Answer Key

Multiple-choice Portion

4. B  24. D  44. B  64. D  84. A
15. D  35. E  55. E  75. C  95. D
20. D  40. D  60. D  80. A  100. A

Answers Explained

1. (B) The Hawthorne plant, where the experiment described was conducted, gave its name to the Hawthorne effect. It illustrates the need for a control group to create a baseline against which to measure the effects of an experimental treatment. The Barnum effect refers to people's tendency to believe that vague, stock descriptions of personality actually fit themselves. The self-fulfilling prophecy effect is when one person's expectations are able to elicit behavioral confirmation from another person. Confirmation bias refers to people’s tendency to pay more attention to information that fits in with their initial expectations. Sampling error is the measure of the differences between a sample and the population from which it was drawn.

2. (A) The part(s) of the body listed that has/have the most sensory receptors are the lips. Essentially, this question is asking which is the most sensitive part of the body. As illustrated by the sensory homunculus, the other parts listed are less sensitive.

3. (D) The serial-position effect explains that we are better able to remember items at the beginning and end of a series (termed the primacy and recency effect, respectively). Items in the middle of a list tend to be forgotten.

4. (B) Factor analysis is a statistical process that uses a series of correlations to boil down many different measures into a smaller number of common factors. Inferential statistics are used to determine whether the results of research are
statistically significant. Means-end analysis is a problem-solving approach. Hypothesis testing is the cornerstone of the scientific method, the process of formulating a hypothesis, collecting data, and analyzing the results. Applied research, as opposed to basic research, has a clear, practical purpose and use.

5. (C) By treating the experimental and control groups the same except for the independent variable, an experiment attempts to draw a causal conclusion about the influence of the independent variable. Proving a hypothesis is impossible, regardless of what kind of research one conducts. Most research, experimental, correlational, or observational, involves linking an independent and dependent variable together in a hypothesis. Experiments raise at least as many ethical issues as do other types of research. Experiments generally involve the collection of quantitative, not qualitative, data.

6. (B) Norms of reciprocity means that people are inclined to treat others the same way those individuals have treated them. By giving potential donors a free gift, charities hope to trigger in them the desire to reciprocate. Door-in-the-face and foot-in-the-door are other compliance strategies discussed in the social psychology chapter. Social facilitation and deindividuation are two ways that people’s behavior is affected by the presence and actions of others; both are also discussed in the social psychology chapter.

7. (B) Texture gradient is a depth cue that enables us to know that the more detail or texture we can see in something, the closer it is. The law of Pragnanz is one of the Gestalt principles of perception. Essentially, the law of Pragnanz is the idea that we perceive things in the simplest way possible. Summation refers to the way the retina is structured. Many photoreceptors synapse with fewer bipolar cells that, in turn, synapse with even fewer ganglion cells. Binocular disparity is a depth cue that involves comparing the images on each of our two retinas. The more similar the images, the farther the object. Motion parallax is a depth cue that lets us know that closer objects seem to move faster than faraway ones.

8. (D) A shortage of serotonin is thought to be one cause of depression. Too much dopamine is linked to schizophrenia, and excessive sensitivity to acetylcholine is linked to bipolar disorder.

9. (C) Working memory is another name for short-term memory. The average capacity of people’s short-term memories is seven items.

10. (B) Functional fixedness is people’s difficulty in seeing that objects, in this case grass, can have unusual uses. An algorithm is a problem-solving strategy that ensures a correct solution, while a heuristic is an approach that provides a shortcut but may result in errors. Convergent thinking is when one correct answer is sought, often in one correct way. Divergent thinking encourages multiple answers and approaches.

11. (C) REM (rapid eye movement) sleep is also known as paradoxical sleep, because brain waves resemble those present when awake. However, muscle movement is suppressed and people are very difficult to wake. Quiet sleep and beta sleep do not exist. Deep sleep and slow-wave sleep are terms used to refer to stages 3 and 4 sleep.

12. (A) Kohler gave apes a number of problems to solve that the apes had to have an insight about how to approach. For instance, he hung a banana out of a
chimpanzee's reach in a room that contained several boxes. To get the banana, the chimpanzee had to realize it needed to stack the boxes and then climb them.

