



Practice Tests for

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*Wood and Wood*

*The World of Psychology*

*Fourth Edition*



Prepared by R. James Walker-Sands  
and Rebecca L. Walker-Sands

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and

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# Preface

It has been hypothesized that one means for successful integration of information into long-term memory is to make multiple copies of that information for later retrieval. Another hypothesis focuses on the elaboration and organization of material to be remembered so that it may be more easily recalled. In both these approaches, the common theme is repeated exposure to the material to be learned. That takes effort and time. The Practice Test for Wood & Wood's 4<sup>th</sup> edition of *The World of Psychology* is one of the tools you may use to maximize your study effort in the time you have available to devote to learning the material.

To help you absorb the information presented in the text book, there are 20 multiple-choice questions, 5 true/false questions and one essay question for each chapter. These approach the material in a variety of ways that will give you different opportunities to demonstrate your mastery of the concepts. Please note that these are only a sample, and are not meant to provide an exhaustive review. They should be used only as indicators of your understanding of the information.

The questions you will encounter in this Practice Test represent a variety of styles and levels of difficulty. These are likely to be very similar to the types you will encounter in an actual classroom exam. While successful completion of these will not guarantee a good grade, they will certainly give you an idea of your basic comprehension of the material, and provide a means for developing test-taking strategy. Learning to eliminate implausible options improves the chances of picking the right answer. If you are not successful in answering these questions, then perhaps a review of your study habits could be in order. The best ways to use these Practice Tests are either as a guide to follow while you study, or as a tool to test your retention and comprehension after reading a section of the text. It is best to check the answers after completion of the tests rather than as you go, or after only a brief attempt at a solution. Having the answers ahead of time will simply facilitate rote memory of the concepts, which is the least effective method of learning. If, after reading a chapter, highlighting the main components, outlining the points, and writing definitions out on flashcards, you are still not performing well on the Practice Tests, it is a good indication that your actual classroom exams may not go well. Completion of these tests can let you know that additional help may be necessary to gain an understanding of the concepts presented in this text. Consult with your professor who may either assist you directly or refer you to a tutor. Getting the help you need early is critical to success in any academic endeavor.

As a final note, please remember that in most cases, what you get out of a class is directly related to how much energy you put into it. Hopefully, this Practice Test will help you focus your energy in a productive direction. Good luck with the "rehearsal" exams and with the class in general. We wish you every success,

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# Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction to Psychology.....	1
Chapter 2: Biology and Behavior.....	6
Chapter 3: Sensation and Perception.....	11
Chapter 4: States of Consciousness.....	16
Chapter 5: Learning.....	21
Chapter 6: Memory .....	26
Chapter 7: Cognition and Language.....	31
Chapter 8: Intelligence and Creativity.....	36
Chapter 9: Child Development .....	41
Chapter 10: Adolescence and Adulthood .....	46
Chapter 11: Motivation and Emotion.....	51
Chapter 12: Human Sexuality and Gender .....	56
Chapter 13: Health and Stress.....	61
Chapter 14: Personality Theory and Assessment.....	66
Chapter 15: Psychological Disorders .....	71
Chapter 16: Therapies.....	76
Chapter 17: Social Psychology .....	81
Practice Test Answers .....	86

## **Introduction to Psychology**

### **Practice Test**

- 1.1 Psychology is defined as the scientific study of:
- observable behavior.
  - behavior and mental processes.
  - conscious and unconscious behavior.
  - cognitive processes.
- 1.2 Which of the following options is not included as one of the goals of psychology?
- the prediction of behavior
  - the control of all aspects of behavior
  - the description of behavior
  - the understanding of behavior
- 1.3 Dr. Burroughs is conducting research on sleep apnea. Three nights a week a different patient comes to his clinic and is fitted with electrodes wired to an EEG machine. The patient sleeps in a bed in a room with a large one-way window while Dr. Burroughs and his assistants observe. This is an example of:
- the case study method.
  - the experimental method.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - laboratory observation.
- 1.4 The \_\_\_\_\_ comprises the entire group to which researchers wish to generalize their findings.
- representative sample
  - sample
  - population
  - study section.
- 1.5 Jasmine wanted to know if vision cues aid in memory. She designed an experiment in which individuals from one group were blindfolded, placed in a room with the lights off and then read a 10 minute narrative. Individuals from another group were placed in the same room and read the same story, but the lights were on and they were not blindfolded. After the narrative both groups returned to the same room, and were asked to write down the 10 colors mentioned in the story. The independent variable is:
- the number of colors correctly remembered.
  - the duration of the story.
  - the light.
  - the story.

