

**PSYCH 1 Midterm 2**  
**3.12.2007**

**Instructions:**

1. Only begin test when instructed to
2. Choose the **BEST** possible answer for each question
3. Make sure you include all the information asked for below

**Good Luck!**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student ID: \_\_\_\_\_

Test Version (Circle) :   A     B     C  

GSI: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The electroencephalogram (EEG) records three types of electrical activity: \_\_\_\_\_ waves when a person is awake and attentive, \_\_\_\_\_ waves when a person is awake but relaxed and nonattentive, and \_\_\_\_\_ waves when a person is in deep sleep.
  - A) fast irregular; slow regular; slow irregular
  - B) slow regular; fast irregular; slow irregular
  - C) fast regular; slow irregular; slow regular
  - D) fast regular; fast irregular; slow regular
  
2. In Bandura's experiment children viewed an adult interacting with an inflated Bobo doll and then were allowed to interact with the doll themselves. What did the results of this experiment suggest about observational learning?
  - A) The children limited their subsequent behavior to repeating the actions of the adult, suggesting that observational learning allows the child to acquire specific behaviors but not styles of behavior.
  - B) The children adopted the general behavioral pattern of the adult they viewed but did not mimic any of the specific behaviors, suggesting that observational learning allows the child to acquire styles of behaving but not specific behaviors.
  - C) Children rarely copied the adults when they behaved aggressively, suggesting that observational learning allows the child to express instinctive behavior patterns but not to acquire socialized ones.
  - D) Children displayed both the overall pattern and many of the specific behaviors of the adult they viewed, suggesting that observational learning allows the child to acquire both specific actions and general styles of behavior.
  
3. Michelle was bitten by her roommate's black cat. Not only does she now fear that cat, but she also fears other similar looking cats. Michelle's fear response to other cats that only resemble the cat that bit her represents:
  - A) generalization.
  - B) spontaneous recovery.
  - C) discrimination training.
  - D) habituation.

4. The sequence *stimulus* → *interpretation* → *response* best characterizes the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective on learning.
- A) *S-R*
  - B) cognitive
  - C) evolutionary
  - D) Watsonian
5. If you have an intense fear of jellyfish, \_\_\_\_\_ would predict that seeing and perceiving a jellyfish when swimming would lead you to feel the emotion of fear while the level of body arousal experienced would influence the intensity of fear you feel.
- A) Schachter's cognition-plus-feedback theory
  - B) common-sense theory
  - C) James's peripheral feedback theory
  - D) Ekman's facial feedback theory
6. Whenever your neighbors play their music loudly, you bang on the ceiling with a broom handle to get them to turn it off. Given the fact that they do turn off the annoying music, which makes you likely to bang on the ceiling the next time you hear it, your behavior is under the influence of:
- A) positive reinforcement.
  - B) negative reinforcement.
  - C) positive punishment.
  - D) negative punishment.
7. The perception of certain environmental events gives rise to bodily arousal, and the awareness of this arousal is emotion, according to:
- A) the common-sense theory of emotion.
  - B) the facial feedback theory.
  - C) Schachter's cognition-plus-feedback theory of emotion.
  - D) James's peripheral-feedback theory of emotion.

8. Pavlov's initial discovery of what is now called classical conditioning emerged from his earlier studies of:
- A) operant behaviors in dogs.
  - B) mating behavior in dogs.
  - C) digestive reflexes in dogs.
  - D) neurological damage in dogs.
9. Transmission at \_\_\_\_\_ synapses can produce sustained effects on a person's behavior by altering the functioning of the postsynaptic neuron for periods ranging from hundreds of milliseconds to hours or even longer.
- A) slow
  - B) fast
  - C) inhibitory
  - D) excitatory
10. The hypothalamus is anatomically suited to be a hub of many central drive systems because it:
- A) is less sensitive to hormones and other blood-borne chemicals than other brain areas.
  - B) contains tracts that interconnect many areas of the brain.
  - C) regenerates rapidly if injured.
  - D) is so close to the cerebral cortex, where decisions and plans are made.
11. An untrained chimpanzee who was present when his trained mother used human-language symbols began to use some of the symbols himself appropriately. This could be considered an example of:
- A) classical conditioning.
  - B) habituation.
  - C) observational learning.
  - D) latent learning.

