Psych 1 Quiz 4

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ 1. According to Piaget’s theory, cognitive abilities develop through regular stages. This idea is a classic example of ____.
   a. the continuity approach       c. the ecological approach
   b. the conservation approach     d. the discontinuity approach

_____ 2. What is Piaget’s name for the stage of development that begins at the age of two years and ends at the age of six years and is characterized by use of symbols, egocentrism, and limits on the ability to reason logically?
   a. formal operational stage      c. sensorimotor stage
   b. concrete operational stage    d. preoperational stage

_____ 3. The emotional bonding between an infant and a parent or caregiver is called ____.
   a. attachment                   c. dependency
   b. reinforcement                d. goodness of fit

_____ 4. Rosa is 15 months of age. A new babysitter came to the house so Rosa’s mother could focus on her writing in her office upstairs. Rosa was fine while her mother was still in the room with them but cried and cried when she left. Her mother returned an hour later and Rosa ran over to her right away. What pattern of attachment is this?
   a. avoidant                     c. disorganized
   b. anxious-ambivalent           d. secure

_____ 5. A drawback to the purely statistical approach to abnormality is that it might result in very different definitions of psychological disorder ____.
   a. from one person to the next  c. from one day to the next
   b. from one disorder to the next  d. from one culture to the next

_____ 6. The text defines abnormal behavior as behavior that is unusual, distressing, and ____.
   a. harmful to self or others    c. a deviation from the norm
   b. culturally insensitive       d. lacking justification

_____ 7. An anxiety disorder features anxiety that ____.
   a. is due entirely to genetic factors
   b. affects roughly 65% of the population
   c. temporarily increases one’s level of performance
   d. is not proportional to a person’s circumstances

_____ 8. A judgment about the cause of a person’s behavior is called a(n) ____.
   a. correspondence                c. attitude
   b. attribution                   d. bias
Name: __________________________

9. In a study (Eberhardt, Davies, Purdie-Vaughns, & Johnson, 2006), participants rated stereotypical “Black features” in photographs and predicted the men’s likelihood of being sentenced for murder based on these features. What sentence was most prevalent as the ratings of stereotypical “Black” features increased?
   a. Life in prison when the victim was White
   b. Life in prison when the victim was Black
   c. The death penalty when the victim was White
   d. The death penalty when the victim was Black

10. In Freud’s view, it is the job of the ego, or self, to _____.
   a. balance the pleasure-seeking impulses of the superego with the morality imposed by the id
   b. overrule the pleasure-seeking impulses of the id with the morality imposed by the superego
   c. enhance the pleasure-seeking impulses of the id despite the morality imposed by the superego
   d. balance the pleasure-seeking impulses of the id with the morality imposed by the superego

11. For as long as he can remember, Randy’s passion in life has been to eat, drink, and be merry. Which component of Freud’s personality theory does this reflect?
   a. superego
   b. id
   c. unconscious
   d. ego

12. Susan was so angry at her boss that, when she got home from work, she yelled at her husband in response to his question “How was your day?”. This is an example of _____.
   a. sublimation
   b. projection
   c. denial
   d. displacement

13. Freud revolutionized many aspects of parenting and child care by _____.
   a. viewing children as miniature adults
   b. writing a series of books on baby and child care
   c. recognizing that infants have an active superego much like adults
   d. viewing children as having different needs at different ages

14. Luis is eight years old. He is becoming quite good at arguing with his parents over what his bedtime should be, whether he has eaten enough of his supper to have dessert, etc. He loves toys and projects that involve hands-on learning. According to Piaget, Luis is in the ____ of cognitive development.
   a. formal operational stage
   b. sensorimotor stage
   c. preoperational stage
   d. concrete operational stage

15. Which of the following is true of Lev Vygotsky’s view of cognitive development?
   a. A child gains knowledge of the world by interacting socially and collaboratively with parents, teachers, and other members of the community.
   b. A child learns to understand the world by actively exploring it, like a miniature scientist.
   c. A child has a “zone of proximal development” in which to learn how to accomplish tasks independently.
   d. A child develops according to a species perspective, largely independent of culture.
16. The temperament traits of children, which are visible within the first few months of life, have been described along three dimensions (Mary Rothbart et al., 2007): surgency or extroversion, negative affect or mood, and ____.  
   a. innate resilience  
   b. effortful control  
   c. empathy  
   d. agreeableness

17. Individual differences in temperament may emerge early in life (Thomas & Chess, 1977, 1989). These traits ____.  
   a. will likely be substantially modified by adulthood  
   b. are not valid indicators of later psychological disorders  
   c. are impacted very little by environmental factors  
   d. most likely represent genetic differences

18. Which of the following is a finding from Harry Harlow’s study (1958) of rhesus monkeys and attachment?  
   a. The pleasure obtained through feeding formed the basis of the mother-infant bond.  
   b. The wire mothers with an attached milk bottle were the preferred source of comfort for food and emotional needs.  
   c. The infant was positively reinforced with food for staying near the mother.  
   d. The mother’s ability to provide contact comfort was critical in forming a strong attachment on the part of her infant.

