Instructions: Please complete this quiz on a scantron, (#2052—the brown form). Please write your last name, first name under “Name”, Practice Quiz #1 under “Subject” and your class period under “Period”.

1. What makes psychology a scientific discipline?
   A) its discounting of tradition and folklore
   B) its focus on testing theories
   C) its reliance on popular opinion
   D) its emphasis on mental, as opposed to behavioral, processes
   E) its valuing of scholarly opinions over laboratory tests

2. Dr. Mingus keeps a very detailed record of a series of interviews with an individual who is suffering from a rare brain disorder. This is an example of which research method?
   A) Experiment
   B) Correlational
   C) Case study
   D) Naturalistic observation
   E) Survey

3. The use of the survey method is limited by which types of biases?
   A) social desirability and volunteer bias
   B) random sampling bias and population bias
   C) case study bias and observational bias
   D) survey bias and volunteer bias
   E) method bias and population bias
4. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means

A) there is no relationship between the variables.
B) as one variable increases, the other variable increases.
C) as one variable decreases, the other variable decreases.
D) as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
E) the variables are dependent.

5. In a study of the effects of various brands of ice cream on weight gain, type of ice cream consumed represents the

A) dependent variable.
B) independent variable.
C) placebo.
D) control variable.
E) random variable.

6. Dr. Wilmington is a social psychologist who studies the topic of love. He goes to a variety of places where couples are found and watches how they interact with each other. Which research method is Dr. Wilmington using for his study?

A) case study
B) survey
C) correlational
D) experiment
E) naturalistic observation
7. In an experiment, the ______ group receives the manipulation of the independent variable.

A) control  
B) experimental  
C) independent  
D) dependent  
E) random

8. Every participant in an experiment has an equal chance of receiving one of the treatments. This is called

A) control assignment.  
B) random selection.  
C) a placebo effect.  
D) random assignment.  
E) control selection.

9. A group of students discusses their grades on their first psychology exam. Which student is making a dispositional attribution?

A) Arne says, “I’ll never pass this course. I’m just stupid.”  
B) Beck says, “I did well because the test was really easy.”  
C) Claire says, “The professor thinks I’m cute, so he graded my essays easy.”  
D) Donal says, “My lucky rabbit’s foot worked!”  
E) Earl says, “I flunked; that professor just doesn’t like me.”
10. Jahrul’s instructor was very rude the first day of class. Jahrul assumed the instructor was a rude woman. He did not know that she had woken up late, had a car accident on the way to work, and had been locked out of her office. Jahrul is demonstrating

A) the fundamental attribution error.

B) self-serving bias.

C) cognitive dissonance.

D) the actor-observer effect.

E) the elaboration likelihood model.

11. Charlie is most likely to experience cognitive dissonance if he decides to buy the car that

A) is black inside and outside, which might mean less maintenance, a good thing since he hates fussing with cars.

B) is advertised as quick to accelerate up to 80 miles per hour, a feature that he looked for because he likes to pass slow drivers.

C) received a high rating in customer satisfaction, which is important to him because his last car was a lemon.

D) uses alternative fuel and is therefore environmentally friendly, something Charlie cares deeply about.

E) is sleek and so much sexier than all the other cars but is also a gas guzzler and costs much more than he wants to spend.
12. Regarding Milgram’s research on obedience, which of the following statements is FALSE?

A) Ethical concerns resulting from this research played a large role in the profession’s adoption of ethical guidelines to protect research participants.

B) Some people have interpreted Milgram’s findings as suggesting we do too good a job in our culture at socializing young people to be obedient to authority.

C) Milgram found that placing the “learner” in the same room as the “teacher” reduced obedience somewhat.

D) Subsequent research revealed that the majority of “teachers” in Milgram’s experiment did not believe that the “learners” were truly receiving significant levels of pain.

E) When Milgram repeated his study in a dingy storefront setting rather than a university setting, nearly half of his subjects complied with the experimenter’s demands.

13. Who is most closely associated with classical conditioning?

A) E.L. Thorndike

B) Ivan Pavlov

C) John Garcia

D) B.F. Skinner

E) Robert Rescorla

14. Marcel sat at a cafe eating the best croissant he had ever tasted. He begins frequenting the cafe to order the croissants. He hardly notices the jingling of the cash register just before the clerk hands him the croissant. Now every time he hears the same kind of jingling from another cash register, his mouth waters. Marcel’s learning is an example of

A) operant conditioning.