12. Olds and Milner identified reward pathways in the brain by:
- A) testing rats in an apparatus in which they could electrically stimulate various areas of their own brains by pressing a lever.
  - B) producing lesions in the brains of rats to determine which specific brain structures were responsible for controlling specific drives.
  - C) using brain imaging to investigate which neurons in the brain stopped firing when hungry monkeys had to choose between food and an incentive related to some other drive.
  - D) demonstrating that human participants report feeling different types of pleasure when different areas of the brain are electrically stimulated.
13. After being hit in the back of the head with a lacrosse stick, Geoff began having problems with his vision. Which of the following lobes of the brain was most likely damaged?
- A) occipital
  - B) temporal
  - C) frontal
  - D) parietal
14. Forgetting to use your iclicker in class and therefore losing points is \_\_\_\_\_, however, using your iclicker and earning points is an example of \_\_\_\_\_:
- A) positive reinforcement, negative reinforcement
  - B) negative reinforcement, positive reinforcement
  - C) positive punishment, negative punishment
  - D) negative punishment, positive reinforcement
15. How do drives and incentives complement each other?
- A) Both must be strong in order to motivate goal-directed behavior.
  - B) If one is weak, the other must be strong in order to motivate goal-directed behavior.
  - C) Once a drive motivates goal-directed behavior, incentives are irrelevant.
  - D) Once an incentive motivates goal-directed behavior, drives are irrelevant.

16. Nick feels dehydrated after running a marathon. He sees a Gatorade stand just past the finish line and heads straight for it. The internal motivational state that orients Nick to the Gatorade stand is thirst. The Gatorade itself represents a(n):
- A) regulatory drive.
  - B) motivation.
  - C) incentive.
  - D) nonregulatory drive.
17. Grace was out on a crowded dance floor when the person dancing next to her accidentally kicked her in the leg. Which type of neuron carried the pain information from her leg to her central nervous system?
- A) motor neurons
  - B) primary neurons
  - C) sensory neurons
  - D) interneurons
18. Drugs that alter a person's mood or behavioral capacities can exert their influences by:
- A) facilitating or inhibiting release of the neurotransmitter from the presynaptic cell.
  - B) prolonging or shortening the length of time the neurotransmitter remains in the cleft and produces its effects.
  - C) acting directly on postsynaptic binding sites to mimic or block the effect of the neurotransmitter.
  - D) all of the above means.
19. In the brain based theory of emotion, the \_\_\_\_\_ plays a central role in assessing the emotional significance of stimuli and generating an immediate emotional response, whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for the conscious experience of emotion.
- A) amygdala; frontal lobes
  - B) hippocampus; frontal lobes
  - C) amygdala; parietal lobes
  - D) hippocampus; parietal lobes

20. In split-brain studies, when a picture of a common object was flashed to the \_\_\_\_\_, the patient typically would be unable to \_\_\_\_\_, but would be able to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) left hemisphere; identify it verbally; identify it by touch with the left hand
  - B) left hemisphere; describe it; name it
  - C) right hemisphere; identify it verbally; identify it by touch with the left hand
  - D) right hemisphere; identify it by touch; name it
21. A young child is seated for the first time in a dentist's chair. The first time the drill is turned on the child shows no particular response. Then the drill is applied to the tooth, causing sharp pain and a reflexive tensing of all muscles. From then on, every time the drill is turned on the child's muscles become tense. This is best described as:
- A) operant conditioning, with the sound of the drill as the negative reinforcer.
  - B) operant conditioning, with pain as the negative reinforcer.
  - C) classical conditioning, with the sound of the drill as the conditioned stimulus.
  - D) classical conditioning, with pain as the conditioned stimulus.
22. A nonsomniac is a person who:
- A) has difficulty sleeping at night and consequently falls asleep during the day.
  - B) is subject to attacks of sudden, uncontrollable sleepiness.
  - C) naturally needs comparatively little sleep.
  - D) appears to sleep but whose EEG does not show the normal pattern characteristic of sleep.
23. The structure named for the border it forms between evolutionarily older parts of the brain and newer parts is the:
- A) cerebellum, which regulates rapid movements.
  - B) cerebellum, which regulates slow movements.
  - C) limbic system, which regulates perception.
  - D) limbic system, which regulates basic drives and emotions.
24. The elementary units of the nervous system are called:
- A) neurons.
  - B) nerves.
  - C) glia.
  - D) nuclei.

