (B) repression**
- (C) reaction formation
- (D) regression

Behavior according to operant conditioning theory is controlled by

- (A) free will
- (B) knowledge
- (C) instinct
- (D) its consequence**
- (E) none of these

The degree of concentration or dilution of color is known as it's...

- (a) brightness
- (b) hue
- (c) saturation**
- (d) volume
- (e) none of these

Who developed the theory of drive reduction?

- (a) Rogers
- (b) Pavlov
- (c) Clark Hull**
- (d) Piaget

The interpretation of Dreams was written by. .

- (A) Freud**
- (B) Carl Jung
- (C) Carl Rogers
- (D) Alfred Adler
- (E) none of these

Intelligence tests are not considered reliable . . .

- (A) at any age
- (B) before seven years of age**
- (C) before puberty
- (D) before twenty years of age
- (E) none of the above

The law of effect was first formulated by

- (A) E.L. Thorndike**
- (B) B.F. Skinner
- (C) H. Rachlin
- (D) A. Bandura
- (E) W. Wundt

Ivan P. Pavlov is famous for his research. . .

- (A) teaching machines
- (b) forward conditioning
- (C) backward conditioning
- (D) classical conditioning**
- (E) perceptual learning

According to Allport, the ego is better termed the..

- (a) program**
- (b) functional autonomy
- (c) humanistic theory
- (d) social psychology theory
- (e) behavior theory

You are watching television and see a commercial where one of your favorite movie stars is discussing a nutritional cereal that you should buy. Because we like the star's movies, there is a tendency to believe that the star is also an expert on cereals. This tendency is referred to as theeffect.

- (a) bandwagon
- (b) piezoelectric
- (c) star
- (d) halo**
- (e) none of above

According to Piaget, a person who cannot consistently use abstract logic has NOT reached the stage..

- (a) concrete operation
- (b) preoperational development
- (c) formal operations**
- (d) initiative vs. guilt
- (e) extrovert vs. introvert

Therapy that applies learning principles to the elimination of unwanted behaviors

- (a) Psychotherapy
- (b) Psychodynamic therapy
- (c) Insight therapies
- (c) Client-centered therapy
- (e) Behavior therapy**

A behavior therapy procedure that uses classical conditioning to evoke new responses to stimuli that are triggering unwanted behaviors; includes exposure therapies and aversive conditioning

- (a) Active listening
- (b) Unconditional positive regard
- (c) Counter conditioning**

Sigmund Freud's therapeutic technique Freud believed the patient's free associations, resistances, dreams, and transferences—and the therapist's interpretations of them—released previously repressed feelings, allowing the patient to gain self-insight.

- (a) Psychoanalysis**
- (b) Eclectic approach
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Interpretation
- (e) Transference

In psychoanalysis, the analyst's noting supposed dream meanings, resistances, and other significant behaviors and events in order to promote insight.

- (a) Psychoanalysis
- (b) Eclectic approach
- (c) Resistance
- (d) Interpretation**
- (e) Transference

...therapy that teaches people new, more adaptive ways of thinking and acting; based on the assumption that thoughts intervene between events and our emotional reactions.

- (a) cognitive-behavior therapy
- (b) family therapy
- (c) token economy
- (d) cognitive therapy**

...therapy that treats the family as a system Views an individual's unwanted behaviors as influenced by, or directed at, other family members.

- (a) cognitive-behavior therapy
- (b) family therapy**
- (c) token economy
- (d) cognitive therapy

.An anxiety treatment that progressively exposes people to simulations of their greatest fears, such as airplane flying, spiders, or public speaking.

- (A) Exposure therapies
- (B) systematic desensitization
- (C) virtual reality exposure therapy**

...psychological disorders characterized by distressing, persistent anxiety or maladaptive behaviors that reduce anxiety

- (a) psychological disorder
- (b) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- (c) medical model
- (d) anxiety disorders**
- (e) generalized anxiety disorder

A person which public supports an opinion that he does not privately accept will often change his opinion so that it will agree with the publicly expressed one. This occurs as a result of..

- (a) compliance**
- (b) internalization
- (c) dissonance
- (d) deindividuation
- (e) hypocrisy

...the tendency to think of things only in terms of their usual functions; an impediment to problem solving

- (a) confirmation bias
- (b) fixation
- (c) mental set
- (d) functional fixedness**

..... judging the likelihood of things in terms of how well they seem to represent, or match, particular prototypes; may lead us to ignore other relevant information.

- (a) representativeness heuristic**
- (b) availability heuristic

...the extent to which a test yields consistent results, as assessed by the consistency of scores on two halves of the test, or on retesting.

- (a) reliability**
- (c) content validity
- (d) predictive validity

...the success with which a test predicts the behavior it is designed to predict; it is assessed by computing the correlation between test scores and the criterion behavior also called criterion-related validity.

- (a) reliability
- (c) content validity
- (d) predictive validity**

...estimating the likelihood of events based on their availability in memory; if instances come readily to mind (perhaps because of their vividness), we presume such events are common. (a) representativeness heuristic

(b) availability heuristic

Multiple-choice questions test our.....?

- a. recall.
- b. recognition.**
- c. relearning.

.. Psychological disorder in which the symptoms take a somatic (bodily) form without apparent physical cause

- (a) somatoform disorder**
- (b) hypochondriasis

...a psychological disorder marked by the appearance by age 7 of one or more of three key symptoms: extreme inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity.

- (a) psychological disorder
- (b) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)**
- (c) medical model
- (d) anxiety disorders
- (e) generalized anxiety disorder

....the disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information.

- (A) Proactive interference
- (b) retroactive interference**

The extent to which a test samples the behavior that is of interest.

- (A) Reliability
- (c) content validity**
- (d) predictive validity

.... Beginning about age 2, the stage in speech development during which a child speaks mostly two word statements..

- (a) Babbling stage
- (b) one-word stage
- (c) two-word stage**
- (d) telegraphic speech

...the stage in speech development, from about age 1 to 2, during which a child speaks mostly in single words.

- (a) Babbling stage
- (b) one-word stage**
- (c) two-word stage
- (d) telegraphic speech

... Controls language reception—a brain area involved in language comprehension and expression; usually in the left temporal lobe.

- (a) aphasia
- (b) Broca's area
- (c) Wernicke's area**

....early speech stage in which a child speaks like a telegram—"go car"—using mostly nouns and verbs.

- (a) Babbling stage
- (b) one-word stage
- (c) two-word stage
- (d) telegraphic speech**

...controls language expression—an area of the frontal lobe, usually in the left hemisphere, that directs the muscle movements involved in speech.

- (A) Aphasia
- (b) Broca's area**
- (c) Wernicke's area

... Scientific study that aims to solve practical problems

- (a) basic research
- (b) applied research**
- (c) counseling psychology
- (d) clinical psychology
- (e) psychiatry

....impairment of language, usually caused by left hemisphere damage either to Broca's area (impairing speaking) or to Wernicke's area (impairing understanding).

- (A) Aphasia**
- (b) Broca's area
- (c) Wernicke's area

.. The inability to see a problem from a new perspective, by employing a different mental set

- (a) confirmation bias
- (b) fixation**
- (c) mental set
- (d) functional fixedness

.... A test designed to predict a person's future performance; aptitude is the capacity to learn.

- (A) Achievement tests
- (b) aptitude tests**
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale

.... a measure of intelligence test performance devised by Binet; the chronological age that most typically corresponds to a given level of performance. Thus, a child who does as well as the average 8-year-old is said to have a mental age of 8.

- (A) mental age**
- (b) Stanford-Binet
- (c) intelligence quotient

...the widely used American revisions (by Terman at Stanford University) of Binet's original intelligence test.

(A) mental age

(b) Stanford-Binet

(c) intelligence quotient

A test designed to assess what a person has learned.

(A) Achievement tests

(b) aptitude tests

(c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale

In item analysis 1.00 values indicate.