19. According to your text, what does the science of personality explore?  
   a. Global patterns of identification, socialization, and adaptation  
   b. Distinctive patterns of morals, desires, and behaviors  
   c. Unique patterns of being, perceiving, and sensing  
   d. Characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving

20. Professor Hill asks Anita to explain psychodynamic theory for the class. How should Anita respond?  
   a. Psychic energy is moved among the compartments of the personality: id, ego, and superego.  
   b. Psychic energy is created and destroyed in an open system made up of the id, ego, and superego.  
   c. Psychic energy is stored in the compartments of the personality: id, ego, and unconscious.  
   d. Psychic energy is created and destroyed in the process of personality formation.

21. Sigmund Freud’s treatment approach based on his psychodynamic theory is called ____.  
   a. psychosexual development  
   b. psychoanalysis  
   c. behaviorism  
   d. self-actualization

22. Olivia has just obtained her driver’s license. She is nervous that she might break one of numerous “rules of the road” and receive both a ticket and a reprimand from her parents. Which component of Freud’s personality theory does this reflect?  
   a. unconscious  
   b. ego  
   c. superego  
   d. id

23. What is the part of mental activity that cannot be voluntarily retrieved?  
   a. preconscious mind  
   b. unconscious mind  
   c. conscious mind  
   d. superconscious mind
24. What is a trait?
   a. A variable in shaping personality based on learning  
   b. A dimension of temperament
   c. A stable personality characteristic
   d. A “personality” gene

25. Big Five theory is a trait theory that identifies five main characteristics that account for ____.
   a. the distinctions between individualistic and collectivistic societies
   b. the majority of individual differences in personality
   c. the primary mental health problems in society
   d. the general ability to function and succeed

26. Since his divorce, Rodney has become increasingly cut off from his family, friends, and co-workers. Assuming his doctor is well-informed of the literature in this area (House, Landis, & Umberson, 1988; Trout, 1980), which of the following statements is he most likely to make?
   a. Rodney, I’m not worried about your health. The chances are that you will make it through this year just fine.
   b. Rodney, I’m concerned. Going through a divorce shares a risk of death comparable to high blood pressure and obesity.
   c. Rodney, you might be depressed, but you’re not in danger of becoming suicidal. Surprisingly, divorce is negatively correlated with the risk of suicide.
   d. Rodney, I suggest you visualize the many possible paths in your future. You will then realize that things could always be worse.

27. Jen’s best friend just got fired from her part-time job waitressing. Jen’s first thought was “I knew she lacked the patience for that job.” Jen is illustrating ____.
   a. actor-observer bias
   b. situational attribution
   c. dispositional attribution
   d. self-serving bias

28. Joe’s best friend has applied for many jobs and received a few interviews, but has not had one job offer yet. Joe believes that due to the current economy, finding a job may take his friend some time. His belief is an example of ____.
   a. situational attribution
   b. actor-observer bias
   c. self-serving bias
   d. dispositional attribution

29. During the economic downturn, Alejandro’s neighbor, a successful accountant, lost his job and had to sell his house. Alejandro decided that this neighbor “must have really messed up at his workplace.” This is an example of ____.
   a. situational attribution
   b. actor-observer bias
   c. just-world belief
   d. self-serving bias

30. Vanessa’s father was an auto mechanic. She spent countless hours as a child by her dad’s side, learning the ins and outs of his trade. There is no doubt that Vanessa is very competent in this field; however, she has applied to over fifty auto repair shops in her town and has not received one interview. Which of the following terms describes the most likely reason for this?
   a. stereotyping
   b. prejudice
   c. discrimination
   d. situational attribution

31. What is the uncomfortable state that occurs when behavior and attitudes do not match?
   a. group polarization
   b. cognitive dissonance
   c. social exclusion
   d. deindividuation
32. What level of support do brain imaging studies provide for cognitive dissonance?
   a. no support  c. preliminary support
   b. ambiguous support  d. substantial support

