1. The ___________ perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual.
2. The ___________ perspective deals with unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner
   forces, conflicts, or instinctual energy.
3. An organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specialized set of
   phenomena and their interrelations is referred as ___________
   a. Theory             b. Hypothesis        c. Definition           d. Skepticism
4. A statement that attempts to predict or to account for a set of phenomena is ________________
   a. Theory             b. Hypothesis        c. Definition           d. Skepticism
5. A ________________ study is a detailed description of a particular individual, based on careful
   observation or on formal psychological testing.
   a. Observational      b. Experimental      c. Field               d. Case
6. A descriptive study that looks for a consistent relationship between two phenomena is referred as
   ___________
   a. Field study        b. Survey            c. Correlational study  d. Experimental
7. The smallest quantity of physical energy that can be reliably detected by an observer is ____________
8. The smallest difference in stimulation that can be reliably detected by an observer when two stimuli
   are compared, is ________________
9. The accurate perception of objects as stable or unchanged despite changes in the sensory patterns
   they produce, is ________________
   a. Convergence        b. Retinal disparity   c. Monocular cues      d. Perceptual constancy
10. The dimension of auditory experience related to the intensity of a pressure wave, is __________
    a. Binatural cue     b. Loudness           c. Pitch               d. Timbre
11. A basic kind of learning that involves associations between environmental stimuli and the organism’s responses ____________________
12. The reappearance of a learned response after its apparent extinction ____________________
13. An operant-conditioning process in which successive approximations of a desired response are reinforced ____________________
14. The tendency to look for or pay attention only to information that confirms one’s own belief is ______
15. Confusion of an event that happened to someone else with one that happened to you, or a belief that you remember something when it never actually happened is ____________________
16. The change from the resting nerve membrane potential of approximately -70mV to a new +40mV is ____________________
   a. Action potential  b. Refractory period  c. Resting potential  d. All or none law
17. Action potential constitutes the ‘firing’ of the neuron and is also referred to as the ____________________
18. ____________________ referring to a pair of muscles with the same effects at a joint.
19. The process by which an image is kept in focus on the surface of the retina while the object being viewed varies in distance from the eye is referred as the ____________________
   a. Retinal disparity  b. Autonomic  c. Accommodation  d. Phi phenomena
20. The portion of the axon that is located immediately outside the boundaries of the soma is __________
   a. End buttons  b. Axon hillock  c. Axoaxonic  d. Axon collateral
21. ________________ is a portion of the axon after it has subdivided just prior to the synaptic knobs.
   a. Basal ganglia  b. Axon hillock  c. end buttons  d. axon collateral
22. ________________ is a portion of the dendrite involved in axodendritic synaptic communication.
23. The space in the synapse that lies between the presynaptic axon and postsynaptic soma or dendrite, is ________________
   a. Synaptic vesicle  b. synaptic knob  c. Synaptic cleft  d. Synapse space
24. The structures in the synaptic knobs that store neurotransmitters prior to the release of neurotransmitters into the synaptic cleft, is ________________
   a. Synaptic knob  b. Synaptic vesicle  c. Synaptic space  d. Nodes of Ranvier
25. _______________ is a fat and protein substance surrounding some axons in the nervous system, arranged as a series of segments along the length of the axon.
   a. Naloxon  b. Nodes of Ranvier  c. Myelin sheath  d. spindle
26. A scientific discipline dedicated to the understanding of the nervous system is referred as the ______
27. __________ is impairment in the ability to recognize faces, due to damage in the right hemisphere.
28. The fissure in the neocortex separating the frontal and parietal lobes is known as __________
   a. Fissure of Sylvius  b. fissure of Rolando  c. Follicle cells  d. Fastigal nucleus
29. The fissure in the neocortex separating the temporal and parietal lobes is called_____________
   a. Fissure of Sylvius  b. fissure of Rolando  c. Follicle cells  d. Fastigal nucleus
30. The point on the ventral surface of the brain where the optic nerves from each eye merge together then separate as they continue in the visual pathway, is called______________
   a. Optic Chiasma  b. Optic disc  c. Optic pathway  d. Occipital lobe
31. ________________ is the layer of tissue in the utricle that contains the hair cell receptors.
   a. Otoconia  b. Corti  c. Optic disc  d. Macula
32. ________________ is an opening near the terminal end of the cochlea, where the scala tympani communicate with the scala vestibule.
33. A collection of structures in the telecephaalon, concerned with the control of emotional reactivity, is referred as ________________
34. ________________ is the founder of psychoanalysis.
35. ________________ founded the first psychological laboratory.
36. Cessation of breath during sleep is called as ______________
37. The process through which information stored in memory is referred as ________________
38. ________________ is the awareness of the distance between an observer and an object.
   a. Depth perception  b. Depth analysis  c. Size perception  d. shape perception
39. ________________ psychologists views that the organization and relationship of elements determine the mental experience a person has.
40. ____________ is defined as any relatively permanent change in behavior that occurs as a result of practice or experience.