The World of Psychology, 4/e  
Practice Test

- 1.6 In an experiment one group of subjects was placed in a soundproof room where they were read a list of nouns. When the reading was over the group was asked to write down all of the nouns they could remember. Another group went through the exact same procedure with the exception that music was played while their list of nouns was read. When the experiment was complete it was found the group without the music accurately recalled a greater number of nouns. What is the dependent variable?
- the number of nouns accurately recalled
  - the music played for the second group
  - the list of nouns
  - the soundproof room
- 1.7 \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the results of an experiment reflect the expectations or preconceived notions of the person or persons conducting the experiment.
- Selection bias
  - The placebo effect
  - The double-blind effect
  - Experimenter bias
- 1.8 \_\_\_\_\_ is a statistical tool used to combine the results from a large number of studies pertaining to the same topic in order to determine the degree of support for a particular hypothesis.
- Correlation-analysis
  - Degree of variance
  - Replication
  - Meta-analysis
- 1.9 Trina thinks that slow-motion weight training will increase strength and stamina more efficiently than a traditional workout involving faster repetitions. What type of research method should she use to test her hypothesis and determine a causal factor?
- the experimental method
  - the correlational method
  - the case study
  - the survey method
- 1.10 In her research, Sandra Graham has found that \_\_\_\_\_ is often not included in studies comparing African and White Americans. This factor makes it difficult to account for race and class effects that potentially bias the studies.
- socioeconomic status
  - regional location
  - family history
  - gender

- 1.11 Over 95% of the animals killed in the United States each year are used for:
- food.
  - animal research.
  - garments.
  - sport.
- 1.12 The establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ laboratory at the University of Leipzig symbolized the birth of psychology as an academic discipline.
- Wilhelm Wundt's
  - Ernst Weber's
  - Hermann von Helmholtz's
  - Gustav Fechner's
- 1.13 Wundt relied heavily upon \_\_\_\_\_ in his search for the basic elements of consciousness.
- functionalism
  - external observation
  - introspection
  - the experimental method
- 1.14 The phrase "stream of consciousness" relates best to the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.
- functionalist
  - behaviorist
  - structuralist
  - Gestaltist
- 1.15 Which of the following was used to support the Gestaltist notion that perception is greater than the sum of its individual components of sensation?
- the unconscious
  - the phi phenomenon
  - stream of consciousness
  - introspection
- 1.16 \_\_\_\_\_ founded the school of \_\_\_\_\_ in direct opposition to the structuralist and functionalist schools of psychology.
- B.F. Skinner; behaviorism
  - Abraham Maslow; humanistic psychology
  - John B. Watson; behaviorism
  - Sigmund Freud; psychoanalysis



The World of Psychology, 4/e  
Practice Test

- 1.17 All of the following individuals are referred to as *neo-Freudians* with the exception of:
- Carl Jung.
  - Abraham Maslow.
  - Alfred Adler.
  - Karen Horney.
- 1.18 The study of \_\_\_\_\_ greatly influenced the development of cognitive psychology.
- linguistics
  - the unconscious
  - instinct
  - interpersonal relations
- 1.19 The ultimate goal of modern evolutionary psychology is to understand:
- the global aspects of human behavior that are aimed at passing the individual's genes to future generations.
  - the archetypal ancestral concepts developed and perpetuated to ensure the survival of the species.
  - how the changes in mental processes over time and between cultures affect societal expectations.
  - how environmental pressures change perception and behavior over time and between cultures.
- 1.20 \_\_\_\_\_ is a prominent African American psychologist. His work documenting the harmful effects of racial segregation influenced the supreme court's decision to declare racial segregation in schools to be unconstitutional.
- Francis Cecil Sumner
  - Albert Sidney Beckham
  - Albert Ellis
  - Kenneth Clark
- 1.21 Research by David Buss supports the notion that women become more upset over a partner's emotional rather than sexual infidelity.

