(PSY101 MID TERM SOLVED MCQS)
(visit vurank for more)

Question No: 1 - Please choose one
Laws of perceptual organization were proposed by which of the following school of thought?

- ► Functionalism
- ► Structuralism
- ► **Gestalt school**
- ► Behaviorism

Question No: 2 - Please choose one
Today psychology is considered as the scientific study of which of the followings?

- ► Mind
- ► Conscious experiences
- ► **Behavior and mental processes**
- ► Soul

Question No: 3 - Please choose one
Who among the followings is known as "father of Greek medicines"?

- ► Socrates
- ► Plato
- ► Aristotle
- ► **Alcameon**

Question No: 4 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Who among the followings gave the concept of Insight?

- ► **Max Wertheimer**
- ► **Wolfgang Kohler**
- ► **James Rowland Angell**
- ► **James Mckeen Cattell**

Question No: 5 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Who among the followings regarded as the "Father of Medicine"?

- ► **Hippocrates**
- ► **Kraepelin**
- ► **Plato**
- ► **Socrates**

Question No: 6 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Who among the followings is the author of the book "The Origin of Species"?

► Emil Kraepelin
► Paul Broca
► Wilhelm Griesinger
► Charles Darwin

Question No: 7 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following is incorrect about insulin-shock therapy?

► In this therapy the comma is caused because of a reduction in blood sugar level.
► It has found to be effective with schizophrenics, addicts etc., if used with psychotherapy.
► It was developed by Paul Broca who was a French surgeon and anthropologist
► It is used to cure psychological disorders by administrating insulin.

Question No: 8 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following can increase the likelihood of occurrence of a behavior?

► Extinction
► Reinforcement
► Punishment
► Insight

Question No: 9 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Identify where we stop reinforcement and behavior extinguishes.

► Generalization
► Extinction
► Spontaneous recovery
► Shaping

Question No: 10 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following law is given by Thorndike, that all responses followed by satisfaction are stamped into an individual and he learns those responses?

► Law of exercise
► Law of effect
► Law of insight
► Law of belongingness

Question No: 11 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which perspective of psychology emerged out of a desire to understand the conscious mind, free will, human dignity, and the capacity for self-reflection and growth?

► Humanistic
► Behavioral
► Gestalt

► Psychodynamic

Question No: 12 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following process is suggested by Bandura that help human behavior to learn?

► Intention
► Observation
► Insight
► Reinforcement

Question No: 13 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Fatima is using newspaper records to study the rate of crime during the past 20 years. Which type of method is she utilizing?

► Participant Observation
► Structured Observation
► Field experiments
► Archival data

Question No: 14 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
gene that only influences the expression of a trait when paired with an identical gene is known as what?

► Dominant
► Mutated
► Recombinant
► Recessive

Question No: 15 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following is the correct order for Piaget's four stages of development?

► Preoperational, sensory-motor, concrete operations, formal operation
► Concrete operations, preoperational, sensory-motor, formal operation
► Sensory-motor, preoperational, concrete operations, formal operation
► Preoperational, concrete operations, sensory-motor, formal operation

Question No: 16 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following is a scan showing biochemical activity within the brain at any given moment?

► CAT
► MRI
► EEG
► PET

Question No: 17 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which of the following statement best describes "Hormones"?

- ► The male gonads
- ► Chemicals found in the synaptic vesicles, which when released have an effect on the next cell
- ► Chemicals released into the bloodstream by the endocrine glands
- ► The female gonads

Question No: 18 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
What do we call thyroid enlargement?

- ► Vitamin deficiency goiter
- ► Calcium deficiency goiter
- ► Protein deficiency goiter
- ► Iodine deficiency goiter

Question No: 19 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which part of the eye is a muscle that regulates the size of the pupil?

- ► Retina
- ► Sclera
- ► Iris
- ► Lens

Question No: 20 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Identify the proper sequence of structures that sound passes when it enters the ear.

- ► Oval window, eardrum, stirrup, cochlea
- ► Cochlea, stirrup, eardrum, oval window
- ► Stirrup, eardrum, oval window, cochlea
- ► Eardrum, stirrup, oval window, cochlea

Question No: 21 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Which type of hearing problem can be reduced with ordinary hearing aids?

- ► Central deafness
- ► Auditory pathway deafness
- ► Conduction deafness
- ► Sensory-neural deafness

Question No: 22 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
In Watson's experiment, when little Albet was being conditioned to the fear of a rat, afterwards he used to be afraid of cotton balls as well. This concept is known as what?

- ► Stimulus generalization

► Extinction
► Spontaneous recovery
► Higher order conditioning

Question No: 23 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
When Pavlov presented the bell (CS) continuously without the presentation of the meat powder (US), the dog's salivation decreased. This process is known as what?

► Stimulus generalization
► Spontaneous recovery
► Extinction
► Reinforcement

Question No: 24 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
A child overcomes her fear of snakes by observing another child repeatedly handle snakes. This is an example of which of the followings?

► Cognition therapy
► Systematic desensitization
► Modeling
► Contingency contracting

Question No: 25 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
Cognitive approach emphasizes on all of the followings EXCEPT:

► Feelings
► Thoughts
► Thinking
► Genetic makeup

Question No: 26 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
A child learns that whenever he eats all of his dinner; he will get a cookie for dessert. This type of learning is best example of which of the following?

► Operant conditioning
► Classical conditioning
► Biofeedback theory
► Social learning theory

Question No: 27 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
After every third wicket taken by an individual of the Pakistan cricket team, the coach rewards the player. What schedule of reinforcement is being used?

► Fixed ratio schedule
► Variable ratio schedule

► **Variable interval schedule**
► **Fixed interval schedule**

Question No: 28 (Www.vugoogle.com: 1) - Please choose one
An employee receives a reward every 45 minutes. In which type of reinforcement schedule organism is reinforced after pre fixed time of intervals?

► **Fixed Ratio Schedule**
► **Variable Ratio Schedule**
► **Variable Interval Schedule**
► **Fixed Interval Schedule**

PSY101 SOLVED MCQ'S

1. The brain and the spinal cord comprise which of the following nervous systems?
a) Central nervous system
b) Peripheral nervous system
c) Autonomic nervous system
d) Sympathetic nervous system
2. The lobe of the cerebral cortex responsible for motor control and higher mental processes is known as the_____.
a) Occipital lobe
b) Temporal lobe
c) Parietal lobe
d) Frontal lobe
3. The band of muscles behind the cornea that gives the eye its color and controls the size of the pupil is known as the _____.
a) Sclera
b) Iris
c) Pupil
d) Cornea
4. The _____ theory suggests color vision depends on red-green, blue-yellow, and black-white processes in the brain. It suggests that the receptor cells are linked in pairs and they work in opposition to each other.
a) Figure-ground
b) Trichromatic

c) Photopigment
d) Opponent-process
5. Which of the following glands abnormal secretion result in a condition called "cretinism"?
a) Parathyroid gland
b) Thyroid gland
c) Pancreas
d) Gonads
6. What is conduction deafness?
a) Hearing loss due to failure of the auditory nerve
b) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of themiddle ear
c) Hearing loss due to failure of the visual nerve
d) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the outer ear

7. Who will be interested to study how cognitions are acquired and used in various groups and institutional settings?
a) Anthropologists
b) Computer scientist
c) Sociologists
d) Geeks
8. _____ refers to the degree of stability or change across the life span.
a) Temporal aspects
b) Situational aspects
c) Environmental aspects
d) Spatial aspects
9. Who developed REBT (Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy)?
a) George Kelly
b) John Dollard
c) Albert Ellis
d) Neal Miller
10. In which of the following stage, OEDIPUS COMPLEX is observed?
a) Oral stage
b) Anal stage
c) Phallic stage
d) Genital stage

1. Positive reinforcement Ali's father gives him 5 Rs for washing the car.
2. Negative punishment Maria was fighting with her sister. Her mother says she can't watch TV tonight.

3. Positive punishment Kiran is 4 years old. Her mother spanks her for running out into the street.
4. Negative reinforcement your teacher says you don't have to take the final exam if you have a "B" average at the end of the semester.
5. Positive reinforcement You receive a 1000 Rs incentive bonus from your boss for completing a project early.
6. Positive punishment You are assigned 10 hours of trash pick up after being caught smoking in the campus library restroom.
7. Negative punishment Alena's parents don't allow her to use the family car for 2 weeks after she received a "D" in her high school chemistry class.
8. Negative reinforcement you always put on your seat belt so that the annoying buzzer will stop.

9. Positive reinforcement Teacher gives a candy to students when they show good behavior.
10.Positive punishment Ahmar beats his younger sister when she refuses to give him Chocolates.

1. A child who gives many answers in response to a question resorts to the process of _____.
a. Convergent thinking
b. Latent thinking
c. Divergent thinking
d. Critical thinking
2. Identify the correct order in the multi-store model of human memory?
a. L TM, Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer
b. Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer, L TM
c. Rehearsal buffer, Sensory register, STM, L TM
d. STM, Sensory register, rehearsal buffer, L TM
3. A type pf thinking which is aimed at solving problems or creating something
new is called:
a. Creative thinking
b. Autistic thinking
c. Directed thinking
d. Symbolic thinking

4. Which one of the following best supports the heuristic approach of problem solving?

a. Trying different responses until one works

b. Following a rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem

c. Applying solutions that were previously successful with other problems similar in underlying structure

d. Employing rules of thumb suggested by our experience that are often used to solve problems

5. Which one of the following is not a secondary/learnt motive?

a. Achievement

b. Power

c. Hunger

d. Curiosity

6. _____are enduring dimensions of personality characteristics that differentiate a person from others.

a. Behaviour

b. Personality

c. Traits

d. All of the given options

7. In _____ defense mechanism, a person reverts back to a stage that was satisfying.

a. Sublimation

b. Repression

c. Denial

d. Regression

8. Hunger, thirst and sleep are the_____.

a. Learnt motives

b. Primary motives

c. Social motives

d. None of the given options

9. According to _____ theory, physiological changes create specific sensations, and our brain interprets these sensations as different emotions.

a. James- Lange Theory of Emotions

b. Cannon- Bard Theory of Emotions

c. Opponent- Process Theory

d. Activation Theory

10 _____is the process whereby logical conclusions, inferences, and
implications are drawn by using a set of assumptions.
a. Statistical analysis
b. Deductive reasoning
c. Inductive reasoning
d. None of the given options

1)A correlation is a numerical measure of the_____.

a) Unintended changes in participant's behavior due to cues from the experimenter.
b) Behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time.
c) Behaviors of participants followed and periodically assed over time.
d) Strength of relationship between two variables.