(a) Useful item

(b) useless item

(c) good item

(d) worst item

Which scale of measurement has no true zero point

(a) nominal

(b) ordinal

(c) ratio

(d) interval

..... are at high risk for developing acculturative stress

(a) prisoners

(b) internally displaced

(c) refugees

(d) left behind

.... Express the relationship between a continuous variable and an artificial dichotomous variable.

(A) Spearman's rho

(b) point biserial correlation

(c) phi coefficient

(d) pearson product moment correlation

For a research on university students identify a representative sample size comprising of 75% female and 25% males for age range between 18 to 22 years.

(a) 132 female and 44 males

(b) 244 females and 61 males

(c) 48 females and 12 males

(d) 150 females and 100 males

Self esteem is the product of with other people.

(a) Competition

(b) cooperation

(c) comparison

(d) conflict

Rosenberg developed a ____ item scale for the measurement of self-esteem

(A) Seven

- (b) twenty
- (c) ten**
- (d) fifteen

What is a defense mechanism?

- (a) Any form of martial arts.
- (b) A mechanism designed to reduce stress and conflict caused by specific experiences.**
- (c) A method for negotiating a stage of development.
- (d) A mechanism designed to remove psychological barriers.

Which of the following is not a treatment developed from classical conditioning principles? (a) Flooding

- (b) Token economies**
- (c) Systematic desensitization
- (d) Aversion therapies

Operant conditioning:

- (a) represents learning using autobiographical memory.
- (b) Represents learning of specific behavior through reward and reinforcement**
- (c) Represents learning through pairing of stimulus and response.
- (d) Represents learning through using repetitive stimuli

What is an Ego defense mechanism?

- (a) Part of the Ego state that prevents rational thinking.
- (b) Part of the unconscious that attempts to control unacceptable Id influences**
- (c) Part of the Ego state designed to reduce barriers.
- (d) Part of the Ego state that aids development.

. One of the concepts of the humanistic-existential approach is:

- (a) Rationalism.
- (b) Transference
- (c) Deviation from the statistical norm
- (d) Unconditional positive regard**

A variety of therapies which aim to improve psychological functioning by increasing the client's awareness of underlying motives and defenses

- (a) Psychotherapy
- (b) Psychodynamic therapy
- (c) Insight therapies**
- (c) Client-centered therapy
- (e) Behavior therapy

Treatment involving psychological techniques; consists of interactions between a trained therapist and someone seeking to overcome psychological difficulties or achieve personal growth.

- (a) Psychotherapy**
- (b) Psychodynamic therapy
- (c) Insight therapies
- (c) Client-centered therapy
- (e) Behavior therapy

Which of the following correlation values is the best predictor for a relationship between x and y..

- (a) **-.70**
- (b) +.60
- (c) +.50
- (d) .10
- (e) +7.0

Who did most of his work in heredity?

- (a) Arthur S. Otis
- (b) **Francis Galton**
- (c) Alfred Binet
- (d) James McKeen Cattell

Which one of above percentile rank would correspond to a z-score of -1.0?

- (A) 2nd
- (b) 16th
- (c) **84th**
- (d) 98th

Which is not the type of question typically addressed by clinical assessment?

- (a) What is this person's diagnose
- (b) what type of intervention might be optimal
- (c) **does this person have executive potential?**
- (d) Does this person need to be hospitalized

The age range for children's apperception test is from?

- (A) 12-19 years
- (b) 8-14 years
- (c) **3-10 years**
- (d) 5 years and older

When a subject forgets and omits figures from story show which defense mechanism?

- (a) Isolation
- (b) deception
- (c) **denial**
- (d) regression

Counseling psychology differs from clinical psychology in that

- (a) **it is more concerned with everyday problems in life**
- (b) it is more concerned with severe behavior pathology
- (c) it is more concerned with treatment of inpatients
- (d) all of the above

Sleep and dreaming is regulated by the

- (a) Pons
- (b) amygdala
- (c) **reticular formation**
- (d) hippocampus

The endocrine system the second and slower bodily communication system produces chemical messengers that travel through the bloodstream and affect other tissues.

These chemical substances are

- (a) **hormones**
- (b) neurotransmitters
- (c) micronutrients
- (d) glands

Which characteristic makes quasi experiments different from true experiments

- (a) **manipulation**
- (b) independent variable
- (c) dependent variable
- (d) random assignment?

The most appropriate method to determine reliability of speeded test is

- (a) **test retest**
- (b) split half
- (c) alternate form
- (d) coefficient alpha

Of the following individuals, the one who is credited as being one of the founders of social psychology is

- a. **Norman Triplett.**
- b. Kenneth Gergen.
- c. David Sears.
- d. Harry Triandis

The behavioral approach is to rewards and punishments as the cognitive approach is to:

- (a) Biological processes
- (b) The humanistic struggle for self fulfillment
- (c) Individual genetic makeup
- (d) **Internal processes of the mind or mental events**
- (e) None of these

Which of the following psychotherapeutic techniques is most likely to be used by a client-centered therapist?

- (a) **reflection of feelings**
- (b) interpretation of unconscious resistance
- (c) challenging the client to make courageous life choices
- (d) probing experiences of early childhood

The local stimulus theory of hunger is associated with the name of :

- (a) **Cannon**
- (b) Beach
- (c) Ingram
- (d) Anderson

A therapist guides a client by giving instructions, interpretations, or solutions, and by making decisions. The therapist's approach can be described as _____ therapy.

- (A) Action

- (b) directive**
- (c) non-directive
- (d) individual

Humanistic therapies generally emphasize

- (A) an in-depth analysis of unconscious forces within the personality.
- (B) Making full use of one's potential.**
- (C) Alteration of long-established habits.
- (D) The value of spontaneous remissions.

The study of the relationship between neural and social processes is best represented by the **(a).social neuroscience perspective.**

- (b). behavioral perspective.
- (c). evolutionary perspective.
- (D).cross-cultural perspective

What is the Id?

- (a)Part of the psyche that controls impulses
- (b) Part of the psyche that reduces anxiety
- (c) A description of innate instinctual needs**
- (d)Part of the psyche that controls our morals

_____ is the scientific study of how individuals think, feel, and behave in a social context.

- a. Social psychology**
- b. Cognitive psychology
- c. Clinical psychology
- d. Behavioral psychology

The 1950s saw a major contribution to the field of social psychology by which of the following individuals?

- a. Gordon Allport for publishing The Nature of Prejudice
- b. Solomon Asch for studies in conformity
- c. Leon Festinger for two theories on how people learn about themselves and about how attitudes can be changed
- d. All of the above are correct**

Symbolic rewards used to encourage positive changes in behavior are called

- a.operants
- b.tokens**
- c.chips
- d.strokes

The nature-nurture debate might be envisioned as

- (a).the information processing analysis of psychology.
- (b).the association's analysis of psychology.
- (c).the cognitive versus analytic debate.
- (d.)The genetics versus learning debate**

Which one of these models of psychopathology would suggest that psychological disorders result from acquiring dysfunctional ways of thinking and acting?

- (a) Medical model
- (b) Cognitive model**
- (c) Behavioral model
- (d) Client centered model

.... (Also called intellectual disability) a condition of limited mental ability indicated by an intelligence score of 70 or below and difficulty in adapting to the demands of life; varies from mild to profound.

- (A) mental retardation**
- (b) Down syndrome

A scientific explanation that remain tentative until it has been adequately tested is called a (an) (a) theory

- (b) law
- (c) hypothesis**
- (d) experiment

Which of the following of Freud's ideas is still important to psychopathology today?

- (a) Those thoughts are the basis for behavior.
- (b) Behavior is learned from experience.
- (c) Psychopathology has origins in early experience rather than being a manifestation of biological dysfunction.**
- (d) Dream analysis

According to the psychoanalytic approach, an attempt to integrate values learned from parents and society is called?