**True**

**False**

- 1.22 Humanism, sometimes called the third force in psychology, focuses on mental processes such as decision-making, language and perception.

**True**

**False**

- 1.23 Margaret Floy Washburn received a Ph.D. in psychology from Harvard and went on to formulate a well-respected theory of color vision.

**True**

**False**

- 1.24 Both the behavioral and psychoanalytic perspectives of psychology regard behavior as something largely beyond conscious human control.

**True**

**False**

- 1.25 A developmental psychologist would study the structure and function of the brain and central nervous system and the chemical processes related to each that affect behavior.

**True**

**False**

- 1.26 What does it mean to be a critical thinker? What are some of the qualities individuals who think critically share?

**Biology and Behavior**  
**Practice Test**

- 2.1 The \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of a neuron receive incoming signals from other neurons.
- cell body; dendrites
  - cell body; axon
  - dendrites; synapses
  - axon; synapses
- 2.2 The tiny, fluid-filled gaps between the axon terminals and the receiving neurons are termed:
- gap junctions.
  - synaptic clefts.
  - receptor sites.
  - action potentials.
- 2.3 Which of the following describes the state of the axon during a neuron's resting potential?
- a greater number of negative ions inside the axon relative to the surrounding fluid
  - an equal number of negative ions inside the axon and surrounding fluid
  - a greater number of positive ions inside the axon relative to the surrounding fluid
  - an equal number of positive ions inside the axon and surrounding fluid
- 2.4 Nicotine binds with the same receptor sites in the brain as the neurotransmitter acetylcholine and also imitates its effects. In this case nicotine is acting as a(n):
- synergist.
  - placebo.
  - agonist.
  - antagonist.
- 2.5 Mark is seventeen and has been in trouble with the police on several occasions. He is aggressive, has poor impulse control, and shows little respect for authority. A deficiency in the neurotransmitter \_\_\_\_\_ may serve as a possible explanation for Mark's behavior.
- serotonin
  - norepinephrine
  - glutamate
  - acetylcholine

- 2.6 All of the following are neurotransmitters in the class called monoamines with the exception of:
- norepinephrine.
  - acetylcholine.
  - dopamine.
  - serotonin
- 2.7 The speed of neural transmission is increased by the regeneration of the electrical impulse at gaps in myelinated axons known as:
- gap junctions.
  - glial sites.
  - axon terminals.
  - nodes of Ranvier.
- 2.8 While crossing a street you might not notice a leaf blowing toward you, but you would be very likely to turn your attention to a city bus rapidly moving in your direction. This sensory screening process is governed by:
- the reticular formation.
  - the pons.
  - the medulla.
  - the locus ceruleus.
- 2.9 The \_\_\_\_\_ is the brain area responsible for sorting incoming sensory information and sending it to the proper location in the cerebral cortex.
- medulla
  - thalamus
  - reticular formation
  - pons
- 2.10 The regulation of body temperature, hunger, and thirst is largely a function of the:
- reticular formation.
  - thalamus.
  - medulla.
  - hypothalamus.

The World of Psychology, 4/e  
Practice Test

- 2.11 As a child, Charla fell off the top rail of a fence at her grandparent's house and suffered a serious head injury. Her accident left her with an impairment in the ability to recognize certain facial expressions, particularly those associated with anger or fear. Which of the following brain structures was damaged in her fall?
- medulla
  - hippocampus
  - amygdala
  - thalamus
- 2.12 Individuals with highly developed navigational skills, such as delivery drivers or mail couriers, would likely have a larger \_\_\_\_\_ volume than those who do not rely as heavily upon spatial cues in their occupations.
- medullar
  - reticular
  - hippocampal
  - cerebellar
- 2.13 Age-related deficits in motor control are commonly caused by a loss of:
- gray matter in the cerebellum.
  - white matter in the cerebellum.
  - gray matter in the corpus callosum.
  - white matter in the corpus callosum.
- 2.14 The \_\_\_\_\_ is located directly between the frontal lobe and the somatosensory cortex.
- motor cortex
  - primary auditory cortex
  - primary visual cortex
  - temporal area
- 2.15 When Hayden speaks others find it hard to understand what he is trying to communicate. His articulation is perfect, but he often puts words together in ways that do not make sense or uses words that only he seems able to understand. He is curious about the difficulties people have when conversing with him as he has no trouble understanding them. He doesn't realize he suffers from:
- auditory aphasia.
  - Broca's aphasia.
  - Wernicke's aphasia.
  - primary agnosia.

