

Student Learning Objective (SLO) Template

This template should be completed while referring to the SLO Template Checklist.

Teacher Name: Regional Grant Content Area and Course(s): Psychology Grade Level(s): 9-12 Academic Year: 2012-2013

Please use the guidance provided in addition to this template to develop components of the student learning objective and populate each component in the space below.

Baseline and Trend Data

What information is being used to inform the creation of the SLO and establish the amount of growth that should take place?

This SLO was developed by a regional team comprised of experienced Psychology teachers from Bethel-Tate, Fairfield, Goshen, Mariemont, and Reading school districts whose combined experience exceed 60 years. Results of a regionally created pre-assessment comprised of a 60 question multiple choice test (see Appendices B and C) will indicate the students background knowledge of psychology varies. It's predicted that pre-test scores will range from Limited to Basic. The predictions are based on the regional group's prior experience with psychology classes. The regional group will administer a pre-assessment early in the semester to determine baseline data. Trend data will be revised after administration of the pre-assessment. Based on the results of the pre-assessment the regional group will identify student strengths and weaknesses. Each teacher will then create an individual, customized SLO.

Student Population

Which students will be included in this SLO? Include course, grade level, and number of students.

This SLO covers high school students enrolled in Psychology, an elective survey course. The students come from suburban and rural settings with a variety of socio-economic backgrounds in Southwest Ohio. Approximately 10-15% of students have special needs. We will provide these students with all instructional and assessment accommodations and modifications contained in their IEP, 504, or other official documentation.

Interval of Instruction

What is the duration of the course that the SLO will cover? Include beginning and end dates.

This SLO will cover a semester long course as well as optional content and an extended test item bank (see Appendix D)for longer courses. The duration will be August/September 2012 until January 2013. This SLO will cover a semester long course as well as optional content and an extended test item

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Standards and Content

What content will the SLO target? To what related standards is the SLO aligned?

Psychology is an elective course offered to students during their 11th and 12th grade year. The content is usually determined by the instructor. For the purposes of this SLO the regional group has utilized the APA (American Psychological Association) standards, The College Board, as well as curricula derived from the regional groups' districts.

Topics covered are: foundations of psychology, biopsychology, cognition, human development, personality, psychological disorders, motivation, and emotion, and social psychology. See Appendix A. Students will develop a general understanding of the field of psychology, increase critical thinking skills, and apply psychological concepts to better understand human behavior. Furthermore it is hoped this course will serve as a foundation for further studies in the social sciences.

Assessment(s)

What assessment(s) will be used to measure student growth for this SLO?

The regional group will be using a pre and post assessment (see Appendices B and C) that was developed through a rigorous collaborative effort as a valid instrument to reliably measure student learning. Multiple choice assessments will ensure objectivity and is preferred by the psychological community to eliminate subjectivity and bias in scoring. The assessment items were developed with the intent of allowing for sufficient stretch so that students of all abilities show growth. The regional group will be using a common pre and post assessment to measure summative student growth. An item bank (Appendix D) is included for the creation of formative assessments throughout the course.

Growth Target(s)

Considering all available data and content requirements, what growth target(s) can students be expected to reach?

The regional group has set tiered growth targets for students. These tiered targets allow for ambitious yet obtainable growth. Students' score on the pre-assessment determine their growth target.

Baseline Score Range (based on pre-assessment)	Target Score (on post assessment)
0-20%	50%
21-40%	60%
41-60%	70%
61-80%	80%
81-100%	90%

Rationale for Growth Target(s)

What is your rationale for setting the above target(s) for student growth within the interval of instruction?

The regional group set tiered targets to help ensure that all students will be able to demonstrate developmentally appropriate growth. Students who scored lower on the pre-assessment will be expected to demonstrate more growth in order to meet the target scores. It is important to note that students generally do not have prior knowledge of psychology. The growth targets set rigorous expectations for student growth which are common among the regional group's school districts.

Unit 1: Foundations of Psychology

This unit of study explores the foundations and research aspects of the field of Psychology. Students will study the history and different approaches or perspectives of Psychology, as well as, experimentation, research design and the ethics of Psychology. The

Foundations and Research Unit will include five sections:

- A. History and influential Psychologists
- B. The major approaches to Psychology
- C. Experimentation and the development of psychology over time
- D. Different types of research and their applications
- E. Ethics of Psychology

Objectives:

A.1 The student will be able to define psychology as a discipline and identify its goals as a science

A.2 The student will be able to explain how psychology evolved as a scientific discipline

A.3 The student will be able to describe perspectives employed to understand behavior and mental processes

B.1 The student will be able to discuss the value of both basic and applied psychological research.

B.2 The student will be able to describe the major subfields of psychology

B.3 The student will be able to identify the important role psychology plays in benefiting society and improving people's lives

C.1 The student will be able to describe the scientific method and its role in psychology

C.2 The student will be able to describe and compare a variety of quantitative (e.g., surveys, correlations, experiments) and qualitative (e.g., interviews, narratives, focus groups) research methods.

C.3 The student will be able to define systematic procedures used to improve the validity of research findings.

C.4 The student will be able to discuss how and why psychologists use non-human animals in research.

D.1 The student will be able to identify ethical standards and guidelines psychologists must address regarding research with human and non-human animals.

Unit 2: Biopsychology

This unit of study explores the connection between the body and the mind. Students will study how biology affects people's behavior and mental processes, and how people experience the world around them. The biopsychology unit will include three sections:

- A. Biology and Behavior
- B. Sensation and Perception
- C. Consciousness

Objectives:

- A.1. Students will be able to explain the major divisions and sub-divisions of the nervous system and brain, and identify their role in behavior.
- A.2. Students will be able to describe the endocrine system including the various hormones and their influence on behavior.
- A.3. Students will be able to explain the role of chromosomes and genes in heredity, and evaluate the methods used to study the role of heredity in determining traits.
- B.1. Students will be able to define sensation and perception and distinguish the difference between them.
- B.2. Students will be able to describe the sensory systems (visual, auditory, olfaction, kinesthesia, and vestibular).
- B.3. Students will be able to summarize the laws of perception.

C.1. Students will be able to discuss the different meanings of and levels of consciousness.

C.2. Students will be able to explain the circadian rhythm and the sleep cycles, including possible sleep problems.

C.3. Students will be able to describe other altered states of consciousness including: meditation, hypnosis, and drug usage.

Unit 3: Cognition

This unit of study will explore the psychological impact of learning theory including classical conditioning, operant conditioning, observational learning, and other cognitive factors involved in learning. Students will study the functions and stages of memory, how memory is encoded, and the factors involved in both remembering and forgetting.

Optional sections (C and D) include: the symbolic methods in which people think and the methods people use for problem solving.

The role of language and language development plays in thinking will be examined. Students will study the means by which we determine and evaluate intelligence and the importance of standardization, reliability, and validity as it relates psychometrics. The

Cognition Unit is comprised of four sections:

- A. Learning
- B. Memory
- C. Thinking and Language
- D. Intelligence.

Objectives:

A1. Students will be able to explain how classical conditioning takes place, its psychological implications and limitations.

A2. Students will demonstrate understanding of operant conditioning how it is used in shaping and creating behavior.

A3. Students will evaluate impact of observational learning on behavior and the potential impact of mass media on behavior.

A4. Students will explain cognitive factors in learning.

B1. Students will identify the various methods of encoding information and the factors that influence encoding.

B2. Students will describe the differences between sensory memory, working memory and long-term memory.

B3. Students will analyze the role of retrieval cues, and other factors which influence memory retrieval.

B4. Students will discuss different types of memory disorders.

B5. Students will explain the malleability of memory and its impact.

B6. Students will identify methods for improving memory

C1. Students will explain the processes involved in understanding, processing and communicating information.

C2. Students will determine processes involved in problem solving and decision making.

C3. Students will evaluate the obstacles involved in problem solving and decision making.

C4. Students will describe the relationship between cognition and language.

C5. Students will explain the structure and function of language.

C6. Students will describe the theories of language acquisition.

D1. Students will explain the different theories of intelligence.

D2. Students will describe extremes in intelligence and their implications

D3. Students will analyze the historical basis of intelligence testing and its potential for misuse.

