

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
HS303: INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

Mid-semester Examination

Date: September 16, 2017

Time: 3.00pm-5.00pm.

Marks: 30

Please read the following instructions carefully before proceeding with the question paper.

General:

- Each correct answer carries 0.5 marks. 0.25 marks will be deducted for every incorrect answer.
 - Write the answers in the **answer sheet only**
 - Answer sheet is attached at the **end** of the question paper
 - Answers **not indicated** in the answer sheet will **not be considered as valid** answers.
 - Please write your **Roll No.** in the **answer sheet legibly**.
 - Do not **detach** any sheet
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1. A stimulus that causes an automatic (reflexive) response in an organism BEFORE the organism has been classically conditioned is called a(n)
 - a) CS
 - b) CR
 - c) UCS**
 - d) UCR

2. Sohan noticed that whenever he used the electric can opener, his dog would come into the kitchen and act hungry-drooling and barking. He reasoned that because he used the can opener to open the dog's food, the sound of the can opener had become a(n)
 - a) unconditioned stimulus
 - b) conditioned stimulus**
 - c) unconditioned response
 - d) conditioned response

3. The stage in which an animal first develops a conditioned response is called
 - a) The contiguity phase.
 - b) The acquisition phase**
 - c) The extinction phase
 - d) The spontaneous recovery phase

4. In classical conditioning the _____ are important in learning, but in operant conditioning, it is the _____ that determine whether learning will occur
 - a) antecedents; consequences

b) consequences; antecedents

- c) rewards; punishments
- d) punishments; rewards

5. For every ten boxes of biscuits that Ramu sells, the shopkeeper gives him Rs.10/-. Ramu is being reinforced on what schedule?

a) fixed ratio

- b) fixed interval
- c) variable ratio
- d) variable interval

6. To make punishment effective, it should be

- a) very intense
- b) applied every other time the bad behaviour occurs
- c) an aggressive type, such as spanking
- d) paired with reinforcement of the correct behaviour**

7. Which of the following is an example of a secondary reinforcer?

- a) a chocolate
- b) a glass of water
- c) petting a dog
- d) praising a child**

8. Mary becomes anxious whenever she walks by a particular alley. Two years ago, a man held a gun to her head and stole her purse in this alley. In this example, the CR is

- a) the alley
- b) feeling anxious when she walks by the alley**
- c) being robbed by a man with a gun
- d) feeling anxious when she was robbed by a man with a gun

9. A well-established method for improving short-term memory is

- (a) drinking coffee
- (b) practice at recall
- (c) learning how to chunk information**
- (d) counting backwards to prevent rehearsal before calling

10. Allison opened her new jigsaw puzzle, but soon realized that the puzzle pieces inside had nothing to do with the picture on the box. With no picture to go by, she realized she would have to use

- a) bottom-up processing.**
- b) top-down processing.
- c) perceptual expectancy.

d) perceptual set.

11. Which of the following is a type of non-declarative memory?

- a) episodic
- b) priming**
- c) semantic
- d) all of the above

12. The primary function of pattern recognition is

- a) Independent from the sensory register
- b) To add meaning to the sensory information**
- c) Easily described as a simple template matching
- d) To increase the duration of information on the sensory register

13. Ned found a decaying carcass lying on the beach one day. Looking at the size of the body (which had decomposed quite a bit), Ned decided that it was the body of a sea monster, something like the Loch Ness monster in Scotland. If we know that Ned loves to read about weird, mythical animals, we might expect that he has made an error of perception due to

- a) perceptual set.**
- b) perceptual defense.
- c) bottom-up processing.
- d) none of these.

14. In his classic studies, when Pavlov presented the bell (CS) continuously without the presentation of the meat powder (US), the dog's salivation decreased due to a process called:

- a) extinction**
- b) generalization
- c) spontaneous recovery
- d) discrimination

15. My dog has learned to push open the door of the cabinet in which his food is stored. This is an example of:

- a) extinction
- b) spontaneous recovery
- c) classical conditioning
- d) operant conditioning**

16. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early field of psychology?