33. What is the definition of conformity?
   a. Agreement with a request from a person with no perceived authority
   b. Unwritten or unspoken rules for behavior in social settings
   c. Matching behavior and appearance to perceived social norms
   d. Compliance with a request from an authority figure

34. Why was the Stanford Prison Study (Haney, Banks, & Zimbardo, 1973) stopped well ahead of schedule?
   a. Inappropriate behaviors by study participants
   b. Early completion of the study
   c. Lack of study design
   d. Inappropriate behaviors by the principal investigator

35. Which of the following modifications to Milgram’s study design (1963) reduced the rate of obedience?
   a. Moving the experiment to an off-campus office
   b. Moving the teacher and the learner closer together
   c. Moving the teacher and the experimenter closer together
   d. Conducting the experiment with people of different ages and occupations

36. What is the system for classification of psychological disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association?
   a. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
   b. Diagnostic Classification of Mental Health and Developmental Disorders
   c. American Guide for Psychiatric Diagnosis
   d. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders

37. A generalized anxiety disorder is a disorder characterized by excessive anxiety and worry that ____.
   a. includes panic attacks and phobias
   b. disrupts daily life
   c. affects most of the general population
   d. is not correlated with particular objects or situations

38. Which brain structures are thought to be involved in generalized anxiety disorder?
   a. The hippocampus and prefrontal cortex
   b. The amygdala and prefrontal cortex
   c. The cerebellum and hypothalamus
   d. The amygdala and pons

39. What is one of the primary characteristics of panic disorder?
   a. borderline agoraphobia  c. more common in males than females
   b. chronic anxiety  d. fear of future attacks

40. What is the definition of a phobia?
   a. The unrealistic fear of an object or situation
   b. The experience of intense fear and autonomic arousal in the absence of real threat
   c. A disorder featuring anxiety that is not proportional to a person’s circumstances
   d. An intrusive, distressing thought
41. What is an obsession?
   a. Repetitive, ritualistic behavior associated with high anxiety
   b. Flashbacks, dreams, hypervigilance, and avoidance of stimuli associated with a traumatic event
   c. Preoccupation with or aversion to a specific topic
   d. An intrusive, distressing thought

42. What of the following is NOT a characteristic of PTSD?
   a. Hypervigilance
   b. Flashbacks and dreams about a traumatic event
   c. An attraction toward stimuli surrounding an traumatic event
   d. Emotional numbness

43. A major depressive disorder is defined as a disorder characterized by lengthy periods of depressed mood, loss of pleasure in normal activities, disturbances in sleep and appetite, difficulty concentrating, feelings of hopelessness, and ____. 
   a. episodes of learned helplessness
   b. hedonistic thoughts
   c. persistent rumination
   d. possible thoughts of suicide

44. Roy is a competitive snowboarder with a dream of being on the Olympic team someday. After a series of poor finishes and falls during competitions, he tells his parents that he was never very good, he will never make the Olympic team, and snowboarding is a stupid sport anyway. His parents worry that he is becoming depressed. This is a ____.
   a. biological explanation of depression
   b. cognitive theory of depression

45. Schizophrenia is a disorder characterized by hallucinations, delusions, disorganized thought and speech, disorders of movement, avolition/asociality, and ____. 
   a. restricted affect
   b. excessive emotionality and tears
   c. weight fluctuation
   d. hypersexuality

46. A personality disorder is defined as a disorder characterized by impairments in identity, in personality traits, and in ____. 
   a. the inhibition of impulsivity
   b. the need for excitement
   c. levels of deceit and manipulation
   d. the establishment of empathy or intimacy

47. What is the name of the disorder characterized by an unusual lack of remorse, empathy, or regard for normal social rules and conventions?
   a. borderline personality disorder
   b. avoidant personality disorder
   c. histrionic personality disorder
   d. antisocial personality disorder

48. In the upcoming DSM-V, the criteria for antisocial personality disorder will ____. 
   a. emphasize criminal behaviors
   b. be more similar to the definition of psychopathy
   c. be more similar to the definition of schizophrenia
   d. emphasize the role of genetics
49. According to Erikson, one key to successful intimacy in adulthood is to ____.
   a. have established a solid identity in adolescence
   b. be among the majority in forms of intimacy
   c. have had many relationships as a teenager
   d. spend time with family as well as peers

50. What is the best description of the starting point for midlife?
   a. It begins with certain physical changes.
   b. It begins at age 40.
   c. It does not have a reliable set of indicators.
   d. It is indicated by a growing sense of mortality.