2)An adjustment in the lens shape in order to keep images in sharp focus is called:

a) lens-image inversion
b) top-down processing
c) Accommodation.
d) optical adaptation

3)A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitude toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

a) Survey
b) Experiment
c) Naturalistic observation
d) Case study

4)As Saadia is walking across the campus, a car swerves toward her. Her heart beat races and sweat breaks out as she jumps out of harm's way. This mobilization of energy is due to the action of Saadia's _____ system:

a) Sympathetic
b) Para sympathetic
c) Somatic nervous
d) Skeleton nervous

5)What two categories of dream content did Sigmund Frued described?

a) Latent and manifest
b) Poetic and realistic
c) Delusional and hallucinatory
d) Literal and symbolic

6)In survey research method:

a) Existing data are examined
b) A control group is necessary
c) New data is generated
d) A sample of people are asked questions

7)A psychologist with a _____ perspective focuses on how people know, understand, and think about the world:

a) Psychodynamic
b) Behavioral
c) Humanistic
d) Cognitive

8)The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called:

a) The experimental manipulation
b) Randomization
c) Replication
d) The control group

9)The proper sequence of structures that sound passes when it enters the ear is the following:

a) Oval window, eardrum, stirrup, cochlea
b) Cochlea, stirrup, eardrum, oval window
c) Stirrup, eardrum, oval window, cochlea
d) Eardrum, stirrup, oval window, cochlea

10) The endocrine system is a_____ communication network that sends messages throughout the nervous system via the bloodstream:

a) Photo
b) Neural
c) Electrical
d) Chemical

1. **The duration of iconic memory is _____ than echoic memory, but its capacity is probably _____.**

Longer; larger
Shorter; about the same
Shorter; smaller
Longer; about the same

2. Which memory system provides us with a very brief representation of all the stimuli present at a particular moment?

Sensory memory
Short-term memory
Long-term memory
Primary memory

3. The ability to produce solutions to problems that are unusual, inventive, novel, and appropriate is called _____.

Insight

Creativity
Heuristics
Latent learning

4. _____of the following perspectives would be associated with free will.

Behavioral
Psychodynamic
Biological
Humanistic

5. In the statement "Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments," the word reasoned means _____.

Giving it a lot of thought
Seeing one side of an argument very clearly
Focusing on opinion
Logical and well thought out

6. The correct formula for determining IQ as used in Stanford - Binet test was _____.

MA/CA
MA/DA × 100
CA/MA × 100
MA/CA ×100

7. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.
Emotion
Authority and expertise
Keeping a closed mind
Reason and logical evaluation

8. The behavioral treatment approaches assume that abnormal behavior is _____.

Learned
A function of dysfunctional cognitions

A consequence of restricted growth potential
The result of a biological dysfunction

9. The therapy based upon _____ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

Psychodynamic
Psycho social
Trait
None of the given options

10. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioral and emotional problems.
They have the same training experiences after college
They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.
They obtain the same graduate degree

Fill in the blanks.

1. Impression formation is the process by which an individual organizes information about another individual to form an overall impression of that person.

2. Learning the experiences through modeling and imitation is known as "Observational learning".

3. Bipolar disorder is a combination of depression and Mania.

4. Major depression is previously known as"melancholia".

5. Claustrophobia is known as fear ofclosed spaces.

Q 2: Choose the one best option.

6. American Psychological Association has _____ divisions.

1. 55
2. 65
3. 54
4. 45

7._____ version of DSM was published in 2000 .

1. DSM III
2. DSM IV
3. DSM IV TR
4. DSM II

8._____ contributions began with the revolutionary changes at the La Bicetre hospital in Paris.

1.Philippe Pinel
2. Galen
3. Plato
4. Mesmer

9. Hierarchical theory of intelligence is consists of _____ levels.

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

10. According to Sternberg theory, intelligence has three components which component is not a part of this theory.

1. Analytic intelligence
2. Crystalline intelligence
3. Practical intelligence
4. Creative intelligence

1. Galton considered intelligence to be _____.

a. Not heritable
b. Similar between most people
c. A property of our nervous system or hereditary

d. The product of social differences

2. If a man experiences chest pains while at a department store, and later experiences anxiety attacks when visiting department stores, this can be explained by what type of learning?

a. Operant

b. Classical conditioning

c. Observational

d. Vicarious

3. Who proposed that a power similar to magnetism existed in humans?

a. Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer

b. Philippe pinel

c. Galen

d. Plato

4. Social phobia is characterized by _____.

a. A fear of people

b. A fear of rejection

c. A fear of social situations

d. A fear of social isolation

5. Who was the founder of REBT?

a. Allbert Ellis

b. Aron beck

c. Albert Einstein

d. Aron Feldr

6. Which one is NOT a type of schizophrenia?

a. Disorganized type

b. Catatonic type

c. Paranoid type

d. Differentiated type

7. Which model of psychotherapy consists of Systematic de-sensitization and contingency management?

a. Biological

b. Family and couples.

c. Behavioral

d. Cognitive

8. Name the concept when there is a feeling of integration between the self and ideal self.

a. Empathy

b. Respect

c. Congruence

d. Genuineness

9. When our initial perception about a person is positive then we tend to expect that same person has other positive characteristics too is known as _____.

a. Hallo effect

b. Social influence

c. Hello effect

d. Positive effect

10. In terms of its causes and the factors affecting its course, bipolar disorder is most similar to which of these disorders?

a. Panic disorder.

b. Schizophrenia.

c. Substance use disorders.

d. Unipolar depression.

1) _____Is a defense mechanism which refuses to acknowledge or accept anxiety provoking thoughts or impulses.

i) Displacement

ii) Denial

iii) Projection

iv) None of the above

2) Structures of consciousness, according to psychodynamic approach, are conscious, subconscious, _____ and unconscious.

i) Super conscious

ii) Hyperconscious

iii) Non conscious

iv) None of the above

3) The therapy based upon _____ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

i. **Psychodynamic**

ii. Psycho social

iii. Trait

iv. None of the above

4) _____ described personality in terms of two major dimensions.

i. Cattell
ii. **Eysenik**
iii. Adler
iv. None of the above

5) TAT is a _____.

i) Self Report Inventory
ii) Projection Test
iii) Perception Test
iv) None of the above

6) _____ was the first to use the term "Mental Test" for devices used to measure intelligence.

i) Galton
ii) Cattell
iii) Thorndike
iv) None of the above

7) Multiple Intelligence theory maintains that human possesses around _____ kinds of intelligence.

i) Two
ii) Seven
iii) Eight
iv) None of the above

8) Binet and Simon were_____ scientists. They were the first to measure intelligence formally.

i) German
ii) American
iii) French
iv) None of the above

9) Cole and Hass gave the idea of _____.

i) Social Intelligence
ii) Moral Intelligence
iii) Emotional Intelligence
iv) None of the above

10) Available statistics show that majority of the people have an I.Q level between _____.

i) 75 - 115
ii) 80 - 115
iii) 85 - 115
iv) None of the above

1)The function of memory responsible for the initial recording of information is _____.

v) Encoding
vi) Storage
vii) Retrieval
viii) None of the above

2) Information gathered by our visual sense is reflected by the _____.

i. Echoic Memory
ii. Iconic Memory
iii. Long Term Memory
iv. None of the above

3) _____ is a technique used to transfer short-term memory information into long-term memory.

i) Chunking
ii) Echoic Memory
iii) Retrieval
iv) None of the above

4) According to _____ information is remembered in terms of schemas.

v. Maslow
vi. John Jenkins
vii. **Bartlet**
viii. None of the above

5) MCI stands for _____.

v) Memory Critical Impairment
vi) Memory Coding Impairment
vii) Memory Cognitive Impairment
viii) None of the above

6) A process which is responsible for a stable and well-maintained state of internal biological balance is called _____.

v) Motivation
vi) Adaptation
vii) Metabolism
viii) None of the above

7) A motivation from within that energizes the person to satisfy or accomplish a goal in which no external tangible reward is involved is called _____.

v) Intrinsic Motivation
vi) Curiosity
vii) Extrinsic Motivation
viii) None of the above

8) _____ divided the emotions in three types as primary, secondary and derived.

v) Maslow
vi) Freud
vii) Mc Dougall
viii) None of the above

9) _____ has a dual function. Its functions are both arousing and alarming.

v) S.N.S
vi) P.N.S
vii) A.N.S
viii) None of the above

10) J.B. Watson talked about three main emotions anger, love and _____.

v) Disgust
vi) Fear
vii) Sadness
viii) None of the above

1. Galton considered intelligence to be _____.
a. Not heritable
b. Similar between most people
c. A property of our nervous system or hereditary
d. The product of social differences
2. If a man experiences chest pains while at a department store, and later experiences anxiety attacks when visiting department stores, this can be explained
by what type of learning?
a. Operant
b. Classical conditioning
c. Observational
d. Vicarious
3. Who proposed that a power similar to magnetism existed in humans?
a. Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer
b. Philippe pinel
c. Galen
d. Plato
4. Social phobia is characterized by _____.
a. A fear of people
b. A fear of rejection
c. A fear of social situations
d. A fear of social isolation

5. Who was the founder of REBT?

a. Allbert Ellis

b. Aron beck

c. Albert Einstein

d. Aron Feldr

6. Which one is NOT a type of schizophrenia?

a. Disorganized type

b. Catatonic type

c. Paranoid type

d. Differentiated type

7. Which model of psychotherapy consists of Systematic de-sensitization and contingency management?

a. Biological

b. Family and couples.

c. Behavioral

d. Cognitive

8. Name the concept when there is a feeling of integration between the self and ideal self.

a. Empathy

b. Respect

c. Congruence

d. Genuineness

9. When our initial perception about a person is positive then we tend to expect that same person has other positive characteristics too is known as _____.

a. Hallo effect

b. Social influence

c. Hello effect

d. Positive effect

10. In terms of its causes and the factors affecting its course, bipolar disorder is most similar to which of these disorders?

a. Panic disorder.

b. Schizophrenia.

c. Substance use disorders.

d. Unipolar depression.

1. **While maintenance rehearsal will help keep information in short-term memory for longer periods of time, it does not help transfer information into long-term memory. In order to get information into long-term memory we need to engage in:**

A. Elaborative rehearsal

B. Maintenance priming

C. Chunking

D. Episodic rehearsal

2. In sensory memory, visual stimuli are held for a very brief time as _____ memories, whereas auditory stimuli are held as _____ memories.

