STUDY 3: HW2\_S19

Start of Block: Identifier

first What is your FIRST name?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

last What is your LAST name?

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instructor What is your PSY100 instructor's name?

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meet\_days What DAYS does your PSY100 class meet?

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meet\_time What TIME does your PSY100 class meet?

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End of Block: Identifier

Start of Block: Exam2\_PracQs

Q89   
**Practice Questions for Exam 2**  
  
In this section you will be presented with some questions from last year's PSY100 Exam 2. Use this opportunity to test yourself to find out how well you are learning the material. You will not be graded on whether your response is correct. The goal of this section is for you to practice, so you know what chapters you need to review further.   
  
  
 The correct answer will be displayed after you enter your response. The questions are organized by chapter.

End of Block: Exam2\_PracQs

Start of Block: Exam 2: Emotion and Motivation

Q90 Here are some questions from Emotion and Motivation (Chapter 11).

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E1 You are sitting in the living room of your girlfriend's house when you notice that your hands are perspiring. What theory of emotions suggests that you will now decide that you are nervous about meeting her parents?

* discrete emotions (0)
* Cannon-Bard (0)
* two-factor (1)
* emotional intelligence (0)

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Q92 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
You are sitting in the living room of your girlfriend's house when you notice that your hands are perspiring. What theory of emotions suggests that you will now decide that you are nervous about meeting her parents?  
a. discrete emotionsb. Cannon-Bard**c. two-factor**d. emotional intelligence

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E2 Cultural guidelines that can regulate how and when emotions should be expressed are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* polygraphs (0)
* emotional cues (0)
* display rules (1)
* covert observation (0)

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Q94 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Cultural guidelines that can regulate how and when emotions should be expressed are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. polygraphsb. emotional cues**c. display rules**d. covert observation

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E3 Daniel works hard this semester because he needs to pass his courses to graduate in time. If he does not finish his degree this semester, his employer will probably lay him off and find someone else to do his job. Daniel's incentive to pass his classes is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* intrinsic motivation (0)
* avoidance (0)
* extrinsic motivation (1)
* approach (0)

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Q96 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Daniel works hard this semester because he needs to pass his courses to graduate in time. If he does not finish his degree this semester, his employer will probably lay him off and find someone else to do his job. Daniel's incentive to pass his classes is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. intrinsic motivationb. avoidance**c. extrinsic motivation**d. approach

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E4 Val has a crush on Ilene. What is one thing he might do to make himself more desirable based on the mere exposure effect?

* tell her she has nice shoes (0)
* compliment her on her hair (0)
* stop by every day to say hello (1)
* bring her flowers (0)

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Q98 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Val has a crush on Ilene. What is one thing he might do to make himself more desirable based on the mere exposure effect?  
a. tell her she has nice shoesb. compliment her on her hair**c. stop by every day to say hello**d. bring her flowers

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E5 Studies of the facial feedback hypothesis and power posing have generated controversy due to mixed findings. This highlights the necessity of which of the following aspects of the scientific method?

* replicability (1)
* extraordinary claims (0)
* choice of research methods (0)
* confirmation bias (0)

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Q100 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Studies of the facial feedback hypothesis and power posing have generated controversy due to mixed findings. This highlights the necessity of which of the following aspects of the scientific method?  
**a. replicability**b. extraordinary claimsc. choice of research methodsd. confirmation bias

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E6 According to Maslow, these are the most fundamental needs that must be satisfied first.

* physiological needs (1)
* safety needs (0)
* belonging needs (0)
* esteem needs (0)

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Q102 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
According to Maslow, these are the most fundamental needs that must be satisfied first.  
**a. physiological needs**b. safety needsc. belonging needsd. esteem needs

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E7 Our unconscious spillover of emotions into nonverbal behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* nonverbal communication (0)
* manipulator (0)
* nonverbal leakage (1)
* an illustrator (0)

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Q104 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Our unconscious spillover of emotions into nonverbal behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. nonverbal communicationb. a manipulator**c. nonverbal leakage**d. an illustrator

End of Block: Exam 2: Emotion and Motivation

Start of Block: Exam 2: Learning

Q122 Here are some questions from Learning (Chapter 6).

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L1 In Pavlov’s classical conditioning experiment, what is the unconditioned stimulus?

* lemonade (0)
* meat powder (1)
* bell (0)
* salivation (0)

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Q124 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
In Pavlov’s classical conditioning experiment, what is the unconditioned stimulus?  
a. lemonade**b. meat powder**c. belld. salivation

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L2 Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?

* picking a fight with your mother (0)
* getting critical feedback on a homework assignment (0)
* waking up just before the alarm clock rings (1)
* eating too much and feeling sick (0)

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Q126 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?  
a. picking a fight with your motherb. getting critical feedback on a homework assignment**c. waking up just before the alarm clock rings**d. eating too much and feeling sick

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L3 Sally just moved to New York from Texas and finds that she frequently gets lost.  Over time Sally develops a mental sense of the layout of her new neighborhood and hardly ever gets lost anymore.  Like the cab drivers of London learning the “knowledge”, Sally has developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* a cognitive map (1)
* photographic memory (0)
* an unconditioned response (0)
* a conditioned response (0)

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Q128 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Sally just moved to New York from Texas and finds that she frequently gets lost.  Over time Sally develops a mental sense of the layout of her new neighborhood and hardly ever gets lost anymore.  Like the cab drivers of London learning the “knowledge”, Sally has developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. a cognitive map**b. photographic memoryc. an unconditioned responsed. a conditioned response

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L4 A mother shows a new toy bear to her infant and the infant looks at the toy bear for 30 seconds before he looks away. The second time the infant sees the toy bear he looks at it for 20 seconds. The third time he sees the toy bear he only looks at it for 7 seconds before looking away. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* dishabituation (0)
* habituation (1)
* classical conditioning (0)
* unconditioned response (0)

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Q130 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
A mother shows a new toy bear to her infant and the infant looks at the toy bear for 30 seconds before he looks away. The second time the infant sees the toy bear he looks at it for 20 seconds. The third time he sees the toy bear he only looks at it for 7 seconds before looking away. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. dishabituation**b. habituation**c. classical conditioningd. unconditioned response

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L5 Slot machines in casinos use which of the following schedules of reinforcement to deliver rewards? HINT: this schedule may lead to compulsive responding or gambling addiction.