B) latent learning.

C) conditioned taste aversion.

D) classical conditioning.

E) observational learning.
15. In Watson’s research with Little Albert, the rat began as the _____ and became the _____.

A) CR; CS
B) UCR; UCS
C) NS; CS
D) NS; CR
E) CS; NS

16. Advertising makes use of classical conditioning. For example, a product is presented along with some naturally appealing stimulus (e.g., a physically attractive person). In this case, the product begins as the

A) unconditioned stimulus.
B) neutral stimulus.
C) conditioned stimulus.
D) unconditioned response.
E) conditioned response.

17. Your significant other gives you a compliment, and you smile at him/her. The probability that s/he will give you another compliment increases. This is an example of which type of learning?

A) Latent learning
B) Insight learning
C) Observational learning
D) Classical conditioning
E) Operant conditioning
18. Velma takes headache medicine to relieve pain. The medicine serves to remove the pain. This is an example of
A) avoidance conditioning.
B) conditioned reinforcement.
C) positive reinforcement.
D) negative reinforcement.
E) superstitious behavior.

19. Compared to continuous reinforcement, partial reinforcement results in _______ learning that is _______ to extinguish.
A) faster; harder
B) slower; harder
C) faster; easier
D) slower; easier
E) faster; equally difficult

20. A child receives a dime for every 5 dandelions he pulls from the yard. This is an example of a _______ schedule of reinforcement.
A) fixed ratio
B) variable ratio
C) fixed interval
D) variable interval
E) continuous reinforcement
21. A schedule of reinforcement in which the first response performed after a specific amount of time has passed is reinforced is called a

A) fixed-ratio schedule.
B) fixed-interval schedule.
C) variable-interval schedule.
D) variable-ratio schedule.
E) continuous reinforcement schedule.

22. Psychologist Albert Bandura believes that children learn aggression through

A) classical conditioning.
B) insight learning.
C) observing and imitating models.
D) latent learning.
E) none of these; Bandura believes that aggression is an inborn quality.

23. After receiving an attractive guy’s cell phone number, Tammie mentally repeats the number over and over in her head. This is an example of what?

A) hierarchies
B) stupidity
C) maintenance rehearsal
D) chunking
E) obsessive thinking
24. When asked to report his social security number Ian says, “999-99-1111.” Ian has taken the larger 9-digit number and broken it down into smaller pieces, which makes it easier to recall. This is best explained by the concept of

A) maintenance rehearsal.
B) elaborative rehearsal.
C) flashbulb memory.
D) the savings method.
E) chunking.

25. Sleep is important for which memory process?

A) Perception of sensory information in the sensory register
B) Formation of flashbulb memories
C) Maintenance rehearsal
D) Consolidation of short-term memories into long-term memories
E) Holding material in the eidetic engine

26. Your general world information (e.g., state capitals, U.S. presidents) is stored in

A) episodic memory.
B) semantic memory.
C) implicit memory.
D) retrospective memory.
E) short-term memory.
27. Grace knows how to tie a square knot and how to drive an automobile with a standard transmission. These are examples of

A) declarative memory.
B) semantic memory.
C) procedural memory.
D) prospective memory.
E) episodic memory.

28. Cliff has vivid memories of burning his hand on a birthday candle at his seventh birthday party. But his mother corrects him, saying, “You never burned your hand. But I would tell you at every birthday to be careful of the candles.” What accounts for Cliff’s misremembering?

A) This must have happened in a past life that he’s recalling
B) Decay theory
C) Interference theory
D) Repressed memory theory
E) He has reconstructed his memory of the event

29. ______ occurs when eyewitnesses are given incorrect data during the retention interval of memory.

A) The serial position effect
B) Proactive interference
C) The primacy effect
D) Retroactive interference
E) The misinformation effect
30. Pedro has suffered a head injury that causes him to have no memory of the events preceding the injury. He is suffering from

A) retrograde amnesia.
B) anterograde amnesia.
C) proactive interference.
D) retroactive interference.
E) dissociative amnesia.