D4. Students will determine the validity and reliability of intelligence tests and other testing instruments.

D5. Students will discuss influences on intelligence including biological, social-cultural, and environmental factors.

Unit 4: Human Development

This unit of study explores human development from birth through old age. Students will study the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development that occurs throughout life as well as the differing theories and research surrounding these topics. Human development will be divided into four sections:

- A. Theories and Issues in Life Span Development
- B. Infancy and Childhood
- C. Adolescence
- D. Adulthood and Aging

Objectives:

- A1. Students will be able to explain the interaction of environment and genetics in development
- A2. Students will be able to discuss theories of cognitive, social and moral development
- B1. Students will be able to describe physical and motor development of infancy and childhood
- B2. Students will be able to describe the development of attachment and the role of the caregiver
- B3. Students will be able to describe cognitive, social and moral development in childhood
- C1. Students will be able to identify major physical changes in adolescence
- C2. Students will be able to describe identity formation
- D1. Students will be able to identify major physical changes associated with adulthood and aging

D2. Students will be able to describe cognitive changes in adulthood and aging

Unit 5: Personality, Psychological Disorders, Motivation, and Emotion

This unit of study explores major theories of how humans develop enduring patterns of behavior and personal characteristics that influence how others relate to them. Additionally, this unit will examine perspectives on abnormal behavior and categories of psychological disorders.

Optional units (C and D) will explore the biological and social factors that motivate behavior, as well as, biological and cultural factors that influence motivation. This unit includes four sections:

- A. Personality
- B. Psychological disorders
- C. Motivation
- D. Emotion

Objectives:

- A1. Students will be able to evaluate major personality theories
- A2. Students will be able to differentiate personality assessment techniques
- A3. Students will be able to discuss the reliability and validity of personality assessment techniques
- B1. Students will be able to define psychologically abnormal behavior
- B2. Students will be able to describe historical and cross-cultural views of abnormal behavior
- B3. Students will be able to describe major models of abnormal behavior
- B4. Students will be able to discuss how stigma relates to abnormal behavior

B5. Students will be able to describe the classification of psychological disorders

C1. Students will be able to explain biologically based theories of motivation

C2. Students will be able to explain the role of culture in human motivation

C3. Students will be able to discuss eating behavior

C4. Students will be able to discuss sexual behavior and orientation

C5. Students will be able to discuss achievement motivation

D1. Students will be able to explain the biological and cognitive components of emotion

D2. Students will be able to discuss psychological research on basic human emotions

D3. Students will be able to differentiate among theories of emotional experience

D4. Students will be able to explain how biological factors, culture and gender, and other environmental factors influence emotional interpretation and expression

Optional Unit: Social Psychology

Overview:

This unit of psychology will study how humans behave in groups / social settings. Situational influences, group dynamics, social and cultural influences and the impact of gender on psychology is the focus of study.

- A. Social Influence
- B. Social Relations

Objectives:

- A1. Students will explain how the presence of others impacts an individual's behavior.
- A2. Students will describe how the power of situations influences behavior.
- A3. Students will evaluate the works of Milgram, Asch, and Zimbardo, and their implications on social interactions
- A4. Students will identify the factors involved in group dynamics and group decision making.
- B1. Students will discuss the impact of racial, ethnic, and economic differences on social behavior.
- B2. Students will evaluate the impact of gender in the social roles of men and women in society.

Psychology Pre/Post Assessment

Choose the best answer.

- 1) There are numerous reasons why psychology is regarded as a science. One of the earliest contributors to the scientific field of psychology was Wilhelm Wundt. His major contribution to helping psychology become a science was that he
 - a. Wrote down most of his observations.
 - b. Had research assistants help train people to do what they wanted them to.
 - c. Created one of the first labs to study humans and their behaviors.
 - d. Realized that other sciences were breaking things down into parts and thought he could break behavior down into parts.

- 2) Sigmund Freud is widely regarded as one of the founders of the field of psychology. Besides being one of the first to study humans and their behavior, what makes Freud one of the most widely recognized names in psychology?
 - a. He was the only early psychologist that had a family member go into the field of psychology, his daughter Anna.
 - b. His work with the human subconscious mind and how our childhood experiences influence how we develop as an adult.
 - c. He had numerous psychoses himself and was able to self-diagnose them.
 - d. His ability to cure people's subconscious problems.

- 3) There are numerous approaches to psychology that psychologists use when they are either researching or applying psychology to clients. What approach is most widely used by teachers and parents, and why?
- Behavioral; parents and teachers use reinforcements and punishments on a regular basis to get children and students to do what they want.
 - Psychoanalytical; parents and teachers know that if they can figure out what is driving children's subconscious impulses then they can get them to conform to the rules.
 - Humanistic; parents and teachers mainly believe that we all are striving to reach our full potential all of the time.
 - Cognitive; teachers know that if we can get students to process information in the correct manner, then they will be model students.
- 4) When doing research in the lab there are multiple ways to ensure that your research is scientific and not biased. One of the best ways to avoid researcher bias is to
- Use placebos to ensure that your subjects are not making up their own results.
 - Use a single blind study to ensure that your research assistants are not making up their own results.
 - Use a double blind study to ensure that you and the research assistants do not make up your own results.
 - Make sure that all of the variables are the same to ensure that there is continuity within the experiment.
- 5) The control group in a psychological study serves one main purpose. That purpose is to ensure
- A stable set of variables with which to compare experimental results.

- b. The experimental group is fully engaged in the experiment.
- c. The control group actively participates with the experimental group.
- d. That all subjects in the experiment are participating in their designated part of the experiment.

6) Correlations are a great place to start creating a workable psychological experiment. How do the two variables used in a correlation differ from each other?

- a. They are directly tied to one another.
- b. They always have a strong or a weak correlation to each other.
- c. They always have a negative or positive correlation to each other.
- d. They do not necessarily cause each other.

7) There are numerous types of research methods that a psychologist can use to study any given topic in the field of psychology. Which of these methods will generate the most unbiased responses from the subjects?

- a. Cross-sectional method; it allows the researcher to use many different types of people and compare their responses.
- b. The survey method; it allows the subjects to remain anonymous so they will answer the questions truthfully.
- c. A naturalistic observation; it observes the subjects in their natural environment allowing unbiased responses.

- d. The longitudinal method; it is a rather lengthy process and the subjects are less likely to have biases the longer the experiment goes.

8) According to the APA, which of the following is **not** necessary to ensure ethical research?

- a. Subjects must be treated with respect and concern for the subject's dignity.
- b. Every effort must be made to correct harm to human subjects.
- c. Subjects must be informed and give consent prior to participation.
- d. All data collected from a person must be made public.

9) As Garry plowed the garden, he became very sweaty. This effect is due in part to his

- a. Somatic nervous system.
- b. Autonomic nervous system.
- c. Central nervous system.
- d. Endocrine system.

10) Helping people deal with stressful situations is the role of the

- a. Thyroid gland.
- b. Pituitary gland.
- c. Ovaries.
- d. Adrenal glands.

11) Heredity is

- a. The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics.
- b. The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics and environment.
- c. A statistical estimate of observed variation in a population caused by genetic variation.
- d. The extent to which organisms differ from each other.

12) Hormones are to _____ as neurotransmitters are to _____

- a. The endocrine system; the nervous system.
- b. Disease; dysfunction.
- c. Feelings; emotions.
- d. Genetics; environment.

13) The process of detecting and encoding stimuli is

- a. Sensation.
- b. Perception.
- c. Gestalt psychology.
- d. Accommodation.

14) The principle by which we organize perception into those stimuli that stand out and those that are left over is called

- a. Closure.
- b. Similarity.
- c. Proximity.
- d. Figure-ground.

15) Breathing and other vital functions occur at which level of consciousness?

- a. Preconscious
- b. Unconscious

- c. Hypnosis
- d. Biofeedback

16) Which of the following is *not* an altered state of consciousness?

- a. Hypnosis
- b. Biofeedback
- c. Meditation
- d. Insomnia

17) Classical conditioning explains how organisms learn through

- a. Observing other organism's successful behavior.
- b. A system of rewards and punishments.
- c. The pairing of neutral stimulus with unconditioned stimulus.
- d. Through the mere exposure to stimulus in the environment.

