The scientific study of behavior and mental processes is called
A psychology    B behavioral genetics C developmental psychology D social psychology

Nature versus nurture means
A behavior versus mental processes B heredity versus environment    C free will versus determinism D conscious behavior versus unconscious behavior

Gestalt laws of organization
A are general perceptual mechanisms B guide higher level knowledge, experience and motivation C consist of recognizing and processing information D are principals of organizing information into meaningful pieces

Depth perception is
A binocular disparity B the ability to perceive distance in three dimensions C a monocular cue D a linear perspective

Circadian rhythms are
A biological processes that occur regularly B fantasies that people create in sleep    C represent unconscious wishes D the disguised meanings of dreams

Drug-stimulants are
A alcohol B cocaine C heroin D cannabis

Depressants are
A alcohol B morphine C LSD D amphetamines

Narcotics are
A cocaine B barbiturates C heroin D ecstasy

Memory is the process of
A initial recording of information B saving information for future use C retrieval of stored information D encoding, storing and retrieving information

Short-term memory holds information
A from 15 to 25 seconds B from 1 to 5 seconds    C from 3 to 5 minutes D up to an hour

Episodic memory is
A memory for factual information like faces, names, dates    B memory for skills and habits C memory for events that occur in a particular place D memory for general knowledge and facts

Tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon is
A the inability to recall information that a person knows B retrieving potentially relevant information C a search through memory D regarding whether the information is accurate
13 Flashbulb memories are
   A influenced by the meaning that people give to events  B centered on a specific and important vivid event  C stored in memory that bias how information is interpreted  D memories of which people are not aware

14 Decay is
   A the loss of information in memory through its nonuse  B the disruption in recalling information  C forgetting earlier information  D difficulty in the recall of new materials

15 Thinking is
   A the analysis of information  B the recollection of information  C the understanding of information  D the manipulation of mental representations of information

16 Concepts are
   A typical examples  B categorizations of objects, events or people with common properties  C representations of the events or objects in the mind  D unique sets of properties or features

17 Steps in problem solving are
   A judgment, preparation, production  B preparation, production, judgment  C production, judgment, preparation  D diagnosing problems and generating solutions

18 Ental set is
   A the tendency for old patterns of problem solving to persist  B the tendency to think of an object in terms of its typical use  C the tendency to favor information that supports initial hypothesis  D the tendency to ignore contradictory information

19 Semantics is
   A the rules that determine human thoughts  B the rules that govern the meaning of words and sentences  C the study of phonemes  D the study of combining phrases to make sentences

20 Fluid intelligence
   A reflects understanding of the world  B reflects rational thinking  C reflects reasoning, memory and information processing ability  D reflects skills and learned strategies

21 Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligencies describes
   A four intelligencies  B six intelligencies  C eight intelligencies  D ten intelligencies

22 IQ takes into account
   A an individual’s mental and chronological ages  B an individual’s mental age  C an individual’s chronological age  D deviations between the score and the average

23 Motivation
   A determines inborn patterns of behavior  B maintains a steady internal state  C directs and energizes human behavior  D maintains certain levels of stimulation and activity

24 Maslow’s hierarchy pyramid shows motivation progress from
   A biological needs to self-actualization  B safety needs to self-esteem  C love to belongings  D physiological needs to safety

25 Body Mass Index (BMI) is based on
A a ratio of height to weight  B a ratio of weight to height  C 20% above the average weight  
D 20% above the average height

26 Negative emotions of anger are  
A jealousy and hostility  B agony and guilt  C horror and worry  D grief and loneliness

27 Positive emotion of joy is  
A fondness  B infatuation  C bliss  D love

28 Cross-sectional research  
A compares people of different ages at the same time  B studies people as they age  C considers different age groups at several points in time  D none of these

29 Fetus is  
A a developed zygote that has human organs  B a newborn child  C a developing individual from 8 weeks after conception until birth  D the new cell made by the union of sperm and an egg

30 In Erikson’s theory of psychosocial development, people proceed through  
A 4 stages  B 8 stages  C 10 stages  D 12 stages

31 According to Freud,  
A personality consists of three components: the id, the ego, and the superego  B personality consists of two components: conscious and unconscious  C personality consists of fixations: conflicts or concerns  D the id, the ego, and the superego do not exist in the brain

32 The Big Five personality Factors include  
A independence, imagination, practicality, preference for variety, preference for routine  B carelessness, carefulness, discipline, organization, impulsiveness  C sociability, sympathy, friendship, anxiety, security  D openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism

33 Stress is  
A everyday annoyances  B a phenomenon in which a person experiences vivid flashbacks  C a negative consequence of tragic events  D a person’s response to challenging or threatening events

34 General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) suggests that  
A alarm and mobilization occur when people are unaware of a stressor  B physiological response to stress does not depend on its cause  C resistance helps to cope with a stressor  D exhaustion occurs when a person is unable to adapt to the stressor

35 A personality characteristic “hardiness” consists of  
A commitment, challenge, and control  B tolerance to threats  C avoidant coping  D defense mechanism

36 Abnormality  
A is a deviation from the average  B is the inability to function effectively  C causes people to experience distress  D all of these

37 Obsession is
A a persistent, unwanted idea that keeps recurring  B an irresistible urge to carry out strange actions  C intense fear of objects or situations  D the panic attack that may last several hours

38 Hypochondriasis  
A are psychological difficulties without medical cause  B is complete or partial inability o move a leg / arm  C is a disorder in which people have fear of illness  D is a disorder when a person displays two or more personalities

39 Mania is  
A the state of intense, wild elation  B a disturbance in emotional experience  C a severe form of depression  D a severe distortion of reality

40 Psychoanalysis is  
A the transfer of feelings to a psychoanalyst  B Freudian psychotherapy which aims at releasing hidden unconscious thoughts  C therapy to individuals or couples who have a national certification  D therapy that usually regard common family problems

41 Aversive conditioning  
A builds on the basic processes of learning, e.g. extinction and reinforcement  B is a behavioral technique in which exposure to a stimulus is paired with relaxation  C reduces the frequency of undesired behavior  D helps people achieve a sense of calmness

42 Exposure is a treatment for  
A anxiety in which people are confronted with a fear stimulus  B people to accept who they are  C people to teach them to change their cognitions about the world  D people to restructure their belief system into a more logical set of views

43 Short-term therapy that focuses on current social relationships is known as  
A the group therapy  B a family therapy  C a person-centered therapy  D interpersonal therapy

44 Schemas are  
A sets of cognitions about people and social experiences  B the cognitive processes which help people understand others and themselves  C two contradictory attitudes or thoughts  D message interpretations

45 A change in behavior or attitudes brought about by a desire to follow he standards of others is called  
A social influence  B conformity  C compliance  D social support

46 A change in behavior in response to the commands is  
A obedience  B compliance  C conformity  D groupthink

47 A negative or positive evaluation of a particular group is known as  
A an attitude  B discrimination  C a stereotype  D prejudice

48 The process of discharging built-up aggressive energy is called  
A catharsis  B aggression  C reciprocity  D antisocial behavior

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