Psychology Unit 5 Test

Choose the best answer. (2 pts each).

1. Twenty years after graduating, a subject is able to correctly identify photographs of students she attended high school with from a larger group of strangers. To do so she has used
   a. recall.
   b. recognition.
   c. eidetic imagery.
   d. reminiscence.

2. Transforming incoming information into a usable form is the stage of memory called
   a. retrieval.
   b. encoding.
   c. storage.
   d. organization.

3. The storage capacity of long-term memory is best described as
   a. a single item.
   b. about seven items.
   c. about seven volumes.
   d. limitless.

4. The definition of memory is that it is an active system that receives, organizes, and
   a. stores information.
   b. decays information.
   c. filters all incoming information.
   d. discards old information.

5. Essay questions tend to be more difficult than multiple choice because with an essay question,
   a. there are more cues to stimulate memory.
   b. recall is required rather than recognition.
   c. there is more proactive inhibition.
   d. there is more interference.

6. The first step in placing information into memory storage is
   a. mnemonic memory.
   b. short-term memory.
   c. sensory memory.
   d. rehearsal.

7. The process of holding information in memory is referred to as
   a. retrieval.
   b. encoding.
   c. storage.
   d. organization.
8. Working memory is associated with which of the following?
   a. sensory memory
   b. short-term memory
   c. long-term memory
   d. integrated memory

9. Students often assume that because they can answer all the study questions once, they have sufficiently prepared for a test. This mistaken attitude overlooks the importance of ________________ for improving memory.
   a. selective attention
   b. spaced practice
   c. recitation
   d. organization

10. When students who go to graduate school have to brush up on a foreign language they learned before, they find it easier the second time around. This illustrates
    a. rehearsal.
    b. recall.
    c. reintegration.
    d. relearning.

11. Organizing information into larger units as a way of improving the efficiency of short-term memory is called
    a. chunking.
    b. categorization.
    c. verbal labeling.
    d. symbolization.

12. Information is remembered without explicit cues or stimuli, often verbatim in
    a. recall.
    b. recognition.
    c. relearning.
    d. reintegration.

13. The “magic number” ________________ represents the average number of “bits” of information that short-term memory can usually handle.
    a. three
    b. six
    c. seven
    d. nine

14. The kind of memory that lasts for only a second or two is
    a. long-term memory.
    b. short-term memory.
    c. eidetic memory.
    d. sensory memory.
15. The correct order for the three stages of memory is
   a. short-term memory, long-term memory, retrieval.
   b. working memory, sensory memory, long-term memory.
   c. sensory memory, short-term memory, long-term memory.
   d. short-term memory, sensory memory, long-term memory.

16. The memory system used for relatively permanent storage of meaningful information is called ______________memory.
   a. sensory
   b. short-term
   c. long-term
   d. tactile

17. The fact that many people don’t know which way Lincoln is facing on the penny is probably due to
   a. displacement.
   b. cue-dependent forgetting.
   c. interference.
   d. encoding failure.

18. An expert typist who cannot describe the exact location of letters on a typewriter keyboard is demonstrating the importance of
   a. implicit memories.
   b. redintegrative memories.
   c. explicit memories.
   d. recognition memories.

19. The Ebbinghaus curve of forgetting shows that forgetting is most rapid
   a. immediately after learning.
   b. one hour after learning.
   c. after one week.
   d. a few months after learning.

20. A memory that a person is aware of having, or a memory that is consciously retrieved, is called
   a. explicit memory.
   b. implicit memory.
   c. priming.
   d. eidetic imagery.

21. In order for a memory to be useful, it must be
   a. filed.
   b. episodic.
   c. decoded as an image.
   d. retrieved.
22. If you witnessed a crime and were asked to pick out the criminal from a lineup, you would be doing what kind of memory task?
   a. eidetic imagery
   b. relearning
   c. recall
   d. recognition

23. Information in long-term memory can be retained up to
   a. 30 seconds.
   b. 1 hour.
   c. many years.
   d. 2 seconds.

24. A perceptual set that causes one to become hung up on wrong solutions or remain blind to alternatives is called
   a. inhibition.
   b. fixation.
   c. conditional thinking.
   d. incubation.

25. If 98 out of 100 people respond “Golden Retriever” when asked to name what dog best represents the concept “dog,” then a golden retriever would be called a
   a. denotative concept.
   b. prototype.
   c. relational concept.
   d. feature.

26. In _________________ reinforcement, the reinforce follows every correct response.
   a. intermittent
   b. partial
   c. negative
   d. continuous

27. In Pavlov’s experiments with dogs, salivation was the
   a. conditioned response.
   b. unconditioned stimulus.
   c. conditioned stimulus.
   d. unconditioned response.

28. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of
   a. negative reinforcement.
   b. punishment.
   c. positive reinforcement.
   d. secondary reinforcement.

29. In classical conditioning, learning is evident when a
a. stimulus automatically produces a response without a prior history of experience.
b. stimulus which did not initially produce a response now elicits that response.
c. spontaneously emitted response increases in frequency as a result of its consequences.
d. subject repeats an action he or she has observed in another and is praised for it.