18) Within operant conditioning, what best defines a reward?

- a. Any event which decreases a behavior
- b. Any stimulus which always causes an unconditioned response
- c. Any stimulus which never causes an unconditioned response
- d. Any event which increases a behavior

19) The researcher most closely associated with the study of classical conditioning is

- a. Pavlov.
- b. Thorndike.
- c. Deci.
- d. Skinner.

20) Researchers condition fish to swim to the far side of a fish tank when a light is turned on by repeatedly pairing the light with electric shock. The fish's response to light is most closely associated with what type of learning?

- a. Shaping

- b. Classical conditioning
- c. Generalization
- d. Spontaneous recovery

21) In classical conditioning, the _____ signals that the _____ is about to occur.

- a. Unconditioned Response; Conditioned Stimulus
- b. Conditioned Response; Unconditioned Response
- c. Conditioned Stimulus; Unconditioned Stimulus
- d. Unconditioned Stimulus; Conditioned Response

22) An event that attempts to decrease a behavior is a

- a. Negative reinforcer.
- b. Delayed reinforcer.
- c. Secondary reinforcer.
- d. Punishment.

- 23) If a mouse is allowed to wander through a complicated maze without a reward, they will subsequently run the maze with fewer errors when a reward is placed at the end. This demonstrates
- a. Spontaneous recovery.
 - b. Latent learning.
 - c. Delayed reinforcement.
 - d. Shaping.
- 24) According to B. F. Skinner, human behavior is controlled primarily by?
- a. Biological predispositions
 - b. Emotions
 - c. External influences
 - d. Unconscious motives
- 25) Steve wears his varsity jacket because he noticed his older brother does so. This illustrates the importance of
- a. Respondent behavior.

- b. Modeling.
- c. Spontaneous recovery.
- d. Shaping.

26) Encoding is the process of

- a. The persistence of learning over time.
- b. Recalling of previously learned information.
- c. The motivated forgetting of painful memories.
- d. Getting information into memory.

27) After being told his friend's phone number, Dave is only able to remember it long enough to dial it. Dave's memory of the phone number in this case was clearly stored in his _____ memory.

- a. implicit
- b. flashbulb
- c. short-term
- d. long-term

- 28) The process of retrieval refers to
- a. Identifying of information previously learned.
 - b. Getting information out of memory storage.
 - c. Organizing of information into manageable units.
 - d. Consciously repeating information to be remembered.

- 29) What is a mnemonic device?
- a. A memory aid
 - b. A sensory memory
 - c. A technique for automatic processing
 - d. A word, event, or place that triggers a memory of the past

- 30) Our short-term memory is limited to roughly _____ bits of information.
- a. 3
 - b. 7
 - c. 15

d. 28

31) A witness to a car accident is asked to describe what happened, which aspect of memory is being used?

a. Recognition

b. Rehearsal

c. Relearning

d. Recall

32) Tim can't remember Professor Edwards name because he wasn't paying attention when Professor Edwards was introduced. Tim's poor memory is best explained by

a. Proactive interference.

b. Encoding failure.

c. Retroactive interference.

d. Source amnesia.

33) When Sam was a child he dreamed that he was chased and attacked by a dog. Years later, he mistakenly believed that this actually happened to him. Sam's false recollection best illustrates

- a. The self-reference effect.
- b. Mood-congruent memory.
- c. The malleability of memory
- d. Proactive interference.

34) Mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating are called?

- a. Heuristic
- b. Schema
- c. Cognition
- d. Syntax

35) A test of your ability to learn to be an electrician would be considered an _____ test.

- a. Intelligence
- b. Interest
- c. Achievement
- d. Aptitude

36) A test that yields consistent results every time it is used is said to have a high degree of

- a. Standardization.
- b. Predictive Validity.
- c. Reliability.
- d. Content Validity.

37) The sequence of age-related changes that occur as a person progresses from conception to death is known as

- a. Maturation.
- b. The peri-natal period.
- c. Development.
- d. Childhood.

38) According to the basic sequences of progression of motor maturation, which of the following body structures should take the longest to come under effective control?

- a. Torso
- b. Shoulders

- c. Arms
- d. Fingers

39) The close, emotional bond of affection between an infant and its caregiver is called

- a. Attachment.
- b. Dependency.
- c. Imprinting.
- d. Identification.

40) Stage theories of development assume

- a. Individuals progress through specified stages in a particular order because each stage builds on the previous stage.
- b. Environmental circumstances can sometimes cause individuals to skip stages early on and return to them later.
- c. Progress through the sequence of stages is not related to age.
- d. There are few, if any, discontinuities in development.

41) Erik Erikson's developmental stages are organized around potential turning points called

- a. Fixation points
- b. Psychosocial crises
- c. Developmental tasks
- d. Psychosexual crises

42) Which of the following sequences describes the correct order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?

- a. sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational
- b. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational
- c. preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, formal operational
- d. formal operational, preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor

43) If Lawrence Kohlberg were to present you with a moral dilemma, in which of the following would he be most interested?

- a. Your judgment of right and wrong in this situation
- b. What you would do in this situation
- c. Whether your intended behavior is consistent with your moral judgment in this situation
- d. Your reasons for whatever moral judgment you had about the situation

- 44) The adolescent who has arrived at a sense of self and direction after consideration of alternative possibilities is at the phase called identity
- a. Diffusion.
 - b. Foreclosure.
 - c. Moratorium.
 - d. Achievement.
- 45) Lily is 85 years old and she has recently begun writing her life story. As she thinks back over all that she has done, she comes to the conclusion that her life has had no real meaning or purpose. Based on Erikson's theory, Lily may
- a. Develop a sense of isolation.
 - b. Experience feelings of despair and bitterness.
 - c. Become self-indulgent and self-absorbed.
 - d. Develop feelings of inferiority and doubt
- 46) Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs exemplifies the _____ theories of motivation.
- a. Biological

- b. Cognitive
- c. Humanistic
- d. Instinct

47) Critics argue that _____ of personality lacks concrete treatment approaches and its ability to help those with more severe personality disorders.

- a. Humanistic theories
- b. Psychodynamic theories
- c. Social-Cognitive theories
- d. Trait Theories

48) When a personality test measures what is intended and is consistent its results the test is both

- a. Reliable and valid.
- b. Objective and reliable.
- c. Valid and objective.
- d. Constant and readable.

49) The nature vs. nurture debate describes the _____ and _____ influences in the development of personality.

- a. Social and cultural
- b. Environmental and cuddling
- c. Biological and situational
- d. None of the above

50) The human personality is

- a. Formed at birth.
- b. Remains largely unchanged until adolescence.
- c. Stable by age 30.
- d. Ever-changing, but more consistent with age.

51) The accumulation of knowledge about the self, such as beliefs regarding personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, values, goals, and roles is called

- a. Self-esteem.
- b. Self-worth.

- c. Self-concept.
- d. Self-consciousness.

52) Identifying oneself as part of a group rather than as an individual is a personality characteristic associated with

- a. Individualistic cultures.
- b. Group cultures.
- c. Collective cultures.
- d. All of the above.

53) _____ may be defined as behavior that is disturbing (socially unacceptable), distressing, maladaptive (or self-defeating), and often the result of distorted thoughts (cognitions).

- a. Abnormal Behavior
- b. Differentiate Behavior
- c. Evolutionary Behavior
- d. Social Behavior

54) Trepanation, exorcism, exile, asylums and death have all been used to treat

- a. Normal Behavior.
- b. Abnormal Behavior.
- c. Witchcraft.
- d. None of the Above.

55) The major approaches for understanding abnormal behavior are

- a. Biological, Cognitive and Psychosomatic.
- b. Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic.
- c. Neurological, Physiological, and Mental.
- d. Biological, Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic.

56) People with mental illness may experience a form of prejudice and discrimination known as

- a. Devaluation.
- b. Anomie.
- c. Stigma.
- d. Stereotyping.

57) The American Psychiatric Association uses the _____ to classify psychological disorders.

- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition (MMPI-2)
- b. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM)
- c. APA Manual of Mental Health
- d. Psychological Disorders Dictionary

58) A mental disorder characterized by hearing voices, paranoid or bizarre delusions, and/or disorganized speech and thinking is called

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Mood Disorder.
- c. Anxiety Disorder.
- d. Personality Disorder.

59) Depressive disorder and bipolar disorder are

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Mood Disorders.

- c. Anxiety Disorders.
- d. Personality Disorders.

60) Phobias and panic disorders are part of the category known as

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Mood Disorders.
- c. Anxiety Disorders.
- d. Personality Disorders.

Psychology Pre/Post Assessment Key

Choose the best answer.

35) There are numerous reasons that psychology is regarded as a science. One of the earliest contributors to the scientific field of psychology was Wilhelm Wundt. His major contribution to helping psychology become a science was that he,

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- a. **A stable set of variables with which to compare experimental results.**
- b. The experimental group is fully engaged in the experiment.
- c. The control group actively participates with the experimental group.
- d. That all subjects in the experiment are participating in their designated part of the experiment.

40) Correlations are a great place to start creating a workable psychological experiment. How do the two variables used in a correlation differ from each other?

- a. They are directly tied to one another.
- b. They always have a strong or a weak correlation to each other.
- c. They always have a negative or positive correlation to each other.
- d. **They do not necessarily cause each other.**

41) There are numerous research methods that a psychologist can use to study any given topic in the field of psychology. Which of these methods will generate the most unbiased responses from the subjects?

- a. Cross-sectional method; it allows the researcher to use many different types of people and compare their responses.
- b. The survey method; it allows the subjects to remain anonymous so they will answer the questions truthfully.

- c. **A naturalistic observation; it observes the subjects in their natural environment allowing unbiased responses.**
- d. The longitudinal method; it is a rather lengthy process and the subjects are less likely to have biases the longer the experiment goes.

42) According to the APA, which of the following is **not** necessary to ensure ethical research?

- e. Subjects must be treated with respect and concern for the subject's dignity.
- f. Every effort must be made to correct harm to human subjects.
- g. Subjects must be informed and give consent prior to participation.
- h. All data collected from a person must be made public.**

43) As Garry plowed the garden, he became very sweaty. This effect is due in part to his

- a. Somatic nervous system.
- b. Autonomic nervous system.**
- c. Central nervous system.
- d. Endocrine system.

44) Helping people deal with stressful situations is the role of the

- a. Thyroid gland.
- b. Pituitary gland.
- c. Ovaries.
- d. **Adrenal glands.**

45) Heredity is

- a. **The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics.**
- b. The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics and environment.
- c. A statistical estimate of observed variation in a population caused by genetic variation.
- d. The extent to which organisms differ from each other.

46) Hormones are to _____ as neurotransmitters are to_____.

- a. **The endocrine system; the nervous system**
- b. Disease; dysfunction
- c. Feelings; emotions

d. Genetics; environment

47) The process of detecting and encoding stimuli is

a. **Sensation.**

b. Perception.

c. Gestalt psychology.

d. Accommodation.

48) The principle by which we organize perception into those stimuli that stand out and those that are left over is called

a. Closure.

b. Similarity.

c. Proximity.

d. **Figure-ground.**

49) Breathing and other vital functions occur at which level of consciousness?

a. Preconscious

- b. **Unconscious**
- c. Hypnosis
- d. Biofeedback

50) Which of the following is *not* an altered state of consciousness?

- a. Hypnosis
- b. Biofeedback
- c. Meditation
- d. **Insomnia**

51) Classical conditioning explains how organisms learn through

- e. Observing other organisms successful behavior.
- f. A system of rewards and punishments.
- g. **The pairing of neutral stimulus with unconditioned stimulus.**
- h. Through the mere exposure to stimulus in the environment.

52) Within operant conditioning, what best defines a reward?

- a. Any event which decreases a behavior.
- b. Any stimulus which all ways cause an unconditioned response.
- c. Any stimulus which never cause an unconditioned response.
- d. **Any event which increases a behavior.**

53) The researcher most closely associated with the study of classical conditioning is

- e. **Pavlov.**
- f. Thorndike.
- g. Deci.
- h. Skinner.

54) Researchers condition fish to swim to the far side of a fish tank when a light is turned on by repeatedly pairing the light with electric shock. The fish's response to light is most closely associated with what type of learning?

- e. Shaping
- f. **Classical conditioning**

- g. Generalization
- h. Spontaneous recovery

55) In classical conditioning, the _____ signals that the _____ is about to occur.

- e. Unconditioned Response; Conditioned Stimulus
- f. Conditioned Response; Unconditioned Response
- g. Conditioned Stimulus; Unconditioned Stimulus**
- h. Unconditioned Stimulus; Conditioned Response

56) An event that attempts to decrease a behavior is a:

- e. Negative reinforcer
- f. Delayed reinforcer
- g. Secondary reinforcer
- h. Punishment**

57) If a mouse is allowed to wander through a complicated maze without a reward, they will subsequently run the maze with fewer errors when a reward is placed at the end. This demonstrates

- e. Spontaneous recovery.
- f. Latent learning.**
- g. Delayed reinforcement.
- h. Shaping.

58) According to B. F. Skinner, human behavior is controlled primarily by?

- e. Biological predispositions
- f. Emotions
- g. External influences**
- h. Unconscious motives

59) Steve wears his varsity jacket because he noticed his older brother does so. This illustrates the importance of

- e. Respondent behavior.
- f. Modeling.**
- g. Spontaneous recovery.

h. Shaping.

60) Encoding is the process of

e. The persistence of learning over time.

f. Recalling of previously learned information.

g. The motivated forgetting of painful memories.

h. Getting information into memory.

61) After being told his friend's phone number, Dave is only able to remember it long enough to dial it. Dave's memory of the phone number in this case was clearly stored in his _____ memory.

e. implicit

f. flashbulb

g. short-term

h. long-term

62) The process of retrieval refers to

- e. Identifying of information previously learned.
- f. Getting information out of memory storage.**
- g. Organizing of information into manageable units.
- h. Consciously repeating information to be remembered.

63) What is a mnemonic device?

- e. A memory aid**
- f. A sensory memory
- g. A technique for automatic processing
- h. A word, event, or place that triggers a memory of the past

64) Our short-term memory is limited to roughly _____ bits of information.

- e. 3
- f. 7**
- g. 15
- h. 28

65) A witness to a car accident is asked to describe what happened, which aspect of memory is being used?

e. Recognition

f. Rehearsal

g. Relearning

h. Recall

66) Tim can't remember Professor Edwards name because he wasn't paying attention when Professor Edwards was introduced. Tim's poor memory is best explained by:

e. Proactive interference

f. Encoding failure

g. Retroactive interference

h. Source amnesia

67) When Sam was a child he dreamed that he was chased and attacked by a dog. Years later, he mistakenly believed that this actually happened to him. Sam's false recollection best illustrates:

- e. The self-reference effect
- f. Mood-congruent memory
- g. The malleability of memory**
- h. Proactive interference

68) Mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating?

- e. Heuristic
- f. Schema
- g. Cognition**
- h. Syntax

35) A test of your ability to learn to be an electrician would be considered an _____ test.

- e. Intelligence
- f. Interest
- g. Achievement

h. Aptitude

36) A test that yields consistent results every time it is used is said to have a high degree of

e. Standardization.

f. Predictive Validity.

g. Reliability.

h. Content Validity.

37) The sequence of age-related changes that occur as a person progresses from conception to death is known as

e. Maturation.

f. The peri-natal period.

g. Development.

h. Childhood.

38) According to the basic sequences of progression of motor maturation, which of the following body structures should take the longest to come under effective control?

e. Torso

f. Shoulders

g. Arms

h. Fingers

39) The close, emotional bond of affection between an infant and its caregiver is called

e. Attachment.

f. Dependency.

g. Imprinting.

h. Identification.

40) Stage theories of development assume that

e. Individuals progress through specified stages in a particular order because each stage builds on the previous stage.

f. Environmental circumstances can sometimes cause individuals to skip stages early on and return to them later.

g. Progress through the sequence of stages is not related to age.

h. There are few, if any, discontinuities in development.

