

Intro to Psychology
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Test 2

1. Learning-based inference is to nurture as _____ is to nature.
 - a. Pavlovian theory
 - b. gene therapy
 - c. artificial intelligence
 - d. environmental theory
 - ☒ e. Gestalt theory
2. Bundles of axons from ganglion cells make up the
 - a. fovea.
 - b. optic nerve.
 - c. optic schism.
 - d. rods and cones.
 - e. pupil.
3. The most complex and highly developed sense for humans is
 - a. hearing.
 - ☒ b. sight.
 - c. pain.
 - d. touch.
 - e. taste.
4. The Gestalt principle of _____ distinguishes patterns from their back grounds.
 - a. proximity
 - b. illusory contour
 - ☒ c. figure-ground
 - d. ambiguity
 - e. continuity

5. Your ability to smell pizza in the oven and to then remove and eat that pizza is due to the activity of
- the parietal lobe of your brain.
 - the occipital lobe of your brain.
 - the autonomic nervous system.
 - the parasympathetic nervous system.
 - the somatic nervous system.
6. Endocrine glands secrete this group of chemicals into the bloodstream:
- endorphins
 - serotonin
 - norepinephrine
 - acetylcholine
 - hormones
7. _____ are biochemical substances that are released into the synaptic cleft to stimulate or suppress other neurons.
- Receptors
 - Hormones
 - Neurotransmitters
 - Interneurons
 - Neurohormones
8. The difference threshold is defined as the degree of change in a stimulus level that is required in order for a person to detect a change _____ of the time.
- 25 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 75 percent
 - 90 percent
 - 100 percent

9. Researcher Roger Sperry won a Nobel prize for his research on epilepsy. Sperry cut through the _____ which joins the two hemispheres of the brain.
- medulla
 - pons
 - pituitary gland
 - corpus callosum
 - cerebral cortex
10. Seeing a face is to sensation as recognizing a friend's face is to
- kinesthesia.
 - olfaction.
 - transduction.
 - sensation.
 - perception.
11. When Ann went to her doctor, he gave her a hearing test. During the test, the doctor presented tones to Ann through earphones. The tones started at a low intensity and then became louder. The doctor asked Ann to raise her hand whenever she started to hear a sound. The doctor was testing Ann's
- auditory convergence.
 - absolute threshold.
 - refractory threshold.
 - difference threshold.
 - Weber threshold.
12. Adults from the mainland United States are tricked by the Ponzo illusion, whereas Guam citizens are often not fooled by it. This is best explained by
- Gestalt psychology.
 - learning-based inference.
 - heredity.
 - the law of continuity.
 - the law of Pragnanz.

13. Which of the following statements expresses the correct relationship?
- a. Genes are made of chromosomes.
 - b. DNA is made of chromosomes.
 - c. Nucleotides are made of genes.
 - d. Genes are made of nucleotides.
 - e. Genotypes are made of phenotypes.
14. Sensory information related to the skin senses is processed within the
- a. frontal lobes.
 - b. semicircular canals.
 - c. hairs of the basilar membrane.
 - d. somatosensory cortex.
 - e. reticular activating system.
15. The _____ approach to sensory thresholds explains how we detect signals consisting of stimulation affecting our eyes, ears, nose, skin, and other sense organs.
- a. classical psychophysics
 - b. signal detection theory
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. cognitive neuroscience
 - e. somatosensory
16. The information-carrying signal travels from the receptor cells along a sensory pathway by way of the _____ to specialized sensory processing areas in the brain.
- a. thalamus
 - b. amygdala
 - c. hypothalamus
 - d. hippocampus
 - e. corpus callosum

17. The average threshold for human hearing is the tick of a watch from _____ under very quiet conditions.
- a. 20 feet
 - b. 60 feet
 - c. 40 feet
 - d. 80 feet
 - e. 100 feet
18. The _____ cortex is most likely involved in making a decision as to whether we want to ask an attractive person out for a date.
- a. auditory
 - b. parietal
 - c. somatosensory
 - d. association
 - e. motor
19. Which of the following is true of nerve cell development?
- a. The brain has excess neurons at birth.
 - b. There are about 100 billion nerve cells in the adult brain.
 - c. Some nerve cells are pruned away during the first few years of life.
 - d. Our brain can generate new nerve cells.
 - e. All of the above are correct.
20. Top-down processing emphasizes all of the following EXCEPT
- a. stimulus features.
 - b. experience.
 - c. cultural background.
 - d. knowledge.
 - e. memory.
21. Voluntary muscles are controlled by the _____ nervous system.
- a. somatic
 - b. autonomic
 - c. sympathetic
 - d. parasympathetic
 - e. afferent

