

I. Multiple Choice:

Please choose the best answer to the following questions. All multiple choice questions are worth 2 points each.

1. _____ and _____ are two counterconditioning techniques that behavior therapists often use to produce new responses to old stimuli.
 - A) Resistance; aversive conditioning.
 - B) Systematic desensitization; aversive conditioning
 - C) Transference; active listening
 - D) Active listening; empathy

2. _____, which teaches people to stop attributing failures to personal inadequacy and success to external circumstances, has been shown to be especially effective in treating people with _____.
 - A) Group therapy; phobias
 - B) Behavior therapy; alcoholism
 - C) Cognitive therapy; depression
 - D) Psychodynamic therapy; mental retardation

3. Although John is typically very reserved, as part of a ballgame crowd he lost his inhibitions and behaved in a very aggressive way (e.g., screaming, fighting with other audiences). John's unusual behavior is best understood in terms of:
 - A) the bystander effect.
 - B) social facilitation.
 - C) deindividuation.
 - D) the mere exposure effect.

4. Professor Cohen wrote a very positive letter of recommendation for Mary despite his having doubts about her competence. Subsequently, Professor began to develop more favorable attitudes about Mary's abilities. Which theory best explain Professor Cohen's \ attitude change?
 - A) cognitive dissonance theory
 - B) social exchange theory
 - C) two-factor theory
 - D) equity theory

5. Prozac, Zoloft, and Paxil are all called _____. They slow the synaptic vacuuming up of serotonin.
 - A) mood-stabilizing medications
 - B) antipsychotic drugs
 - C) selective-serotonin-reuptake-inhibitors (SSRIs).
 - D) antianxiety agents

6. During psychotherapy, Kevin would begin to stutter whenever he began discussing personally sensitive thoughts. Sigmund Freud would have been likely to interpret this stuttering as:
 - A) interpretation
 - B) Free association
 - C) transference.
 - D) resistance.

7. When retested on a test, a person's second test score generally matches his first test score quite closely. This indicates that the test has a high degree of:
 - A) reliability.
 - B) content validity.
 - C) heritability.
 - D) predictive validity.

8. _____ used the method of introspection to scientifically identify basic elements of the mind.
 - A) Aristotle
 - B) John Locke
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) John Watson

9. Pat is normally very restless and fidgety, whereas Shelley is usually quiet and easygoing. The two children most clearly differ in:
 - A) brain maturation.
 - B) gender schemas.
 - C) temperament.
 - D) physical health.

10. After Kato experienced a serious motorcycle accident, doctors detected damage to his cerebellum. Kato is most likely to have difficulty:
 - A) experiencing intense emotions.
 - B) understanding what others are saying.
 - C) tasting the flavors of foods.
 - D) playing his guitar.

11. _____ in the brain, if damaged, might impair an individual's ability to form words.
 - A) Broca's area
 - B) Wernicke's area
 - C) The left occipital lobe
 - D) The angular gyrus

12. _____, large band of neural fibers, connects the right and left hemispheres and enables the two brain hemispheres to communicate.
- A) The medulla
 - B) Wernicke's area
 - C) The corpus callosum
 - D) The angular gyrus
13. Biofeedback involves:
- A) depriving a client's access to a pleasant stimulus.
 - B) reinforcing a client with tokens that acts as currency to purchase desired rewards.
 - C) providing direct feedback of a client's recorded physiological responses (e.g., heart rate, blood pressure, muscle tension)
 - D) gradually substituting a new learned response (e.g., relaxation) for an old maladaptive response (e.g., fear of an object or situation) by moving stepwise through a hierarchy of situations involving the fear.
14. The perception of the letter "t" as two intersecting lines rather than as four nonintersecting lines illustrates the principle of:
- A) convergence.
 - B) proximity.
 - C) closure.
 - D) continuity.
15. The perception of an object as distinct from its surroundings is called:
- A) perceptual constancy.
 - B) figure-ground perception.
 - C) interposition.
 - D) perceptual constancy.

II. Matching Test:

Please read each of the following descriptions in Column A. Choose the correct answers from Column B. Each answer in Column B can be used only once. Each of the testing items is worth 2 points.

Column A	Column B: Subfields of Psychology
___ 1. Individual traits	A. Developmental
___ 2. Assessment and treatment	B. Personality
___ 3. Changes over lifespan	C. Social
___ 4. Brain and mind	D. Clinical
___ 5. How we think about, influence, and relate to one another	E. Biological

Column A	Column B: Parts of the brain
___ 6. Endocrine system, controls release of other hormones; growth	F. Heart beat, breathing
___ 7. Heart beat, breathing	G. Pituitary gland
___ 8. Eating, drinking, regulating body temperature, controls pituitary gland	H. Hypothalamus
___ 9. Sensory switchboard	I. Cerebellum
___ 10. Little brain; voluntary movement & balance	J. Hypothalamus

III. Short Answer Questions:

All short answer questions are worth 10 points each.

1. List the five Big Five personality factors.
2. List Freud's five psychosexual stages and the focus in each of the stages.
3. List and briefly describe the two theories of color vision.
4. How do we acquire language? Use the arguments of both Noam Chomsky and B. F. Skinner to support your answer.
5. List Kohlberg's three basic levels of moral thinking and provide a brief description of each.