

Assignment #3. Due at 8:30 am on December 5th.

This assignment covers chapters Chapter 6 (from p155), 7, 8, 9.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Fill the answer in on a bubble sheet with **PENCIL**. Erase mistakes well. Do not hole punch, or damage your bubble sheet. Do not write class notes, phone numbers etc on the back of the bubble sheet. Put your name and student number on the bubble sheet. The TA hand-marked the assignments of those that did it in pen or holepunched the sheets, **BUT** she will **NOT** do this in the future. Any work that is done in pen, or a holepunched sheet will result in a mark of zero. There will be a small number of blank bubble sheets on Dr. Ivanco's office door in case you accidentally mutilate yours.

For true false questions, A)True and B) False.

Please be sure to be in class (on time) to hear updates about your midterm#3. Updates will be provided on the exam in class and you MUST be there to get them.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1)A(n) algorithm is a step-by-step procedure that always provides the right answer for a particular type of problem.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

2)You are certain that your history teacher is going to ask you for the date of the Battle of Hastings, so you keep repeating 1066 in your head as you walk into the classroom. This rote repetition is an example of elaborative rehearsal.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

3)A(n) _____ is a step-by-step procedure that always provides the right answer for a particular type of problem.

A)algorithm B) mental block
C)rule of thumb D) heuristic

4)Which type of drugs lead to the most dramatic changes in consciousness?

A)hallucinogens B) barbiturates
C)opiates D) depressants

5)Which of the following drugs does NOT belong in the same group as the others?

A)LSD B) morphine C) PCP D) cannabis

6)Hallucinations can result from all of the following EXCEPT

A)perceptual distortions of real stimuli.
B)withdrawal from alcohol in severe cases of alcoholism.
C)high fevers, epileptic seizures, and migraine headaches.
D)psychoactive drugs.

7)When she first started taking drugs, an addict found that they markedly affected her perceptions. Now, however, she finds that greater dosages are required to achieve the same effects. The addict is experiencing

A)intolerance. B) psychological dependence.
C)withdrawal symptoms. D) tolerance.

8)In the brain, nicotine

- A) stimulates receptors that make you feel good when you have done something right.
- B) does not seem to mimic the natural chemicals released by the brain.
- C) affects regions which are also targeted by depressants.
- D) fools receptor sites into responding as if it were bad for you to be smoking, although the smoker continues to smoke due to nicotine addiction.

9) You come across a book entitled *Make Better Judgments!* while at the bookstore. It deals with the pitfalls of heuristic use. Realistically, how is knowing about the kinds of errors that may result from the use of heuristics likely to affect your making of judgments?

- A) The book may be helpful, though knowing about heuristic errors does not guarantee that they will not occur.
- B) Since heuristics are seldom used, the book will have only minimal effect.
- C) Like perceptual illusions, heuristics are immune to learning, so the book will have no effect.
- D) Once you have become familiar with heuristic errors, your future judgments should be error-free.

10) In an experimental psychology class, the students watch a rat run from the start box to a goal box in a maze that has been set up to allow only left-hand turns. The rat's behavior reminds the students of problem solving. In this context, the maze would be equivalent to the

- A) set of operations.
- B) initial state.
- C) goal state.
- D) problem space.

11) First proposed by the philosopher H. Paul Grice, _____ is an overarching rule of audience design.

- A) linguistic determinism
- B) the cooperative principle
- C) belief-bias
- D) maximizing structural ambiguity

12) Studies of decision making demonstrate that

- A) the way in which a question is phrased can influence one's decision.
- B) participants have a strong tendency to look on situations positively.
- C) as long as informational content is kept constant, the wording of a scenario is irrelevant.
- D) people behave as economic models of a "rational actor" would predict.

13) If members of the government are suspected of wasteful spending and know about the effects of framing choices, in order to minimize public criticism, they will likely argue that

- A) there was a 30% chance that we did not know that we were engaged in wasteful spending.
- B) we spend as much as we have to spend in order to keep the government running smoothly.
- C) spending in government is necessary and we can't be expected to control where every dime goes.
- D) there was a 70% chance that we knew that we were engaged in wasteful spending.