- (a) The Id.
- (b) Sublimation.
- (c) The Oral stage
- (d) The Superego.**

An example of classical conditioning is:

- (a) Rat presses lever for delivery of food.
- (b) Dog learns to salivate on hearing bell.**
- (c) Pigeon pecks at key for food delivery.
- (d) Dogs learn helplessness from electric shocks.

According to _____, each person creates his or her private world by making choices in order to confront and overcome feelings of meaninglessness and isolation.

- (a) existential therapists**
- (b) Gestalt therapists
- (c) psychoanalysts
- (d) Carl Rogers

A cognitive therapist is concerned primarily with helping clients change their..

- (A) Behaviors.
- (B) Life-styles
- (C) habits.
- (D) Thinking patterns.**

Conformity to peer values often....?

- (a) Peaks in late adolescence.
- (b) Inhibits personal growth.**
- (c) Assures an individual of acceptance.
- (d) Inhibits a member-of-society perspective.

Free association is a basic technique in

- (a).psychoanalysis.**
- (b).action therapy.
- (c).logo therapy.
- (D).directive therapy.

Stuttering is considered a...

- (A) side effect of authoritarian parenting.
- (b) Result of fixation caused by conflicts during toilet training.
- (c) Psychological consequence of permissive parenting.
- (d)problem with a physical origin.**

Retreat from reality by hallucinations and delusions and by social withdrawal

- a) typically characterizes
- b) somatoform disorder
- C) anxiety disorder
- D) psychotic disorder**

Which of the following is the longest stage of grieving for most people?

- (a) Shock
- (b) anger
- (c) depression**
- (d) agitation

Which of the following is one of the common life stages?

- (A) Infancy**
- (b) late adolescence
- (c) later adulthood
- (d) old adulthood

A failure to develop a consistent identity results in

- (a)isolation.
- (b).inferiority.
- (c) Role confusion.**
- (D) Stagnation.

According to Erikson, a major conflict in the first year of life is that between..

- (a) Trust versus** mistrust.
- (b) Initiative versus guilt.
- (c) Autonomy versus shame and doubt.
- (D) Relatedness versus isolation.

For children with ADHD, the ability to learn is severely limited because they

- (a) are mildly retarded.
- (b) Act on impulse and cannot concentrate.**

- (c) Must take stimulants which shorten attention span.
- (d) Are given sedatives which make them listless.

Lack of bowel control in children is known as..?

- (A) enuresis
- (b)analism
- (c)encopresis**
- (d)anorexia nervosa.

Elizabeth Kübler-Ross is known for her research in the area of

- (a)eating disorders
- (b)adolescent behavior.
- (c) Coping with stress
- (d) death and dying.**

A driver's license or wedding rings are what Elkind calls

- (a) status symbols.
- (b) Social markers.**
- (c) Tokens.
- (D) Identity signs.

Freud's theory of dream analysis is based on the assumption that the true meaning of dreams is found in their..

- (A) Manifest content.
- (B) Neurotic content.
- (C) Latent content**
- (D) conscious core.

...a tendency to search for information that supports our preconceptions and to ignore or distort contradictory evidence

- (a)confirmation bias**
- (b) fixation
- (c)mental set
- (d)functional fixedness

... a momentary sensory memory of visual stimuli; a photographic or picture-image memory lasting no more than a few tenths of a second.

- (A) Chunking
- (b) iconic memory**

.....an early school of psychology that used introspection to explore the structural elements of the human mind

- (A) structuralism**
- (B) functionalism

....a branch of psychology that studies, assesses, and treats people with psychological disorders.

- (A)basic research
- (B)applied research
- (C)counseling psychology

(D)clinical psychology

(E) psychiatry

..... a branch of psychology that assists people with problems in living (often related to school, work, or marriage) and in achieving greater well-being.

(A)basic research

(B)applied research

(C)counseling psychology

(D)clinical psychology

(E) psychiatry

..... The dimension of color that is determined by the wavelength of light; what we know as the color names blue, green, and so forth.

(A)hue

(B)intensity

(C)pupil

(D)iris

(E)lens

(F)retina

..... Retinal receptor cells that are concentrated near the center of the retina and that function in daylight or in well-lit conditions. The cones detect fine detail and give rise to color sensations.

(A)rods

(B)cones

(C)optic nerve

(D)blind spot

(E)fovea

.....the amount of energy in a light or sound wave, which we perceive as brightness or loudness, as determined by the wave's amplitude.

(A)hue

(B)intensity

(C)pupil

(D)iris

(E)lens

(F)retina

....the distance from the peak of one light or sound wave to the peak of the next. Electromagnetic wavelengths vary from the short blips of cosmic rays to the long pulses of radio transmission.

(A) Wavelength

(B) accommodation

... The nerve that carries neural impulses from the eye to the brain

(A)rods

(B)cones

(C)optic nerve

(D)blind spot

(E)fovea

..... The central focal point in the retina, around which the eye's cones cluster

- (A)rods
- (B)cones
- (C)optic nerve
- (D)blind spot
- (E)fovea**

..... The point at which the optic nerve leaves the eye, creating a "blind" spot because no receptor cells are located there

- (A)rods
- (B)cones
- (C)optic nerve
- (D)blind spot**
- (E)fovea

..... a ring of muscle tissue that forms the colored portion of the eye around the pupil and controls the size of the pupil opening.

- (A)hue
- (B)intensity
- (C)pupil
- (D)iris**
- (E)lens
- (F)retina

..... The chamber between the eardrum and cochlea containing three tiny bones (hammer, anvil, and stirrup) that concentrate the vibrations of the eardrum on the cochlea's oval window

- (A)audition
- (B)frequency
- (C)pitch
- (D)middle ear**
- (E)cochlea
- (F):inner ea

..... The innermost part of the ear, containing the cochlea, semicircular canals, and vestibular sacs

- A)audition
- (B)frequency
- (C)pitch
- (D)middle ear
- (E)cochlea
- (F):inner ear**

.....the number of complete wavelengths that pass a point in a given time (for example, per second)

- (A)audition
- (B)frequency**
- (C)pitch
- (D)middle ear

- (E) cochlea
- (F) inner ear

..... a tone's experienced highness or lowness; depends on frequency

- (A) audition
- (B) frequency
- (C) pitch**
- (D) middle ear
- (E) cochlea
- (F) inner ear

Which one of the following is concerned with memory and its lesions produce amnesia.

- (a) septum
- (b) amygdale
- (c) hippocampus**
- (d) parietal lobe

To find the different between male and female students of Islamic university a research would be likely to use

- (a) t-test**
- (b) F-test
- (c) chi-square
- (d) regression

Which of the following should is a sub test to measure working memory on WAIS?

- (a) vocabulary
- (b) similarities
- (c) digit span**
- (d) picture completion

Of the following, who is associated with the gestalt school of psychology?

- (a) Ivan Pavlov
- (b) B.F. Skinner
- (c) John Watson
- (d) Max Wertheimer**

Three major ethical concerns of psychological researches are deception, lasting harm to subjects; and

- (a) morality of the question under investigation
- (b) falsified results
- (c) invasion of privacy**
- (d) loss of future research possibilities

Which of the following is an example of repression?

- (a) Stopping yourself from behaving the way you want to
- (b) Suppressing bad memories or current thoughts that cause anxiety.**
- (c) Suppressing your natural instincts
- (d) Stopping others from behaving inappropriately

Which of the following is NOT a way of defining psychopathology?

- (a) Deviation from the statistical norm
- (b) Distress and impairment
- (c) Measuring IQ**
- (d) Maladaptive behavior

The acquisition of dog phobia can best be explained by the:

- (a) Behavioral model.**
- (b) Psycho dynamic model
- (c) Humanistic model
- (d) Medical model

REM sleep makes up about _____ percent of total sleep.

- (a) 10
- (b) 20**
- (c) 30
- (d) 40

People dream...