- 41) Erik Erikson's developmental stages are organized around potential turning points called
- e. Fixation points
 - f. Psychosocial crises**
 - g. Developmental tasks
 - h. Psychosexual crises
- 42) Which of the following sequences describes the correct order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?
- e. sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational
 - f. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational**
 - g. preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, formal operational
 - h. formal operational, preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor
- 43) If Lawrence Kohlberg were to present you with a moral dilemma, in which of the following would he be most interested?
- e. Your judgment of right and wrong in this situation
 - f. What you would do in this situation
 - g. Whether your intended behavior is consistent with your moral judgment in this situation

h. Your reasons for whatever moral judgment you had about the situation

44) The adolescent who has arrived at a sense of self and direction after consideration of alternative possibilities is at the phase called identity

e. Diffusion.

f. Foreclosure.

g. Moratorium.

h. Achievement.

45) Lily is 85 years old and she has recently begun writing her life story. As she thinks back over all that she has done, she comes to the conclusion that her life has had no real meaning or purpose. Based on Erikson's theory, Lily may

e. Develop a sense of isolation.

f. Experience feelings of despair and bitterness.

g. Become self-indulgent and self-absorbed.

h. Develop feelings of inferiority and doubt.

46) Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs exemplifies the _____ theories of motivation.

- e. Biological
- f. Cognitive
- g. Humanistic**
- h. Instinct

61) Critics argue that _____ of personality lacks concrete treatment approaches and its ability to help those with more severe personality disorders.

- a. Humanistic theories**
- b. Psychodynamic theories
- c. Social-Cognitive theories
- d. Trait Theories

62) When a personality test measures what is intended and is consistent its results the test is both

- a. Reliable and valid.**
- b. Objective and reliable.
- c. Valid and objective.

d. Constant and readable.

63) The nature vs. nurture debate describes the _____ and _____ influences in the development of personality.

- a. Social and cultural
- b. Environmental and cuddling
- c. Biological and situational**
- d. None of the above

64) The human personality is

- a. Formed at birth.
- b. Remains largely unchanged until adolescence.
- c. Stable by age 30.
- d. Ever-changing, but more consistent with age.**

65) The accumulation of knowledge about the self, such as beliefs regarding personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, values, goals, and roles is called

- a. Self-esteem.
- b. Self-worth.
- c. Self-concept.**
- d. Self-consciousness.

66) Identifying oneself as part of a group rather than as an individual is a personality characteristic associated with

- a. Individualistic cultures.
- b. Group cultures.
- c. Collective cultures.**
- d. All of the above.

67) _____ may be defined as behavior that is disturbing (socially unacceptable), distressing, maladaptive (or self-defeating), and often the result of distorted thoughts (cognitions).

- a. Abnormal Behavior**

- b. Differentiate Behavior
- c. Evolutionary Behavior
- d. Social Behavior

68) Trepanation, exorcism, exile, asylums and death have all been used to treat

- a. Normal Behavior.
- b. Abnormal Behavior.**
- c. Witchcraft.
- d. None of the Above.

69) The major approaches for understanding abnormal behavior are

- a. Biological, Cognitive and Psychosomatic.
- b. Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic.
- c. Neurological, Physiological, and Mental.
- d. Biological, Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic.**

70) People with mental illness may experience a form of prejudice and discrimination known as

- a. Devaluation.
- b. Anomie.
- c. Stigma.**
- d. Stereotyping.

71) The American Psychiatric Association uses the _____ to classify psychological disorders.

- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition (MMPI-2),
- b. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)**
- c. APA Manual of Mental Health
- d. Psychological Disorders Dictionary

72) A mental disorder characterized by hearing voices, paranoid or bizarre delusions, and/or disorganized speech and thinking is called

- a. Schizophrenia.**
- b. Mood Disorder.

- c. Anxiety Disorder.
- d. Personality Disorder.

73) Depressive disorder and bipolar disorder are

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Mood Disorders.**
- c. Anxiety Disorders.
- d. Personality Disorders.

74) Phobias and panic disorders are part of the category known as _____.

- a. Schizophrenia.
- b. Mood Disorders.
- c. Anxiety Disorders.**
- d. Personality Disorders.

Appendix D
Psychology Item Bank
Note: Answers are in **bold**

Unit 1 Foundations

- 1) There are numerous reasons that Psychology is regarded as a science. One of the earliest contributors to the scientific field of Psychology was Wilhelm Wundt. His major contribution to helping Psychology become a science was that he,
 - a. Wrote down most of his observations.
 - b. Had research assistants help train people to do what they wanted them to
 - c. Created one of the first labs to study humans and their behaviors.
 - d. **Realized that other sciences were breaking things down into parts and thought he could break behavior down into parts.**
 - e. He believed in introspection, the process of looking into yourself and describing what is there.

- 2) While Darwin was not a psychologist, his discoveries and subsequent published works were very important to psychology. Why?
 - a. **His discoveries encouraged scientists to begin studying animals for clues about human behavior**
 - b. His discoveries about animals lead to new discoveries about Humans.
 - c. He is widely regarded as the first real psychologist.
 - d. He was ridiculed for making the leap between non-human and human animal behavior.
 - e. His work was scientific in nature and allowed early psychologists to imitate his work

- 3) Sigmund Freud is widely regarded as one of the founders of the field of psychology. Besides being one of the first to study humans and their behavior, what makes Freud one of the most widely recognized names in psychology?
 - a. He was the only early psychologist that had a family member go into the field of psychology, his daughter Anna.

- b. **His work with the human subconscious mind and how our childhood experiences influence how we develop as an adult.**
 - c. He had numerous psychoses himself and was able to self-diagnose them.
 - d. How his work led him to be a model parent.
 - e. His ability to diagnose and cure people's subconscious problems.
- 4) There are numerous approaches to Psychology that psychologists use when they are either researching or applying psychology to clients. What approach is most widely used by teachers and parents, and why?
- a. **Behavioral; parents and teachers use reinforcements and punishments on a regular basis to get children and students to do what they want.**
 - b. Psychoanalytical; parents and teachers know that if they can figure out what is driving children's subconscious impulses then they can help them to conform to the rules.
 - c. Humanistic; parents and teachers mainly believe that we all are striving to reach our full potential all of the time.
 - d. Cognitive; teachers know that if we can get students to process information in the correct manner, then they will be model students
 - e. Sociocultural; Parents and teachers realize that where and how you were raised will have a significant impact on how you develop as an adult and are trying to help you develop normally.
- 5) When doing research in the lab there are multiple ways to ensure that your research is scientific and not biased. One of the best ways to take out the researcher bias is to
- a. Use placebos to ensure that your subjects are not making up their own results.
 - b. Use a single blind study to ensure that your research assistants are not making up their own results.
 - c. **Use a double blind study to ensure that you and the research assistants do not make up your own results.**
 - d. Make sure that all of the variables are the same to ensure that there is continuity within the experiment.
 - e. Use a representative sample to ensure that you are not biased towards one group, age or gender

- 6) There are numerous aspects to research that make it scientific. Two of them are independent and dependant variables. It is critically important that the researcher creates quality independent variables to ensure that what happens?
- The dependent variable changes only according to one independent variable.**
 - The independent variable has multiple parts so that the dependent variable can change accordingly.
 - The dependent variables have numerous parts to ensure that there is enough information to make them valid.
 - The dependent variables only have one part to ensure that there is enough information to make them valid.
 - There is only one independent variable to ensure that there is only one dependent variable.
- 7) The control group in a psychological study serves one main purpose. That purpose is to ensure what?
- The subjects in the experiment do not create their own outcomes based upon their own thoughts about the experiment**
 - That the experimental group is fully engaged in the experiment.
 - The control group actively participates with the experimental group.
 - Both groups are participating in the critical part of the experiment.
 - That all subjects in the experiment are participating in their designated part of the experiment.
- 8) Correlations are a great place to start creating a workable psychological experiment. While the two variables used in a correlation are a great starting place for an experiment, the two variables are different in that they what?
- Are directly tied to one another.
 - Always have a strong or a weak correlation to each other.
 - Always have a negative or positive correlation to each other.
 - Do not necessarily cause each other.**
 - Are completely independent of each other.
- 9) There are numerous different types of experiments that a Psychologist can use to research any given topic in the field of psychology. The best type of experiment for getting the most unbiased responses from the subjects is what and why?

