

25. For a language test with normally distributed scores, the mean was 70 and the standard deviation was 10. Approximately what percentage of test takers scored 60 and above?
- (A) 16
 - (B) 34
 - (C) 68
 - (D) 84
 - (E) 95
26. Which of the following are most involved in the action potential of a neuron?
- (A) Calcium and sodium
 - (B) Sodium and potassium
 - (C) Potassium and calcium
 - (D) Chloride and calcium
 - (E) Chloride and sodium
27. Which of the following would be used to measure the relationship between age and reaction time?
- (A) Correlation
 - (B) Central tendency
 - (C) A histogram
 - (D) Standard deviation
 - (E) A t test
28. Which component of the limbic system has an essential role in the formation of new memories?
- (A) Amygdala
 - (B) Hippocampus
 - (C) Pituitary gland
 - (D) Hypothalamus
 - (E) Thalamus
29. The human vestibular sense is most closely associated with the
- (A) skin
 - (B) semicircular canals
 - (C) taste buds
 - (D) olfactory bulb
 - (E) rods and cones
30. A central nervous system depressant that produces a false feeling of well-being and efficiency and results in slower reaction time to stimulation is
- (A) cocaine
 - (B) marijuana
 - (C) dopamine
 - (D) alcohol
 - (E) nicotine
31. Of the following research methods, which can best establish a cause-and-effect relationship?
- (A) Naturalistic observation
 - (B) A survey
 - (C) A test
 - (D) A case study
 - (E) An experiment
32. A researcher dabs color on a 16-month-old child's face and places the child in front of a mirror. Which of the following developmental milestones has been reached if the child realizes that there is something wrong with its face?
- (A) Visual discrimination
 - (B) Recognition of a human form
 - (C) Recognition of self
 - (D) Identification of the gender of the image
 - (E) Perception of the image as a playmate
33. A monkey is conditioned to flinch at the sound of a bell that was previously paired with a puff of air to the monkey's cheek. Which of the following explanations would be consistent with a cognitive interpretation of this conditioning?
- (A) The animal cannot control its tendency to flinch because the response of flinching is simply a reflex to the bell.
 - (B) The strength of the flinch response is a function of the time interval between the onset of the bell and the air puff.
 - (C) The monkey interprets the bell as a signal that the air puff will follow.
 - (D) The bell is merely a substitute stimulus for the air puff.
 - (E) Monkeys are intelligent and know that they should flinch when they hear tones that are paired with stimuli that elicit reflexes.