- (a) About 15 minutes during the night.
- (b) About every 30 minutes in each 90 minute cycle.
- (c) More often in NREM sleep than in REM sleep.
- (d) About 90 minute a night.**

in Freudian dream analysis the term dream work refers to

- (A) the process of dream analysis
- (B) the underlying symbols in a dream**
- (C) the repression of unconscious symbols in a dream
- (D) the processes that convert wishes and impulses into disguised dream images
- (E) none of these

... The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition (including perception, thinking, memory, and language).

- (A) Humanistic psychology
- (B) cognitive neuroscience**

A humanistic therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, in which the therapist uses techniques such as active listening within a genuine, accepting, empathic environment to facilitate clients' growth also called person-centered therapy.

- (a) Psychotherapy
- (b) Psychodynamic therapy
- (c) Insight therapies
- (c) Client-centered therapy**
- (e) Behavior therapy

the fact that a blind infant would smile for the first time at about the same age as a sighted infant is evidence that smiling is..

- (a) learned
- (b) imitative behavior
- (c) congenital

- (d) nurtured behavior
- (e) innate**

According to Maslow, a person with no job, no friends and no house can be self actualized:

- (a) 100percent yes
- (b) 100percent no**
- (c) None of these

... (IQ) defined originally as the ratio of mental age (ma) to chronological age (ca) multiplied by 100 (thus, $IQ = ma/ca \times 100$). On contemporary intelligence tests, the average performance for a given age is assigned a score of 100.

- (A) mental age
- (b) Stanford-Binet
- (c) intelligence quotient**

... Organizing items into familiar, manageable units; often occurs automatically.

- (A) Chunking**
- (b) iconic memory

.. A condition of retardation and associated physical disorders caused by an extra copy of chromosome 21

- (a) mental retardation
- (b) Down syndrome**

.... is the most widely used intelligence test; contains verbal and performance (nonverbal) subtests.

- (A) Achievement tests
- (b) aptitude tests
- (c) Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale**

Beginning at about 4 months, the stage of speech development in which the infant spontaneously utters various sounds at first unrelated to the household language.

- (a) Babbling stage**
- (b) one-word stage
- (c) two-word stage
- (d) telegraphic speech

Which of the following is an example of ageism?

- (a) being considered unqualified for a job**
- (b) being considered too experienced for a job
- (c) voluntary retirement
- (d) in Japan the status and respect the elderly enjoy

Discrimination or prejudice on the basis of age is called

- (a) gerontism.
- (b) Autism.
- (c) Ageism.**
- (d) senilism.

Kohlberg studied moral development by...

- (a) Having subjects keep a daily journal of their actions.
- (b) Evaluating criminal and delinquent person's court records.
- (c) Posing moral dilemmas to children of different ages.**
- (d) Having subjects perform various legal or illegal behaviors.

A successful alternative to drug treatment for hyperactivity is

- (a) psychotherapy
- (b) behavior modification or behavior management.**
- (c) Punishment.
- (D) progressive inhibition.

The first emotional reaction to impending death is usually

- (A) anger
- (b) Denial.**
- (C) Bargaining.
- (D) depression.

Some children go through a period of intense appetite when they eat or chew on all sorts of inedible substances. This is called

- (a) pica.**
- (b) Enuresis.
- (c) encopresis.
- (D) Anorexia.

A toddler learning to use the toilet who sometimes feels bad when he or she "messes up" is at Erikson's stage called...

- (A) Identity versus role confusion.
- (b) Initiative versus guilt.
- (c) Autonomy versus shame and doubt.**
- (D) Intimacy versus isolation.

A child who is just starting school, trying to learn good habits and to do well, is in Erikson's stage of development called

- (a) initiative versus guilt.
- (b) Industry versus inferiority.**
- (c) generativity versus stagnation.
- (D) Integrity versus despair.

According to _____, we face a specific psychosocial dilemma at each stage of life...

- (a) James Coleman
- (b) Lawrence Kohlberg
- (c) Erik Erikson**
- (d) Sigmund Freud

From the perspective of Erik Erikson, life stages are important because....

- (A) Each involves a crisis or dilemma.**
- (b) Each signals a new stage of cognitive development.
- (c) Each is an expression of biological programming.
- (D) Their failure to appear is evidence of psychopathology.

The onset of puberty for boys is between _____ years; for girls it is between _____ years of age.

- (a) 9-13; 10-12
- (b) 13-16; 11-14**
- (c) 8-11; 9-13
- (d) 11-14; 13-16

...positive psychological changes as a result of struggling with extremely challenging circumstances and life crises

- (a) OCD
- (b) PTSD
- (c) post-traumatic growth**

The mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating.

- (A) Concept
- (b) cognition**

...a somatoform disorder in which a person interprets normal physical sensations as symptoms of a disease

- (a) somatoform disorder
- (b) hypochondriasis**

... a rare somatoform disorder in which a person experiences very specific genuine physical symptoms for which no physiological basis can be found.

- (A) Conversion disorder**
- (b) dissociative identity disorder (DID)

...a rare dissociative disorder in which a person exhibits two or more distinct and alternating personalities Formerly called multiple personality disorder

- (a) conversion disorder
- (b) dissociative identity disorder (DID)**

...the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information.

- (a) proactive interference**
- (b) retroactive interference

a tendency to approach a problem in one particular way, often a way that has been successful in the past.

- (a) confirmation bias
- (b) fixation
- (c) mental set**
- (d) functional fixedness

...a branch of psychology that assists people with problems in living (often related to school, work, or marriage) and in achieving greater well-being

- (a) basic research
- (b) applied research
- (c) counseling psychology**
- (d) clinical psychology
- (e) psychiatry

...a branch of medicine dealing with psychological disorders; practiced by physicians who sometimes provide medical (for example, drug) treatments as well as psychological therapy.

- (a) basic research
- (b) applied research
- (c) counseling psychology
- (d) clinical psychology
- (e) psychiatry**

A mental grouping of similar objects, events, ideas, or people

(A) Concept

- (b) cognition

...a branch of psychology that studies, assesses, and treats people with psychological disorders. (a) basic research

- (b) applied research
- (c) counseling psychology
- (d) clinical psychology**
- (e) psychiatry

..An anxiety disorder characterized by unwanted repetitive thoughts (obsessions) and/or actions (compulsions)

(a) OCD

- (b) PTSD
- (c) post-traumatic growth

...an anxiety disorder characterized by haunting memories, nightmares, social withdrawal, jumpy anxiety, and/or insomnia that lingers for four weeks or more after a traumatic experience.

(a) OCD

(b) PTSD

- (c) post-traumatic growth

....deviant, distressful, and dysfunctional behavior patterns

(a) psychological disorder

- (b) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- (c) medical model
- (d) anxiety disorders
- (e) generalized anxiety disorder

....an anxiety disorder marked by a persistent, irrational fear and avoidance of a specific object or situation.

(A) Panic disorder

(b) phobia

....an anxiety disorder in which a person is continually tense, apprehensive, and in a state of autonomic nervous system arousal.

- (a) psychological disorder
- (b) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
- (c) medical model

(d) anxiety disorders

(e) generalized anxiety disorder

...an anxiety disorder marked by unpredictable minutes-long episodes of intense dread in which a person experiences terror and accompanying chest pain, choking, or other frightening sensations.

(A) Panic disorder

(b) phobia

....the concept that diseases, in this case psychological disorders, have physical causes that can be diagnosed, treated, and, in most cases, cured, often through treatment in a hospital.

(a) Psychological disorder

(b) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)

(c) medical model

(d) anxiety disorders

(e) generalized anxiety disorder

....an operant conditioning procedure in which people earn a token of some sort for exhibiting a desired behavior and can later exchange the tokens for various privileges or treats.

(a) cognitive-behavior therapy

(b) family therapy

(c) token economy

(d) cognitive therapy

....behavioral techniques, such as systematic desensitization, that treats anxieties by exposing people (in imagination or actuality) to the things they fear and avoid.