41. Retinal disparity is ________________ cue of depth perception.

42. Which of the following is a cognitive learning?

43. The concept of “Tabula Rasa” was proposed by ________________

44. ________________ is the smallest difference between two stimuli that can be reliably detected or discriminated.
   a. Differential threshold   b. Absolute threshold
   c. Point of subjective equality   d. Intensity

45. The process of organizing environmental stimuli into some meaningful patterns or wholes is known as ________________
   a. Sensation   b. Attention   c. Perception   d. Illusion

46. Escape learning is an example of ________________
   a. Positive reinforcement   b. Negative reinforcement
   c. Positive punishment   d. Negative punishment

47. The theory that perceptual world is in large measure constructed from experience is called ____________

48. The process by which certain infant animals learn to follow or approach the first moving object is ________________
   a. Instinct   b. Reflex   c. Imprinting   d. Generalization

49. Rapid low amplitude brain wave that are linked to feelings of relaxation is ________________

50. The most effective procedure is CS-US pairing is to present ________________
   a. CS before US   b. CS after US   c. CS along with US   d. None of the above

51. Who said “An objective psychologist would be restricted to observing overt responses”: ________________

52. The principle of stereoscopic vision is based on ________________

53. The school of thought founded by Watson became known as ________________

54. Interpreting sensory information as meaningful pattern can be defined as ________________
55. When a dog learns to salivate only to a bell and not to a buzzer, the process that has taken place is called ________________

56. The process by which an organism learn to make a particular response to a specific stimulus and to no other stimulus is ________________
   a. Stimulus generalization   b. Response discrimination
   c. Stimulus discrimination   d. Response generalization

57. French philosopher ________________ proposed that the mind and body are separate entities.

58. ________________ is a branch of biology that studies the functions and parts of living organisms, including humans.

59. The first working research laboratory in psychology was established at the University of Leipzig in _________ year.
   a. 1879   b. 1869   c. 1989   d. 1889

60. Wundt’s student ________________ established structuralism, the first major school in psychology.

61. ________________ could not be used to study children or animals.
   a. Observation   b. Experimental method   c. Introspection   d. Case study

62. ________________ influenced the beginning of the functionalist school of psychology.

63. The common goal of functionalism and structuralism is an emphasis on the study of ________________.
   a. Conscious experiences   b. Unconscious experiences
   c. Sub-conscious experiences   d. mental disorders

64. ________________ was an American Psychologist who established the first psychology research laboratory in the United States and founded the American Psychological Association.

65. ________________ focus was on the scientific study of observable behavior that could be objectively measured and verified.
   a. Psychoanalysis’s   b. Structuralism’s   c. Functionalism’s   d. Behaviorism’s

66. ________________ grew out of the pioneering work of Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov.
   a. Behaviorism   b. Structuralism   c. Functionalism   d. Gestalt psychology

67. The Austrian physician who emphasized unconscious processes rather than overt observable behavior was ________________.
68. The school of psychology that emphasizes conscious experiences, including each person’s unique potential for psychological growth and self-direction, is ________________ psychology.
   a. Behaviorism  b. Structuralism  c. Humanistic  d. Gestalt psychology

69. The person credited with founding humanistic psychology is ________________.

70. Another humanistic psychologist who developed a theory of motivation that emphasizes personal growth was ________________.

71. The founder of Gestalt psychology was ________________.

72. Psychologists who study the diversity of human behavior in different cultural settings and countries are called ________________ psychologists.

73. One important factor in the cognitive revolution was the development of the first ____________, which gave psychologists a model for human mental processes.
   a. Laboratory  b. Computers  c. Mental activity  d. Psychological perspective

74. ________________ is a specialty area that helps develop the instructional methods and materials used to train people in both educational and work settings and studies how people of all ages learn.
   a. School psychology  b. Educational psychology  c. Industrial psychology  d. Developmental psychology

75. ________________ is a point of view or general framework that reflects the emphasis a psychologist may take in investigating psychological topics.