13. (B) Fluid intelligence refers to the speed at which one is able to process information. Fluid intelligence tends to decrease with age while crystallized intelligence (for example, wisdom and vocabulary) does not. IQ, which stands for intelligence quotient, is supposed to remain fairly stable over the life span. Stefan's trouble with the equations has nothing to do with a lack of creativity or practical intelligence.

14. (E) Correlations show the relationship between two variables such as height and weight. In a scatter plot, one variable (height) is plotted on the x-axis and the other variable (weight) is plotted on the y-axis. The result is a series of points that show the relationship between height and weight in the sample. Frequency histograms and bar graphs are the same thing and thus cannot be the answer. Frequency polygons are line graphs. All graphs that show frequency plot the frequency on the y-axis and the variable being measured on the x-axis. Pie charts show the percentage of a sample falling into various categories.

15. (D) To calculate IQ, divide mental age by chronological age and multiply by 100: 15/12 × 100 = 125. Remember to keep in mind that if mental age is greater than chronological age, IQ will be greater than 100.

16. (B) The question stem does not indicate that siblings close in age are any more or less intelligent than other siblings; it simply indicates that they are more similar in terms of intelligence. No genetic difference exists between siblings that are close in age and those who are not. On average, siblings (excluding monozygotic twins) share 50 percent of their genetic material. Siblings who are close in age do have more similar environments than siblings of very different ages since they grow up in more similar circumstances.

17. (A) Hallucinations are when someone perceives sensory stimulation in the absence of such stimulation. Delusions are irrational beliefs (for example, aliens are controlling you) that do not involve the belief that one is sensing nonexistent stimuli. Sensory confusion and inappropriate adaptation are made-up distracters. Compulsions are unwanted, repetitive actions people engage in to reduce the anxiety associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder.

18. (B) Rationalization is a defense mechanism that protects a person from dealing with ego-threatening thoughts by creating a reasonable, alternative explanation for an event. In this case, rather than face the disappointment of having been rejected from his school of choice, Jeb reasons that Michigan is unpleasantly cold, and he did not want to go there anyway. The other choices are other defense mechanisms discussed in the personality chapter.

19. (A) The TAT, thematic apperception test, is a type of projective test. Projective tests are designed to reveal the contents of people's unconscious by asking them to explain ambiguous stimuli. Since psychoanalysts are the type of psychologists most interested in the unconscious, they are the most likely to employ projective tests.

20. (D) Object permanence, which develops toward the end of the first year of life, requires understanding that an object continues to exist even when you
can no longer see it. Since Tammy tries to get the doll back even though it is under the bed and she can no longer see it, Tammy has object permanence. Egocentrism and animism are limitations in the thought of children in the preoperational stage. Concrete operations refers to the third stage of development in Piaget's theory in which children learn to appreciate conservation.

21. (B) At age two, children are being toilet trained and beginning to learn language. Erikson believed that at this age, children struggle to gain a sense of autonomy rather than be plagued by self-doubt. Industry versus inferiority characterizes the children as they begin school. Children three to five years of age struggle with the crisis of initiative versus guilt. Intimacy versus isolation is the issue for young adults to resolve as they search for a life partner. Trust versus mistrust is the first of Erikson's stages and is experienced during the first year of life.

22. (A) Humanistic psychologists emphasize the importance of free will. Free will refers to people's ability to make their own choices. Behaviorists stress the importance of observable behavior. Psychoanalysts focus on unconscious thoughts. Biomedical theorists emphasize the role of chemicals such as neurotransmitters. Cognitive psychologists would be most interested in attributional style.

23. (A) The resting potential of a neuron is −70 millivolts. The action potential of a neuron is approximately +50 millivolts.

24. (D) The parasympathetic nervous system calms the body after the fight or flight response has been triggered. The parasympathetic nervous system and the sympathetic nervous system are the two parts of the autonomic (not automatic) nervous system.

25. (C) A negative side effect of ECT is memory loss. The electric current is thought to interfere with the consolidation of new memories. This unfortunate side effect can be minimized by using unilateral, rather than bilateral, ECT.

26. (B) Fredo is experiencing an approach-avoidance conflict because he is attracted and repelled by different features of the same situation. An approach-approach conflict involves having to choose between two desirable alternatives, and an avoidance-avoidance conflict involves having to opt for one of two undesirable choices. No such thing as a double approach-avoidance exists. However, a multiple approach-avoidance conflict is when one is forced to choose among alternatives, each of which has both attractive and unattractive features.