(A) Exposure therapies

(B) systematic desensitization

(C) virtual reality exposure therapy

....a biomedical therapy for severely depressed patients in which a brief electric current is sent through the brain of an anesthetized patient.

(a) cognitive-behavior therapy

(b) family therapy

(c) token economy

(d) cognitive therapy

(E) electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)

The earliest studies on record of verbal learning and memory were conducted by...

(a) Thorndike

(b) Pavlov

(c) Skinner

(d) Ebbinghaus

(e) Mower

The greatest concentration of cones occur in the..

(a) pupil

(b) blind spot

(c) optic nerve

- (d)fovea**
- (e)ganglion

According to Alfred Alder, man is striving for..

- (A) Self-actualization
- (B) power
- (C) superiority and goals**
- (D) leadership
- (E)distinction

In linguistic terminology, the term "boy" is a...

- (a)morpheme**
- (b)phoneme
- (c)stereotype
- (d)prosody
- (e)example of syntax

Systematic desensitization was developed by...

- (a)John Watson
- (b)Frederick Perls
- (c)Victor Frankl
- (d)Joseph Wolpe**
- (e)Carl Rogers

Systematic desensitization is an _____ technique.

- (a)cognitive restructuring
- (b)operant
- (c)counter conditioning**
- (d)aversive
- (e)counterbalancing

The drug that has been a successful treatment for some cases of bipolar disorder is _____

- (a)thorazine
- (b)valium
- (c)seconal
- (d)lithium**
- (e)chlorpromazine

Human normally have 46 chromosomes. A person born with an extra 21st chromosome (47 in all) would have..

- (a)Klinefelter's syndrome
- (b)Turner's syndrome
- (c)Down's syndrome**
- (d)Korsakoff's syndrome
- (e)A very high IQ

The cognitive domain involves

- (a) learning
- (b) knowledge**
- (c) manner
- (d)physical movement

Which of the following variables has the most influence on our being attracted to someone

- (a) physical attraction
- (b) proximity**
- (c) similarity
- (d) confidence
- (e) familiar

Korsakoff's psychosis is a disorder associated with...

- (a) alcoholism**
- (b) heroin addiction
- (c) thyroid imbalance
- (d) cocaine addiction
- (e) old age

In auditory sensation, pitch...?

- (A) Is the only variable by which we distinguish sounds?
- (B) Is closely related to the loudness of sound
- (C) is closely related to the frequency of sound**
- (D) is closely related to the intensity of sound
- (E) is measure in decibels.

The probability that the null hypothesis (H_0) will be rejected when it is in fact true is called a (an) . . . ?

- (A) type II error
- (B) type I error**
- (C) two-tailed test
- (D) experimental error
- (E) false validity

In the auditory system, the cochlear branch..?

- (A) is located in the middle ear next to the tympanic membrane
- (B) is responsible for balance
- (C) connect the ear canal with throat
- (D) is composed of three fluid filled canals, located in the inner ear**
- (E) both (B) and (D)

If we determine the heights and weights of a group college men, the data generated is . . .

- (A) random
- (B) discrete
- (C) normal
- (D) modal
- (E) continuous**

In the visual system, sensory transduction

- (a) translate physical information our environment in to electrical information for the brain process**
- (b) accounts for the sum of activity in the receptor cells,
- (c) is the chain of sensory reception, including the cones, pupil, lens, and retina

- (d)conduct energy from the cone receptor cells to the rod receptor cells
- (e)none of these

The ruling-dominant (choleric) and getting-leaning (phlegmatic personality types were proposed by..?

- (A)C.Rogers
- (B)E.fromm
- (C)W.kohler
- (D)A.Adler**
- (E)H.Eysenck

The basic types of verbal learning are..?

- (A)serial learning and serial anticipation learning
- (B)paired-associate learning and free recall learning
- (C)serial learning and free recall learning
- (D)paired -associate learning and serial learning
- (E)all of these**

According to association theory, behavior...?

- (A)is a function of reinforcement
- (B)is a function of motivation and performance
- (C)can be attributed to modeling
- (D)consist of association made between responses and stimuli**
- (E) consist of association between responses and reinforcement

A stimulus that elicits a response before the experimental manipulation is a (an)...?

- (A)response stimulus(RS)
- (B)unconditioned stimulus(UCS)**
- (C)generalized stimulus(GS)
- (D)conditioned stimulus(CS)
- (E)specific stimulus(SS)

The type of learning that is unique for humans is . . . ?

- (A)classical conditioning
- (B)verbal learning**
- (C)motor task learning
- (D)discrimination learning
- (E)operant conditioning

According to Carl Jung's personality theory, the term anima and animus refer to . . . ?

- (A)the collective unconscious
- (B)the person unconscious
- (C)the shadow archetypes
- (D)the animal instincts in man's unconscious
- (E)feminine and masculine archetypes**

By obtaining two scores for one subject with just one test, a researcher achieves . . . ?

- (A)test-retest reliability
- (B)alternate reliability

(C)split-half reliability

(D)score reliability

(E)parallel reliability

Erickson proposed that trust or mistrust develops during the..?

(A)latency stage

(B)oral-sensory stage

(C)maturity stage

(D)loco motor-genital stage

(E)muscular-anal stage

Which is an advantage of group testing?

(A)reduction of cost

(B)more reliable norms

(C)more objective scoring

(D)both A and B

(E)all of these

One effect of anxiety on learning is . . . ?

(A)the removal of mental blocks

(B)a reduction in performance on difficult tasks

(C)a reduction in the ability to discriminate clearly

(D)more interference with familiar material than with new material

(E)reduction in the ability to perform any task

All of the following are characteristics of verbal materials that influence how effectively we learn them EXCEPT...?

(A)list length

(B)item position

(C)word length

(D)similarity

(E)meaningfulness

The psychiatrist who has written several influential books questioning the use of the term " mental illness " is . . . ?

(A)B.f skinner

(B)jose delgado

(C)anna freud

(D)bruno battleheim

(E)Thomas szasz

Defense mechanisms are created by the . . . ?

(A)id

(B)ego

(C)super ego

(D)persona

(E) anima and animus

According to Freud, a development halt due to frustration and anxiety referred as.. ?

(A)depression

(B)fixation

- (C) regression
- (D) neurosis
- (E) learned helplessness

Modeling is a technique is use in ?

- (A) behavior therapy**
- (B) logo therapy
- (C) client -centered therapy
- (D) psychoanalysis
- (E) rational -emotive therapy

According to Jellinek (1952) the prodromal phase of alcoholism is marked by. . ?

- (A) heavy social drinking
- (B) blackouts**
- (C) malnutrition
- (D) binge drinking
- (E) drinking of relieve tension

" The aim of all life is death ". This quote from Sigmund Freud's work refers to..?

- (A) thanatos
- (B) eros
- (C) the struggle between eros and thanatos**
- (D) the death instinct
- (E) none of these

All of the following are important factors in the acquisition of motor skills except..?

- (A) feedback
- (B) repetition
- (C) reflex action**
- (D) distribution of practice
- (E) none of these

"Hue" can be affected by which of the following?

- (A) saturation
- (B) wavelength of light
- (C) intensity of light
- (D) bright of light
- (E) all of above**

"Template matching" is a model developed to account for...?

- (A) neurotransmission
- (B) sensation
- (C) auditory functions
- (D) perception**
- (E) language development

In perceiving the distance a sound has traveled, a person depends heavily upon.

- (A) loudness and intensity**
- (B) resonance
- (C) brightness and hue

- (D)frequency
- (E)saturation

The perception of depth and distance in a 3-dimensional space depends mostly on. . ?

- (A)binocular vision**
- (B)texture-density gradient
- (C)interposition
- (D)movement detectors
- (E)the minimum principal of vision

The Z-table is derived from . . .?

- (A)the standard deviation
- (B)random sampling
- (C)the normal distribution**
- (D)the Z- scores
- (E)the square root of the t-scores

The utterance "a" in an example of ...