- a. Cross-sectional method, it allows the researcher to use many different types of people and compare their responses.
- b. The psychological tests, if it has been created properly, then the subject's responses are completely accurate and natural.
- c. The survey method, it allows the subjects to remain anonymous so they will answer the questions truthfully.
- d. **A naturalistic observation, it observes the subjects in their natural environment allowing**
- e. The longitudinal method, it is a rather lengthy process and the subjects are less likely to have bias' the longer the experiment goes.

10) Ethics of experimentation are incredibly important to the validity of Psychological experimentation. Of the following, which is not one of the major ethics to experimentation?

- a. Confidentiality; there will be no identifying information used in the reporting of an experiment.
- b. The right to decline participation; all subjects have the right to decline to participate at any time before, during, or after an experiment.
- c. The researcher must evaluate all risks to the subjects and inform them of the risks of participating in the experiment.
- d. **The researcher may not harm any animal in anyway during an experiment.**
- e. The researcher must be open and honest with the subjects.

Unit 2: Biopsychology

- 1) As Garry plowed the garden, he worked up a very good sweat. This effect is due in part to his:
 - a. Somatic nervous system
 - b. **Autonomic nervous system**
 - c. Central nervous system
 - d. Endocrine system

- 2) Helping people deal with stressful situations is the role of the:
 - a. Thyroid gland

- b. Pituitary gland
- c. Ovaries
- d. **Adrenal glands**

3) Heredity is:

- a. **The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics.**
- b. The transmission of characteristics from parents to children through genetics and environment
- c. A statistical estimate of observed variation in a population caused by genetic variation.
- d. The extent to which organisms differ from each other

4) Hormones are to _____ as neurotransmitters are to _____.

- a. **The endocrine system; the nervous system**
- b. Disease; dysfunction
- c. Feelings; emotions
- d. Genetics; environment

5) The process of detecting and encoding stimuli is:

- a. **Sensation**
- b. Perception
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. Accommodation

6) What part of the eye allows us to see color?

- a. Pupil
- b. **Cones**
- c. Lens
- d. Cornea

- 7) The principle by which we organize perception into those stimuli that stand out and those that are left over is called:
- a. Closure
 - b. Similarity
 - c. Proximity
 - d. **Figure-ground**
- 8) Breathing and other vital functions occur at which level of consciousness?
- a. Preconscious
 - b. **Unconscious**
 - c. Hypnosis
 - d. Biofeedback
- 9) The human circadian rhythm can be disrupted by:
- a. Jet lag
 - b. Sleep deprivation
 - c. Working a different shift
 - d. **All of the above**
- 10) _____ is an altered state of consciousness marked by trained attention and feelings of calmness.
- a. Hypnosis
 - b. Biofeedback
 - c. **Meditation**
 - d. Insomnia

Unit 3: Cognition

Learning

- 1) Classical conditioning explains how organisms learn through
 - a. observing other organisms successful behavior
 - b. a system of rewards and punishments
 - c. **the pairing of neutral stimulus with unconditioned stimulus**
 - d. the mere exposure to stimulus in the environment

- 2) Operant conditioning best defines a reward as
 - a. any event which decreases a behavior
 - b. any stimulus which all ways cause an unconditioned response
 - c. any stimulus which never cause an unconditioned response
 - d. **any event which increases a behavior**

- 3) The researcher most closely associated with the study of classical conditioning is:
 - a. **Pavlov.**
 - b. Thorndike.
 - c. Deci.
 - d. Skinner.
 - e. Bandura.

- 4) Researchers condition fish to swim to the far side of a fish tank when a light is turned on by repeatedly pairing the light with electric shock. The fish's response to light is most closely associated with what type of learning?
 - a. Shaping.
 - b. **Classical conditioning.**
 - c. Generalization.
 - d. Spontaneous recovery.
 - e. Latent learning.

- 5) In classical conditioning, the _____ signals that the _____ is about to occur.

- a. US; CS
- b. UR; CR
- c. CR; UR
- d. **CS; US**
- e. US; CR

6) Which psychologist is most closely associated with the study of operant conditioning was:

- a. Pavlov.
- b. Watson.
- c. **Skinner**
- d. Bandura.
- e. Garcia.

7) In order to train a cat to perform a complex sequence of behaviors, the cat's trainers are most likely to use a procedure known as:

- a. **Shaping.**
- b. Classical conditioning.
- c. Delayed reinforcement.
- d. Latent learning.
- e. Generalization.

8) An event that attempts to decrease a behavior is a:

- a. Negative reinforcer.
- b. Conditioned stimulus.
- c. Delayed reinforcer.
- d. Secondary reinforcer.
- e. **Punishment.**

9) If a person is allowed to wander through a complicated maze, they will subsequently run the maze with few errors when a reward is placed at the end. This demonstrates:

- a. Spontaneous recovery
- b. **Latent learning.**
- c. Delayed reinforcement.
- d. Modeling.
- e. Shaping.

10) Human behavior is controlled primarily by what, according to B. F. Skinner?

- a. Biological predispositions.
- b. Emotions.
- c. **External influences.**
- d. Unconscious motives.
- e. Conscious thoughts.

11) Steve wears his varsity jacket because he noticed his older brother does so. This illustrates the importance of:

- a. Respondent behavior.
- b. **Modeling.**
- c. Spontaneous recovery.
- d. Immediate reinforcement.
- e. Shaping.

Memory

1) Encoding is the process of:

- a. The persistence of learning over time.
- b. The recall of information previously learned.
- c. The motivated forgetting of painful memories.
- d. **Getting information into memory.**
- e. A clear memory of an emotionally significant event.

2) After being told his friend's phone number, Dave only able to remember it long enough to dial it. Dave's memory of the phone number In this case was clearly stored in his _____ memory.

- a. Implicit

- b. Flashbulb
- c. **Short-term**
- d. Long-term
- e. Echoic

3) The process of retrieval refers to:

- a. The identification of information previously learned.
- b. **Getting information out of memory storage.**
- c. The organization of information into manageable units.
- d. Conscious repetition of information to be remembered.
- e. The persistence of learning over time.

4) When Teri is first introduced to someone, she repeats the name to herself several times to help her remember. What memory strategy is Teri using?

- a. Chunking
- b. Automatic processing
- c. **Rehearsal**
- d. The method of loci
- e. The next-in-line effect

5) The ability to immediately recall the first and last items on a list better than the middle items is known as the:

- a. **Serial position**
- b. Next-in-line
- c. Priming
- d. Spacing
- e. Misinformation

6) What is a mnemonic device?

- a. **Memory aid**
- b. Sensory memory
- c. Test or measure of memory

- d. Technique for automatic processing
- e. Word, event, or place that triggers a memory of the past

7) Our short-term memory is limited to roughly _____ bits of information.

- a. 3
- b. **7**
- c. 15
- d. 28
- e. 60

8) A witness to a car accident is asked to describe what happened; which aspect of memory is being used?

- a. Reconstruction
- b. Recognition
- c. Rehearsal
- d. Relearning
- e. **Recall**

9. Tim can't remember Professor Edwards name because he wasn't paying attention when Professor Edwards was introduced. Tim's poor memory is best explained by:

- a. Storage decay
- b. Proactive interference
- c. **Encoding failure**
- d. Retroactive interference
- e. Source amnesia

10) When Sam was a child he dreamed that he was chased and attacked by a dog. Years later, he mistakenly believed that this actually happened to him. Sam's false recollection best illustrates:

- a. The self-reference effect
- b. Mood-congruent memory
- c. **The malleability of memory**
- d. Proactive interference
- e. Implicit memory

Thinking and Language

- 1) Mental activities associated with thinking, knowing, remembering, and communicating?
 - a. Heuristic
 - b. Schema
 - c. **Cognition**
 - d. Language
 - e. Syntax

- 2) When we use the word “plane” to refer to a category of vehicles, we are using this word as a:
 - a. mental set
 - b. heuristic
 - c. algorithm
 - d. **concept**
 - e. phoneme

- 3) The logical, step-by-step process for problem solving is called:
 - a. semantics
 - b. heuristics
 - c. prototypes
 - d. fixations
 - e. **algorithms**

- 4) When we judge the likelihood of an event happening based on how readily we recall instances of its occurrence it is called:
 - a. representativeness heuristic.
 - b. belief perseverance phenomenon.
 - c. **availability heuristic.**
 - d. confirmation bias.
 - e. framing effect.

