ALBERTA PSYCO 104 · FULL COURSE · 50 QUESTIONS

Full Course — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The early school of psychology that used introspection to break conscious experience into its basic elements was**

A Structuralism

B Behaviourism

C Humanistic psychology

D Gestalt psychology

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Functionalism, which asked what the mind does and why, was most strongly influenced by**

A Freud and dream analysis

B Wundt and introspection

C Darwin and the theory of evolution

D Pavlov and conditioning

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The psychoanalytic approach developed by Freud placed the greatest emphasis on**

A Observable behaviour only

B Unconscious conflicts and early experience

C Personal growth and free will

D Thinking and information processing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Behaviourism insisted that psychology should study only**

A Unconscious motives

B Mental imagery

C Innate ideas

D Observable behaviour

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses mainly on**

A Mental processes such as thinking and memory

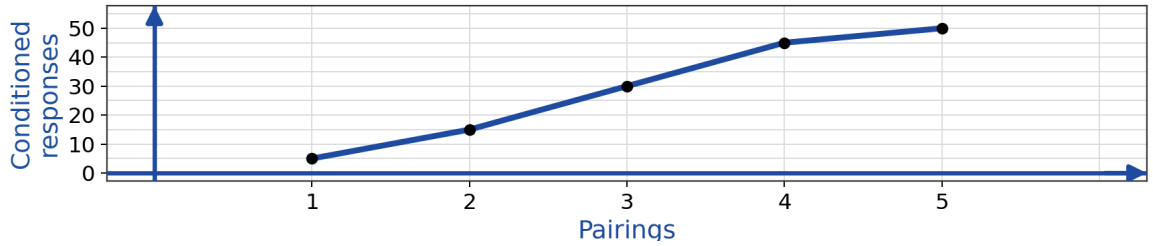
B Unconscious drives from childhood

C Rewards and punishments only

D The structure of sensory experience

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The graph shows conditioned responses over pairings in one study. The number of responses after 4 pairings is**



- **A** 15
- **B** 30
- **C** 45
- **D** 50

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **In an experiment, the variable that the researcher manipulates is the**

- **A** Dependent variable
- **B** Independent variable
- **C** Confounding variable
- **D** Extraneous variable

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **One group of students uses a new study method and another group uses an old method, and their test scores are then compared. The study method in this experiment is the**

A Dependent variable

B Confounding variable

C Independent variable

D Placebo

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A researcher finds that students who sleep longer tend to earn higher grades and concludes that sleep causes the higher grades. The main problem with this conclusion is that**

A Correlation does not establish causation

B The sample was randomly assigned

C The hypothesis was not testable

D No variables were measured

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **Before taking part in a study, volunteers are told about the procedures and told they may leave at any time. This practice is**

A Deception

B Random sampling

C A double blind procedure

D Informed consent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Identical twins develop from a single fertilized egg and share about this percentage of their genes**

A 50

B 100

C 25

D 75

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Traits that improve survival and reproduction become more common in a population over generations through**

A Heritability

B Habituation

C Natural selection

D Homeostasis

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Two siblings with similar genes develop very different skills because they received different training and practice. This best illustrates**

A The combined influence of nature and nurture

B Natural selection acting alone

C Behaviour determined only by genes

D Behaviour determined only by reflexes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Incoming signals from other neurons are received mainly by the**

A Axon

B Myelin sheath

C Terminal branches

D Dendrites

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **When a neuron fires, the electrical impulse of the action potential travels down the**

A Dendrite

B Axon

C Synapse

D Receptor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The chemical messengers released by a neuron into the synapse are called**

A Neurotransmitters

B Enzymes

C Ions

D Myelin

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **The division of the nervous system that prepares the body for action in an emergency is the**