- a) structuralism

- b) functionalism
- c) psychoanalysis**
- d) behaviorism

17. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

- a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt
- b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer
- c) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson**
- d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

18. Laverne goes to a movie theater to watch her favorite movie. About halfway through the movie she becomes aware of an overpowering hunger for popcorn. What she doesn't realize is that throughout the first part of the movie, a message saying "Eat Popcorn!" was repeatedly flashed on the screen at a speed too fast for her to be consciously aware of it. If her desire for popcorn is due to that message, she is responding to _____.

- a) Selective perception
- b) Subliminal perception**
- c) Cognitive restructuring
- d) Stroboscopic perception

19. In the levels-of-processing model of memory, information that gets processed at a _____ level (such as accessing the meaning of a word or phrase) is more likely to be retained longer and form a stronger memory than information that is processed at a _____ level (such as the visual characteristics of a word).

- a) deeper; shallower**
- b) shallower; deeper
- c) higher; lower
- d) lower; higher

20. The levels-of-processing concept of Craik and Lockhart would suggest that which of the following questions would lead to better memory of the word *frog*?

- a) "Does it rhyme with *blog*?"
- b) "Is it in capital letters?"
- c) "Is it written in cursive?"
- d) "Would it be found in a pond?"**

21. Believers in the information-processing model of memory are likely to agree that _____.

- a) the brain has nothing in common with a computer
- b) studying computers can give you useful insights into human information processing**
- c) auditory information is retained in the sensory register for up to 2 seconds
- d) information flows from one memory system to the next

22. Why did research participants in Sperling's experiment recall so few letters stored in sensory memory?

- a) they stopped paying attention after a few stimuli.
- b) Proactive interference reduced the effectiveness of recall.
- c) the stress of participating in this research became excessive.
- d) the remaining stimuli quickly faded from sensory memory.**

23. The key to the partial report method of Sperling's study of sensory memory was to _____.

- a) have the participants report the entire matrix of letters they saw as fast as they could
- b) have the participants report the entire matrix of letters but mask the letters after presentation with a very bright light
- c) cue the participants, using a tone, as to which line of the matrix they were to report**
- d) test the use of chunking

24. Someone a short distance away, to whom you have been paying no attention, quietly speaks your name, and suddenly you attend to that person. This is an example of _____.

- a) Broadbent's process of selective memory
- b) the phi phenomenon
- c) the cocktail party phenomenon**
- d) cue-controlled inhibition

25. Maintenance rehearsal is defined as _____.

- a) processing the physical features of the stimulus to be remembered
- b) analyzing new material in order to make it memorable
- c) associating new material to be learned with information maintained in long-term memory
- d) repeating some bit of information over and over in one's head in order to maintain it in short-term memory**

26. General knowledge, language, and concepts are seen as parts of _____.

- a) episodic memory
- b) procedural memories
- c) declarative memories
- d) semantic memory**

27. A police officer is shot in a gun battle with bank robbers. Although emergency brain surgery saves his life, it leaves him unable to store new information. The officer's family is applying to the state for compensation for his injuries. When asked to provide a diagnosis of the difficulties he suffers, what will they write?

- a) proactive amnesia
- b) anterograde amnesia**
- c) retrograde amnesia
- d) retroactive amnesia

28. Godden and Baddeley found that if you study on land, you do better when tested on land, and if you study underwater, you do better when tested underwater. This finding is an example of _____.

- a) memorability
- b) registered learning
- c) encoding specificity**
- d) accessible decoding

29. Retrieving information from long-term memory is done by assembling information from various brain locations in a process known as _____.

- a) consolidation
- b) redintegration
- c) constructive processing**
- d) automatic processing

30. When given a list of items to remember, you are more likely to remember _____.

- a) the items in the beginning better than those in the middle or at the end
- b) the items in the middle more than those at the beginning or at the end
- c) the items at the end more than those in the middle or at the beginning of the list
- d) the items at the beginning and at the end more than those in the middle of the list**

31. _____ rehearsal results in a more lasting memory and promotes the transfer of information to long-term memory compared to _____ rehearsal.