27. (A) Hull's drive reduction theory says we are motivated to maintain homeostasis. A tissue need (lack of nicotine in Eddie's case) leads to a drive (the desire to smoke).

28. (D) Self-actualization, the need to strive to fill one's potential, sits atop Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Descending from there, the hierarchy includes esteem needs, love and belongingness needs, safety needs, and physiological needs.

29. (B) People with Type A personalities are thought to be at particular risk for heart disease.
30. (E) The left hemisphere is thought to control language, logic, and the right side of the body. The right hemisphere is more active in creative pursuits (for example, art and music appreciation), spatial relations, and controlling the left side of the body.

31. (C) When teaching someone or something a new skill, using continuous reinforcement is most efficient. A continual connection between behavior and reward is easiest to learn.

32. (E) Negative reinforcement is when a behavior (taking the medicine) is strengthened because it results in the removal of something unpleasant (the headache). Positive reinforcement is when a behavior is strengthened because it results in the addition of something pleasant. Classical conditioning is a whole separate type of learning that results from the pairing of an unconditioned and a conditioned stimulus. Punishment is when a behavior is weakened due to an unpleasant consequence.

33. (A) Asch found that the presence of three other people yielded maximum conformity.

34. (B) Mikey’s parents thought he was brilliant, so they treated him as if he were brilliant, and he became brilliant. This is the self-fulfilling prophecy effect.

35. (E) z scores measure how far a score is from the mean in units of standard deviation. Since Ramon's score is higher than the mean, his z score must be positive. To solve for the z score, one would subtract 80 from 100 and divide by 10: 100 − 80/10 = 2.

36. (E) Tests that purport to show ability are aptitude tests. Valid tests do what they are supposed to do. Therefore, a valid test of artistic ability will measure artistic aptitude. A test can be valid without being normed.

37. (A) Contemporary researchers of intelligence such as Sternberg, Gardner, and Goleman define intelligence much more broadly than mathematical and verbal ability. They tend to believe that intelligence is changeable. Sternberg, in particular, emphasizes the importance of context. Since they have devoted considerable time to the study of intelligence, they are unlikely to dismiss such an avocation as meaningless.

38. (B) CAT scans basically consist of X rays taken at 180 different angles. An MRI uses magnetism to create a detailed, structural picture of the brain. PET scans use radioactive glucose to determine how active various parts of the brain are. EEGs measure brain waves, and PIG scan is a made-up distraction.

39. (A) Norepinephrine is both a neurotransmitter and a hormone while the other choices are only hormones. Only neurotransmitters are likely to be found in the synapse.

40. (D) Cocaine is a stimulant. The primary characteristic of stimulants is that they excite the central nervous system. The defining characteristic of hallucinogens is that they produce some kind of hallucinations (the perception of sensory stimulation in the absence of such stimulation).

41. (E) Top-down processing involves using context and expectations to help with pattern perception. Billy is used to seeing the word magazine and not magazine. This experience affects how he processes the information. Prototype
and template matching are two theories about how bottom-up processing works. Bottom-up processing is when one uses only the stimulus to discern the pattern. Complexity is a made-up distraction.

42. (C) Movies are created using stroboscopic motion. The autokinetic effect is that spots of light in otherwise dark rooms may seem to move due to the combination of saccadic eye movements and the lack of context cues. The phi phenomenon explains how a series of stationary lights can produce the illusion of movement commonly seen on a movie marquee. Light adaptation refers to the process by which people adjust to seeing in bright light after having been in the dark. The false-motion effect is a distraction.

43. (D) The information-processing theory has three basic steps: information is encoded, then it is stored, and, finally, it can be retrieved. Interference may hinder a person's ability to retrieve information. While attention is related to memory, it is not considered a step in the information-processing theory.

44. (B) Loss of interest in one's daily activities is a common symptom of depression.

45. (C) Psychogenic amnesia is classified as a dissociative disorder. Dissociative disorders involve a break in conscious thought. Amnesia is clearly an example of such a break. Somatoform disorders are defined by the report of a physical problem in the absence of an organic cause. Mood disorders, like depression, involve a disturbance in mood. The hallmark of schizophrenic disorders is distorted thought. Developmental disorders are so named because they become evident in a particular stage of development.