5) Mrs. Smith believes that boys misbehave more than girls, as a result she watches boys more closely than she watches girls. Mrs. Smith's strategy best illustrates:

- a. **confirmation bias**
- b. the availability heuristic
- c. functional fixedness
- d. the representativeness heuristic
- e. the framing effect

6) Our tendency to think items can only be used for their normal uses is called:

- a. belief perseverance
- b. the availability heuristic
- c. confirmation bias
- d. the representativeness heuristic
- e. **functional fixedness**

7) Shoppers were more likely to buy meat advertised as "85 percent lean" than if it were advertised as "15 percent fat." This shows that the shopper's reactions are influenced by:

- A) the representativeness heuristic.
- B) the belief perseverance phenomenon.
- C) **framing.**
- D) confirmation bias.
- E) the availability heuristic.

8. The smallest identifiable sound unit of language is a:

- A) **phoneme.**
- B) prototype.
- C) phenotype.
- D) morpheme.
- E) babble.

9. The smallest unit of speech that carries a meaning is called:

- A) concepts.

- B) **morphemes.**
- C) prototypes.
- D) phenotypes.
- E) phonemes

10. At what stage are infants first able to discriminate speech sounds?

- A) one-word
- B) telegraphic
- C) syntactic
- D) **babbling**
- E) grammar

Intelligence and Testing

1. When trying to determine whether intelligence is a single trait or a collection of several distinct abilities, psychologists have made extensive use of:

- A) criterion-based validation.
- B) the normal curve.
- C) reliability assessment.
- D) standardization
- E) **factor analysis.**

2. Being able to control you impulses and delay gratification in pursuit of other goals is most clearly associated with:

- A) mental age
- B) **emotional intelligence**
- C) savant syndrome
- D) divergent thinking
- E) heritability

3. Binet's intelligence tests were initially designed to measure:

- A) **academic aptitude.**
- B) divergent thinking.
- C) emotional intelligence.
- D) savant syndrome.
- E) heritability.

4. A test of your ability to learn to be an electrician would be considered a _____ test.

- A) reliability
- B) intelligence
- C) interest
- D) achievement
- E) **aptitude**

5. A test that yields consistent results every time it is used is said to have a high degree of:

- A) standardization.
- B) predictive validity.
- C) **reliability.**
- D) content validity.
- E) heritability.

6. When a test score can be compared with that of a representative and pretested sample of people, the test is said to be:

- A) reliable.
- B) **standardized.**
- C) normally distributed.
- D) valid.
- E) internally consistent.

7. The intelligence test scores of children tend to

- A) rise during the school year and remain unchanged during the summer.
- B) remains unchanged during the school year and fall during the summer.
- C) **rise during the school year and fall during the summer.**
- D) rise during the school year and rise during the summer.
- E) remain unchanged during both the school year and the summer.

8. When a test measures or predicts what it is supposed to it is said to have a high degree of:

- A) the *g* factor.
- B) **validity.**
- C) factor analysis.
- D) standardization.
- E) reliability.

9. Hispanics tend score lower on verbal aptitude test when tested by Whites than when tested by Hispanics. This best demonstrates the impact of:

- A) **stereotype threat.**
- B) standardization. .
- C) emotional intelligence.
- D) the Flynn effect.
- E) savant syndrome

Unit 4: Human Development

1. The sequence of age-related changes that occur as a person progresses from conception to death is known as

- a. **maturation**
- b. the peri-natal period
- c. development
- d. childhood

2. According to the basic sequences of progression of motor maturation, which of the following body structures should take the longest to come under effective control?

- a. torso
- b. shoulders
- c. arms
- d. fingers**

3. New research into the process of motor development suggests that

- a. development gradually unfolds in a sequence of pre-programmed physical changes
- b. progress is attributed to infants experimentation and learning the consequences of their activities**
- c. motor development progresses as children gain control over their hips and legs and then their shoulders and arms
- d. genetically programmed physical changes determine when a child crawls and walks

4. The close, emotional bond of affection between an infant and its caregiver is called

- a. attachment**
- b. dependency
- c. imprinting
- d. identification

5. Stage theories of development assume that

- a. individuals progress through specified stages in a particular order because each stage builds on the previous stage**
- b. environmental circumstances can sometimes cause individuals to skip stages early on and return to them later
- c. progress through the sequence of stages is not related to age
- d. there are few, if any, discontinuities in development

6. Erik Erikson's developmental stages are organized around potential turning points called

- a. fixation points
- b. psychosocial crises**
- c. developmental tasks
- d. psychosexual crises

7. To Piaget, cognitive development involves

- a. stages that are characterized by fundamentally different thought processes**

- b. increases in the quantity, but not the quality, of knowledge with age
- c. passive reception of environmental stimuli
- d. age-related changes in attention and memory

8. Which of the following sequences describes the correct order of Piaget's four stages of cognitive development?

- a. sensorimotor, concrete operational, preoperational, formal operational
- b. sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational**
- c. preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor, formal operational
- d. formal operational, preoperational, concrete operational, sensorimotor

9. If Lawrence Kohlberg were to present you with a moral dilemma, in which of the following would he be most interested?

- a. your judgment of right and wrong in this situation
- b. what you would do in this situation
- c. whether your intended behavior in this situation is consistent with your moral judgment about it
- d. your reasons for whatever moral judgment you had about the situation**

10. The adolescent who has arrived at a sense of self and direction after consideration of alternative possibilities is at the phase called identity

- a. diffusion
- b. foreclosure
- c. moratorium
- d. achievement**

11. Elderly people have difficulty retrieving information from memory due to

- a. generativity
- b. a decline in the nervous system**
- c. a loss of fluid intelligence
- d. a loss of crystallized intelligence

12. Lily is 85 years old and she has recently begun writing her life story. As she thinks back over all that she has done, she comes to the conclusion that her life has had no real meaning or purpose. Based on Erikson's theory, Lily may

- a. develop a sense of isolation

b. experience feelings of despair and bitterness

- c. become self-indulgent and self-absorbed
- d. develop feelings of inferiority and doubt

Unit 5: Personality, Psychological Disorders, Motivation, and Emotion

61. Birds fly south for the winter. Spiders spin webs to catch food. Babies cry to be fed. These examples explain which type of motivation theory?

- a. Biological**
- b. Cognitive
- c. Humanistic
- d. Instinct

62. _____ is a theory of motivation that states that behavior is an active result of the analysis and processing of available information, rather than an innate and mechanical set of rules that the mind uses to respond to situations.

- a. Biological
- b. Cognitive**
- c. Humanistic
- d. Instinct

63. Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of needs exemplifies the _____ theories of motivation.

- a. Biological
- b. Cognitive
- c. Humanistic**
- d. Instinct

64. John, in Ohio, is motivated to achieve good grades for the lower car insurance. Jackie, in Japan, is motivated to get good grades so he doesn't dishonor his family. In both of these examples the motivation is based on _____.