A Somatic nervous system

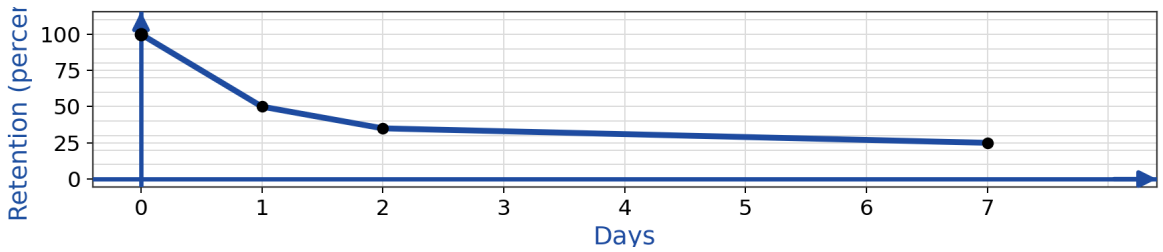
B Parasympathetic division

C Sympathetic division

D Sensory cortex

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The graph shows retention over days in one study. The retention after 7 days is**



A 100 percent

B 50 percent

C 35 percent

D 25 percent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Vision is processed mainly in the**

A Frontal lobe

B Occipital lobe

C Temporal lobe

D Parietal lobe

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The minimum amount of stimulation needed to detect a stimulus half of the time is the**

A Absolute threshold

B Difference threshold

C Sensory adaptation

D Transduction

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The smallest change in a stimulus that a person can detect is the**

A Absolute threshold

B Signal detection

C Difference threshold

D Sensory adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **After a few minutes in a room, a person no longer notices a strong odour that was obvious at first. This illustrates**

- A Transduction
- B An absolute threshold
- C Depth perception
- D Sensory adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The receptor cells in the eye that are most important for colour vision in bright light are the**

- A Rods
- B Cones
- C Bipolar cells
- D Ganglion cells

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Seeing an object as distinct from its background is an example of**

A Figure ground organisation

B Retinal disparity

C Motion parallax

D Size constancy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Dots placed close together are seen as groups rather than as single dots. This illustrates the Gestalt principle of**

A Closure

B Continuity

C Proximity

D Constancy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Retinal disparity is a binocular depth cue because it**

A Uses only one eye

B Is based on sound

C Is based on texture

D Uses slightly different images from the two eyes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **A door is still seen as rectangular even though the shape of its image on the retina changes as it opens. This is an example of**

A Sensory adaptation

B Shape constancy

C Gestalt closure

D An absolute threshold

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **In the experiments by Pavlov, the food that naturally caused the dogs to salivate was the**

- A Unconditioned stimulus
- B Conditioned stimulus
- C Conditioned response
- D Neutral stimulus

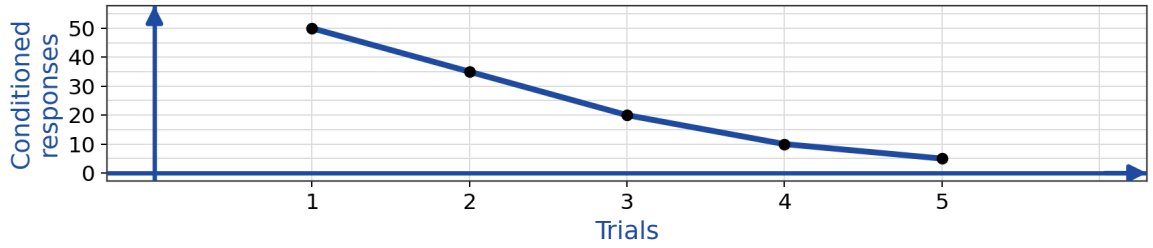
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **After repeated pairings with food, a bell alone causes a dog to salivate. In this example the bell is the**

- A Unconditioned stimulus
- B Unconditioned response
- C Neutral response
- D Conditioned stimulus

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **The graph shows conditioned responses over trials without the unconditioned stimulus in one study. The responses after 4 trials are**



- **A** 50
- **B** 20
- **C** 10
- **D** 5

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **If a conditioned stimulus is presented repeatedly without the unconditioned stimulus, the conditioned response weakens. This is**

- **A** Generalization
- **B** Extinction
- **C** Acquisition
- **D** Shaping

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A consequence that increases a behaviour by adding a pleasant stimulus is**

A Positive reinforcement

B Negative reinforcement

C Positive punishment

D Negative punishment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **A seat belt buzzer stops as soon as the belt is buckled, so buckling becomes more likely. This is an example of**