46. (D) Group polarization is the tendency of groups to take more extreme positions than the members that make up the groups. Deindividuation is when conditions of arousal and anonymity encourage members of groups to engage in mob behavior. In-group bias is the tendency to see groups of which one is a member as superior to other groups. Groupthink is the tendency for groups to make bad decisions under stressful conditions because no one wants to disagree with what appears to be the majority's position. Group extremism is a made-up distraction.

47. (C) Social psychologists are most likely to study attitude formation as well as topics such as attributional theory, prejudice, and group processes. Industrial/organizational psychologists would study how to increase workplace efficiency. Cognitive psychologists would be most likely to look at how memory works. Biological theorists pay the most attention to the biology of learning, and cognitive psychologists would study the use of heuristics.

48. (B) Kohlberg created a three-level, six-stage model of moral development. In the lowest level, people worry about the consequences of their actions to themselves. In the second level, people usually follow social norms and laws. The highest level of moral reasoning involves creating and following one’s own ethical principals.

49. (D) Authoritarian parents lay down the law and enforce it strictly. Democratic or authoritative parenting is viewed as the preferred method in American culture. It involves more flexibility with rules and more of an emphasis on explaining the reason behind the rules. Totalitarian is a made-up distraction. Neglectful parenting involves few rules and insensitivity to the child’s needs.
50. (D) Gestalt psychologists emphasize the importance of the whole. Gestalt psychology, founded in Germany in the nineteenth century, has had an impact on a number of areas of psychology, such as the study of perception and treatment of disorders.

51. (B) Taking a random sample from a population ensures that each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. In essence, this is the definition of random sampling. Clearly, that an unequal number of males and females will be used is still possible. Confounding variables are an issue in assignment, not in sampling. Experimenter bias can be eliminated by a double blind. Trying to replicate one’s findings by using a variety of different populations is always a good idea.

52. (E) The most common method of collecting information about people’s personalities are self-report measures such as the MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory). These measures are widely used because they are the easiest methods to use.

53. (B) This test measures what you have learned about psychology. Therefore, it is an achievement test. It is not standardized because people take it under different conditions, and it has not been normed based on the performance of a standardization sample. It is neither a true power test nor a true speed test. It is not an aptitude test because it does not purport to measure your innate ability to be a psychologist.

54. (B) Episodic memory is our memory for specific events. Procedural memory is memory for how to do things (for example, tie our shoes or ride a bicycle). Declarative and semantic memory both have to do with our memory for factual information (for example, when the American Revolution occurred and who conducted the Baby Albert experiment). Eidetic memory is another term for photographic memory.

55. (E) Overgeneralization refers to young children’s tendency to overuse grammatical rules. Chomsky cited overgeneralization as evidence for his nativist theory of language development. Telegraphic speech is two-word speech (for example, “Go circus”). Holophrastic speech is one-word speech (for example, “Circus”). Babbling is the repetition of phonemes that precedes language (for example, “Mamamamamama”). Syntax refers to the rules of grammar used in a language.

56. (D) Trait theorists emphasize the importance of people’s characteristic ways of acting and thinking. They do not believe that the situation has much of an influence on the individual, an idea with which many psychologists take issue.

57. (E) Salivation was both the CR and UR. The CR and UR are always similar. In the case of Pavlov’s work, the food was the US. The food elicited the UR, salivation. By pairing the food with a bell ringing (CS), the dog came to salivate to the sound of the bell alone (CR).

58. (C) Bandura’s Bobo doll experiment illustrated that, through the process of modeling, children will copy the aggressive behavior of adults.

59. (D) Antisocial personality disorder involves a lack of sensitivity to others. People with antisocial personality disorder are often callous, argumentative,
and cruel. They are not, however, antisocial in the sense that we usually use the term. They therefore do not view themselves as loners. Changes in eating and sleeping habits are common symptoms of depression. Delusions are a symptom of schizophrenia. People who depend excessively upon others may have dependent-personality disorder.

60. (D) One theorized cause of eating disorders is the societal emphasis on thinness. Although eating disorders have many possible causes, hypothalamic failure and unstable set point are made-up distractions. Dopamine has not been implicated in eating disorders nor has the rising rate of divorce.