A. Short-term; long-term

B. Iconic; echoic

C. Echoic; iconic

D. Long-term; short-term

3. Which of the following is NOT true of long-term memory?

A. It has unlimited space

B. It includes both semantic and episodic memory

C. It can hold information for unlimited lengths of time

D. It has about seven slots or chunks for information storage

4. People do things (like work) for all different reasons. Some work for money, some work for power, and some work for satisfaction. Internal motivation that causes us to do something because we receive self-satisfaction is called:

A. Humanistic

B. Intrinsic

C. Sociobiological

D. Optimum arousal

5. Which of the following is NOT a biological motive that operates within a homeostatic cycle (is not regulated by homeostsis)?

A. Sex

B. Hunger

C. Body temperature

D. Thirst

According to Piaget, children's thinking develops through two simultaneous processes. Identify them.

a. Assimilation and accommodation

b. Assimilation and mental representation

c. Mental representation and equilibrium

d. Equilibrium and accommodation

Which of the following statement best describe Erik Erikson?
a. He was an id psychologist
b. He developed a theory based on social rather than sexual relationships
c. He described archetypes
d. He gave the concept of basic anxiety
Which of the followings are the branch-like structures that receive messages from other neurons?
a. Nerve bundles
b. Axons
c. Dendrites
d. Synapses
The peripheral nervous system consists of _____.
a. The spinal cord and autonomic system
b. All nerves in the brain and the spinal cord
c. The brain and the autonomic system
d. All the nerve cells that are not in the brain and spinal cord

The fovea is made up of what?
a. All cones and no rods
b. Mostly cones with some rods
c. All rods and no cones
d. Mostly rods with some cones
What are the hammer, anvil, and stirrup?
a. Types of sound that most people can detect
b. Tiny bones located in the middle ear

c. Types of cones on the retina
d. Words often used by audiologists in testing for hearing difficulties
Which of the following is not one of the Gestalt principles?
a. Figure and ground
b. Proximity
c. Synchronicity
d. Closure
Which of the following statement best describes the concept of an illusion?
a. It is due to the action of the rods versus the cones in the retina
b. Corresponds directly to something that you dreamed
c. It is the same thing as a vision
d. It is a perception that does not correspond to reality
Which two categories of dream content did Sigmund Freud describe?
a. Poetic and realistic

b. Delusional and hallucinatory
c. Latent and manifest
d. Literal and symbolic

All of the following statements concern with the concept of learning EXCEPT:
a. Learning is relatively permanent
b. Learning involves experiences
c. Learning is another word for physical growth
d. Learning involves changes in behavior

1. Drugs that speed up the functioning of the nervous system are called _____.
Stimulants
Psychogenics
Narcotics
Depressants

2. According to Sigmund Freud, the important underlying meaning of our dreams is found in the _____.
Manifest content
Deep content
Latent content
Subliminal content

3. Freud's psychoanalytic theory of dreaming states that _____.

The purpose of dreaming is to express unconscious wishes, thoughts, and conflicts
Dreaming is a by-product of a process of eliminating or strengthening neural connections
The purpose of dreaming is to resolve current concerns and problems
There is no purpose to dreaming; dreams occur because of random brain stem signals

4. Daydreaming, meditation, intoxication, sleep, and hypnosis are all types of _____.

Altered states of consciousness
Waking consciousness
Self-awareness
Self-absorption

5. The branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called _____.

Nerve bundles
Dendrites
Axons
Synapses

6. The idea that learning occurs and is stored up, even when behaviors are not reinforced, is called _____.

Innate learning
Insight
Placebo learning
Latent learning

7. In operant conditioning, _____ is necessary to create the association between the stimulus and the voluntary response.

The law of negative effect
A long time delay
Conditional emotional linkages
Reinforcement

8. _____ is synonymous with short-term memory.

Sensory registers
Shadow memory
Working memory
Secondary memory

9. _____ of the following statements is true about retrieval.

It is a process of getting information from the sensory receptors to the brain
It is a process that allows an extinguished CR to recover.
It is the reason that conditioned taste aversions last so long.
It is a process of getting stored memories back out intoconsciousness.

10. Receptor cells in the retina responsible for color vision are _____.

Cones
Rods
Bipolar cells
Ganglion cells

1. **_____ is the process of perceiving information and bringing it into the memory system**

1. Storage
2. Retrieval
3. Recording
4. **Encoding**

2. **According to Woodworth Memory =L -I –R, R stands for _____.**

1. recording
2. **remembering**
3. resonance
4. recall

3. _____ derives from the Latin word "Emovere" means to excite, stir up.

1. Motion
2. **Emotion**
3. Motivation

4. Cognition

4. **_____ was the first person who identify pupillometrics phenomenon.**

1. William James
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Lazarus
4. **Darwin**

5. According to_____ every emotional arousal has an opposite, i.e. When one type of emotion is elicited, and then there must be an opposite that is there to suppress or cancel it.

1. **Opponent process theory**
2. Activation theory
3. Cognitive theory
4. None of the above option

6. The branch of psychology that studies cognition, and related areas issues are called_____.

1. Forensic psychology
2. **Cognitive psychology**
3. Counseling psychology
4. Clinical psychology

7._____ is the universal forms and patterns of thought. These include themes that can be seen in myths e.g. masculinity, femininity, good and evil opposites.

1. Ego
2. Superego
3. Unconscious
4. **Archetypes_____**

8. MMPI stands for _____.

1. Minnesota Multiphasic Personal Inventory
2. **Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory**
3. Minnesota Multiphasic Psychology Inventory
4. None of the above options

9.s _____ are the people who are quiet, passive and careful people.

1. Extroverts
2. **Introverts**
3. Neurotics
4. Stable

10. _____ is a Greek word which means forgetfulness.

Amnesia
Dementia
Alzheimer's disease
None of the above option.

PSY 101 SOLVED MCQ'S 2

1. Dr. Usman studies the diagnosis, causes, treatments , and prevention of mental illnesses. Which type of psychologist is Dr. Usman?

· **a) Clinical psychologist**
b) Developmental psychologist
c) Forensic psychologist
d) Health psychologist

2. Which one of the following models believes that behavior is motivated by inner forces over which individuals have little control?

a) Cognitive model
· **b) Psychodynamic model**
c) Humanistic model
d) Behavioral model

3. Which one of the following schools of thought focused on what the mind does and how it does?

a) Structuralism
· **b) Functionalism**
c) Gestalt
d) Behaviorist

4. Which one of the following drugs is a stimulant?

· **a) Nicotine**
b) Lorazepam
c) Barbiturates

d) LSD

5. Tahir often experiences intense feelings of anger and frustration. In order to cope with these feeling, he enrolls in a kickboxing class as an outlet for his emotions. Tahir's actions are an example of which type of defense mechanism?

a) Projection
b) Displacement
c) Repression
· **d) Sublimation**

6. Which type of learning process did Burrhus Frederic Skinner describe?

a) Classical Conditioning
b) Modeling
c) Observational Learning
· **d) Operant Conditioning**

7._____ refers to genetic composition of a person.

· **a) Genotype**
b) Phenotype
c) Monotype
d) None of the given options

8. In a correlational study, when one variable goes up as another goes down is known as a _____.

a) Positive Correlation
b) No Correlation
· **c) Negative Correlation**
d) Illusory Correlation

9. A researcher accessed information on the Internet from a series of surveys of women that was conducted during the 1970s and 1980s. The data were analyzed to examine changes in attitudes and behaviors over time. Which of the following method was used?

a) Participant observation
b) Case study
· **c) Archival data**
d) Field experiments

10 **A researcher wants to study the effects of violence displayed in movies on children behavior. In this research violence displayed in movies is the _____ variable as it is manipulated by the experimenter.**

· **a) Independent**
b) Dependent
c) Confounding
d) All of the given options

1. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of _____.

a. Consciousness
b. The brain
c. The mind
· **Behavior**

2. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a. Independent variable
· **Correlation**
b. Experimental effect
c. Dependent variable

3. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

a. Control condition
· **Independent variable**
b. Coefficient of correlation
c. Dependent variable

4. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

· **Naturalistic observation method**
a. Experimental method
b. Psychometric approach
c. Survey method

5. Who claimed that behavior is affected by positive reinforcement?

· **B. F. Skinner**
a. Sigmund Freud
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt

6. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called _____.

a. A single-blind study
b. A representative sample
c. A naturalistic observation
· **A case study**

7. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of _____.

a.Freud
b. Watson
c. Gestalt
d. Wundt

8. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

a. Wilhelm Wundt
b. Ivan Pavlov
c. William James
d. Max Wertheimer

9. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

a. Natural selection; functionalism
b. Psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict
c. **Structuralism; observable behavior**
d. Gestalt; whole

10. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

a. Introspection
b. Gestalt psychologists
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Functionalism

A branch of psychology that studies the psychology in action at the workplace is known as which of the following?
Clinical psychology
Forensic psychology
Health psychology
Industrial / Organizational Psychology
Which of the followings model focuses on how people know, understand and think about
the world?
Cognitive model
Behavioral model
Humanistic model
Psychodynamic model
Which of the following school of thought gave emphasis on the structure of consciousness?
Behaviorism
Functionalism
Structuralism
Gestalt school of thought
Which of the following system is a chemical communication network that sends messages through out the nervous system via the bloodstream?
Endocrine
Neuron
Electrical
Central
During which stage of development, the Oedipal and Electra complex takes place?
The Latency Period
The Anal Stage
The Oral Stage
The Phallic Stage
Which of the following will happen where we stop the reinforcement and the behavior will be extinguished?
Generalization
Extinction
Spontaneous recovery
Shaping

Identify who among the following developed his system of psychotherapy called Client Centered Therapy.
Alfred Adler
William. H. Sheldon
Albert Ellis
Carl Rogers
The recording of the behavior of people or animals in their natural environments, with little or no intervention by the researcher is known as what?
Experimental research
Naturalistic observation
Manipulative research
Laboratory observation
When a detailed description of a particular individual is gathered, this sort of data collection is known as what?
A single-blind study
A representative sample
A naturalistic observation
A case study
The branch of psychology that studies how physiological and social changes take place over the lifespan is known as what?
Forensic Psychology
Developmental Psychology
Clinical Psychology
Social Psychology