14) A reader comes across the ambiguous word "ball" when reading a sentence, yet she has absolutely no difficulty understanding its intended meaning. Based on the research on lexical ambiguity, her ability to disambiguate the word most likely resulted from

- A) the pattern of eye movements that she makes.
- B) the context that precedes the word.
- C) the context that follows the word.
- D) her use of the most common definition of the word.

15) Studies of speech errors in the laboratory have led researchers to the conclusion that

- A) spoonerisms are less likely when the error will result in a real word.
- B) the planning process in language production tends to stay one word ahead of the spoken utterance.
- C) errors involving blends of words are unlikely to occur.
- D) there may be mental processes that detect and edit potential speech errors.

16) Herb is a participant in a study of problem solving. In order to help understand the steps Herb is going through to solve the problem, the researcher has asked him to verbalize his on-going thoughts. Researchers studying problem solving call these verbalizations

- A) verbatim verbalizations.
- B) think-aloud protocols.
- C) moment-by-moment introspections.
- D) auditory thoughts.

17) A member of the audience attending a lecture on the relationship between language and thought given by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf would most likely hear them express the hypothesis that

- A) language processes are primarily learned, while thought processes are primarily inborn.
- B) each member of a language community thinks very differently from every other member of that same community.
- C) there are cross-linguistic differences in thought.
- D) language and thought are not related.

18) In problem-solving terminology, the steps you may take to move from an initial state to a goal state are known as

- A) rules. B) principles. C) operations. D) laws.

19) The process by which you form opinions, reach conclusions, and make critical evaluations of events and people is known as _____; the process of selecting and rejecting options is known as _____.

- A) judgment; decision making B) decision making; judgment
- C) framing; problem solving D) problem solving; framing

20) The fundamental premise upon which F. C. Donders based his method for studying mental processes was that

- A) extra mental steps will result in more time to perform a task.
- B) the mental processes of children are qualitatively different from the mental processes of adults.
- C) there are individual differences in the procedures people use to solve mental problems.
- D) participants can be made aware of their own mental processes.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

21) Controlled processes require attention; it is often difficult to carry out more than one controlled process at a time.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

22) Suppose you are working on the Wason selection task. You are shown four cards and are testing a rule. Research suggests that you will do much better on this task if you

- A) try to make your mind as blank as possible.

- B)are given a rule with which you are not familiar.
- C)can apply your real-world knowledge.
- D)choose the cards that are the least obvious.

23)Concepts may be combined into larger units or "knowledge packages" that encode complex generalizations about your experiences. These conceptual frameworks are called

- A)engrams. B) schemas.
- C)basic level concepts. D) prototypes.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

24)Episodic memories are specific events that you have personally experienced.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

25)You are having trouble remembering the title of the musical My Fair Lady, until I say, "The rain in Spain." My hint is an example of priming.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

26)In research that is described in the textbook, participants tried to learn lists of letters under two conditions. In one condition, each pair of letters was separated by two digits that had to be read. In the other condition, the first pair had four digits and the last pair zero digits. The researchers found

- A)that making items distinctive made little difference in the performance of the participants.
- B)poorer memory for the early items on the list when those items had been made more separate.
- C)the recency effect arises because the last few items are not very distinctive.
- D)better memory for the early items on the list when those items had been made more separate.

27)Which of the following is most likely to be classified as a basic level concept?

- A)dog B) mammal
- C)Dalmatian D) living creature

28)A memory researcher is a believer in the levels-of-processing theory of memory. She is most likely to agree with which statement?

- A)How deeply one processes the information is irrelevant to memory.
- B)Only information that is processed at the highest or most superficial level will be remembered.
- C)All information is processed by memory to the same degree, or level.
- D)The more deeply information is processed, the more likely it is to be committed to memory.

29)It is best to characterize working memory as a

- A)biological process occurring in the brain.
- B)place in the brain.
- C)mechanism that operates in isolation from short- and long-term memory.
- D)conduit for information coming from and going to long-term memory.

30)Imagine that you are participating in a study of implicit memory. If the researcher is using a word _____ task in order to determine whether you will respond with the word "missile," then you will be shown _____ as the proper stimulus.