25. How has the fMRI technique allowed researchers to see the relative amount of activity in various parts of a person's brain as the person engages in a cognitive task?
- A) Oxygenated hemoglobin produces certain frequencies of radio waves when subjected to a strong magnetic field.
  - B) A radioactive form of glucose or water is injected and the radioactive molecules emit particles that degrade and give off gamma rays.
  - C) Electrodes placed on the scalp are used to record different levels of electrical activity in the brain.
  - D) X rays of the head are taken and assembled into computer images, providing a three-dimensional image of the brain that can be used to identify areas of high neural activity.
26. Neurons that carry messages to muscles and glands are called:
- A) motor neurons.
  - B) interneurons.
  - C) sensory neurons.
  - D) both b. and c.
27. What does it mean to say that action potentials are “all-or-none”?
- A) The action potential will occur in all parts of the neuron simultaneously or will not occur anywhere in that neuron.
  - B) Either all the neurons in a particular region will have an action potential or none will.
  - C) Every action potential in a given neuron is the same strength and maintains that strength down the length of the axon.
  - D) Either all negative ions outside the cell enter the neuron or none do.
28. Many gambling systems (such as slot machines) are on \_\_\_\_\_ reinforcement schedules and this makes the gambling behavior highly resistant to extinction.
- A) fixed
  - B) negative
  - C) variable
  - D) continuous



29. Donald Hebb proposed in the 1940s that learning involves the selective strengthening of synapses in the brain. The discovery of \_\_\_\_\_ decades later strongly supports his theory.
- A) slow synapses
  - B) long-term potentiation
  - C) neurohormones
  - D) topographic organization
30. Catherine recently began working the night shift at her office from midnight until 8:00 AM. She is having difficulty staying awake at night and sleeping during the day because of the disruption to her \_\_\_\_\_, already established for sleeping/waking.
- A) homeostasis
  - B) synchronization
  - C) circadian rhythm
  - D) mood
31. 0Whenever I watch the movie JAWS I become afraid when people are attacked by the shark. I know that when the music plays that the shark is about to attack someone. In this example...what is the conditioned stimulus?
- A) Me
  - B) Fear
  - C) Theme Song
  - D) Shark
32. A \_\_\_\_\_, referred to as gray matter, is a cluster of cell bodies in the central nervous system, and a \_\_\_\_\_, referred to as white matter, is a bundle of axons that course together from one \_\_\_\_\_ to another.
- A) nerve; neuron; nerve
  - B) nucleus; tract; nucleus
  - C) neuron; nerve; neuron
  - D) tract; nucleus; tract
33. Which of the following is most clearly an example of an operant response?
- A) Your dog is frightened by a loud noise outside the door.
  - B) Your dog barks so you'll let him go outside.
  - C) Your dog salivates when you show him a piece of cheese.
  - D) Your dog chases his tail.

34. An action potential is conducted fastest in an axon that is:
- A) thinner and unmyelinated.
  - B) thinner and myelinated.
  - C) thicker and unmyelinated.
  - D) thicker and myelinated.
35. Within the axon terminals are vesicles that hold:
- A) intracellular fluid.
  - B) charged particles.
  - C) myelin.
  - D) neurotransmitter molecules.
36. Mike regularly takes a prescription pain killer. He has recently had to increase the dose to get the same effects. Mike is experiencing drug \_\_\_\_\_, a decline in physiological and/or behavioral effects that occurs with some drugs taken repeatedly.
- A) tolerance
  - B) withdrawal
  - C) aversion
  - D) blocking
37. Which of the following theorists did *not* concentrate on the stimuli that followed the learned response?
- A) Ivan Pavlov
  - B) Edward Thorndike
  - C) B. F. Skinner
  - D) Edward Tolman
38. Under conditions of stress, which of the following prepares the body for possible “fight or flight”?
- A) skeletal motor system
  - B) spinal reflex system
  - C) sympathetic division of the autonomic system
  - D) parasympathetic division of the autonomic system