- (A)a morpheme
- (B)a phoneme**
- (C)syntax
- (D)prosody
- (E)a kernel

When light changes from bright to dim the iris of the eye

- (a)dilates**
- (b)constricts
- (c)remains the same
- (d)changes in color
- (e)thickens

A man continues to hunt animal even though he does not need them for food.

According to Gordon Allport, this is an example of. .?

- (A)functional autonomy**
- (B)ego autonomy
- (C)motivational autonomy
- (D)self-reinforcement
- (E)innate, aggressive instinct

Transference neurosis is an aspect of the therapeutic process common in. .?

- (A)logo therapy
- (B)implosive therapy
- (C)psychoanalysis**
- (D)client-centered therapy
- (E)none of these

The simplest measure of variability is the. .?

- (A)standard deviation
- (B)variance**

- (C)Z-score
- (D)chi-square
- (E)range**

When the superego become a major force in a developing child's personality soon develops. . ?

- (A)anxieties
- (B)a moral sense**
- (C)neurotic conflicts
- (D)hedonism
- (E)none of these

As an approach to personality research Gordon Allport favored. .?

- (A)nomothetic studies
- (B)non-parametric studies
- (C)ideographic studies**
- (D)case conference studies
- (E)cross-cultural studies

A between-subject is design less efficient than a within-subject design because. .?

- (A)it has more subjects
- (B)it has less validity
- (C)it is less reliable
- (D)it is not counterbalanced
- (E)it must deal with differences among subjects.**

The psychological point of view which emphasizes "wholeness" and is concerned with question of how one perceives his environment is. . ?

- (A)gestalt psychology**
- (B)psychoanalysis
- (C)association
- (D)S-R
- (E)analytical psychology

Sublimation is an example of . . .?

- (A)a personality mechanism
- (B)a defense mechanism**
- (C)the primary personality process
- (D)the second personality process
- (E)none of these

The Yerks-Dodson Law is most closely related to. .?

- (A)Eysenck's biological model of personality**
- (B)skinner learning model of personality
- (C)roger humanistic model of personality
- (D)sheldon somatotype model of personality
- (E)newman genetic model of personality

The relatively slow brain waves of a relaxed, awake state...?

- (A) alpha waves**

- (B) delta waves
- (C) Beta waves

The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution

- (A) Range**
- (B) standard deviation
- (C) mean

A computed measure of how much scores vary around the mean score...

- (A) Range
- (B) standard deviation**
- (C) mean

The most frequently occurring score(s) in a distribution...

- (A) Median
- (B) mode**
- (C) mean
- (D) none of these

Which of the following is called “little brain”...?

- (A)Thalamus
- (B) cerebellum**
- (C) hypothalamus

The arithmetic average of a distribution, obtained by adding the scores and then dividing by the number of scores

- (A) mean**
- (B)mode
- (C)median

The study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior..?

- (A) Behavior genetics**
- (B) environment
- (C) identical twins

The experimental factor that is manipulated; the variable whose effect is being studied

- (A) independent variable**
- (B) dependent variable
- (C) none of these

The focusing of conscious awareness on a particular stimulus...?

- (A) Selective attention**
- (B) multiple attention
- (C) none of these

The middle score in a distribution; half the scores are above it and half are below it...?

- (A)mode
- (B)mean
- (C)range
- (D)median**

A phenotype and genotypic basis for personality was theorized. .?

- (A)A.Bandura
- (B)V.Frankl
- (C)A.Adler
- (D)H.Eysenck**
- (E)C.Darwin

..... The large, slow brain waves associated with deep sleep.

- (A) alpha waves
- (B) delta waves**
- (C) Beta waves

..... Retention independent of conscious recollection (Also called no declarative memory)

- (A) implicit memory**
- (B)explicit memory
- (C)flashbulb memory
- (D)amnesia

.....memory of facts and experiences that one can consciously know and “declare.”

(Also called declarative memory)

- (A)implicit memory
- (B)explicit memory**
- (C)flashbulb memory
- (D)amnesia

.....the relatively permanent and limitless storehouse of the memory system, Includes knowledge, skills, and experiences

- (A)sensory memory
- (B)short-term memory
- (C)long-term memory**
- (D)working memory

..... The immediate, very brief recording of sensory information in the memory system

- (A) sensory memory**
- (B)short-term memory
- (C)long-term memory
- (D)working memory

.....activated memory that holds a few items briefly, such as the seven digits of a phone number while dialing, before the information is stored or forgotten

- (A)sensory memory
- (B)short-term memory**
- (C)long-term memory
- (D)working memory

.....the processing of information into the memory system—for example, by extracting meaning

- (A)encoding**
- (B)storage

- (C) retrieval
- (D) none of these

.....a newer understanding of short-term memory that focuses on conscious, active processing of incoming auditory and visual-spatial information, and of information retrieved from long-term memory.

- (A) Sensory memory
- (B) short-term memory
- (C) long-term memory
- (D) working memory**

..... The encoding of picture images

- (A) Visual encoding**
- (B) acoustic encoding
- (C) semantic encoding

.....mental pictures; a powerful aid to effortful processing, especially when combined with semantic encoding

- (A) mnemonics
- (B) imagery**

.....argued that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies

- (A) A. Bandura
- (B) V. Frankl
- (C) A. Adler
- (D) H. Eysenck
- (E) C. Darwin**

.....the fertilized egg; it enters a 2week period of rapid cell division and develops into an

- (A) embryo
- (B) zygote**
- (C) fetus
- (D) none of these

..... the developing human organism from 9 weeks after conception to birth.

- (A) Embryo
- (B) zygote
- (C) fetus**
- (D) none of these

.....the developing human organism from about 2 weeks after fertilization through the second month

- (A) embryo**
- (B) zygote
- (C) fetus
- (D) none of these

.....the disruptive effect of prior learning on the recall of new information.

- (A) Proactive interference**
- (B) retroactive interference

..... The disruptive effect of new learning on the recall of old information

- (A) proactive interference
- (B) retroactive interference**

..... A measure of memory that assesses the amount of time saved when learning material for a second time.

- (A) Recall
- (B) recognition
- (C) relearning**

..... A measure of memory in which the person need only identify items previously learned, as on a multiple-choice test.

- (A) Recall
- (B) recognition**
- (C) relearning

.....a measure of memory in which the person must retrieve information learned earlier, as on a fill-in-the-blank test.

- (A) Recall**
- (B) recognition
- (C) relearning

.....the loss of memory

- (A)implicit memory
- (B)explicit memory
- (C)flashbulb memory
- (D)amnesia**

.....a clear memory of an emotionally significant moment or event

- (A)implicit memory
- (B)explicit memory
- (C)flashbulb memory**
- (D)amnesia

.....organizing items into familiar, manageable units; often occurs automatically.

- (A) Chunking**
- (B) iconic memory
- (C) echoic memory

... A momentary sensory memory of auditory stimuli; if attention is elsewhere, sounds and words can still be recalled within 3 or 4 seconds.

- (A) Chunking
- (B) iconic memory
- (C) echoic memory**

..... Memory aids, especially those techniques that use vivid imagery and organizational devices.

- (A) Mnemonics.**
- (B) Imagery

..... The encoding of meaning, including the meaning of words

- (A) visual encoding

- (B) acoustic encoding
- (C) semantic encoding**

.....the encoding of sound, especially the sound of words

- (A) visual encoding
- (B) acoustic encoding**
- (C) semantic encoding

..... The retention of encoded information over time

- (A) encoding
- (B) storage**
- (C) retrieval
- (D) none of these

..... The process of getting information out of memory storage

- (A) Encoding
- (B) storage
- (C) retrieval**
- (D) none of these

.....a variety of therapies which aim to improve psychological functions by increasing the client's awareness of underlying motives and defenses.

- (A) Psychodynamic therapy
- (B) insight therapies**
- (C) client-centered therapy

....therapy deriving from the psychoanalytic tradition that views individuals as responding to unconscious forces and childhood experiences, and that seeks to enhance self-insight.