- 2.16 The \_\_\_\_\_ lobes contain the association areas responsible for the interpretation of auditory information.
- frontal
  - parietal
  - temporal
  - occipital
- 2.17 One of the primary responsibilities of the right cerebral hemisphere is the:
- coordination of complex movements.
  - interpretation of nonverbal behavior.
  - production of written language.
  - control of the right side of the body.
- 2.18 Travis is an assistant researcher at a sleep laboratory. He is observing a print out on an EEG machine that is registering alpha waves. The patient who is wired to the machine is:
- awake and moving.
  - relaxed.
  - in deep sleep.
  - dreaming.
- 2.19 Which of the following brain imaging techniques reveals both brain structure and activity?
- fMRI
  - MRI
  - PET scan
  - CT scan
- 2.20 The \_\_\_\_\_ division of the nervous system brings the heightened body responses back to normal after they have been elevated in an emergency situation.
- central
  - somatic
  - sympathetic
  - parasympathetic
- 2.21 The neuron enters its resting potential when ion channels in the axonal membrane open up and allow positive ions to flow into the neuron and change the membrane potential from about -70 millivolts to +50 millivolts.

**True**

**False**

The World of Psychology, 4/e  
Practice Test

2.22 Endorphins are opiates and belong in the same drug family as heroin and morphine.

**True**

**False**

2.23 The spinal cord can act independently, without any help from the brain, to protect the body from injury.

**True**

**False**

2.24 The somatic nervous system enables us to experience sensory information and interact with our environment.

**True**

**False**

2.25 One function of the adrenal glands is to regulate the salt balance in the body.

**True**

**False**

2.26 Label and describe the components of a synapse and their role in neuronal communication, as well as the inactivation of the neurotransmitters involved.

**Sensation and Perception**  
**Practice Test**

- 3.1 The difference between not being able to detect a stimulus and just barely perceiving it is termed:
- Weber's law.
  - sensory adaptation.
  - the difference threshold.
  - the absolute threshold.
- 3.2 While studying for mid-terms you eventually become less aware of the noise from the party taking place in a room down the hall. This gradual lessening of your sensitivity to the audio stimulus is an example of:
- sensory adaptation.
  - the signal detection theory.
  - transduction.
  - detection reduction.
- 3.3 The \_\_\_\_\_ regulates the amount of light entering the eye.
- iris
  - cornea
  - lens
  - pupil
- 3.4 The lens focuses the incoming image on the \_\_\_\_\_, the tissue at the back of the eye containing the rods and cones.
- cornea
  - optic chiasm
  - visual disk
  - retina
- 3.5 The recombination of the opsin and retinal molecules in the rods in conjunction with the dilation of the pupil leads to:
- dark adaptation.
  - light adaptation.
  - retinal accommodation.
  - retinal disparity.



- 3.6 \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the degree to which light waves producing a color are of the same wavelength.
- Hue
  - Intensity
  - Saturation
  - Brightness
- 3.7 The \_\_\_\_\_, located at the end of the auditory canal, moves in direct response to the sound waves that strike against it.
- cochlea
  - auditory nerve
  - basilar membrane
  - tympanic membrane
- 3.8 Which of the following theories of hearing best explains how humans are able to hear low frequencies?
- place theory
  - frequency theory
  - the volley principle
  - bone conduction
- 3.9 Hearing loss occurs most often in the elderly and about three-quarters of the cases appear to be caused by:
- the aging process.
  - lifelong exposure to excessive noise.
  - diseases affecting the inner ear.
  - injury.
- 3.10 The receptor cells for smell are contained in the:
- olfactory epithelium.
  - olfactory bulbs.
  - orbitofrontal cortex.
  - nasal septum.