61. (A) The James-Lange theory proposes that each emotion is triggered by a unique physiological reaction in the body that occurs after a stimulus has been observed. Schacter’s two-factor theory emphasizes the role of cognition, including memories of similar situations. Cannon’s theory hypothesizes that the thalamus plays a key role in simultaneously triggering both the recognition of an emotion and a physiological response.

62. (D) Seyle’s general adaptation syndrome proposes three steps in dealing with stress. Alarm is the first stage as the person notices the stressor and prepares to grapple with it. Resistance is the second stage during which the sympathetic nervous system is aroused to fight off the stressor. Exhaustion, the last stage, is reached only if the stressor exceeds the person’s ability to deal with it. During exhaustion, the parasympathetic nervous system takes over and calms the body.

63. (A) Systematic desensitization is based on counterconditioning. In systematic desensitization, a feared stimulus is paired with a pleasant stimulus (relaxation) until it no longer produces fear.

64. (D) Psychoanalysts analyze transference. Transference is when patients misdirect feelings they have toward significant people in their lives onto their analysts. By exploring transference, psychoanalysts believe they can get a window into patients’ unconscious.

65. (B) Primary reinforcers are in and of themselves reinforcing. Primary reinforcers include food, water, and rest. Money is a generalized reinforcer because it can be traded for virtually anything. Praise, music, and dolls are secondary reinforcers, which means we have learned to value them.

66. (C) The Premack principle explains that something that an individual likes to do may be used to reinforce something the individual likes less. In other words, what is reinforcing depends upon the learner. The partial-reinforcement effect explains that behaviors reinforced intermittently will be more resistant to extinction than behaviors reinforced continuously. Chaining is when reinforcement depends upon the completion of a sequence of behaviors. Outshining is a phenomenon in memory where some information is more easily recalled than other information. Latent learning, studied by Tolman, is the idea that what is learned may not be made manifest until it is rewarded.

67. (A) In thinking about how dangerous airplanes are, people are overly influenced by what is easily accessible in their memories. Because airplane crashes get so much media attention, people overestimate their frequency and therefore feel fearful. The recency effect is the tendency to remember
information presented at the end of a series. Confirmation bias is the
tendency to look for information that supports one’s preexisting beliefs. The
framing effect illustrates that the way a question or problem is presented
affects people’s processing and memories. Cognitive dissonance refers to
the tension produced when someone holds two contradictory thoughts.

68. (B) Chomsky, a nativist, argues that people are uniquely suited to learn
language because they possess a language acquisition device. He does not
believe that other animals can learn language. He disputes Skinner’s
contention that language is learned through shaping or nurture. Although
Chomsky believed that learning language during a critical period (before
age seven) was easier, he did not assert that learning a language after this
time was impossible.

69. (D) Photoreceptors are the rods and cones. The next layer of cells in the
retina consists of bipolar cells. The bipolar cells then synapse with the
ganglion cells, the axons of which form the optic nerve and exit the eye at
the blind spot.

70. (B) Transduction, the process of converting one form of energy to another,
takes place in the receptors. The receptors in the ear are the hair cells
located in the cochlea, the part of the inner ear that looks like a shell. The
ossicles are three bones (hammer, anvil, and stirrup) in the middle ear. The
tympanic membrane, or eardrum, divides the auditory canal (outer ear) from
the middle ear. The semicircular canals are in the inner ear and primarily
function to help us keep our balance.

71. (A) Myelin is the fatty tissue that speeds neural transmission. Astrocytes
are other structural components of the nervous system. Adipose is a name
for fatty tissue, in general. The nodes of Ranvier also speed axonal
transmission but they are gaps in the myelin rather than the fatty tissue
itself. Axolation is a made-up distraction.

72. (E) The temporal lobe contains the auditory cortex. The cerebellum is
mainly involved in movement and balance. The parietal lobe contains the
somatosensory cortex. The amygdala is part of the limbic system and aids
in processing emotion. Broca’s area is found in the left, frontal lobe and is
involved in language.

73. (C) Ainsworth and Bowlby both studied the relationship between infant
and caretaker, also known as attachment.

74. (B) Freud believed that people whose libido became fixated in the anal
state might exhibit an anal retentive or anal expulsive character as adults.
Anal retentive people are compulsively neat, hyperorganized, and a little
uptight, while anal expulsive people are the opposite. Freud also believed
that libido could become fixated in the other psychosexual stages, resulting
in other difficulties in adulthood.

