Final Exam

TOTAL POINTS 45

1.	What is the component of working memory that is used to solve problems?	1 point
	Visuospatial Sketchpad	
	Sensory Input	
	O Phonological Loop	
	Central Executive	
2.	What memory system is most closely related to our conscious experience of the world?	1 point
	Episodic Memory	
	Working Memory	
	Procedural Memory	
	Semantic Memory	
3.	Existing memories can be used as cues to help you remember new information.	1 point
	semantic	
	encoding	
	retrieval	
	episodic	
4.	"In terms of memory, what is primary the problem with using eye-witness testimony as evidence in legal cases?"	1 point
	There are no problems with eye-witness testimony	
	It can lead to a "he said, she said" situation	
	Memories are affected by the way questions are asked	

	The witness could easily lie about the event
5.	What is the relation between a person's confidence in a memory and the accuracy of that nemory?
	More confidence entails greater memory accuracy
	Confidence level does not predict memory accuracy
	Less confidence entails greater memory accuracy
	More confidence entails lesser memory accuracy
6.	Some psychologists have argued that the feeling of Deja Vu in a certain situation is the result 1 point of
	familiarity without recollection
	a failure of semantic memory
	precognition
	past life experience
7.	What cognitive capacity is most directly related to the feeling of Deja Vu for what a person says during a conversation?
	Mental Rotation
	Condintioning
	O Predictive Intuition
	Theory of Mind
8.	What cognitive process do politicians try to leverage by repeating the same "talking points" 1 point
	over and over again with the hopes that eventually you will agree with them?
	O Induction
	Frequency
	Familiarity

	Retrieval Cues	
9.	What type of memories are impaired by anterograde amnesia?	1 point
	New episodic memories	
	New Procedural Memories	
	Old Procedural Memories	
	Old Episodic Memories	
10.	Learning a new skill, such as tying a shoe lace, is an example of what type of memory?	1 point
	Semantic	
	Procedural	
	Perceptual	
	Episodic	
11.	What is the term for a person who pretends to be a participant in an experiment, but is actually working with the experimenters?"	1 point
	O Dupe	
	☐ Imitator	
	Confabulator	
	Confederate	
12.	"What did the Milgram experiment, in which participants were asked to inflict electrical shock on other participants, tell us about the influence authority can have on the average person?"	S 1 point
	Most people will conform to authority even when asked to perform immoral or unethical	behaviors
	Most people reject authority and refused to even participate in the experiment	
	Most people will conform to authority unless asked to perform immoral or unethical behavior.	aviors
	Every person will conform to authority even when asked to perform immoral or unethical	behaviors

13.	A person who claims that a negative personal event is the result of their situation or other		
	people's behavior is demonstrating a(n)	locus of control.	
	internal		
	external		
	deferred		
	ulterior		
14.	What hypothesis asserts that good things happ bad people?	pens to good people and bad things happen to	1 point
	Natural Balance		
	Just World		
	Karmic Law		
	New Testament		
15.	Diffusion of responsibility predicts that theless likely you are to feel responsible for helpin less related more related		1 point
	Closer		
	more distant		
16.	What effect demonstrates that the more people happens, the less likely it is that any one person	·	1 point
	Group Think		
	Bystander Effect		
	Group Effect		
	Social Loafing		

17. While the practice of ascribing the characteristics of a few people to a larger group of people

1 point

	is called generalization, what is the term for the practice of identifying the unique characteristics of a person that separates them from the larger group?	
	Discrimination	
	Individuation	
	Stereotyping	
	O Identification	
18.	What cognitive process does the behavior of role models influence?	1 point
	Stereotyping	
	Selection Bias	
	Induction	
	Negative Priming	
19.	In stage three of the "Robber's Cave" experiment, how were the researchers able to reduce the prejudices between groups that they had created in stages one and two?	1 point
	They were unable to reduce the prejudices	
	They provided a common enemy	
	They punished prejudicial behaviors	
	They told the children to stop hating each other	
20.	On average, a man will perceive women as more attractive when theirs waists are tenths the size of their hips.	1 point
	nine	
	six	
	eight	
	seven	
21.	On average, a person will find another person more attractive if the other person has pupils.	1 point

	lighter	
	darker	
	larger	
	smaller	
22.	A major recent conceptual shift between the DSM-IV and the DSM-V is that the diagnosis of mental disorders is now regarded more as a and less of a	1 point
	Classification; continuum	
	o continuum; classification	
	art; science	
	science; art	
23.	When talking about mental disorders, what is the primary caution that Steve has repeatedly made?	1 noint
	All persons with mental disorders are dangerous	
	Mental disorders are extremely rare	
	Learning about mental disorders makes you see them everywhere	
	We all have one or more mental disorders, even if undiagnosed	
24.	What is multiple personality disorder now called?	1 point
	Oissociative Amnesia	
	Ouble Dissociation	
	Dissociative Fugue	
	Dissociative Identity Disorder	
25.	A person with a mental disorder that causes them to constantly think that there shoe lace is coming untied, and therefore continually bends down to check their shoe laces likely has	1 point

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what disorder?