39. Walter Cannon proposed that we can understand drives in terms of the body's need to keep internal conditions—for example, oxygen levels—within restricted ranges. He called this process:
- A) nonregulatory motivation.
  - B) homeostasis.
  - C) satisfaction.
  - D) central drive.
40. Which of the following findings from research on the brain's reward system best explains addictions?
- A) Rats fitted with mechanisms for pumping drugs into their bloodstreams will continue to self-administer the drugs, even if the nucleus accumbens is destroyed or chemically blocked.
  - B) Such drugs are addictive because, with every dose, they strongly activate dopamine-receiving neurons in the nucleus accumbens that are responsible for promoting reward-based learning.
  - C) Drug addicts experience an increase in both their “liking” of the drug and their “wanting” of the drug over time.
  - D) Normal rewards, such as food, activate the nucleus accumbens every time a reward is experienced, whereas drugs activate these neurons only when a reward is unexpected.
41. What type of reinforcement schedule produces the greatest resistance to extinction?
- A) continuous reinforcement
  - B) partial reinforcement on a variable schedule
  - C) partial reinforcement on a fixed schedule
  - D) Schedules of reinforcement have no bearing on resistance to extinction.
42. Habituation \_\_\_\_\_ stimulus-response sequence, whereas classical conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ stimulus-response sequence.
- A) eliminates an existing; strengthens an existing
  - B) produces a new; weakens an existing
  - C) strengthens an existing; eliminates an existing
  - D) weakens an existing; produces a new

43. A shy person has agreed to say “hello” to ten people during a day. If these greetings are met with friendly responses, the shy person is more likely to initiate a greeting in the future. This procedure is a therapeutic use of:
- A) habituation.
  - B) classical conditioning.
  - C) operant conditioning.
  - D) observational learning.
44. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a bundle of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) spinal nerve; cranial nerves
  - B) cranial nerve; interneurons
  - C) nerve; axons of motor or sensory neurons
  - D) nerve; interneurons
45. In female rats, the hormones \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ control the estrous cycle and the sex drive, and increases in the sex drive result from the direct action of these hormones in the \_\_\_\_\_ area of the hypothalamus.
- A) estrogen; progesterone; ventromedial
  - B) estrogen; testosterone; medial preoptic
  - C) testosterone; progesterone; ventromedial
  - D) estrogen; progesterone; medial preoptic
46. Which of the following structures, located in the middle of the brain, is often described as being the relay station connecting various parts of the brain?
- A) the hypothalamus
  - B) the thalamus
  - C) the cerebellum
  - D) the limbic system
47. Watson's experiment on Little Albert demonstrated that human emotional responses:
- A) can be classically conditioned.
  - B) cannot be classically conditioned.
  - C) can be operantly conditioned.
  - D) cannot be operantly conditioned.

48. Which division of the nervous system carries neural commands directly to the glands and internal muscular structures such as the heart and intestines?
- A) the skeletal motor system
  - B) the autonomic nervous system
  - C) the central nervous system
  - D) none of the above
49. Which of the following statements regarding hormones is *false*?
- A) They are secreted into the blood by endocrine glands and other organs.
  - B) Hormones can have either long-term or short-term effects.
  - C) Dozens of different hormones have been identified.
  - D) The hormonal system functions independently of neural control.
50. Dr. Frankensteinberg's monster, Zola, has difficulty maintaining her balance while standing or moving. Dr. Frankensteinberg decides to operate on the area of Zola's brain responsible for postural reflexes. He should operate on Zola's:
- A) limbic system.
  - B) association areas.
  - C) primary sensory areas.
  - D) brainstem.