- a) Permanent; condensed
- b) Condensed; permanent
- c) Elaborative; maintenance**
- d) Maintenance; elaborative

32. You started out by using WordPerfect and then moved to Microsoft Word because your company demanded that all documents be in Word. If you have trouble with Word, it is most likely due to

- a) proactive interference.**
- b) retroactive interference.
- c) anterograde interference.
- d) consolidation problems

33. Which of the following statements is true about semantic and episodic memories?

- a) The former is always implicit, and the latter is always explicit.
- b) The former is always explicit, and the latter is always implicit.
- c) Both of them are always implicit.
- d) Under the right circumstances, both memories can demonstrate implicit and explicit characteristics.**

34. Flashbulb memories _____.

- a) are not subject to periodic revision
- b) usually concern events that are emotionally charged**
- c) are almost always highly accurate
- d) usually concern events from early childhood

35. Which of the following statements is true of retrieval cues?

- a) they are important in helping us remember items stored in long-term memory.**
- b) they are aids in rote rehearsal in short-term memory.
- c) they can be helpful in both long- and short-term memory.
- d) they have been recently shown to have little effect on the accessibility of information.

36. The bone that is attached to the eardrum is called the _____; the bone that is connected to the oval window is called the _____.

- a) anvil (incus); stirrup (stapes)
- b) hammer (malleus); anvil (incus)
- c) stirrup (stapes); hammer (malleus)
- d) hammer (malleus); stirrup (stapes)**

37. People's tendency to perceive a thing a certain way because their previous experiences or expectations influence them is called _____.

- a) top-down processing**
- b) telepathy
- c) bottom-up processing
- d) perceptual expectancy

38. Milner described a young man, HM, who lost part of his temporal lobes and hippocampus in a brain operation. HM suffered

- a) reduction in general IQ
- b) an inability to remember events prior to the operation
- c) an inability to calculate arithmetic problems
- d) an inability to store new experiences in memory**

39. Under most circumstances, when you are intentionally trying to remember an item of information, _____ is an easier task than _____.

- a) **recognition; recall**
- b) recall; recognition
- c) priming; the savings method
- d) the savings method; priming

40. Which of the following is evidence that there is a distinction between short-term memory and long-term memory?

- a) partial report is greater than whole report
- b) physical cues work best for the primary effect
- c) **the recency effect disappears when a subject must count backwards before recall**
- d) the primacy effect disappears when a subject must count backwards before recall

41. Encoding specificity aids retrieval because

- a) it involves the formation of a schema
- b) it prevents decay by introducing a novel factor into an otherwise monotonous routine
- c) **specific encoding operations performed on what is perceived determines what retrieval cues are effective in producing access to what is stored**
- d) it promotes rehearsal by creating specific criteria for encoding

42. Covertly verbalizing information held in short-term memory illustrates

- a) **maintenance rehearsal**
- b) elaborative rehearsal
- c) levels of processing
- d) selective encoding

43. The serial position curve has been important in distinguishing short-term memory from long-term memory because

- a) **the primacy effect may be explained as long-term memory and the recency effect as short-term memory**
- b) chunking explains the primacy and recency effect
- c) rehearsal is very important in explaining both the primacy and recency effects
- d) memory for primacy and recency items is about the same, but the middle items are poorly recalled

44. **Data on memory** confusion (e.g., b confused with v) shows that coding in short term memory is often

- a) iconic
- b) semantic

c) acoustic-articulatory

d) propositional

45. Which of the following statements about learning is TRUE?

(a) learning can be directly observed and measured.

(b) learning cannot be directly observed or measured, so performance is observed and learning is inferred based on what the person is able to do.

(c) the results of learning must immediately change behavior.

(d) none of the above

46. Archimedes was told by the king to find a way to prove that a gold crown was really gold. While in his bath, he noticed the water that displaced out of the tub and shouted "Eureka!" which means "I have found it!" If the crown was really gold, it should displace the same amount of water as an equal amount of real gold. This is a famous example of.....

a) latent learning

b) learned helplessness

c) insight

d) observational learning

47. Decay theory works well to explain forgetting in _____.

a) sensory memory only

b) short-term memory only

c) long-term memory only

d) sensory memory and short-term memory

48. Advertisers often try to classically condition positive feelings to their products by.....

a) telling potential customers how pleased they will be if they buy the product

b) describing in great detail the good points about the product

c) rewarding people when they use the product frequently

d) showing the product together with something that elicits positive feelings.