1. The brain and the spinal cord comprise which of the following nervous systems?
a) Central nervous system
b) Peripheral nervous system
c) Autonomic nervous system
d) Sympathetic nervous system
2. The lobe of the cerebral cortex responsible for motor control and higher mental processes is known as the_____.
a) Occipital lobe
b) Temporal lobe
c) Parietal lobe
d) Frontal lobe

3. The band of muscles behind the cornea that gives the eye its color and controls the size of the pupil is known as the _____.
a) Sclera
b) Iris
c) Pupil
d) Cornea
4. The _____ theory suggests color vision depends on red-green, blue-yellow, and black-white processes in the brain. It suggests that the receptor cells are linked in pairs and they work in opposition to each other.
a) Figure-ground
b) Trichromatic
c) Photopigment
d) Opponent-process
5. Which of the following glands abnormal secretion result in a condition called "cretinism"?
a) Parathyroid gland
b) Thyroid gland
c) Pancreas
d) Gonads
6. What is conduction deafness?
a) Hearing loss due to failure of the auditory nerve
b) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of themiddle ear
c) Hearing loss due to failure of the visual nerve
d) Hearing loss due to problems with the bones of the outer ear

7. Who will be interested to study how cognitions are acquired and used in various groups and institutional settings?
a) Anthropologists
b) Computer scientist
c) Sociologists
d) Geeks
8. _____ refers to the degree of stability or change across the life span.
a) Temporal aspects
b) Situational aspects
c) Environmental aspects
d) Spatial aspects
9. Who developed REBT (Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy)?
a) George Kelly
b) John Dollard
c) Albert Ellis

d) Neal Miller

10. In which of the following stage, OEDIPUS COMPLEX is observed?

a) Oral stage

b) Anal stage

c) Phallic stage

d) Genital stage

1. Positive reinforcement Ali's father gives him 5 Rs for washing the car.

2. Negative punishment Maria was fighting with her sister. Her mother says she can't watch TV tonight.

3. Positive punishment Kiran is 4 years old. Her mother spanks her for running out into the street.

4. Negative reinforcement your teacher says you don't have to take the final exam if you have a "B" average at the end of the semester.

5. Positive reinforcement You receive a 1000 Rs incentive bonus from your boss for completing a project early.

6. Positive punishment You are assigned 10 hours of trash pick up after being caught smoking in the campus library restroom.

7. Negative punishment Alena's parents don't allow her to use the family car for 2 weeks after she received a "D" in her high school chemistry class.

8. Negative reinforcement you always put on your seat belt so that the annoying buzzer will stop.

9. Positive reinforcement Teacher gives a candy to students when they show good behavior.

10.Positive punishment Ahmar beats his younger sister when she refuses to give him Chocolates.

1. A child who gives many answers in response to a question resorts to the process of _____.

a. Convergent thinking

b. Latent thinking

c. Divergent thinking

d. Critical thinking

2. Identify the correct order in the multi-store model of human memory?

a. L TM, Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer

b. Sensory register, STM, rehearsal buffer, L TM

c. Rehearsal buffer, Sensory register, STM, L TM

d. STM, Sensory register, rehearsal buffer, L TM

3. A type pf thinking which is aimed at solving problems or creating something new is called:

a. Creative thinking

b. Autistic thinking

c. Directed thinking

d. Symbolic thinking

4. Which one of the following best supports the heuristic approach of problem solving?

a. Trying different responses until one works

b. Following a rule that guarantees a solution to a specific type of problem

c. Applying solutions that were previously successful with other problems similar in underlying structure

d. Employing rules of thumb suggested by our experience that are often used to solve problems

5. Which one of the following is not a secondary/learnt motive?

a. Achievement

b. Power

c. Hunger

d. Curiosity

6. _____are enduring dimensions of personality characteristics that differentiate a person from others.

a. Behaviour

b. Personality

c. Traits

d. All of the given options

7. In _____ defense mechanism, a person reverts back to a stage that was satisfying.

a. Sublimation

b. Repression

c. Denial

d. Regression

8. Hunger, thirst and sleep are the_____.

a. Learnt motives

b. Primary motives

c. Social motives
d. None of the given options

9. According to _____ theory, physiological changes create specific sensations, and our brain interprets these sensations as different emotions.

a. James- Lange Theory of Emotions
b. Cannon- Bard Theory of Emotions
c. Opponent- Process Theory
d. Activation Theory

10 _____is the process whereby logical conclusions, inferences, and
implications are drawn by using a set of assumptions.

a. Statistical analysis
b. Deductive reasoning
c. Inductive reasoning
d. None of the given options

1)A correlation is a numerical measure of the_____.

a) Unintended changes in participant's behavior due to cues from the experimenter.
b) Behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time.
c) Behaviors of participants followed and periodically assed over time.
d) Strength of relationship between two variables.

2)An adjustment in the lens shape in order to keep images in sharp focus is called:

a) lens-image inversion
b) top-down processing
c) Accommodation.
d) optical adaptation

3)A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitude toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

a) Survey

b) Experiment
c) Naturalistic observation
d) Case study

4)As Saadia is walking across the campus, a car swerves toward her. Her heart beat races and sweat breaks out as she jumps out of harm's way. This mobilization of energy is due to the action of Saadia's _____ system:

a) Sympathetic
b) Para sympathetic
c) Somatic nervous
d) Skeleton nervous

5)What two categories of dream content did Sigmund Frued described?

a) Latent and manifest
b) Poetic and realistic
c) Delusional and hallucinatory
d) Literal and symbolic

6)In survey research method:

a) Existing data are examined
b) A control group is necessary
c) New data is generated
d) A sample of people are asked questions

7)A psychologist with a _____ perspective focuses on how people know, understand, and think about the world:

a) Psychodynamic
b) Behavioral
c) Humanistic
d) Cognitive

8)The change that an experimenter deliberately produces in a situation is called:

a) The experimental manipulation
b) Randomization
c) Replication
d) The control group

9)The proper sequence of structures that sound passes when it enters the ear is the following:

a) Oval window, eardrum, stirrup, cochlea
b) Cochlea, stirrup, eardrum, oval window
c) Stirrup, eardrum, oval window, cochlea
d) Eardrum, stirrup, oval window, cochlea

10) The endocrine system is a_____ communication network that sends messages throughout the nervous system via the bloodstream:

a) Photo
b) Neural
c) Electrical
d) Chemical

1. **The duration of iconic memory is _____ than echoic memory, but its capacity is probably _____.**

Longer; larger
Shorter; about the same
Shorter; smaller
Longer; about the same

2. Which memory system provides us with a very brief representation of all the stimuli present at a particular moment?

Sensory memory

Short-term memory
Long-term memory
Primary memory

3. The ability to produce solutions to problems that are unusual, inventive, novel, and appropriate is called _____.

Insight
Creativity
Heuristics
Latent learning

4. _____of the following perspectives would be associated with free will.

Behavioral
Psychodynamic
Biological
Humanistic

5. In the statement "Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments," the word reasoned means _____.

Giving it a lot of thought
Seeing one side of an argument very clearly
Focusing on opinion
Logical and well thought out

6. The correct formula for determining IQ as used in Stanford - Binet test was _____.

MA/CA
MA/DA × 100
CA/MA × 100
MA/CA ×100

7. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.
Emotion
Authority and expertise

Keeping a closed mind
Reason and logical evaluation

8. The behavioral treatment approaches assume that abnormal behavior is _____.

Learned
A function of dysfunctional cognitions
A consequence of restricted growth potential
The result of a biological dysfunction

9. The therapy based upon _____ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

Psychodynamic
Psycho social
Trait
None of the given options

10. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioral and emotional problems.
They have the same training experiences after college
They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.
They obtain the same graduate degree

Fill in the blanks.

1. Impression formation is the process by which an individual organizes information about another individual to form an overall impression of that person.

2. Learning the experiences through modeling and imitation is known as "Observational learning".

3. Bipolar disorder is a combination of depression and Mania.

4. Major depression is previously known as "melancholia".

5. Claustrophobia is known as fear of closed spaces.

Q 2: Choose the one best option.

6. American Psychological Association has _____ divisions.

1. **55**
2. 65
3. 54
4. 45

7._____ version of DSM was published in 2000_____.

1. DSM III
2. DSM IV
3. **DSM IV TR**
4. DSM II

8._____ contributions began with the revolutionary changes at the La Bicetre hospital in Paris.

1. **Philippe Pinel**
2. Galen
3. Plato
4. Mesmer

9. Hierarchical theory of intelligence is consists of _____ levels.

1. **3**
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

10. According to Sternberg theory, intelligence has three components which component is not a part of this theory.

1. Analytic intelligence
2. **Crystalline intelligence**
3. Practical intelligence
4. Creative intelligence

1. Galton considered intelligence to be _____.
a. Not heritable
b. Similar between most people
c. A property of our nervous system or hereditary
d. The product of social differences
2. If a man experiences chest pains while at a department store, and later experiences anxiety attacks when visiting department stores, this can be explained by what type of learning?
a. Operant
b. Classical conditioning
c. Observational
d. Vicarious
3. Who proposed that a power similar to magnetism existed in humans?
a. Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer
b. Philippe pinel
c. Galen
d. Plato
4. Social phobia is characterized by _____.
a. A fear of people
b. A fear of rejection
c. A fear of social situations
d. A fear of social isolation
5. Who was the founder of REBT?
a. Allbert Ellis
b. Aron beck
c. Albert Einstein
d. Aron Feldr

6. Which one is NOT a type of schizophrenia?
a. Disorganized type
b. Catatonic type
c. Paranoid type
d. Differentiated type
7. Which model of psychotherapy consists of Systematic de-sensitization and contingency management?
a. Biological
b. Family and couples.
c. Behavioral
d. Cognitive

8. Name the concept when there is a feeling of integration between the self and ideal self.

a. Empathy
b. Respect
c. Congruence
d. Genuineness

9. When our initial perception about a person is positive then we tend to expect that same person has other positive characteristics too is known as _____.

a. Hallo effect
b. Social influence
c. Hello effect
d. Positive effect

10. In terms of its causes and the factors affecting its course, bipolar disorder is most similar to which of these disorders?

a. Panic disorder.
b. Schizophrenia.
c. Substance use disorders.
d. Unipolar depression.