22. Each retina of the eye has about _____ million rods.
- 1
 - 25
 - 75
 - 125
 - 250
23. Darwin's theory of _____ argues that evolution favors those organisms that are best adapted to their environment.
- encephalization
 - bipedalism
 - specialization
 - natural selection
 - creationism
24. Vision is processed primarily in the _____ lobes.
- frontal
 - temporal
 - parietal
 - occipital
 - lateral
25. Which of the following can produce a loss of taste reactivity?
- aging
 - reduced density of papillae on the tongue
 - smoking
 - overconsumption of hot spicy foods
 - all of the above are correct
26. Reuptake is
- a chemical that is released into the synaptic gap.
 - a protein molecule on the dendrite or cell body of a neuron that will interact only with specific neurotransmitters.
 - a process by which neurotransmitters are sucked back into the synaptic vesicles.
 - a chemical that plays a role in learning and attention.
 - polypeptide that strengthens neural impulses.

27. It is difficult to distinguish between colors at night because
- a. we are seeing primarily with the cones.
 - b. rods do not adapt to the dark.
 - c. we are seeing primarily with the rods.
 - d. we are used to seeing mostly with the fovea.
 - e. visual accommodation cannot occur in the dark.
28. When Bill looks at his lamp alternately with his left eye and right eye, the image seems to jump from one position to another. This phenomenon illustrates
- a. the Gestalt principle of similarity.
 - b. retinal disparity.
 - c. interposition.
 - d. the Gestalt principle of proximity.
 - e. convergence.
29. Down syndrome is caused by having an extra _____ chromosome.
- a. 20th
 - b. 21st
 - c. 22nd
 - d. 23rd
 - e. 24th
30. Schizophrenia, a severe mental disorder, is thought to involve
- a. more than one gene.
 - b. a single gene.
 - c. the deletion of genes from the 22nd chromosome.
 - d. a single chromosome.
 - e. some missing chromosomes.
31. Jonathan I. developed _____ after sustaining brain injury.
- a. loss of hearing
 - b. cerebral achromatopsia
 - c. an inability to write words
 - d. a change in personality
 - e. phantom pains

32. The _____ interconnects the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.
- cerebellum
 - limbic system
 - cerebral cortex
 - corpus callosum
 - pituitary
33. Multiple sclerosis is a disease that involves problems with the
- dendrites.
 - soma, or cell body.
 - axon.
 - myelin sheath.
 - terminal buttons.
34. The branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called _____.
- axons
 - nerve bundles
 - dendrites
 - synapses
 - vesicles
35. Because the human brain is born already programmed for language, we can say that language is a(n) _____ behavioral tendency.
- essential
 - critical
 - innate
 - somatic
 - cerebral
36. Visual transduction occurs within the
- fovea.
 - cornea.
 - iris.
 - retina.
 - pupil.

37. The law of Prägnanz is also known as the
- minimum principle of perception.
 - law of common fate.
 - grouping perception.
 - principle of least resistance.
 - just noticeable difference.
38. If you are able to taste one teaspoon of salt in a bucketful of hot buttered popcorn, this amount is above your
- difference threshold.
 - equilibrium.
 - vestibular sense.
 - olfaction.
 - absolute threshold.
39. Your dog has been lost for three days. When you hear a bark, you assume that it is Fido because of
- location constancy.
 - closure.
 - the law of common fate.
 - olfaction.
 - top-down processing.
40. Brain imaging studies have implicated an area of the cortex called the TPO, lying at the junction of the temporal, parietal, and occipital lobes, which may be the cause of this condition:
- anesthesia
 - synesthesia
 - senesthesia
 - synosthesia
 - sensorithesia

41. Perceptual constancy reflects the understanding of the perceiver that
- objects remain the same despite changes in their appearance.
 - most objects readily change their shape, but not color.
 - our brain is readily fooled by sensory input.
 - images can be interpreted in more than one way.
 - perceived boundaries are not a function of the stimulus.
42. Darwin's theory of evolution suggests that the only measure of success for a species is
- being the largest of the species.
 - not competing with members of the same species.
 - possessing the best coloring and shape of the species.
 - successful reproduction.
 - the uniqueness of the species.
43. Visual distance and depth cues that require the use of both eyes are called
- monocular cues.
 - diocular cues.
 - binocular cues.
 - dichromatic cues.
 - Capellian cues.
44. _____ refers to the fact that we do not know how the brain combines features into a single percept.
- Gestalt perception
 - Combinatory confusion
 - Sensorimotor flux
 - The uncertainty principle
 - The binding problem