75. (C) MAO inhibitors, a kind of drug, are commonly prescribed to treat
depression. Somatic therapies involve treating the body as opposed to
psychotherapies that focus on talking about one’s problems. Prefrontal
lobotomies are another example of a somatic treatment, but they are rarely,
if ever, performed today. Benzodiazepines are another type of somatic
therapy but are generally used to treat anxiety disorders. RET (rational
emotive therapy) is a common treatment for depression, but it is not a somatic therapy. Implosive therapy is most commonly used to treat phobias.

76. (C) Absolute threshold is a measure of how much of a stimulus is necessary for a person to perceive it 50 percent of the time. Just-noticeable difference measures how much the intensity of a stimulus must change for someone to notice it. Absolute threshold refers to only the level of stimulation necessary to perceive something initially (for example, light in a dark room or sound in a silent chamber). Just-noticeable difference or difference threshold refers to one’s ability to perceive any change in stimulation level. All the other choices are made-up distractions.

77. (B) The hidden-observer effect, first noted by Ernest Hilgard, is the finding that while under hypnosis people are able to respond to questions that require conscious awareness. Somnambulism is another name for sleepwalking. Lucid dreaming is the ability to take control of and change the course of one’s dreams. Hypnotics are a kind of drug meant to induce sleep. Free-running rhythms are the approximately 25-hour schedule that people seem to conform to when deprived of time cues.

78. (A) Masters and Johnson described the order of the sexual response cycle stages as excitement, plateau, orgasm, and resolution.

79. (C) Artificialism, the belief that everything is made by humans, characterizes the preoperational stage in Piagetian theory. Using operations, understanding reversibility, appreciating conservation, and being able to solve class-inclusion problems all describe the child in the concrete operational stage.

80. (A) Humanistic psychologists stress the importance of self-esteem and self-concept. Humanistic psychologists such as Rogers and Maslow emphasize the importance of people’s feelings. The importance of neurochemical levels is stressed by biomedical theorists, unconscious motivations by psychoanalytic psychologists, attributional style by cognitive theorists, and contingencies of reinforcement by behaviorists.

81. (E) Percentile score is measured from 0. Percentile score tells you what percentage of the testing population a person outscored. On a test with a mean of 78 and a standard deviation of 7, 92 is two standard deviations above the mean (92 – 78 = 14; 14/7 = 2). Someone who scores at the mean scores at the 50th percentile. The percentage of scores that falls one standard deviation above the mean in the normal curve is approximately 34 percent. An additional 13.5 percent of the scores fall between one and two standard deviations above the mean. Therefore, Ling scored at the 97.5th percentile (50 + 34 + 13.5).

82. (E) Karen is probably suffering from schizophrenia. Loose associations (lack of coherence) and neologisms (made-up words) are among the most common symptoms of disorganized schizophrenia.

83. (D) The researcher is conducting longitudinal research. Longitudinal research involves following a group of subjects over time to see how the members change. Cross-sectional research is when groups of different ages are tested at the same time. Cohort-sequential research combines the longitudinal and cross-sectional research by studying a number of different
groups over time. Lifespan research does not refer to any particular method, and observational research may or may not be used as part of the other methods discussed.

84. (A) If the results of a study are statistically significant, the results probably did not happen by chance. Inferential statistics are used to determine whether the results of a study are statistically significant. Generally, a p value of < .05 indicates significance.

85. (B) Trephining, the drilling of holes in people’s skulls to allow evil spirits to escape, has been abandoned due to lack of success. All the other forms of therapy are still used today.

86. (D) Milgram found that the level of shock inflicted by subjects could be reduced by enabling subjects to see the learners during the experiment. The presence of the experimenter, an authority figure, was one of the factors that increased the level of shock administered.

87. (C) People are less likely to offer help to others who need it when other bystanders are not helping. This phenomenon is explained by diffusion of responsibility (the belief that someone else will take care of it) and pluralistic ignorance (the idea that if no one else is helping, not helping must be the right thing to do).

88. (C) Decision making is a high-level function and is therefore controlled by the cerebral cortex, more specifically the frontal lobe.

89. (A) None of the children will have blue eyes. Since each parent contributes one eye color gene to each of the children, each child will be heterozygous (Bb). Since brown eyes are the dominant trait, all the children will have brown eyes.