30. if the conditioned stimulus is presented many times without reinforcement, we can expect
a. an increase in stimulus generalization.
b. the strength of the UR to increase.
c. an increase in response generalization.
d. extinction to occur.

31. Punishment is most effective in suppressing behavior when it is
a. immediate, consistent, and intense.
b. delayed, consistent, and mild.
c. immediate, consistent, and mild.
d. delayed, inconsistent, and intense.

32. In Pavlov’s experiments with dogs, the conditioned stimulus was the
a. food.
b. bell.
c. salivation to the food.
d. salivation to the bell.

33. Ivan Pavlov has been credited with the initial discovery of
a. operant conditioning.
b. reinforcement.
c. classical conditioning.
d. vicarious conditioning.

34. After pairing the CS and US in a series of conditioning trials, the organism learns to respond to the CS alone. This response is then called the
a. unconditioned stimulus.
b. conditioned stimulus.
c. unconditioned response.
d. conditioned response.

35. Jimmy helps his father put away the dishes after dinner. Jimmy’s father wants to increase the probability of this behavior and will be most successful by praising Jimmy
a. after all the dishes are put away.
b. at bedtime.
c. the next morning at breakfast.
d. the next time they are putting away dishes.

36. After a response has been extinguished, it will often reappear after a short time has passed. This is called
a. adaptiveness.
b. expectation checking.
c. extinction recovery.
d. spontaneous recovery.

37. A student does a good job on math problems for homework, and the teacher awards a sticker. This demonstrates the use of
   a. extinction.
   b. reinforcement.
   c. spontaneous recovery.
   d. antecedents.

38. A dog that gets rewarded for the first bark it makes in each ten minute period is being reinforced on a ________________ schedule of reinforcement.
   a. continuous
   b. fixed interval
   c. variable interval
   d. fixed ratio

39. In Pavlov’s experiments with dogs, food was the
   a. conditioned response.
   b. unconditioned stimulus.
   c. conditioned stimulus.
   d. unconditioned response.

40. Operant conditioning was studied by
   a. Pavlov.
   b. Maslow.
   c. Freud.
   d. Skinner.

41. A neutral stimulus is one that
   a. leads to an increase of the UR.
   b. leads to a decrease of the UR.
   c. depends on the size of the UR.
   d. does not evoke the UR.

42. The unconditioned stimulus, by definition, leads to a(n)
   a. conditioned response.
   b. conditioned stimulus.
   c. unconditioned response.
   d. classic response.

43. In a classic experiment, “Little Albert,” a very young boy, was conditioned to be afraid of a rat. He also became fearful of white furry rabbits and bearded men. This is an example of
   a. spontaneous recovery.
   b. higher order conditioning.
   c. extinction.
d. stimulus generalization.

44. Which of the following best describes punishment?
    a. addition of a positive event
    b. addition of an aversive event
    c. declining response frequency
    d. withdrawal of a negative event

45. Negative reinforcement ______________ responding; punishment ______________ responding.
    a. increases; increases
    b. decreases; decreases
    c. increases; decreases
    d. decreases; increases

46. ______________ occurs when making a response removes an unpleasant event.
    a. Positive reinforcement
    b. Negative reinforcement
    c. Extinction
    d. Punishment

47. The schedule of reinforcement in which a set number of responses must be made for each reward is called
    a. fixed ratio.
    b. fixed interval.
    c. variable ratio.
    d. variable interval.

48. Secondary reinforcers are
    a. almost never effective.
    b. much more effective than primary reinforcers.
    c. innate.
    d. learned.

49. Which form of learning would most likely be studied in a Skinner box?
    a. classical conditioning
    b. vicarious conditioning
    c. operant conditioning
    d. conditioned emotional responses

50. A child is frightened by a loud noise when playing with a cat. If the child learns to fear the cat, it can be said that the cat was
    a. the UR.
    b. a generalization gradient.
    c. the US.
    d. a CS.
51. When you are first learning golf, you may hit one or two great shots in an entire round. You are being reinforced on what kind of partial reinforcement schedule?
   a. fixed interval
   b. fixed ratio
   c. variable ratio
   d. variable interval

52. To teach a child to eat spaghetti, you would reinforce initial responses, such as holding the fork, and then increasingly closer approximations to the final response, a procedure known as
   a. counter conditioning.
   b. secondary conditioning.
   c. desensitization.
   d. shaping.

53. Your handsome successful boyfriend winks at you each time before he tells you “I love you.” Your expectation when he winks is a(an)
   a. unconditioned stimulus.
   b. conditioned response.
   c. conditioned stimulus.
   d. unconditioned response.

54. In operant conditioning, the reinforcer occurs ______________ the response, and in classical conditioning, it occurs ____________.
   a. after; before
   b. before; after
   c. before; before
   d. after; after

55. Learning is best defined as
   a. any change in behavior.
   b. a relatively permanent change in behavior due to past experience.
   c. a permanent change in behavior due to physical development.
   d. any change in behavior caused by punishment.