45. The lowest stimulus intensity required for detection is the _____ and the smallest noticeable difference between a standard stimulus intensity and another stimulus value is the _____.
- absolute threshold; just noticeable difference
 - base value; just noticeable difference (jnd)
 - response criterion; sensory constant
 - difference threshold; absolute threshold
 - sensory detector; Weberian threshold
46. Which of the following is true about cones?
- They are responsible for black and white vision.
 - They are found mainly in the center of the eye.
 - They operate mainly at night.
 - They respond only to black and white.
 - They combine to make up the cornea.
47. Shannon reads Jason the words "folk," "soak," and "joke." Then she asks him, "What do you call the white of an egg?" He replies by saying, "Yolk," when the correct answer is albumen (or simply, egg white). Jason gave an incorrect answer due to
- bottom-up processing.
 - a perceptual illusion.
 - closure.
 - a perceptual set.
 - the law of common fate.
48. Which of the following did you NOT inherit from your parents?
- religious beliefs
 - facial features
 - temperament
 - hair color
 - height

49. Examine this pattern: XXX XXX XXX XXX You are likely to perceive this as four groups of three X's, rather than six pairs of X's. This is due to the
- law of proximity.
 - law of common fate.
 - law of similarity.
 - law of Pragnanz.
 - law of continuity.
50. The process of _____ is responsible for the conversion of physical energy to neural impulses.
- transduction
 - plasticity
 - absolute threshold
 - psychophysics
 - adaptation
51. The principle that the just noticeable difference of any given sense is proportional to the stimulus being judged is called
- the opponent-process principle
 - the doctrine of specific nerve energies
 - the phi phenomenon
 - Weber's law
 - Gestalt's law
52. A person whose brain suffers from a disruption in the serotonin system might suffer from
- high blood pressure.
 - epilepsy.
 - Parkinson's disease.
 - Alzheimer's disease.
 - obsessive-compulsive disorder.

53. The notion that we use only _____ percent of our brains is false and came about during a time when neuroscientists lacked not only the technology but had not figured out the functions of many cortical areas.
- a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 15
 - d. 20
 - e. 25
54. Which of the following is a characteristic that might be a part of your phenotype?
- a. your height and eye color
 - b. the members of your family
 - c. what you have learned in school
 - d. the childhood diseases you have had
 - e. the number of chromosomes you have.
55. Which of the following is NOT true of neuron function?
- a. At rest, the nerve cell has a slight negative charge across the membrane.
 - b. The action potential is due to positive ions flowing into the neuron.
 - c. The action potential is a switch from negative to positive potential that moves along the axon membrane.
 - d. A stimulus will either "fire" the neuron or it will fail to fire it.
 - e. Nerve cells only use electrical signals to communicate with each other.
56. The genetic blueprint you inherited from your parents is referred to as your
- a. genetic hardness.
 - b. genotype.
 - c. genomic identity.
 - d. phenotype.
 - e. chromotype.

57. Some identical twins have the same genetic makeup, but look slightly different. Their slight differences in appearance are an example of _____, which are influenced by both biology and environment.
- a. genotypes
 - b. environmental selections
 - c. phenotypes
 - d. habitats
 - e. neurons
58. Which of the following is true about neurons?
- a. There are only about 15 basic neuron types.
 - b. Human neurons die only when you are very old.
 - c. The total number of neurons remains relatively constant once we reach adulthood.
 - d. Each type of neuron has its own distinct parts.
 - e. Humans lose approximately 100 neurons per day.
59. Dendrite is to axon as:
- a. send is to receive.
 - b. send is to regulate.
 - c. receive is to send.
 - d. receive is to release.
 - e. mimic is to inhibit
60. The visual cortex is comprised of the visual processing areas in the
- a. temporal lobes.
 - b. occipital lobes.
 - c. parietal lobes.
 - d. Both B and C
 - e. Both A and B

61. The distance cue in which two parallel lines extend into the distance and seem to come together at one point is called
- linear perspective
 - shadowing
 - aerial perspective
 - motion parallax
 - interposition
62. _____ refers to the tendency for each hemisphere of the brain to take control of different functions.
- Neurotransmission
 - Homeostasis
 - Cortical transmission
 - Cerebral dominance
 - Spatial orientation
63. This is a segment of a chromosome that encodes the directions for the inherited physical and mental characteristics of an organism:
- RNA
 - phenotype
 - genotype
 - DNA
 - gene
64. Which of the following examples best illustrates the principle of sensory adaptation?
- the shock felt by a swimmer who jumps into a pool of ice cold water
 - your awareness of the weight of your backpack when you first pick it up
 - the irritation felt when your roommate turns on your bedroom light at 3 a.m.
 - your eventual failure to notice the background music at a restaurant
 - A and B are correct.