- (A) Psychodynamic therapy**
- (B) insight therapies
- (C) client-centered therapy

.... In psychoanalysis, the patient's transfer to the analyst of emotions linked with other relationships (such as love or hatred for a parent).

- (A) Resistance
- (B) interpretation
- (C) transference**

..... A humanistic therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, in which the therapist uses techniques such as active, listening within a genuine, accepting, empathic environment to facilitate clients' growth also called person-centered therapy

- (A) Psychodynamic therapy
- (B) insight therapies
- (C) client-centered therapy**

..... Disorders in which conscious awareness becomes separated (dissociated) from previous memories, thoughts, and feelings.

- (A) hypochondriasis
- (B) dissociative disorders**
- (C) dissociative identity disorder (DID)

In psychoanalysis, the blocking from consciousness of anxiety-laden material

- (A) **resistance**
- (B) interpretation
- (C) transference

..... A rare dissociative disorder in which a person exhibits two or more distinct and alternating personalities Formerly called multiple personality disorder

- (A) hypochondriasis
- (B) dissociative disorders
- (C) **dissociative identity disorder (DID)**

.....a somatoform disorder in which a person interprets normal physical sensations as symptoms of a disease

- (A) **hypochondriasis**
- (B) dissociative disorders
- (C) dissociative identity disorder (DID)

... in psychoanalysis, the analyst's noting supposed dream meanings, resistances, and other significant behaviors and events in order to promote insight.

- (A) Resistance
- (B) **interpretation**
- (C) transference

According to Carl Rogers, the structure of the personality is based upon...

- (A) introversion and extroversion
- (B) being and non being
- (C) **the organism and the self**
- (D) the will to meaning and the will to power
- (E) expectations and reality

.....used introspection to search for the mind's structural elements

- (A) Wilhelm Wundt
- (B) **Edward Bradford Titchener**

....a psychological needs to use a drug, such as to relieve negative emotions.

- A) psychoactive drug
- (B) tolerance
- (C) withdrawal
- (D) physical dependence
- (E) psychological dependence
- (F) **addiction**

.....a physiological need for a drug, marked by unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the drug is discontinued.

- (A) psychoactive drug
- (B) tolerance
- (C) withdrawal
- (D) **physical dependence**
- (E) psychological dependence
- (F) addiction

.... An understood rule for accepted and expected behavior Norms prescribe “proper” behavior.

- (A) **Norm**
- (B) personal space
- (C) individualism
- (D) collectivism

... Psychedelic (“mind manifesting”) drugs, such as LSD, that distort perceptions and evoke sensory images in the absence of sensory input.

- (A) Ecstasy (MDMA)
- (B) **hallucinogen**
- (C) LSD

....a powerful hallucinogenic drug; also known as acid (lysergic acid diethylamide).

- (A) Ecstasy (MDMA)
- (B) hallucinogen
- (C) **LSD**

..... a synthetic stimulant and mild hallucinogen. Produces euphoria and social intimacy, but with short-term health risks and longer-term harm to serotonin-producing neurons and to mood and cognition

- (A) **Ecstasy (MDMA)**
- (B) hallucinogen
- (C) LSD

....The process by which our sensory receptors and nervous system receive and represent stimulus energies from our environment.

- (A) **Sensation**
- (B) perception.
- (C) Sensory adaptation

.....analysis that begins with the sensory receptors and works up to the brain’s integration of sensory information.

- (A) **bottom-up processing**
- (B) top-down processing

..... Information processing guided by higher-level mental processes, as when we construct perceptions drawing on our experience and expectations

- A) bottom-up processing
- (B) **top-down processing**

... A theory predicting how and when we detect the presence of a faint stimulus (signal) amid background stimulation (noise). Assumes there is no single absolute threshold and that detection depends partly on a person’s experience, expectations, motivation, and level of fatigue.

- (A) Difference threshold
- (B) Weber’s law
- (C) absolute threshold
- (D) **signal detection theory**

....the principle that, to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by a constant minimum percentage (rather than a constant amount)

- (A) difference threshold
- (B) Weber's law**
- (C) absolute threshold
- (D) signal detection theory

..... Conversion of one form of energy into another In sensation, the transforming of stimulus energies, such as sights, sounds, and smells, into neural impulses our brains can interpret

- (A) transduction**
- (B) priming
- (C) subliminal
- (D) psychophysics

....the study of relationships between the physical characteristics of stimuli, such as their intensity, and our psychological experience of them

- (A) transduction
- (B) priming
- (C) subliminal
- (D) psychophysics**

....below one's absolute threshold for conscious awareness

- (A) transduction
- (B) priming
- (C) subliminal**
- (D) psychophysics

....the activation, often unconsciously, of certain associations, thus predisposing one's perception, memory, or response

- (A) transduction
- (B) priming**
- (C) subliminal
- (D) psychophysics

...the minimum stimulation needed to detect a particular stimulus 50 percent of the time.

- (A) Difference threshold
- (B) Weber's law
- (C) absolute threshold**
- (D) signal detection theory

... The minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 percent of the time. We experience the difference threshold as a just noticeable difference (or jnd).

- (A) difference threshold**
- (B) Weber's law
- (C) absolute threshold
- (D) signal detection theory

.... Diminished sensitivity as a consequence of constant stimulation

- (A) Sensation

- (B) perception
- (C) sensory adaptation**

... The process of organizing and interpreting sensory information, enabling us to recognize meaningful objects and events

- (A) Sensation
- (B) perception.**
- (C) Sensory adaptation

.... The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the receptor rods and cones plus layers of neurons that begin the processing of visual information

- (A)hue
- (B)intensity
- (C)pupil
- (D)iris
- (E)lens
- (F)retina**

....the major active ingredient in marijuana; triggers a variety of effects, including mild hallucinations.

- (A)Ecstasy (MDMA)
- (B) hallucinogen(C) LSD
- (D) THC**

....the adjustable opening in the center of the eye through which light enters.

- (A)hue
- (B)intensity
- (C)pupil**
- (D)iris
- (E)lens
- (F)retina

.... the transparent structure behind the pupil that changes shape to help focus images on the retina.

- (A)hue
- (B)intensity
- (C)pupil
- (D)iris
- (E)lens**
- (F)retina

... The process by which the eye's lens changes shape to focus near or far objects on the retina (A) wavelength

- (B) accommodation**

.... Retinal receptors that detect black, white, and gray; necessary for peripheral and twilight vision, when cones don't respond

- (A)rods**
- (B)cones
- (C)optic nerve

- (D)blind spot
- (E)fovea

..... a coiled, bony, fluid-filled tube in the inner ear through which sound waves trigger nerve (A)audition

- (B)frequency
- (C)pitch
- (D)middle ear
- (E)cochlea**
- (F):inner ear

..... The sense or act of hearing...

- (A)audition**
- (B)frequency
- (C)pitch
- (D)middle ear
- (E)cochlea
- (F):inner ear

....in hearing, the theory that links the pitch we hear with the place where the cochlea's membrane is stimulated.

- (A) Place theory**
- (B) frequency theory
- (C) gate-control theory

....in hearing, the theory that the rate of nerve impulses traveling up the auditory nerve matches the frequency of a tone, thus enabling us to sense its pitch.

- (A) Place theory
- (B) frequency theory**
- (C) gate-control theory

....the theory that the spinal cord contains a neurological "gate" that blocks pain signals or allows them to pass on to the brain. The "gate" is opened by the activity of pain signals traveling up small nerve fibers and is closed by activity in larger fibers or by information coming from the brain

- (A)place theory
- (B)frequency theory
- (C)gate-control theory**

..... the system for sensing the position and movement of individual body parts.

- (A)conduction hearing loss
- (B)sensor neural hearing loss
- (C)cochlear implant
- (D)kinesthesia**
- (E)vestibular sense

.... the sense of body movement and position, including the sense of balance.