	Obsessive Compulsive Disorder	
	Impulse Control Disorder	
	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder	
	Recurring Thought Disorder	
26.	What has a person experienced if he or she can't remember anything about their life and, thus, starts an entirely new life only to have the original memories return several years later?	1 point
	Ouble Dissociation	
	Dissociative Fugue	
	Dissociative Amnesia	
	Dissociative Identity Disorder	
27.	What class of mental disorders are pregnant women particularly susceptible to?	1 point
	O Dissociative	
	Anxiety	
	Personality	
	(Emotional)	
28.	What mental disorder is characterized by extreme emotional highs followed by extreme emotional lows?	1 point
	Emotional Instability Disorder	
	Hypomanic Disorder	
	Bipolar Disorder	
	Major Depressive Disorder	
29.	What type of schizophrenia causes the person to become rigid and unable to move?	1 point
	Paranoid	

	Disorganized	
	Catatonic	
	Residual	
30.	In schizophrenia, what is the term for the symptoms, such as auditory hallucinations, that cause the addition of non-existent information to a person's perception of the world?	
	○ Illusory	
	O Inductive	
	Positive	
	Negative	
31.	What is the common term for the most extreme version of a person with anti-social personality disorder?	
	Psychopathy	
	Maladjustment Disorder	
	Sociopathy	
	Reclusivity	
32.	Freud's practice of psychoanalysis is an example of what type of therapy? 1 point	
	Client-Centered	
	(Insight)	
	Cognitive-Behavioral	
	Hypnosis	
33.	What type of psychological therapy does not direct the patient, but instead provides help and 1 point support to the patient, with the goal of letting the patient help themselves?"	
	Cognitive-Behavioral	

	Psychoanalysis	
	(Humanistic)	
	Hypnosis	
34.	What type of therapy would most likely be used for a person trying to overcome a fear of heights?	1 point
	Systematic Desensitization	
	Humanistic	
	Psychoanalysis	
	Hypnosis	
35.	What is the most, and sometimes only, effective form of treatment for mental disorders that are caused by biological conditions?"	1 point
	Cognitive-Behavioral	
	Psychoanalysis	
	Systematic Desensitization	
	Pharmacological Pharmacological	
36.	The anti-psychotic medications used to treat schizophrenia are most effective at alleviating the symptoms.	1 point
	active	
	negative	
	passive	
	positive	
37.	What component of memory does sleep facilitate?	1 point
	Association	
	Encoding	

	\bigcirc	Retrieval
	•	Consolidation
38.		at hypothesis proposes that dreams are the result of our brains trying to make sense of 1 point dom patterns of activation during sleep?
	\bigcirc	Psychoanalysis
	\bigcirc	Consolidation
		Narrative-Imagery
		Activation-Synthesis
39.		at cognitive ability allows a child to know that a tall glass does not necessarily contain 1 point e water than a short glass?
		Preoperationalism
		Conservation
		Formal Operations
	\cup	Object Permanence
40.	mee	nat attachment style will an inconsistent parenting style, wherein the parent will sometimes 1 point bet the child's demands and other times being absent or not providing the support the child uires, most likely create?"
		Secure
	•	Ambivalent
		Avoidant
		Resistant
41.		at type of reinforcement schedule would a person be experiencing by receiving a theck on the 1st day of each month?
	0	Fixed Ratio
	•	Consistent Ratio

	Variable Ratio
	Formal Ratio
42.	What behaviourist test, or standard, must a behaviour meet to show that it requires consciousness and is not just a product of classical or operant conditioning?"
	Reinstatement
	Not Conditioning
	Extinction
	Resistance
43.	What term would a behaviorist use to explain examples of animal language, such as a chimp 1 point using sign language to indicate that it wants to eat an apple?
	Habituation
	Self-Awareness
	Coincidence
	Conditioning
44.	Albert Banduras' research on observational learning in children showed that when a child sees another child hit a Bobo doll, he or she was more likely to the doll.
	O fix
	hit
	o ignore
	comfort
45.	Through observational learning children will often the negative behaviours they see around them.
	report
	mimic

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