90. (E) Psychoanalysis typically takes years of multiple sessions each week. Whereas most other types of therapies focus on the clients’ immediate problem(s), psychoanalysts insist that the most important job of therapy is to expose conflicts buried deep in the unconscious.

91. (B) The thalamus acts as a relay station for all sensory information except for smell (olfaction).

92. (A) Hubel and Weisel mapped the visual cortex, identifying cells that specialize in processing certain kinds of information. Some of these cells are known as simple cells, complex cells, and hypercomplex cells, names that relate to the kind of information the cells process.

93. (B) Sociobiologists believe that people are motivated to ensure the survival of their genes.

94. (C) The DSM (Diagnostic Statistical Manual) lists the symptoms of psychological disorders. Psychologists use it to diagnose their patients.

95. (D) Seligman proposed that one possible cause of major, or unipolar, depression was learned helplessness. Learned helplessness results from the perception that one cannot control one’s life and world.

96. (A) The rooting reflex is the baby’s response to feeling something brush against his or her cheek. The Babinsky reflex is the infant’s spreading of his
or her toes in response to something contacting the foot. The plantar reflex is an adult’s response of the toes curling inward when an object is dragged across a foot. A feeding reflex does not exist. The pupillary reflex refers to the pupil’s change in size in response to different levels of light.

97. (B) The id operates according to the pleasure principle, meaning that it seeks immediate gratification. The ego follows the reality principle and mediates between the id, the superego, and the demands of the external world. The ego uses defense mechanisms to achieve this end. The superego functions as a conscience.

98. (D) People with internal loci of control believe that their own efforts and actions exert a powerful influence over what happens to them. Therefore, they believe that hard work and effort would pay off. People with external loci of control, on the other hand, believe that luck, fate, and forces generally out of their control significantly impact their lives.

99. (D) Light therapy is most commonly used to treat SAD—seasonal affective disorder. SAD is a kind of depression that seems to occur during seasons when the amount and intensity of sunlight is low.

100. (A) Aphagia is starvation. The ventromedial hypothalamus is known as the satiety center. If it is continually stimulated, the animal will feel satiated, will not eat, and could actually be made to starve to death. The lateral hypothalamus contains the hunger center. If stimulated repeatedly, it would cause an animal to eat excessively, a condition known as hyperphagia.
Multiple-choice Error Analysis Sheet

After checking your answers on the practice test, you might want to gauge your areas of relative strength and weakness. This sheet will help you to classify your errors by topic area. By circling the numbers of the questions you answered incorrectly, you can get a picture of which areas you need to study the most.

Methods, Approaches, and History
   Question Numbers: 1, 5, 14, 22, 35, 50, 51, 84
Biological Bases of Behavior
   Question Numbers: 2, 23, 24, 30, 38, 39, 71, 72, 88, 89
Sensation and Perception
   Question Numbers: 7, 42, 69, 70, 76, 91, 92
States of Consciousness
   Question Numbers: 11, 40, 77
Learning
   Question Numbers: 12, 31, 32, 57, 58, 65, 66
Cognition
   Question Numbers: 3, 9, 10, 41, 43, 54, 55, 67, 68
Motivation and Emotion
   Question Numbers: 26, 27, 28, 61, 62, 78, 93, 100
Developmental Psychology
   Question Numbers: 20, 21, 48, 49, 73, 79, 83, 96
Personality
   Question Numbers: 4, 29, 52, 56, 74, 80, 97, 98
Testing and Individual Differences
   Question Numbers: 13, 15, 16, 36, 37, 53, 81
Abnormal Psychology
   Question Numbers: 8, 17, 44, 45, 59, 60, 82, 95
Treatment of Psychological Disorders
   Question Numbers: 19, 25, 63, 64, 75, 85, 90, 94, 99
Social Psychology
   Question Numbers: 6, 18, 33, 34, 46, 47, 86, 87
Question 1 Scoring Rubric

This is a 9-point question. The definition of a stage theory is worth 1 point. The discussion of each psychologist is worth 2 points, 1 for correctly explaining the major focus of his theory and 1 for identifying what the theory would say is an important issue for a seven-year-old child.

A number of the most influential psychological theories are stage theories.

(A) What is a stage theory?

*Point 1*—This point will be awarded for a description of a discontinuous theory of development. It is not enough to say that development occurs in stages but other words indicating discontinuity are acceptable.