1) _____Is a defense mechanism which refuses to acknowledge or accept anxiety provoking thoughts or impulses.

i) Displacement
ii) Denial
iii) Projection
iv) None of the above

2) Structures of consciousness, according to psychodynamic approach, are conscious, subconscious, _____ and unconscious.

i) Super conscious
ii) Hyperconscious
iii) Non conscious
iv) None of the above

3) The therapy based upon _____ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

i. Psychodynamic

ii. Psycho social

iii. Trait

iv. None of the above

4) _____ described personality in terms of two major dimensions.

i. Cattell

ii. Eysenik

iii. Adler

iv. None of the above

5) TAT is a _____.

i) Self Report Inventory

ii) Projection Test

iii) Perception Test

iv) None of the above

6) _____ was the first to use the term "Mental Test" for devices used to measure intelligence.

i) Galton

ii) Cattell

iii) Thorndike

iv) None of the above

7) Multiple Intelligence theory maintains that human possesses around _____ kinds of intelligence.

i) Two

ii) Seven

iii) Eight

iv) None of the above

8) Binet and Simon were_____ scientists. They were the first to measure intelligence formally.

i) German

ii) American
iii) French
iv) None of the above

9) Cole and Hass gave the idea of _____.

i) Social Intelligence
ii) Moral Intelligence
iii) Emotional Intelligence
iv) None of the above

10) Available statistics show that majority of the people have an I.Q level between _____.

i) 75 - 115
ii) 80 - 115
iii) 85 - 115
iv) None of the above

1)The function of memory responsible for the initial recording of information is _____.

v) Encoding
vi) Storage
vii) Retrieval
viii) None of the above

2) Information gathered by our visual sense is reflected by the _____.

i. Echoic Memory
ii. Iconic Memory
iii. Long Term Memory
iv. None of the above

3) _____ is a technique used to transfer short-term memory information into long-term memory.

i) Chunking
ii) Echoic Memory
iii) Retrieval
iv) None of the above

4) According to _____ information is remembered in terms of schemas.

v. Maslow
vi. John Jenkins
vii. Bartlet
viii. None of the above

5) MCI stands for _____.

v) Memory Critical Impairment
vi) Memory Coding Impairment
vii) Memory Cognitive Impairment
viii) None of the above

6) A process which is responsible for a stable and well-maintained state of internal biological balance is called _____.

v) Motivation
vi) Adaptation
vii) Metabolism
viii) None of the above

7) A motivation from within that energizes the person to satisfy or accomplish a goal in which no external tangible reward is involved is called _____.

v) Intrinsic Motivation
vi) Curiosity
vii) Extrinsic Motivation
viii) None of the above

8) _____ divided the emotions in three types as primary, secondary and derived.

v) Maslow

vi) Freud
vii) Mc Dougall
viii) None of the above

9) _____ has a dual function. Its functions are both arousing and alarming.

v) S.N.S
vi) P.N.S
vii) A.N.S
viii) None of the above

10) J.B. Watson talked about three main emotions anger, love and _____.

v) Disgust
vi) Fear
vii) Sadness
viii) None of the above

1. Galton considered intelligence to be _____.
a. Not heritable
b. Similar between most people
c. A property of our nervous system or hereditary
d. The product of social differences
2. If a man experiences chest pains while at a department store, and later experiences anxiety attacks when visiting department stores, this can be explained
by what type of learning?
a. Operant
b. Classical conditioning
c. Observational
d. Vicarious
3. Who proposed that a power similar to magnetism existed in humans?
a. Franz Friedrich Anton Mesmer
b. Philippe pinel
c. Galen
d. Plato
4. Social phobia is characterized by _____.

a. A fear of people
b. A fear of rejection
c. A fear of social situations
d. A fear of social isolation

5. Who was the founder of REBT?
a. Allbert Ellis
b. Aron beck
c. Albert Einstein
d. Aron Feldr

6. Which one is NOT a type of schizophrenia?
a. Disorganized type
b. Catatonic type
c. Paranoid type
d. Differentiated type

7. Which model of psychotherapy consists of Systematic de-sensitization and contingency management?
a. Biological
b. Family and couples.
c. Behavioral
d. Cognitive

8. Name the concept when there is a feeling of integration between the self and ideal self.
a. Empathy
b. Respect
c. Congruence
d. Genuineness

9. When our initial perception about a person is positive then we tend to expect that same person has other positive characteristics too is known as _____.
a. Hallo effect
b. Social influence
c. Hello effect
d. Positive effect

10. In terms of its causes and the factors affecting its course, bipolar disorder is most similar to which of these disorders?
a. Panic disorder.
b. Schizophrenia.
c. Substance use disorders.
d. Unipolar depression.

. According to Hippocrates, Choleric humor is associated with the temperament of _____.

· Cheerful and active
· Sad
· **Angry and aggressive**
· Calm and passive

2. The ability to feel what the client feels is called _____.

· Respect
· Sympathy
· **Empathy**
· Congruence

3. _____ is founder of Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy.

· Aron Beck
· **Albert Ellis**
· Carl Jung
· Carl Rogers

4. _____ is a neurotransmitter that plays important role in anxiety, arousal and learning.

· **GABA**
· Serotonin
· Epinephrine
· Glutamate

5. _____ focuses on the unconscious forces that drive or motivate human behavior.

· **Psychodynamic model**
· Functionalism
· Structuralism
· Gestalt psychology

6. The process of constructing comparable, exposure and comparison groups is called _____.

· Time series design
· Prospective design
· Retrospective design
· **Matching**

7. _____ gave the concept that human capacity for learning the language is innate.

· Jean Piaget
· **Noam comsky**
· Stanley schacter
· Tolman

8. If reinforcement is withheld, response rate decreases and finally no response is shown this is called _____.

· Negative rein forcer
· **Extinction**
· Punishment
· Positive rein forcer

9. The observer becomes a part of the situation and plays an active and significant role in situation, event, or context under study. This is called _____.

· **Participant observation**
· Structured observation
· Naturalistic observation
· Field experiments

10._____, a French surgeon and anthropologist, discovered speech centre in brain.

· **Paul Broca**
· Philippe Pinel

· Galen
· Cabanis

1) Psychology is defined as the science of:
§ Sensation and perception.
§ Experience and mental illness.
§ Culture and group dynamics.
· **Behavior and mental processes.**

2) Who is considered the "father of psychology" by his establishment of the first psychology lab?

· **Wilhelm Wundt**
§ William James
§ Sigmund Freud
§ E. B. Tichener

3) Which of the following is considered the founder of the psychodynamic perspective in psychology?

§ Wilhelm Wundt
§ William James
· **Sigmund Freud**
§ E. B. Tichener

4) The behaviorists believed:
§ Psychology should emphasize the study of healthy people.
§ **Psychology should only study observable and objectively described acts**
§ Psychology should study the self examination of inner ideas and experiences.
§ All of the above.

5) The psychological school of thought that stressed the whole or complete view of a situation was:
§ Structuralism.
§ Functionalism

§ Behaviorism
· **Gestalt**

6) According to this Psychological school of thought, to understand human behavior and thought, one must understand the unconscious mind and the key events that happened early in life that influence the unconscious mind. What is this school of thought?

· **Psychoanalysis.**
§ Functionalism
§ Behaviorism
§ Gestalt

7) Manifest content of a dream is:

· **The obvious and apparent part**
§ Hidden content.
§ Conscious part of dream.
§ Overt part of dream.

8) Who established the first psychology lab in the United States?

· **G. Stanley Hall**
§ William James
§ Francis Cecil Sumner
§ Mary Whiton Calkins

9) Edward Titchener used a method for studying the mind that became very popular during the Structuralist period. The method, called _____ required trained participants to report their conscious mental experiences to the investigator. For example, if a person was angry, they would report all of their experiences during the time they were angry.

§ Empiricism
§ Functionalism
§ Contemplation
· **Introspection.**

10) _____ is the school of thought in where psychology is defined as the study of the structure of the mind.

§ Functionalism.
§ Behaviorism.
· **Structuralism.**
§ All of the above.

1. Dr. Usman studies the diagnosis, causes, treatments , and prevention of mental illnesses. Which type of psychologist is Dr. Usman?
· **a) Clinical psychologist**
b) Developmental psychologist
c) Forensic psychologist
d) Health psychologist
2. Which one of the following models believes that behavior is motivated by inner forces over which individuals have little control?
a) Cognitive model
· **b) Psychodynamic model**
c) Humanistic model
d) Behavioral model
3. Which one of the following schools of thought focused on what the mind does and how it does?
a) Structuralism
· **b) Functionalism**
c) Gestalt
d) Behaviorist
4. Which one of the following drugs is a stimulant?
· **a) Nicotine**
b) Lorazepam
c) Barbiturates
d) LSD
5. Tahir often experiences intense feelings of anger and frustration. In order to cope with these feeling, he enrolls in a kickboxing class as an outlet for his emotions. Tahir's actions are an example of which type of defense mechanism?
a) Projection
b) Displacement

c) Repression
· **d) Sublimation**
6. Which type of learning process did Burrhus Frederic Skinner describe?
a) Classical Conditioning
b) Modeling
c) Observational Learning
· **d) Operant Conditioning**
7._____ refers to genetic composition of a person.
· **a) Genotype**
b) Phenotype
c) Monotype
d) None of the given options
8. In a correlational study, when one variable goes up as another goes down is known as a _____.
a) Positive Correlation
b) No Correlation
· **c) Negative Correlation**
d) Illusory Correlation
9. A researcher accessed information on the Internet from a series of surveys of women that was conducted during the 1970s and 1980s. The data were analyzed to examine changes in attitudes and behaviors over time. Which of the following method was used?
a) Participant observation
b) Case study
· **c) Archival data**
d) Field experiments
10 **A researcher wants to study the effects of violence displayed in movies on children behavior. In this research violence displayed in movies is the _____ variable as it is manipulated by the experimenter.**
· **a) Independent**
b) Dependent
c) Confounding
d) All of the given options

1. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of _____.

a. Consciousness

b. The brain
c. The mind
· **Behavior**

2. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a. Independent variable
· **Correlation**
b. Experimental effect
c. Dependent variable

3. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

a. Control condition
· **Independent variable**
b. Coefficient of correlation
c. Dependent variable

4. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

· **Naturalistic observation method**
a. Experimental method
b. Psychometric approach
c. Survey method

5. Who claimed that behavior is affected by positive reinforcement?

· **B. F. Skinner**
a. Sigmund Freud
b. William James
c. Wilhelm Wundt

6. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called _____.

a. A single-blind study
b. A representative sample
c. A naturalistic observation

· **A case study**

7. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of _____.

a.Freud
b. Watson
c. Gestalt
d. Wundt

8. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

a. Wilhelm Wundt
b. Ivan Pavlov
c. William James
d. Max Wertheimer

9. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

a. Natural selection; functionalism
b. Psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict
c. **Structuralism; observable behavior**
d. Gestalt; whole

10. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

a. Introspection
b. Gestalt psychologists
c. Psychoanalysis
d. Functionalism

A branch of psychology that studies the psychology in action at the workplace is known as which of the following?
Clinical psychology
Forensic psychology
Health psychology
Industrial / Organizational Psychology

Which of the followings model focuses on how people know, understand and think about
the world?