76. ________________ focuses on designing programs that promote the intellectual, social, and emotional development of children, including those with special needs.
   a. School psychology  b. Educational psychology  c. Personality psychology  d. Developmental psychology

77. Psychologists who explore how individuals are affected by people and situations and what factors influence conformity, obedience, persuasion, interpersonal attraction, and other related phenomena are called ________________ psychologists.

78. Once a researcher has identified a question or issue to be investigated, it must be posed in the form of a ____________ that can be tested empirically.
   a. Problem  b. Methodology  c. Theory  d. Hypothesis
79. Naturalistic observation, surveys, case studies, and correlational studies are commonly used ____________ methods.
   a. Descriptive       b. Experimental       c. Operational       d. Quantitative

80. A tentative explanation that tries to account for the diverse findings on the same topic is called a ____________ or a model.

81. Factors that can change or vary and are capable of being observed, measured, and verified are called ____________.

82. ____________ is a statistical technique that involves combining and analyzing the results of many research studies on a specific topic in order to identify overall trends.

83. Even experiments conducted in natural settings have disadvantages, such as a ____________ in experimental control.
   a. Increase       b. Decrease       c. Difference       d. Varying

84. ____________ is an experimental technique in which the researchers, but not the subjects, are aware of the critical information about the experiment.

85. The ____________ variable in an experiment is purposely manipulated in order to effect a change in other variable.
   a. Dependent       b. Independent       c. Extraneous       d. Control

86. ____________ is an intensive, in-depth investigation of an individual and can involve compiling data from a wide variety of different sources.
   a. Observation       b. Survey       c. Case-study       d. Questionnaire

87. ____________ is the tendency to use your own culture as the standard for judging other cultures.

88. ____________ is an American psychologist who founded behaviorism in the early 1900s, an approach that emphasizes the scientific study of outwardly observable behavior rather than subjective mental states.

89. ____________ involves the presentation or addition of a reinforcing stimulus following an operant.
   a. Positive reinforcement       b. Negative reinforcement
   c. Continuous reinforcement       d. Partial reinforcement
90. ______________ refers to the presentation of an event or stimulus following a behavior that acts to decrease the likelihood of the behavior being repeated.
   a. Positive reinforcement  
   b. Negative reinforcement  
   c. Punishment  
   d. Partial reinforcement

91. ______________ is the application of learning principles to help people develop more effective or adaptive behaviors.
   a. Defense mechanism  
   b. Behavior modification  
   c. Positive reinforcement  
   d. Adaptation

92. ______________ is the operant conditioning procedure of selectively reinforcing successively closer approximations of a goal behavior until the goal behavior is displayed.
   a. Modeling  
   b. Shaping  
   c. Sublimation  
   d. Reinforcing

93. ______________ is Skinner’s term for an actively emitted behavior that operates on the environment to produce consequences.
   a. Classical  
   b. Reinforce  
   c. Operant  
   d. Punishment

94. A ______________ reinforcer is a stimulus or event that is naturally or inherently reinforcing for a given species, such as food, water, or other biological necessities.
   a. Positive  
   b. Negative  
   c. Primary  
   d. Secondary

95. ______________ refers to gradual weakening and disappearance of conditioned behavior when it is no longer followed by a reinforcer.
   a. Extinction  
   b. Negative reinforcement  
   c. Partial reinforcement  
   d. Punishment

96. ______________ is the basic learning process that involves changing the probability of a response being repeated by manipulating the consequences of that response.
   a. Classical conditioning  
   b. Defense mechanism  
   c. Operant conditioning  
   d. Punishment

97. Learning that is not reflected in actual performance is called ______________ learning.
   a. Cognitive  
   b. Observational  
   c. Latent  
   d. Operant

98. ______________ is an American psychologist who experimentally investigated observational learning, emphasizing the role of cognitive factors.
   a. Ivan Pavlov  
   b. B.F. Skinner  
   c. Edward C. Tolman  
   d. Albert Bandura

99. ______________ is an American psychologist who experimentally demonstrated the involvement of cognitive processes in classical conditioning.
   a. Robert A. Rescorla  
   b. B.F. Skinner  
   c. Edward C. Tolman  
   d. Albert Bandura

100. ______________ is the tendency of an animal to revert to its instinctive behaviors that can interfere with the performance of an operantly conditioned response.
    a. Aversion  
    b. Instinctive drift  
    c. Latent learning  
    d. Law of Effect
## ANSWER KEY

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