65. The function of the _____ is to carry information to and from all parts of the body.
- a. soma
 - b. synapse
 - c. nervous system
 - d. endorphins
 - e. dendrite
66. When a neuron fires, it fires in a(n) _____ fashion as there is no such thing as "partial" firing.
- a. all-or-none
 - b. rapid fire
 - c. accidental patterned
 - d. quick successioned
 - e. correlated
67. Hermann von Helmholtz was a proponent of which perceptual theory?
- a. Gestalt principles
 - b. learning-based inference
 - c. environmental adaptation
 - d. artificial intelligence approach
 - e. the absolute threshold theory
68. A student takes a drug that distorts perception. He holds up his hand right in front of his face. Horrified he yells, "I have a giant hand!" Most likely the drug interfered with
- a. size constancy
 - b. shape constancy
 - c. brightness constancy
 - d. color constancy
 - e. Gestalt constancy

69. The capacity of a placebo treatment to reduce pain perception is due to
- release of endorphins in the brain.
 - inactivation of cells in the occipital cortex.
 - the release of naloxone in the spinal cord.
 - damage by needles to skin receptors.
 - B and D are correct.
70. What type of processing takes sensory data into the system through receptors and then sends the data to the brain for analysis of information?
- top-down processing
 - integrative processing
 - distinction-extraction processing
 - bottom-up processing
 - serial combinatorial processing
71. _____ refers to the process by which successive generations of organisms are changed in a way that favors those well adapted to their surroundings.
- Evolution
 - Cortical restructuring
 - Adaptive realism
 - Incremental functionalism
 - Neuroscience
72. An aircraft pilot with only one eye is able to guide the plane during takeoff and landing using the depth cues of
- relative size.
 - interposition.
 - light and shadow.
 - atmospheric perspective.
 - All of the above are correct.

73. The autonomic nervous system has two divisions, called the _____ and the _____.
- a. central; peripheral
 - b. sympathetic; parasympathetic
 - c. receptors; effectors
 - d. limbic; endocrine
 - e. afferent ends; efferent ends
74. This brain-stem structure regulates brain activity during sleep.
- a. pons
 - b. amygdala
 - c. thalamus
 - d. pituitary gland
 - e. hippocampus
75. Suppose Maria is painting while the sun is setting; once she notices that the room is getting darker, she decides to call it quits for the day. This example illustrates the role of
- a. threshold.
 - b. a just noticeable difference.
 - c. absolute threshold.
 - d. bias.
 - e. attention.
76. At the moment of conception, a male child receives _____ chromosomes from his mother and _____ from his father.
- a. 23; 23
 - b. 24; 24
 - c. 23; 46
 - d. 46; 23
 - e. 2; 2

77. Laverne looks at the tongue of her friend and sees all kinds of bumps on her tongue. "Girl," she says, "you sure have a lot of _____."
- a. olfactory receptors
 - b. taste buds
 - c. papillae
 - d. taste receptors
 - e. umami
78. _____ concluded that language ability depended on the functioning of structures in a specific region of the left frontal lobe.
- a. Rene Descartes
 - b. Paul Broca
 - c. Phineas Gage
 - d. Charles Darwin
 - e. Roger Sperry
79. What do we call the state of a neuron when it is not firing a neural impulse?
- a. action potential
 - b. resting potential
 - c. myelination signal
 - d. transmission impulse
 - e. refractory impulse
80. Which of the following lists the correct order in which light activates the visual cells of the retina?
- a. rod and cone cells; bipolar cells; ganglion cells
 - b. ganglion cells; bipolar cells; photoreceptors
 - c. bipolar cells; ganglion cells; rod and cone cells
 - d. ganglion cells; rod and cone cells; photoreceptors
 - e. glial cells; cones; ganglion cells; bipolar cells