Cognitive model

Behavioral model

Humanistic model

Psychodynamic model

Which of the following school of thought gave emphasis on the structure of consciousness?

Behaviorism

Functionalism

Structuralism

Gestalt school of thought

Which of the following system is a chemical communication network that sends messages through out the nervous system via the bloodstream?

Endocrine

Neuron

Electrical

Central

During which stage of development, the Oedipal and Electra complex takes place?

The Latency Period

The Anal Stage

The Oral Stage

The Phallic Stage

Which of the following will happen where we stop the reinforcement and the behavior will be extinguished?

Generalization

Extinction

Spontaneous recovery

Shaping

Identify who among the following developed his system of psychotherapy called Client Centered Therapy.

Alfred Adler

William. H. Sheldon

Albert Ellis

Carl Rogers

The recording of the behavior of people or animals in their natural environments, with little or no intervention by the researcher is known as what?
Experimental research
Naturalistic observation
Manipulative research
Laboratory observation
When a detailed description of a particular individual is gathered, this sort of data collection is known as what?
A single-blind study
A representative sample
A naturalistic observation
A case study
The branch of psychology that studies how physiological and social changes take place over the lifespan is known as what?
Forensic Psychology
Developmental Psychology
Clinical Psychology
Social Psychology

1. **While maintenance rehearsal will help keep information in short-term memory for longer periods of time, it does not help transfer information into long-term memory. In order to get information into long-term memory we need to engage in:**
A. Elaborative rehearsal
B. Maintenance priming
C. Chunking
D. Episodic rehearsal
2. In sensory memory, visual stimuli are held for a very brief time as _____ memories, whereas auditory stimuli are held as _____ memories.
A. Short-term; long-term
B. Iconic; echoic
C. Echoic; iconic
D. Long-term; short-term
3. Which of the following is NOT true of long-term memory?
A. It has unlimited space
B. It includes both semantic and episodic memory
C. It can hold information for unlimited lengths of time
D. It has about seven slots or chunks for information storage

4. People do things (like work) for all different reasons. Some work for money, some work for power, and some work for satisfaction. Internal motivation that causes us to do something because we receive self-satisfaction is called:
A. Humanistic
B. Intrinsic
C. Sociobiological
D. Optimum arousal
5. Which of the following is NOT a biological motive that operates within a homeostatic cycle (is not regulated by homeostsis)?
A. Sex
B. Hunger
C. Body temperature
D. Thirst

1. Drugs that speed up the functioning of the nervous system are called _____.
Stimulants
Psychogenics
Narcotics
Depressants

2. According to Sigmund Freud, the important underlying meaning of our dreams is found in the _____.
Manifest content
Deep content
Latent content
Subliminal content

3. Freud's psychoanalytic theory of dreaming states that _____.

The purpose of dreaming is to express unconscious wishes, thoughts, and conflicts
Dreaming is a by-product of a process of eliminating or strengthening neural connections

The purpose of dreaming is to resolve current concerns and problems
There is no purpose to dreaming; dreams occur because of random brain stem signals

4. Daydreaming, meditation, intoxication, sleep, and hypnosis are all types of _____.

Altered states of consciousness
Waking consciousness
Self-awareness
Self-absorption

5. The branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called _____.

Nerve bundles
Dendrites
Axons
Synapses

6. The idea that learning occurs and is stored up, even when behaviors are not reinforced, is called _____.

Innate learning
Insight
Placebo learning
Latent learning

7. In operant conditioning, _____ is necessary to create the association between the stimulus and the voluntary response.

The law of negative effect
A long time delay
Conditional emotional linkages
Reinforcement

8. _____ is synonymous with short-term memory.

Sensory registers
Shadow memory
Working memory
Secondary memory

9. _____ of the following statements is true about retrieval.

It is a process of getting information from the sensory receptors to the brain
It is a process that allows an extinguished CR to recover.
It is the reason that conditioned taste aversions last so long.
It is a process of getting stored memories back out intoconsciousness.

10. Receptor cells in the retina responsible for color vision are _____.

Cones
Rods
Bipolar cells
Ganglion cells

1. **_____ is the process of perceiving information and bringing it into the memory system**

1. Storage
2. Retrieval
3. Recording
4. **Encoding**

2. **According to Woodworth Memory =L -I –R, R stands for _____.**

1. recording
2. **remembering**
3. resonance
4. recall

3. _____ derives from the Latin word "Emovere" means to excite, stir up.

1. Motion
2. **Emotion**
3. Motivation
4. Cognition

4. **_____ was the first person who identify pupillometrics phenomenon.**

1. William James
2. Wilhelm Wundt
3. Lazarus
4. **Darwin**

5. According to_____ every emotional arousal has an opposite, i.e. When one type of emotion is elicited, and then there must be an opposite that is there to suppress or cancel it.

1. **Opponent process theory**
2. Activation theory
3. Cognitive theory
4. None of the above option

6. The branch of psychology that studies cognition, and related areas issues are called_____.

1. Forensic psychology
2. **Cognitive psychology**
3. Counseling psychology
4. Clinical psychology

7._____ is the universal forms and patterns of thought. These include themes that can be seen in myths e.g. masculinity, femininity, good and evil opposites.

1. Ego
2. Superego
3. Unconscious
4. **Archetypes**

8. MMPI stands for _____.

1. Minnesota Multiphasic Personal Inventory
2. **Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory**
3. Minnesota Multiphasic Psychology Inventory
4. None of the above options

9.s _____ are the people who are quiet, passive and careful people.

1. Extroverts
2. **Introverts**
3. Neurotics
4. Stable

10. _____ is a Greek word which means forgetfulness.

Amnesia
Dementia
Alzheimer's disease
None of the above option.

MCQs
FILE OF PSY 101

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 12:44:32 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is the ability to use logic, past experience, and learn information for mental processing?
Select correct option:
Reasoning
Research
Thinking
Perception

Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 12:45:32 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who suggested that most human behavior is learned by Observation?
Select correct option:
Albert Bandura
Gordon Allport
George Alexander Kelly
William H. Sheldon

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 12:46:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is NOT a type of learning?
Select correct option:
Verbal learning
Problem solving
Motor learning
Synchronicity

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 12:47:15 PM) Total Marks: 1
In which of the following type of learning; person's own association, experiences and relations with the phenomenon has been involved?
Select correct option:
Verbal learning
Problem solving
Motor learning
Audio learning

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 12:47:51 PM) Total Marks: 1
J.B.Watson talked about _____ main emotions.
Select correct option:
Three
Two
One
Five

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 12:48:36 PM) Total Marks: 1
Cognitive approach emphasizes on all of the followings EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Thoughts
Feelings
Thinking
Genetic makeup

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 12:49:27 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is a rule; if it is applied, ensures the solution to the problem?
Select correct option:
Heuristics
Algorithms
Both heuristics and algorithms
Logrithm

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 12:50:26 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which component has been called the outward expression of our emotions?
Select correct option:

Behavioral
Physiological
Cognitive
None of the given options

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 12:51:01 PM) Total Marks: 1
General knowledge, language, and concepts are seen as parts of which of the following?
Select correct option:
Declarative memories
Procedural memories
Episodic memory
Semantic memory

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 12:51:38 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following processes is not the part of cognition?
Select correct option:
Imagery
Thinking
Problem solving
Motivation

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 12:53:06 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is the correct sequence of stages of memory?
Select correct option:
Storage - organization - recall
Recall - encoding - decoding
Encoding - decoding - storage
Encoding - storage – retrieval

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 12:54:34 PM) Total Marks: 1
Critical thinking means making judgments about world based on which of the following?
Select correct option:
Emotion
Authority and expertise
Keeping a close mind
Reason and logical evaluation

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 12:56:01 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not the primary motive?
Select correct option:
Hunger
Air
Warmth and cold
Achievement

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 12:56:28 PM) Total Marks: 1

In the theory of classical conditioning the acronym CR stands for which of the following?
Select correct option:
Conditional reinforcement
Conditioned response
Contingent reflex
Contingent reflection

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 01:06:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is not one of the types of concepts?
Select correct option:

Artificial concepts
Natural concepts
Prolonged concepts
Prototype concepts

Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 01:07:25 PM) Total Marks: 1
If reinforcement is withheld the response rate of the child declines and finally no response is shown by the child, this will be an example of which of the following?
Select correct option:

Reward
Shaping
Extinction
Acquisition

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 01:08:33 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who among the following gave the Cognitive Appraisal Theory of emotions?
Select correct option:
Richard Solomon and John Corbit
Richard Lazarus
Albert Ellis
Cannon-Bard

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 01:09:57 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who among the following gave the Activation Theory of emotions?
Select correct option:
Richard Solomon and John Corbit
Lindsley
James and Lange
Magda Arnold

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 01:10:52 PM) Total Marks: 1
All of the following statements concern with the concept of learning EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Learning is relatively permanent
Learning involves experiences
Learning is another word for physical growth
Learning involves changes in behavior

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 01:12:14 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is a desire, instinct or need that speeds up our behavior towards some goal?
Select correct option:
Motivation
Learning
Vulnerability
Tendency

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 01:12:55 PM) Total Marks: 1
Human behavior is determined by the environment. This was proposed by which of the followings?
Select correct option:
Behaviorists
Humanists
Psychoanalysts
Cognitivists

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 01:14:16 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is a rule; if it is applied, ensures the solution to the problem?
Select correct option:
Heuristics
Algorithms
Both heuristics and algorithms
Logrithm

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 01:14:39 PM) Total Marks: 1
A Skinner box is most likely to be used in research on _____.
Select correct option:
Classical conditioning
Cognitive learning
Operant conditioning
Vicarious learning

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 01:15:43 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who amongst the following used apes in his experiments for knowing the use of insight by animals in problem solving?
Select correct option:

J. B. Watson
B. F. Skinners
Wolfgang Kohler
Jean Piaget

me: Experiments on apes by German scientist Wolfgang Kohler, discovered the use of insight by them in problem situations.