- a. Biology

- b. Culture**
- c. Reward
- d. Punishment

65. Why do we feel hungry?

- a. Biology- our stomachs growl
- b. Learning- the clock says it's lunch time
- c. Cognition- we see something appetizing
- d. All of the above**
- e. None of the above

66. Sexual Motivation is based on _____.

- a. Physiology
- b. Psychology
- c. Both A and B**
- d. None of the above

67. According to many psychologists, sexual orientation is based on

- a. Genetic Makeup
- b. Hormones
- c. Social Experiences
- d. All of the Above**

68. An individual's desire for accomplishment, mastering of skills, control or high standards is the basis of

-
- a. Desire Motivation
 - b. Accomplishment Motivation

- c. Mastery motivation
- d. Achievement motivation**

69. Motivation comes from two sources, oneself and others. These are known as _____ and _____ motivation

- a. Intrinsic; extrinsic**
- b. Internal; external
- c. Self; Social
- d. Personal; cultural

70. A racing heart, sweaty palms, and admitting fear are examples of

- a. Biological components of emotion
- b. Psychological components of emotion
- c. Both A and B**
- d. None of the above

71. What are the basic human emotions?

- a. Joy, anger, sadness, fear, and love
- b. Wonder, love, hatred, desire, and joy
- c. Pleasure, pain, and desire
- d. There is no definitive list of basic human emotions**

72. The theory that follows the following pattern is called _____.

- Event, Arousal, Reasoning, Emotion
- a. James-Lange Theory
 - b. Canon-Bard Theory
 - c. Schachter-Singer Theory**
 - d. Lazarus Theory

73. The parts of the brain that help determine how a person responds emotionally to a stimulus are
- The prefrontal cortex and amygdala**
 - The prefrontal cortex and pituitary gland
 - The amygdala and the temporal lobe
 - The amygdala and the medulla oblongata
74. Unwritten codes of how people 'are allowed' to reacted in certain situations is often based on
- Culture and gender**
 - Gender and age
 - Culture and IQ
 - None of the above
75. Critics of psychodynamic theories argue that these theories are
- Based on false data
 - Difficult to test or validate**
 - Outdated in lieu of new brain scans
 - None of the Above
76. Being poor predictors of behavior and not addressing how or why individual differences in personality occur are two criticisms of
- Humanistic theories
 - Psychodynamic theories
 - Social-Cognitive theories
 - Trait Theories**

77. Critics argue that _____ of personality lacks concrete treatment approaches and its ability to help those with more severe personality disorders.
- a. **Humanistic theories**
 - b. Psychodynamic theories
 - c. Social-Cognitive theories
 - d. Trait Theories
78. _____ are criticized for ignoring biological and genetic factors.
- a. Humanistic theories
 - b. Psychodynamic theories
 - c. **Social-Cognitive theories**
 - d. Trait Theories
79. The following are types of personality tests. Determine what type of test each is. Job interview, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition (MMPI-2), and the Rorschach Inkblot Test.
- a. Objective; Subjective; Projective
 - b. Projective; Objective; Subjective
 - c. **Subjective; Objective; Projective**
 - d. Objective; Projective; Subjective
80. When a personality test measures what is intended and is consistent its results the test is both
- a. **Reliable and valid**
 - b. Objective and reliable
 - c. Valid and objective
 - d. Constant and readable
81. The nature vs. nurture debate describes the _____ and _____ influences in the development of personality.

- a. Social and cultural
- b. Environmental and Cuddling
- c. Biological and situational**
- d. None of the above

82. The human personality is

- a. Stable by age 20
- b. Stable by age 30
- c. Stable by age 40
- d. Ever-changing, but more consistent with age**

83. The accumulation of knowledge about the self, such as beliefs regarding personality traits, physical characteristics, abilities, values, goals, and roles is called

- a. Self-esteem
- b. Self-worth
- c. Self-concept**
- d. Self-consciousness

84. Identifying oneself as part of a group rather than an individual is a personality characteristic associated with

- a. Individualistic cultures
- b. Group cultures
- c. Collective cultures**
- d. All of the above

85. _____ may be defined as behavior that is disturbing (socially unacceptable), distressing, maladaptive (or self-defeating), and often the result of distorted thoughts (cognitions).

- a. Abnormal Behavior**
- b. Differentiate Behavior

- c. Evolutionary Behavior
- d. Social Behavior

86. Trepanation, exorcism, exile, asylums and death have all been used to deal with

- a. Normal Behavior
- b. Abnormal Behavior**
- c. Witchcraft
- d. None of the Above

87. The major models of abnormal behavior include:

- a. Biological, Cognitive and Psychosomatic
- b. Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic
- c. Neurological, physiological, and mental
- d. Biological, Behavioral, Cognitive, and Psychodynamic**

88. People with mental illness may experience a form of prejudice and discrimination known as

- a. Devaluation
- b. Anomie
- c. Stigma
- d. Stereotyping

89. The American Psychiatric Association uses the _____ to classify psychological disorders.

- a. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Second Edition (MMPI-2),
- b. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)***
- c. APA Manual of Mental Health
- d. Psychological Disorders Dictionary

90. A mental disorder characterized by hearing voices, paranoid or bizarre delusions, and/or disorganized speech and thinking is called
- a. **Schizophrenia**
 - b. Mood Disorder
 - c. Anxiety Disorder
 - d. Personality Disorder
91. Depressive disorders and bipolar disorder are
- a. Schizophrenia
 - b. **Mood Disorders**
 - c. Anxiety Disorders
 - d. Personality Disorders
92. _____ are defined by experiences and behaviors that differ from societal norms and expectations.
- a. Schizophrenia
 - b. Mood Disorders
 - c. Anxiety Disorders
 - d. **Personality Disorders**
93. Phobias and Panics disorders are part of the category known as _____.
- a. Schizophrenia
 - b. Mood Disorders
 - c. **Anxiety Disorders**
 - d. Personality Disorders

Unit 6: Social Psychology

1. Which area of psychology is most concerned with the study how people interact with one another and how that interaction affects

our thinking?

- A) experimental psychology
- B) clinical psychology
- C) developmental psychology
- D) **social psychology**
- E) personality psychology

2. The tendency for someone who initially complies with a small request to continue to comply with larger and larger requests is the:

- A) reciprocity norm.
- B) **foot-in-the-door phenomenon**
- C) mere exposure effect.
- D) fundamental attribution error.
- E) bystander effect.

3. Abe plagiarized a research paper on psychology, after turning the paper in Abe initially felt bad about cheating on the paper until he convinced himself that it was the teacher's job to catch him; he had done nothing wrong if he didn't get caught. Which theory best explains why Abe adopted this new attitude?

- A) attribution theory
- B) social exchange theory
- C) frustration-aggression theory
- D) the two-factor theory
- E) **cognitive dissonance theory**

4. Sarah publicly agrees with her friends the Tiffany should be the Prom Queen. However, when she voted for Prom Queen Sarah actually voted for Emily. Sarah's public conformity with her friends' best demonstrates the power of:

- A) **normative social influence.**
- B) social facilitation.
- C) deindividuation.
- D) informational social influence.
- E) the mere exposure effect.

5. In Poland during the Holocaust, Polish police participated in the genocide of thousands of Jewish civilians because they were obeying orders from the German government to carry out these acts. These events best illustrates the fact that people are most likely to be obedient when:

- A) the foot-in-the-door phenomenon is effective.

- B) their victims are distant and depersonalized.
- C) they derive personal satisfaction from destructive acts.
- D) **they perceive their orders to come from legitimate authority figures.**
- E) they fail to realize their actions are morally wrong.

6. Which best describes social facilitation:

- A) **perform well-learned tasks more effectively in the presence of others.**
- B) experience an increasing attraction to novel stimuli as they become more familiar.
- C) neglecting critical thinking because of a strong desire for social harmony within a group
- D) lose self-restraint in group situations that foster anonymity.
- E) comply with a large request if one has previously complied with a small request.

7. Social loafing is the tendency for people to:

- A) perform a complex task more poorly when others are present.
- B) become more distracted from their tasks when working with friends than when working with strangers.
- C) exert less effort when they are paid by the hour, not by the amount of work completed.
- D) stop working once they have reached their goal.
- E) **exert less effort when they are pooling their efforts toward a common goal.**

8. Some high school teachers believe that school is easier today than it was when they went to school. In the teacher's lounge a group of teachers who believed this discussed the matter over lunch. As a result these teachers are more convinced than ever that school has become easier than when they went to school. This is a good example of:

- A) the foot-in-the-door phenomenon.
- B) **group polarization.**
- C) social facilitation.
- D) the fundamental attribution error
- E) deindividuation.

9. A situation where your self-interest is at odds with the best interest of the group is known as:

- A) deindividuation.
- B) groupthink.
- C) the self-serving bias.

D) in-group bias.

E) **a social trap.**

10. Steve's car broke down on the highway and he did not have his cell phone to call for help. Even though hundreds of cars passed him no one stopped to help or even called the police to report the break down. This event would best illustrate the:

A) the fundamental attribution error.

B) **the bystander effect.**

C) the foot-in-the-door phenomenon.

D) the mere exposure effect.

E) social loafing.