(B) Each of the men listed below created a stage theory. Explain the main focus of each man’s theory, and describe what he would identify as a major issue or concern for a seven-year-old child.

1. Freud
2. Erikson
3. Piaget
4. Kohlberg

*Point 2*—Freudian or psychoanalytic theory focuses on psychosexual development that takes place over four stages and a latency period. Students need not use the term “psychosexual development” but need to express this idea.

*Point 3*—A seven-year-old, according to Freud, would be in latency, a time in which sexual urges are repressed and children focus on gaining social and academic competence. In order to earn the point, students need to use the term “latency” in a way that indicates they understand its meaning or refer to the repression of sexual impulses and alternative focus.

*Point 4*—Erikson focused on psychosocial development that takes place in an eight-stage process. While students are not required to use the term “psychosocial development,” they need to indicate that Erikson broadened Freud’s focus by discussing social as well as sexual development and writing about development throughout the lifespan.

*Point 5*—Erikson would say that a seven-year-old was in the industry versus inferiority stage. The point may be earned by describing this dichotomy in terms of the same meaning or by indicating that the child, in this stage, is striving for academic or social success in school.

*Point 6*—Piaget’s theory is about cognitive development. Again, students may use synonyms in place of the exact term. There are four stages in the theory.

*Point 7*—A seven-year-old would be in the concrete operational stage, the third of the four stages, in which children become able to carry out “operations” such as addition and classification. The point may be earned by using and explaining this
term or by explaining that children in this stage generally come to understand the principle of conservation.

_Point 8_—Kohlberg’s theory is about moral development or morality. This theory has three levels, each composed of two stages.

_Point 9_—A seven-year-old would be in the first level, the preconventional level. In this level, decisions about right and wrong are determined by their consequences to one’s self and the desire to avoid punishment.
Question 2 Scoring Rubric

This is an 11-point question. Three points can be earned in the discussion of each goal, 1 about each method. In addition, an extra point can be earned in discussing how to minimize the effects of confounding variables and treat subjects ethically.

All of the following are goals in any kind of psychological research.

(A) Getting honest and accurate information
(B) Minimizing the effects of confounding variables
(C) Treating subjects ethically

Compare and contrast laboratory experiments, naturalistic observation, and the survey method in terms of how well they meet the goals mentioned above.

(A) Getting honest and accurate information

*Point 1*—Naturalistic observation is likely to get honest and accurate information since subjects are viewed in their natural habitats. However, the meaning of data depends upon interpretation by researchers. Discussion of either of these issues will earn the point.

*Point 2*—Using the survey method makes it difficult to get honest and accurate information due to social desirability, other response biases, or outright lying. Discussion of any of the above will earn the point.

*Point 3*—The artificiality of the laboratory environment impedes the researcher’s ability to collect data that truly represents how subjects would behave in the world. In addition, in the laboratory, subjects may be suspicious and therefore alter their behavior. The discussion of either limitation will earn the point.

(B) Minimizing the effects of confounding variables

*Point 4*—This point will be awarded for the discussion of a specific means by which to eliminate confounds in a laboratory experiment such as random assignment, using a control group, or ensuring the environments in all conditions are equivalent.

*Point 5 (Extra)*—A laboratory experiment is the best method for minimizing confounds and therefore maximizing control.

*Point 6*—This point will be awarded for the discussion of any specific way the survey method does or does not allow the elimination of confounds. For instance, subject-confounding variables cannot be eliminated since the experimenter does not manipulate the independent variable. Alternatively, the student can discuss situation-relevant confounding variables. These can be eliminated if the survey is administered under controlled conditions. However, these confounds will remain if the survey is mailed or handed out to be returned at a later date.

*Point 7*—Naturalistic observation lacks virtually any type of control since the researcher does not influence what she or he observes.
(C) Treating subjects ethically

Point 8 (Extra)—Ethical issues exist in all research.

Point 9—This point will be awarded for the discussion of any particular ethical concern common in an experiment such as deception or the lack of informed consent.

Point 10—This point will be awarded for the discussion of any particular ethical concern common in naturalistic observation such as that true consent is impossible or that it violates privacy since subjects do not know they are being observed.

Point 11—This point will be awarded for the discussion of any particular ethical concern common in the survey method such as the need to protect privacy by protecting anonymity or confidentiality or that participants need to freely choose to participate.