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 01:17:08 PM) Total Marks: 1
Skinners used which of the following technique that means start reinforcing a behavior that is the first toward final behavior and then gradually reinforce successively closer approximations to the final behavior.
Select correct option:
Shaping
Assertion
Modeling
Aversive

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 01:18:35 PM) Total Marks: 1
In the theory of classical conditioning the acronym CR stands for which of the following?
Select correct option:
Conditional reinforcement
Conditioned response
Contingent reflex
Contingent reflection

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 01:18:59 PM) Total Marks: 1
Learning to play a Piano is an example of which of the following?
Select correct option:
Shaping
Classical conditioning
Learning by insight
Generalization

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 01:19:34 PM) Total Marks: 1
____ is synonymous with short-term memory.
Select correct option:
Sensory registers
Shadow memory
Working memory
Secondary memory

Question # 15 of 15 (Start time: 01:20:54 PM) Total Marks: 1
A child overcomes her fear of snakes by observing another child repeatedly handle snakes. This is an example of which of the followings?

Select correct option:
Cognition therapy
Systematic desensitization
Modeling
Contingency contracting

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 06:30:17 PM) Total Marks: 1
In which of the following type of learning, an association is formed between a behavior and a consequence?
Select correct option:
Classical conditioning
Operant conditioning
Modeling
Observational learning

Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 06:30:51 PM) Total Marks: 1
The best analogy for the way long-term memory is conceptualized would be:
Select correct option:
A revolving door
A filing cabinet
A television
A desktop

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 06:31:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following memory is a type of sensory memory, stores information coming from the ears?
Select correct option:
Iconic
Echoic
Implicit
Semantic

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 06:31:45 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following psychologist would argue that a criminal engages in unlawful behavior because he grew up around older boys who engaged in criminal activities?
Select correct option:
Behaviorist
Psychoanalytic
Functionalist
Structuralist

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 06:32:30 PM) Total Marks: 1
The rate at which food converts into energy and then is expended by the body is known as what?
Select correct option:

Metabolism
Deuteranopia
Calcitonin
Oxytocin

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 06:33:13 PM) Total Marks: 1
Secondary motives are also known as which of the following?
Select correct option:
Psychosocial motives
Biological motives
Psychological motives
Emotional motives

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 06:34:03 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is the correct sequence of stages of memory?
Select correct option:
Storage - organization - recall
Recall - encoding - decoding
Encoding - decoding - storage
Encoding - storage – retrieval

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 06:34:21 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who among the following talked about the “cognitive maps”?
Select correct option:
Tolman
Skinner
Thorndike
Maslow
Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 06:34:52 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not the primary motive?
Select correct option:
Hunger
Air
Warmth and cold
Achievement

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 06:35:05 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who among the following gave the Activation Theory of emotions?
Select correct option:
Richard Solomon and John Corbit
Lindsley
James and Lange
Magda Arnold

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 06:35:34 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is the main contribution of Kohler in the Gestalt School?

Select correct option:
Learning by Insight
Learning by Imitation
Learning by Trial and Error
Learning by Conditioning

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 06:36:04 PM) Total Marks: 1
Organized bodies of information stored in memory are called what?
Select correct option:
Norms
Cognitions
Schema
Traits

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 06:36:42 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is NOT a type of learning?
Select correct option:
Verbal learning
Problem solving
Motor learning
Synchronicity

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 06:36:57 PM) Total Marks: 1
General knowledge, language, and concepts are seen as parts of which of the following?
Select correct option:
Declarative memories
Procedural memories
Episodic memory
Semantic memory

Question # 15 of 15 (Start time: 06:38:05 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which statement is true about Flashbulb memories?
Select correct option:
Usually concern events that are emotionally charged
Usually concern events from early childhood
Are almost always highly accurate
Are not subject to periodic revision

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 12:21:38 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not included in bodily changes during emotions?
Select correct option:
Weakness or fainting
Muscle tension
Trembling
Lever cancer

Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 12:22:20 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which component has been called the outward expression of our emotions?
Select correct option:
Behavioral
Physiological
Congnitive
None of the given options

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 12:23:17 PM) Total Marks: 1
A German psychologist Wolfgang Kohler was one of the first psychologists who observed which of the following phenomenon?
Select correct option:
Insight
Deductive reasoning
Inductive Thinking
Trial and error

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 12:24:13 PM) Total Marks: 1
WAIS-R was developed by which of the following psychologist?
Select correct option:
Simon-Binet
Raymond Cattell
David Wechsler
James Mckeen Cattell

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 12:25:14 PM) Total Marks: 1
Practicing an intelligence test will improve which of the following?
Select correct option:
Your IQ test score
Your intelligence
Your general level of ability
Your ability to a specific intelligence

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 12:26:04 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is a type of intrinsic reward?
Select correct option:
Appreciation
Money
Promotion
Social contact

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 12:27:17 PM) Total Marks: 1
DSM is an abbreviation of which of the following?
Select correct option:

Diagnostic scale for mental disorders
Developmental and statistical manual
Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders
Disease and symptoms of metal disorders

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 12:28:16 PM) Total Marks: 1
Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer gave which of the following theory of emotion?
Select correct option:
Cognitive Appraisal Theory
Cognitive Labeling/Two Factor Theory
Opponent- Process Theory
Activation Theory: Lindsley

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 12:29:03 PM) Total Marks: 1
All of the followings are the features of Unconscious EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Instinctual drives
Perception
Desires
Infantile wishes

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 12:30:34 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which part of brain controls positive emotions?
Select correct option:
The left hemisphere
Limbic system
The right hemisphere
Cerebrum

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 12:31:59 PM) Total Marks: 1
With regard to the types of concepts; which of the following concept is known, familiar and relatively simple concept?
Select correct option:
Artificial
Natural
Prototypes
Prolonged

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 12:32:30 PM) Total Marks: 1
The mind level below the level of conscious awareness is known as_____.
Select correct option:
Pre conscious
Sub conscious
Unconscious
Conscious

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 12:33:38 PM) Total Marks: 1
Rorschach belongs to which of the following category of test?
Select correct option:
Aptitude
Intelligence
Self-Report
Projective

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 12:34:39 PM) Total Marks: 1
All of the followings are the types of problems EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Arrangement problems
Artificial problem
Problems of inducing structures
Transformation problems

Question # 15 of 15 (Start time: 12:35:22 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which one of the following is not a secondary/learnt motive?
Select correct option:
Achievement
Power
Hunger
Curiosity

Question # 1 of 15 (Start time: 12:56:12 PM) Total Marks: 1
Who among the following argued that it would be quite practicable to produce a highly gifted race of men by judicious marriages during several consecutive generations?
Select correct option:
James McKeen Cattell
Charles Darwin
Francis Galton
Kurt Koffka

Question # 2 of 15 (Start time: 12:57:20 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which branch of psychology studies cognition, related areas and issues?
Select correct option:
Thinking psychology
Experimental psychology
Developmental psychology
Cognitive psychology

Question # 3 of 15 (Start time: 12:58:29 PM) Total Marks: 1
According to Jung, which of the following is the energy for personal growth and development?
Select correct option:
Archetypes
Superiority complex

Libido
Neurotic needs

Question # 4 of 15 (Start time: 12:59:04 PM) Total Marks: 1
Jean Charcot wrote an article in a medical journal showing that hypnotism can be used to treat what?
Select correct option:
Schizophrenia
Hysteria
Amnesia
Depression

Question # 5 of 15 (Start time: 01:00:21 PM) Total Marks: 1
A rectangle has two opposite sides equal, if it is not the case, then it is not a rectangle. This is an example of which of the following type of concept?
Select correct option:
Artificial
Prototypes
Natural
Prolonged

Question # 6 of 15 (Start time: 01:01:09 PM) Total Marks: 1
All of the followings are the features of Unconscious EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Instinctual drives
Perception
Desires
Infantile wishes

Question # 7 of 15 (Start time: 01:01:23 PM) Total Marks: 1
Hunger, thirst and sleep are what?
Select correct option:
Learnt motives
Primary motives
Social motives
None of the given options

Question # 8 of 15 (Start time: 01:02:14 PM) Total Marks: 1
The ABC model suggests that an attitude has three components. Which of the following is not one of them?
Select correct option:

Affect
Perception
Behavior
Cognition

Question # 9 of 15 (Start time: 01:02:49 PM) Total Marks: 1
According to "Theory of Emotions" given by Albert Ellis, emotions do not result from a single cause but originate from different ways. In this regard, all of the followings were identifies by Albert Ellis EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Sensory- motor
Bio-chemical stimulation
Reflex action
Cognitive and thinking processes

Question # 10 of 15 (Start time: 01:04:15 PM) Total Marks: 1
All of the followings are the methods of assessing personality EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Interview
Observation and behavioral assessment
Psychological tests
Positron Emission Tomography

Question # 11 of 15 (Start time: 01:04:45 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which of the following is based on the notion that when an individual becomes unable to deal with his/ her freedom, it will result in anguish and fear?
Select correct option:
Psychoanalytic
Behavioral therapy
Humanistic therapy
Existential therapy

Question # 12 of 15 (Start time: 01:05:22 PM) Total Marks: 1
In which of the following need a person has a tendency to seek impact, control, or influence over others?
Select correct option:
Arousal
Achievement
Affiliation
Power

Question # 13 of 15 (Start time: 01:05:58 PM) Total Marks: 1
Learning approaches are primarily based upon the principles of all of the followings EXCEPT:
Select correct option:

Classical Conditioning
Operant Conditioning
Gestalt Principle
Cognitive Learning

Question # 14 of 15 (Start time: 01:06:48 PM) Total Marks: 1
Which part of brain helps in expression through tone of voice and by controlling facial expression?
Select correct option:
The left hemisphere
Limbic system
The right hemisphere
Cerebrum

Question # 15 of 15 (Start time: 01:07:17 PM) Total Marks: 1
Secondary motives are also known as which of the following?
Select correct option:
Psychosocial motives
Biological motives
Psychological motives
Emotional motives

Identify the year in which DSM IV was published.
Select correct option:
1994
1987
1980
1968

Which of the following approach's main assumption is that "Human beings are capable of shaping their own destiny"?
Select correct option:
Psychoanalytic
Behavioral
Humanistic
Existential