49. A cognitive map is a.....

a) mental representation of our environment

b) sequence of thought processes leading from one idea to another

c) set of instructions detailing the most effective means of teaching a particular concept

d) educational tool based on operant conditioning

50. After exploring a complicated maze for several days a rat subsequently ran the maze with very few errors when food was placed in the goal box for the first time. This performance illustrates.....

- a) classical conditioning
- b) discrimination learning
- c) observational learning
- d) latent learning**

51. Learning to make a reflex response to a stimulus other than to the original, natural stimulus is called _____

- a) classical conditioning**
- b) operant conditioning
- c) memory linkage
- d) adaptation

52. A display of 12 letters is flashed on a screen in front of you followed by a tone. You attempt to recall a portion of the display based on the specific tone you heard. What aspect of your memory is this experiment designed to assess?

- a) primary memory
- b) sensory memory**
- c) long-term memory
- d) short-term memory

53. A witness on the stand swears that he saw someone commit a crime. Must you believe that the testimony is valid when a witness testifies so forcefully?

- a) yes, because seeing is believing.
- b) no, because eyewitnesses are not usually honest.
- c) yes, because eyewitnesses are very confident about their testimony.
- d) no, because there is a great possibility of a “false positive” identification.**

54. The best place to take your biology exam to ensure good retrieval of biology concepts is in _____

- a) the biology classroom**
- b) an auditorium to prevent cheating
- c) the English classroom
- d) the special testing room used for all exams

55. When you first put your hat on, you can feel it quite easily, but after a while, you forget that you are wearing a hat at all—the sensation is gone. What happens?

- a) sensory fatigue
- b) subliminal perception
- c) habituation**
- d) perceptual defense

56. Students in a psychology experiment were exposed to three notes of music for a very short period of time and then asked to recall them. If the instructions to recall the notes came immediately, the students usually succeeded. If the instructions came more than three seconds after the notes were played, the students were much less successful. The MOST plausible explanation for this phenomenon is that, in the latter case, _____ .

- a) the echo never made it to the sensory registers
- b) the echo faded after being stored in short-term memory
- c) the echo was already stored in long-term memory
- d) the echo faded before being stored in short-term memory**

57. The Internet, with its series of links from one site to many others, is a good analogy for the organization of

- a) short-term memory
- b) episodic memory
- c) long-term memory**
- d) procedural memory

58. Proactive interference of long-term memory means _____

- a) new material interferes with memory of old material
- b) new material has suppressed short-term memories
- c) old material interferes with memory of new material**
- d) old material has eliminated memories of new material

59. Your tutor has "one last word" for you before she ends today's session. She tells you to study material in the middle of your study session a little harder. What concept from memory research is the basis of her advice?

- a) serial position effect**
- b) state-dependent learning
- c) transfer test
- d) imagery

60. An individual's semantic memory contains

- a) memories about events.
- b) background knowledge about words, symbols, concepts and rules arranged as hierarchies of information in categories and subordinate categories.**
- c) autobiographical information about one's previous experiences.
- d) the order and sequence of information from specific to general.

Answer Sheet

Each right answer carries 0.5 marks & 0.25 marks will be deducted for every wrong answer.

Kindly indicate your answers on this sheet.

1 _____ 11 _____ 21 _____ 31 _____ 41 _____ 51 _____

2 _____ 12 _____ 22 _____ 32 _____ 42 _____ 52 _____

3 _____ 13 _____ 23 _____ 33 _____ 43 _____ 53 _____

4 _____ 14 _____ 24 _____ 34 _____ 44 _____ 54 _____

5 _____ 15 _____ 25 _____ 35 _____ 45 _____ 55 _____

6 _____ 16 _____ 26 _____ 36 _____ 46 _____ 56 _____

7 _____ 17 _____ 27 _____ 37 _____ 47 _____ 57 _____

8 _____ 18 _____ 28 _____ 38 _____ 48 _____ 58 _____

9 _____ 19 _____ 29 _____ 39 _____ 49 _____ 59 _____

10 _____ 20 _____ 30 _____ 40 _____ 50 _____ 60 _____