A Positive punishment

B Positive reinforcement

C Extinction

D Negative reinforcement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A phone is taken away after a rule is broken, and the rule breaking behaviour decreases. This is an example of**

A Positive reinforcement

B Negative reinforcement

C Negative punishment

D Positive punishment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A slot machine pays out after an unpredictable number of plays. This reward pattern is a**

A Fixed interval schedule

B Variable ratio schedule

C Fixed ratio schedule

D Variable interval schedule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A child watches an adult act aggressively toward a doll and then imitates the same actions. This best illustrates**

A Observational learning

B Classical conditioning

C Habituation

D Sensory adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **In the three stage model of memory, information passes through the stores in the order**

A Long term, sensory, short term

B Short term, sensory, long term

C Long term, short term, sensory

D Sensory, short term, long term

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Short term memory is best described as a store that has**

A Unlimited capacity and permanent storage

B Storage for all sensory input

C Limited capacity and brief duration

D Storage only for visual images

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **On an exam, a student recalls a definition that was studied the week before. Recalling the definition is an example of**

A Encoding

B Retrieval

C Storage

D Sensation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **New learning makes it harder to recall material learned earlier. This type of forgetting is**

A Retroactive interference

B Proactive interference

C Anterograde amnesia

D Sensory adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **After a head injury, a person remembers the past but cannot form new long term memories. This condition is**

A Retrograde amnesia

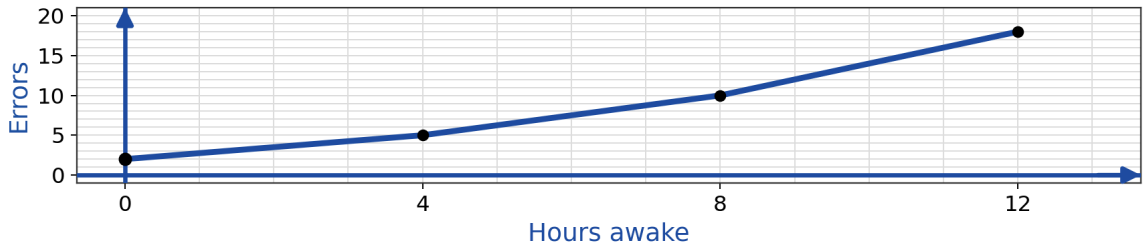
B Infantile amnesia

C Motivated forgetting

D Anterograde amnesia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **The graph shows errors against hours awake in one study. The number of errors after 8 hours awake is**



A 2

B 5

C 10

D 18

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Vivid dreaming occurs most commonly during**

A Stage one sleep

B REM sleep

C Deep slow wave sleep

D Relaxed wakefulness

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **A state of focused attention and increased suggestibility, often induced by a trained practitioner, is**

A Hypnosis

B REM sleep

C A circadian rhythm

D Sensory adaptation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **A person sees a bear, begins to tremble, and then feels afraid. The idea that the bodily response comes first fits the**

A Cannon Bard theory

B Two factor theory

C Cognitive theory only

D James Lange theory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **The theory stating that bodily arousal and the experience of emotion occur at the same time is the**

A James Lange theory

B Cannon Bard theory

C Two factor theory

D Drive reduction theory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **A person feels aroused after exercise and labels the arousal as anger because of an insult at the same moment. This fits the**

A James Lange theory

B Cannon Bard theory

C Two factor theory

D Maslow theory

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **According to the hierarchy of needs proposed by Maslow**

A Physiological needs form the base of the hierarchy

B Self actualization is the first need to be met

C Esteem needs are biological needs

D Social needs replace the need for food

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **Hunger creates an internal push that leads an organism to seek food and restore balance. This is best explained by**

A Incentive alone

B Instinct alone

C Drive reduction

D Self actualization

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **A person who is not hungry eats a dessert only because its smell and taste are appealing. This motivation is best described as an**

A Drive

B Incentive

C Instinct

D Reflex

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. D
23. B
24. A
25. C
26. D
27. B
28. A
29. D
30. C
31. B
32. A
33. D
34. C
35. B
36. A
37. D
38. C
39. B
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. D
46. B
47. C
48. A
49. C
50. B

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