51. Midlife is most often a time of ____.
   a. midlife crisis
   b. many challenges
   c. smooth sailing
   d. great joy
Psych 1 Quiz 4
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: Understand
   REF: How Does Cognition Change During Infancy and Childhood?
   OBJ: LO6
2. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: How Does Cognition Change During Infancy and Childhood?
   OBJ: LO3
3. ANS: A    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: How Do Social and Emotional Behaviors Change During Infancy and Childhood?
   OBJ: LO4
4. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: Apply
   REF: How Do Social and Emotional Behaviors Change During Infancy and Childhood?
   OBJ: LO4
5. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: What Does It Mean to Have a Psychological Disorder?
   OBJ: LO1
6. ANS: A    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: What Does It Mean to Have a Psychological Disorder?
   OBJ: LO1
7. ANS: D    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?
   OBJ: LO3
8. ANS: B    PTS: 1    DIF: Remember
   REF: Why Did That Just Happen?
   OBJ: LO1
9. ANS: C    PTS: 1    DIF: Understand
   REF: Why Are We Prejudiced?
   OBJ: LO2
10. ANS: D   PTS: 1    DIF: Understand
    REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?
    OBJ: LO1
11. ANS: B   PTS: 1    DIF: Apply
    REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?
    OBJ: LO1
12. ANS: D   PTS: 1    DIF: Apply
    REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?
    OBJ: LO1
13. ANS: D   PTS: 1    DIF: Understand
    REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?
    OBJ: LO1
14. ANS: D   PTS: 1    DIF: Apply
    REF: How Does Cognition Change During Infancy and Childhood?
    OBJ: LO3
15. ANS: A   PTS: 1    DIF: Analyze
    REF: How Does Cognition Change During Infancy and Childhood?
    OBJ: LO3
16. ANS: B   PTS: 1    DIF: Understand
    REF: How Do Social and Emotional Behaviors Change During Infancy and Childhood?
    OBJ: LO4
20. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Analyze  REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?  OBJ: LO1
21. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Remember  REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?  OBJ: LO1
22. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Apply  REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?  OBJ: LO1
23. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Remember  REF: How Do Psychodynamic Theories View Personality?  OBJ: LO1
24. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Understand  REF: How Do Trait Theories Explain Personality?  OBJ: LO1
25. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Understand  REF: How Do Trait Theories Explain Personality?  OBJ: LO1
27. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Apply  REF: Why Did That Just Happen?  OBJ: LO1
29. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Apply  REF: Why Did That Just Happen?  OBJ: LO1
30. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Analyze  REF: Why Are We Prejudiced?  OBJ: LO2
32. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Remember  REF: How Are Our Attitudes Influenced by Others?  OBJ: LO3
33. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Understand  REF: Why Do We Go Along With the Group?  OBJ: LO4
34. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Understand  REF: Why Do We Go Along With the Group?  OBJ: LO4
35. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Understand  REF: Why Do We Go Along With the Group?  OBJ: LO4
36. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Remember  REF: How Are Psychological Disorders Diagnosed?  OBJ: LO1
37. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Remember  REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?  OBJ: LO3
39. ANS: D
   OBJ: LO3
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?
40. ANS: A
   OBJ: LO3
   PTS: 1    DIF: Understand    REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?
41. ANS: D
   OBJ: LO3
   PTS: 1    DIF: Understand    REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?
42. ANS: C
   OBJ: LO3
   PTS: 1    DIF: Apply    REF: What Is an Anxiety Disorder?
43. ANS: D
   OBJ: LO4
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Are Mood Disorders?
44. ANS: B
   OBJ: LO4
   PTS: 1    DIF: Apply    REF: What Are Mood Disorders?
45. ANS: A
   OBJ: LO5
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Is Schizophrenia?
46. ANS: D
   OBJ: LO6
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Are Personality Disorders?
47. ANS: D
   OBJ: LO6
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Are Personality Disorders?
48. ANS: B
   OBJ: LO6
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Are Personality Disorders?
49. ANS: A
   OBJ: LO2
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    OBJ: LO2
   REF: What Is It Like to Be a Young Adult?
50. ANS: C
   OBJ: LO2
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Happens During Midlife?
51. ANS: B
   OBJ: LO2
   PTS: 1    DIF: Remember    REF: What Happens During Midlife?
Psych 1 Quiz 4 [Answer Strip]

1. D
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. D
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. D
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. D
25. C
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. D
37. D
38. B
39. D
40. A
41. D
42. C
43. D
44. B
45. A
46. D
47. D
48. B
A

C

B