A)identification; mis____ B) fragment completion; m__ss__l_
C)fragment completion; leismsi D) stem completion; __ss__e

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

31)The peg-word method is a means of remembering the order of a list of names or objects by associating them with some sequence of places with which you are familiar.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

32)The fact that memories emerge most efficiently when the context of retrieval matches the context of encoding is known as

A)levels-of-processing. B) contextual distinctiveness.
C)the serial position effect. D) encoding specificity.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

33)Taking single items of information and grouping them on the basis of similarity or some other organizing principle, is known as a gestalt.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

34)The professor has become so good at reviewing students' papers that spelling errors just seem to jump out at him. This best illustrates

A)the savings method. B) an implicit use of memory.
C)an explicit use of memory. D) iconic memory.

35)In trying to explain rugby to a friend, you find yourself using terminology from American football, with which you are most familiar. Bartlett called this reconstructive process

A)sharpening. B) assimilating.
C)leveling. D) accommodating.

36)Memory theorists have suggested that primacy and recency effects are best explained in terms of

A)distinctiveness. B) motivation.
C)attention. D) proportionality.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

37)Recent research has shown that nearly all individuals who report that they are suffering from insomnia actually have normal sleep.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

38)In a within-subjects research design, each participant is used as his or her own control, perhaps by having their behaviors compared before and after receiving a treatment.

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39)When people engage in self-handicapping behavior, they develop, in anticipation of failure, behavioral reactions and explanations that minimize ability deficits as possible attributions for the failure.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 40) In his impressive studies of memory, Sir Frederic Bartlett found that participants who were asked to remember stories were
- A) consistent in maintaining the cultural themes of the original stories.
 - B) amazingly accurate in their recollections of details.
 - C) uninfluenced by their prior knowledge and experiences.
 - D) likely to include distortions in their reproductions.

41) A theorist who is a proponent of evolutionary explanations of aggression is most likely to argue

- A) for a cultural explanation of aggression in humans.
- B) that aggression has been linked to specific genes and located in one chromosome.
- C) that human and non-human aggression evolved from different learned experiences and can never be compared to one another.
- D) that aggression in humans results from a desire to ensure access to mating partners and to protect resources necessary for survival.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

42) The Cannon-Bard theory of emotion is a centralist theory that states that an emotional stimulus produces two co-occurring reactions, arousal and experience of emotion, that do not cause each other.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

43) Collectivist cultures emphasize individuals' needs, and encourage interdependent construals of self.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

44) The two categories of phobias defined by the DSM-IV-TR are

- A) global and natural.
- B) voluntary and involuntary.
- C) social and specific.
- D) real and imagined.

45) In 1908, Hermann Ebbinghaus wrote that "Psychology has a long past, but only a short history." Which statement best captures the idea that Ebbinghaus was expressing?

- A) The field of psychology has existed for a long time, but only recently have scholars begun to record the accomplishments of the profession.
- B) Questions about human nature have existed for a long time, but only recently have the methods necessary to answer them been developed.
- C) Although psychologists have been doing laboratory research for hundreds of years, little of substance has been discovered about human nature.
- D) Psychologists, like philosophers, have difficulty learning from their mistakes.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

46) The major body of research supports the conclusion that your brain will work differently as you age, the changes in functions reflect compensation and distraction with respect to day-to-day cognitive tasks.

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

47) The parts of the brain that integrate the hormonal and neural aspects of arousal are the

- A) hippocampus and pons.

- B) cerebellum and cortex.
- C) hypothalamus and limbic system.
- D) reticular activating system and thalamus.

48) You know someone who likes to impress others with her knowledge of everything, although she has confessed to you that many times she makes up "facts" in order to win an argument. Now you should be aware that she violates Grice's maxim of

- A) relation.
- B) quality.
- C) quantity.
- D) manner.

49) A friend is trying to deal with her stressors. She read about a three-phase process of stress inoculation proposed by cognitive-behavior therapist Donald Meichenbaum and is seriously applying it. The first thing she will try to do is to

- A) avoid putting herself down.
- B) redefine her problems in terms of causes and results.
- C) identify new behaviors that will negate her self-defeating behaviors.
- D) appraise the consequences of any adaptive behaviors she emits.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

50) Increased levels of serotonin and norepinephrine have been linked to depression; reduced levels of these neurotransmitters are associated with mania.