81. Schizophrenia is thought to occur when a person has an imbalance within this particular neurotransmitter system:
- a. serotonin
 - b. endorphins
 - c. dopamine
 - d. acetylcholine
 - e. GABA
82. It may take your favorite teacher a few seconds to recognize you when you see her in the grocery store. This experience illustrates the importance of
- a. perceptual sets.
 - b. context.
 - c. closure.
 - d. contiguity.
 - e. common fate.
83. Mary put her hand on a hot stove. Which neuron is responsible for sending a pain message up her spinal column, where it would then enter into the main area of the cord?
- a. motor neuron
 - b. interneuron
 - c. sensory neuron
 - d. reflex
 - e. efferent neuron
84. In most people, _____ of the brain is(are) most involved in visual and spatial activities.
- a. the right side
 - b. the left side
 - c. neither side
 - d. the lower surface
 - e. rear aspect

85. Weber's law states that the higher the intensity of the stimulus, the _____ it will have to be _____ to result in a noticeable difference in sensory experience.
- a. more; changed
 - b. less; reduced
 - c. less; increased
 - d. faster; reduced
 - e. faster; removed
86. Behavior consistently found in a species is likely to have a genetic basis that evolved because the behavior has been adaptive. Which of the following human behaviors illustrate this concept?
- a. driving a car
 - b. sending astronauts to the moon
 - c. Down syndrome
 - d. language
 - e. the ability to program a cell phone
87. An example of a group or organization that tries to maximize the similarity between figure and ground would be a(n)
- a. business.
 - b. legal office.
 - c. hospital.
 - d. army.
 - e. artist studio.
88. Hormones are chemicals that are secreted and go directly into
- a. the bloodstream
 - b. specific organs
 - c. nerve endings
 - d. the brain
 - e. the glands

89. The gate-control theory of pain suggests that
- the pain signals must pass through a kind of "gate" located in the spinal cord.
 - the skin receptors act as a gate for the pain sensation.
 - the cortex blocks pain unless released by substance P.
 - the gate is a physical structure that blocks pain signals.
 - there are mechanisms at each level of the brain that can selectively block pain messages.
90. _____ is the interdisciplinary field involving biologists, psychologists, computer scientists, and chemists, as well as other experts.
- Psychiatry
 - Eclecticism
 - Human factors
 - Evolutionology
 - Neuroscience
91. A sensory _____ is a specialized neuron that detects sensory energy in the outside world.
- neurite
 - axon
 - glial cell
 - receptor
 - effector
92. Peter suffers damage to his left frontal lobe and loses the ability to speak, although he can still understand speech. Despite the permanence of this damage, he is able to recover some of his speech due to the ability of other parts of the brain to take over lost function. This phenomenon is known by neuroscientists as
- flexibility.
 - adaptiveness.
 - plasticity.
 - compensation.
 - homeostasis.

93. Researchers have determined that the processing style of the _____ hemisphere is more _____ than the _____ hemisphere.
- a. left; analytical; right
 - b. right; analytical; left
 - c. right; specialized for language; left
 - d. left; specialized for music; right
 - e. left; spatially-oriented; right
94. Jack suffered a brain injury as a result of hitting his head while waterskiing. One of the problems that developed was that Jack could not pronounce certain words correctly for a long period of time until he had extensive speech therapy and can now speak as he did before his accident. This is an example of the brain's _____ which allowed the structure and function of his brain cells to change to adjust to the trauma.
- a. adaptology
 - b. stagnation
 - c. plasticity
 - d. reflex arc
 - e. reflexology
95. The branch of the autonomic nervous system that restores the body to normal functioning after arousal and is responsible for day-to-day functioning of the organs and glands is called the _____.
- a. spinal cord.
 - b. somatic nervous system.
 - c. sympathetic nervous system.
 - d. parasympathetic nervous system.
 - e. idiopathic nervous system.
96. _____ refers to our initial experience of a stimulus.
- a. Transduction
 - b. Perception
 - c. Photoreception
 - d. Sensation
 - e. Olfaction

97. _____ developed the concept of _____.
- a. B.F. Skinner; cerebral dominance
 - b. Gustav Fritz; germ theory
 - c. Wilder Penfield; cerebral dominance
 - d. Franz Gall; localization of function
 - e. Paul Broca; cortical processing styles
98. _____ refers to the loss of responsiveness in receptor cells due to constant stimulation.
- a. Absolute threshold
 - b. Sensory adaptation
 - c. Signal detection
 - d. Weber's law
 - e. Equilibrium
99. The poison of the black widow spider works by stimulating the release of excessive amounts of
- a. acetylcholine
 - b. dopamine
 - c. endorphins
 - d. serotonin
 - e. GABA
100. Sensation is to perception as _____ is to _____.
- a. stimulation; recognition
 - b. awareness; interpretation
 - c. interpretation; awareness
 - d. organization; interpretation
 - e. awareness; transduction