* fixed ratio (0)
* fixed interval (0)
* variable interval (0)
* variable ratio (1)

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Q132 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**   Slot machines in casinos use which of the following schedules of reinforcement to deliver rewards?  HINT: this schedule may lead to compulsive responding or gambling addiction.   a. fixed ratio b. fixed interval c. variable interval **d. variable ratio**

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L6 Watson created a loud noise before presenting a white rat to little Albert. Although Albert initially showed no fear response to rats, after repeated pairings with the loud noise, eventually little Albert began to show a fear response to a variety of fluffy objects. Albert’s fear response when shown a fluffy rabbit is an example of this.

* extinction (0)
* acquisition (0)
* generalization (1)
* operant conditioning (0)

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Q134 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Watson created a loud noise before presenting a white rat to little Albert. Although Albert initially showed no fear response to rats, after repeated pairings with the loud noise, eventually little Albert began to show a fear response to a variety of fluffy objects. Albert’s fear response when shown a fluffy rabbit is an example of this.  
a. extinctionb. acquisition**c. generalization**d. operant conditioning

End of Block: Exam 2: Learning

Start of Block: Exam 2: Memory

Q105 Here are some questions from Memory (Chapter 7).

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M1 You are telling your friend about a trip you took to Sea World when you were a child. During the middle of the show, the trainer slipped, fell into the water, and was nearly killed. You can remember the scene as if it happened yesterday. This is an example of which type of memory?

* phantom (0)
* procedural (0)
* flashbulb (1)
* semantic (0)

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Q107 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
You are telling your friend about a trip you took to Sea World when you were a child. During the middle of the show, the trainer slipped, fell into the water, and was nearly killed. You can remember the scene as if it happened yesterday. This is an example of which type of memory? a. phantomb. procedural**c. flashbulb**d. semantic

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M2 A key theme that has emerged from the memory research is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* we actively reconstruct our memories using the available cues and information (1)
* memory illusions are evidence of serious memory problems such as Alzheimer's disease or amnesia (0)
* the passage of time has little or no effect on the accuracy of our memories (0)
* all explicit and implicit memories are stored in the amygdala (0)

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Q109 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
A key theme that has emerged from the memory research is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. we actively reconstruct our memories using the available cues and information**b. memory illusions are evidence of serious memory problems such as Alzheimer's disease or amnesiac. the passage of time has little or no effect on the accuracy of our memoriesd. all explicit and implicit memories are stored in the amygdala

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M3 The process of organizing information into meaningful groupings, thereby allowing one to extend the efficiency of short-term memory, is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* maintenance rehearsal (0)
* clustering (0)
* chunking (1)
* priming (0)

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Q111 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
The process of organizing information into meaningful groupings, thereby allowing one to extend the efficiency of short-term memory, is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. maintenance rehearsalb. clustering**c. chunking**d. priming

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M4 The brief storage of perceptual information before it is passed to short-term memory is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory.

* working (0)
* sensory (iconic and echoic) (1)
* long-term (0)
* flashbulb (0)

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Q113 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
The brief storage of perceptual information before it is passed to short-term memory is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ memory.  
a. working**b. sensory (iconic and echoic)**c. long-termd. flashbulb

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M5 This research design involves an extremely deep and detailed information gathering from a single individual or a small number of people, such as H.M. in memory research.

* correlational design (0)
* experimental design (0)
* naturalistic observation design (0)
* case study design (1)

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Q115 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
This research design involves an extremely deep and detailed information gathering from a single individual or a small number of people, such as H.M. in memory research.  
a. correlational designb. experimental designc. naturalistic observation design**d. case study design**

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M6 A person suffering from anterograde amnesia will have most difficulty remembering which of the following?

* the neighborhood where they grew up (0)
* basic vocabulary (0)
* the name of a person they just met (1)
* how to ride a bike (0)

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Q117 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
  
  
A person suffering from anterograde amnesia will have most difficulty remembering which of the following?  
a. the neighborhood where they grew upb. basic vocabulary**c. the name of a person they just met**d. how to ride a bike

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M7 Elaborative rehearsal may involve all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* synthesizing the information to be remembered in a meaningful way (0)
* rote repetition of the information to be remembered (1)
* linking the information to be remembered to other information (0)
* increasing the complexity of the information to be remembered (0)

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Q119 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Elaborative rehearsal may involve all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.a. synthesizing the information to be remembered in a meaningful way**b. rote repetition of the information to be remembered**c. linking the information to be remembered to other informationd. increasing the complexity of the information to be remembered

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M8 Which of the following is the most effective study strategy?

* rereading notes (rehearsal) (0)
* quizzing yourself without the notes in front of you (1)
* memorizing information on PowerPoint slides (0)
* watching entertaining YouTube videos (0)

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Q121 **CHECK YOUR ANSWER:**  
Which of the following is the most effective study strategy?  
a. rereading notes (rehearsal)**b. quizzing yourself without the notes in front of you**c. memorizing information on PowerPoint slidesd. watching entertaining YouTube videos

End of Block: Exam 2: Memory