- (A)conduction hearing loss
- (B)sensor neural hearing loss
- (C)cochlear implant

- (D) kinesthesia
- (E) vestibular sense**

... Hearing loss caused by damage to the mechanical system that conducts sound waves to the cochlea

- (A) conduction hearing loss**
- (B) sensor neural hearing loss
- (C) cochlear implant
- (D) kinesthesia
- (E) vestibular sense

... Hearing loss caused by damage to the cochlea's receptor cells or to the auditory nerves; also called nerve deafness.

- (A) conduction hearing loss
- (B) sensorineural hearing loss**
- (C) cochlear implant
- (D) kinesthesia
- (E) vestibular sense

... a device for converting sounds into electrical signals and stimulating the auditory nerve through electrodes threaded into the cochlea.

- (A) conduction hearing loss
- (B) sensorineural hearing loss
- (C) cochlear implant**
- (D) kinesthesia
- (E) vestibular sense

... the controversial claim that perception can occur apart from sensory input; includes telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition.

- (A) Parapsychology
- (B) extrasensory perception**

... The study of paranormal phenomena, including ESP and psychokinesis

- (A) parapsychology**
- (B) extrasensory perception

... In vision, the ability to adjust to an artificially displaced or even inverted visual field.

- (A) Perceptual set
- (B) perceptual adaptation**

.... a set of explanations (norms) about a social position, defining how those in the position ought to behave

- (A) social psychology
- (B) attribution theory
- (C) fundamental attribution error
- (D) attitude
- (E) role**

The theory that we explain someone's behavior by crediting either the situation or the person's disposition

- (A) social psychology
- (B) attribution theory**
- (C) fundamental attribution error
- (D) attitude
- (E) role

.....the tendency for observers, when analyzing another's behavior, to underestimate the impact of the situation and to overestimate the impact of personal disposition

- (A) social psychology
- (B) attribution theory
- (C) fundamental attribution error**
- (D) attitude
- (E) role.

.....the theory that prejudice offers an outlet for anger by providing someone to blame.

- (A) Social exchange theory
- (B) scapegoat theory**

..... The theory that our social behavior is an exchange process, the aim of which is to maximize benefits and minimize costs

- (A) social exchange theory**
- (B) scapegoat theory

....Us"—people with whom we share a common identity

- (A) In-group**
- (B) out-group
- (C) out-group bias

.....Them"—those perceived as different or apart from our in-group

- (A) in-group
- (B) out-group**
- (C) out-group bias

..An expectation that people will help those dependent upon them

- (A) Reciprocity norm
- (B) social-responsibility norm**

...a situation in which the conflicting parties, by each rationally pursuing their self-interest, become caught in mutually destructive behavior.

- (A) mirror-image perceptions
- (B) social trap
- (C) conflict
- (D) super ordinate goals**

...mutual views often held by conflicting people, as when each side sees itself as ethical and peaceful and views the other side as evil and aggressive

- (A) mirror-image perceptions**
- (B) social trap
- (C) conflict
- (D) super ordinate goals

....shared goals that override differences among people and require their cooperation

- (A) mirror-image perceptions
- (B) social trap
- (C) conflict
- (D) super ordinate goals**

Selfridge's "Pandemonium" model of pattern recognition is an example of a (an) _____ theory.

- (A) template matching
- (B) feature analysis**
- (C) heuristic
- (D) synthetic
- (E) psycholinguistic

Compute the range of the following set of number; 5,692,415,17,63,200,145....

- (a) 145
- (b) 200
- (c) 687**
- (d) 5
- (e) 692

The colored portion of the eye is called..

- (A) iris**
- (B) lens
- (C) cornea
- (D) pupil
- (E) retina

The role of imitation in social learning was first systematically observed by...

- (A) miller and dollard**
- (B) bandura and walters
- (C) stanley milgram
- (D) b.f skinner
- (E) j.b watson

Weber's Law ($\Delta I/I = K$) refer to...

- (A) stimulus thresholds**
- (B) sensory transduction
- (C) reinforcement rate matching
- (D) the "tricolor" theory
- (E) none of these

A platykurti curve is

- (a) flat**
- (b) peaked
- (c) positive skewed
- (d) negatively skewed
- (e) hyperbolic

A measure of variability based upon the differences between each scores and the mean is the .. **(a) standard deviation**

- (a) standard deviation**
- (b) sampling error

- (c) Z-score
- (d) range
- (e) t-score

Irving Janis is best known for his work on..

- (a) social crowding
- (b) social facilitation
- (c) emotion and motivation
- (d) conformity
- (e) groupthink**

Correlation studies...

- (a) indicate causality
- (b) are more valid laboratory studies
- (c) involve manipulation of independent variables
- (d) indicate some relationship between two variables**
- (e) all of above

An antisocial reaction is an example of...

- (a) a depression neurosis
- (b) a neurosis
- (c) a conduct disorder**
- (d) a psychosis
- (e) delusion behavior

A "normal" average IQ score is...

- (a) 85
- (b) 100**
- (c) 115
- (d) 110
- (e) 115

ECT has been demonstrated to be effective in the treatment of...

- (a) severe depression**
- (b) schizophrenia
- (c) paranoia
- (d) fugue
- (e) all of these

Main functions of stimulants are:

- (a) To alleviate tension
- (b) To provide energy and alertness**
- (c) Prescribed for insomnia
- (d) None of these

Group think refers to:

- (a) Deterioration of mental efficiency**
- (b) Deterioration of physical energy
- (c) Think tank
- (d) None of these

Receptor cells that are very sensitive to color are the..

- (a) ganglion cells
- (b) rods
- (c) cones**
- (d) bipolar cells
- (e) chromatic cells

Gordon Allport preferred which of the following method in his personality..

- (A) factorial design
- (B) nomothetic method
- (C) chi-square method
- (D) ideographic**
- (E) both b and c

The short term memory can hold how many item at one time?

- (A) 7 items. Plus or minus two**
- (b) 10 items plus or minus two
- (c) 10 items, plus or minus five
- (d) 5 items
- (e) none of these

Historically, gestalt psychologists focused mainly on problems dealing with

- (a) perception**
- (b) motivation
- (c) learning
- (d) development
- (e) cognition

Historically, gestalt psychologists focused mainly on problems dealing with

- (a) perception
- (b) motivation**
- (c) learning
- (d) development
- (e) cognition

Symptoms substitution and displacement refer to the Freudian explanations for..

- (a) manic behavior
- (b) depression
- (c) phobias**
- (d) OCD
- (e) schizophrenia

Retarded humans frequently show language deficits. Below a measured I.Q. of ____, language acquisition of simple statement and sentence is highly unlikely.

- (a) 100
- (b) 80
- (c) 70
- (d) 50
- (e) 20**

Performance = Expectancy x value is the symbolic representation of which theorist...

- (a) C. Hull
- (b) E. Tolman**
- (c) D. McClelland
- (d) N. Miller
- (e) L. Festinger

The field theory of behavior was proposed by..

- (A) John Watson
- (B) Ivan Pavlov
- (C) Wilhelm Wundt
- (D) Kurt Lewin**
- (E) William James

According to the anxiety theory of neurosis, depression is the result of..

- (a) not assign the anxiety to specific problem
- (b) directing anxiety against the self**
- (c) multiple unresolved anxieties
- (d) unsuccessful repression of anxieties
- (e) none of above

In reactive schizophrenia, the onset of symptoms is..

- (a) inconsistent among this psychiatric population
- (b) rapid and sudden**
- (c) slow and gradual
- (d) indirectly related to the prognosis
- (e) none of these

.....unselfish regard for the welfare of others

- (A) self-disclosure
- (B) altruism**

The approach in which it is believed that aggression is an inborn tendency has been most supported by the work of...

- (a) Sigmund Freud**
- (b) Konrad Lorenz
- (c) Carl Rogers
- (d) Albert Bandura
- (e) B.F. Skinner