Mc Dougall divided "Emotions" into how many types?
Select correct option:
Three
Two
One
Five

Who gave the theory of "humors"?
Select correct option:

Hippocrates
Plato
Socrates
Kraepelin

All of the followings are the methods of assessing personality EXCEPT:
Select correct option:
Interview
Observation and behavioral assessment
Psychological tests
Positron Emission Tomography

Concepts that have unique sets of traits and features, easy to define and elaborate are known as what?
Select correct option:
Artificial concepts
Natural concepts
Prolonged concepts
Prototype concepts

Which of the following model is also known as "Sequential model"?
Select correct option:
Cannon- Bard Theory of Emotions
Opponent- Process Theory

Activation Theory
Magda Arnold's Cognitive Theory

Which of the following is a type of intrinsic reward?
Select correct option:
Appreciation
Money
Promotion
Social contact

Tests in which the subject is first shown an ambiguous stimulus and then he has to describe it or tell a story about it; known as what?
Select correct option:
Self-Report Test
Projective Tests
Interview
Observational Tests

Which of the following is the capacity to think about certain phenomena in its most typical form?
Select correct option:
Functional fixedness

Creativity
Reasoning
Mental sets

Organized bodies of information stored in memory are called what?
Select correct option:
Norms
Cognitions
Schema
Traits

Relaxation exercises and meditation are the examples of what?
Select correct option:
Mental images
Schema
Concepts
Ideas

According to Horney, which of the following Arise from emotional conflicts and creates disturbance in interpersonal relationships in later life?
Select correct option:
Neuroses
Depression
Anorexia
Schizophrenia

Identify the name of snake phobia.
Select correct option:
Ophidiophobia
Agoraphobia
Claustrophobia
Aerophobia

Who among the following gave the Cognitive Labeling or Two Factor Theory of Emotions?
Select correct option:
Richard Solomon and John Corbit
Lindsley and Cohen
Albert and Ellis
Stanley Schachter and Jerome Singer

Psychology 101 Practice Exam (Answers at the bottom of the page)

1. When Joan touched her infants cheek, he turned his head toward the side that was touched

and opened his mouth. Joan was eliciting the:

a) Startle reaction
b) Rooting reflex
c) Grasping reflex
d) Attachment reflex
e) Attention reflex

2. Which psychologist was most influential in shaping our understanding of cognitive development?

a) B.F. Skinner
b) Konrad Lorenz
c) Jean Piaget
d) Sigmund Freud
e) Erik Erikson

3. According to Piaget, an egocentric child can best be described as:

a) Selfish
b) Conceited
c) Lacking in self-esteem
d) Cognitively Limited

4. At 12 months of age Jeremy shows no more desire to be held by his own parents than by complete strangers. His behaviour best illustrates:

a) Object permanence
b) Insecure attachment
c) Habituation
d) Conservation
e) Egocentrism

5. Psychologists describe child-rearing in which the rules are imposed without explanation as a(n) _____ style.

a) Authoritative
b) Egocentric
c) Disengaged
d) Authoritarian

6. Formal operational thought is most necessary for the development of _____ morality.

a) Preoperational
b) Conventional
c) Preconventional

d) Postconventional

7. According to Erikson, committing oneself to meaningful social roles would be most indicative of the achievement of:

a) Integrity
b) Autonomy
c) Competence
d) Initiative
e) Identity

8. Menopause is associated with a reduction in:

a) Adrenaline
b) Testosterone
c) Estrogen
d) Acetylcholine
e) Dopamine

9. An early sign of Alzheimer's disease would most likely be:

a) An inability to recognise oneself in a mirror.
b) The use of profane and abusive language
c) An increase in crystallized intelligence
d) Difficulty in naming familiar objects or people

10. Erik Erikson maintained that the two basic aspects of life that dominate adulthood are:

a) Identity and Independence
b) Intimacy and Identity
c) Intimacy and generativity
d) Independence and generativity

11. In developing a test of intellectual ability for Parisian school children, Binet and Simon assumed that:

a) The test would measure capacities that were determined by heredity and thus unalterable.
b) The test would yield an intelligence quotient consisting of chronological age divided by mental age multiplied by 100
c) A bright child would preform like a normal child of an older age
d) Measures of physical and sensory skills would be good predictors of school achievement

12. A Person with savant syndrome is one who:

a) Is capable of becoming socially and vocationally successful
b) Possesses an amazing specific skill

c) Suffers no obvious physical or emotional defects
d) Is unable to profit from special educational training
e) Is born with an extra chromosome

13. The Flynn effect best illustrates the process of intelligence testing requires up-to-date:

a) Factor analyses
b) Standardization samples
c) Reliability indices
d) Heritability estimates

14. The stability of children's intelligence test scores over time is most positively correlated with their:

a) Chronological age
b) Mental age
c) Head size
d) Brain size

15. Intelligence tests are most likely to be considered culturally biased in terms of their:

a) Content validity
b) Predictive validity
c) Normal distribution
d) Reliability

16. Which of the following observations provides the best evidence that intelligence test scores are influenced by environment?

a) Fraternal twins are most similar in their intelligence scores than are ordinary siblings
b) The intelligence scores of children are positively correlated with those of their parents
c) Identical twins are more similar in their intelligence scores than are fraternal twins
d) The intelligence scores of siblings reared together are positively correlated
e) Different national groups have different average intelligence scores

17. Prior to his use of free association, Freud had encouraged patients to retrieve their forgotten memoires by means of:
a) Hypnosis
b) Projective tests
c) Psychoactive drugs
d) Fixation

18. According to Freud, our gender identity develops most rapidly during the _____stage.

a) Anal
b) Phallic

c) Genital
d) Oral

19. Displacement refers to the process by which people

a) Offer self-justifying explanations in place of real, but unacceptable, unconscious reasons for action.
b) Consciously express feelings that are the opposite of unacceptable, unconscious impulses
c) Disguise threatening impulses by attributing them to others.
d) Retreat to behaviour patterns characteristic if an earlier stage of development
e) Redirect aggressive or sexual impulses towards less threatening targets

20. According to Maslow, the psychological need that arises after all other needs have been met is the need for:

a) Personal control
b) Self-actualisation
c) Self-esteem
d) Unconditional positive regard

21. When people compare themselves with others, they are most likely to experience:

a) Reciprocal determinism
b) Unconditional positive regard
c) An external locus of control
d) The Barnum effect
e) Positive self-esteem

22. Which perspective on human personality emphasizes reciprocal determinism?

a) Psychoanalytic
b) Social-cognitive
c) Trait
d) Humanistic

23. The trait of optimism is most closely rated to a strong sense of:

a) Conditional positive regard
b) Gender identity
c) Ideal self
d) Personal control
e) The pleasure principle

24. According to the social-cognitive perspective, one of the best ways to predict a person's future behaviour is to:

a) Identify that the person's most central traits by having him or her take a personality inventory
b) Observe the person's behaviour in various relevant situations
c) Assess that person's general level of self-esteem
d) Uncover that person's hidden motives, as revealed by projective tests

25. Psychoanalysts would suggest that resistance during therapy supports and maintains the process of

a) Sublimation
b) Transference
c) Free association
d) Dream interpretation
e) Repression

26. Counterconditioning techniques were derived from principles first developed by

a) Aaron Beck
b) Ivan Pavlov
c) Carl Rogers
d) B.F. Skinner
e) Sigmund Freud

27. To help Michael overcome hid fear of taking tests, his therapist instructs him to relax and then to imagine taking a quiz. The therapist is using:

a) Psychoanalysis
b) Client-centered therapy
c) Cognitive therapy
d) Systematic desensitisation
e) Aversive conditioning

28. A useful feature of group therapy is that it:

a) Ensures that therapists will become more emotionally involves in a clients' real-life problems
b) Eliminates the possibility that clients will experience anxiety during therapy
c) Encourages clients to develop active listening skills
d) Enables severely disturbed individuals to quickly regain normal social functioning

29. The biomedical treatment most widely used today is:

a) Psychoanalysis
b) Electroconvulsive therapy
c) Psychosurgery
d) Systematic desensitisation

e) Drug therapy

30. Alex feels so hopeless and depressed that he has recently thought about taking his own life. The drug most likely to prove beneficial to him is:

a) Valium
b) Prozac
c) Librium
d) Thorazine

31. Aversive conditioning is to behaviour therapy as a lobotomy is to:

a) Systematic desensitisation
b) Electroconvulsive therapy
c) Psychosurgery
d) The placebo effect
e) Drug therapy

32. Cognitive dissonance theory is most helpful of understanding:

a) The mere exposure effect
b) Group polarization
c) The fundamental attribution error
d) The foot-in-the-door phenomenon
e) The bystander effect

33. Social facilitation is most likely to occur in the performance of_____tasks.

a) Challenging
b) Unenjoyable
c) Novel
d) Simple

34. Social loafing refers to the tendency for people to:

a) Perform a complex task more poorly when others are present
b) Exert less effort when they are pooling their efforts towards a common goal
c) Exert less effort when they are paid by the hour, not by the amount of work completed
d) Become more distracted from their tasks when working with friends than when working with strangers
e) Stop working once they have reached their goal

35. The just-world phenomenon often leads people to:

a) Dislike and distrust those who are wealthy
b) Believe that victims of misfortune deserve to suffer

c) Express higher levels of prejudice after suffering frustration
d) Respond with kindness to those who mistreat them

36. A stressor is a(n):

a) Lower back muscle that frequently produces a feeling of physical tension
b) Competitive, hard-driving, impatient person
c) Environmental event that threatens or challenges us
d) Exercise program designed to increase our ability to handle normal stress
e) Hormone released by the adrenal gland during periods of stress

37. What is the best example of a Type B personality?

a) Tammy, an ambitious, self-confident waitress
b) Mauriucca, a relaxed understanding social worker
c) Tena, a time conscious, competitive lawyer
d) Juanita, an impatient, pessimistic librarian

48. During the manic phase of a bi-polar disorder, individuals are most likely to experience:

a) High self-esteem
b) Delusions of persecution
c) Uncontrollable grief and despair
d) Visual or auditory hallucinations

49. The medical model of psychologically disordered behaviour is most likely to be criticised for neglecting the importance of:

a) Anxiety and depression
b) Social circumstances
c) Personality disorders
d) The DSM-IV
e) Genetic abnormalities

50. The tendency for observers to underestimate the impact of the situation and to overestimate the impact of personal dispositions upon another's behaviour is called:

a) The bystander effect
b) The fundamental attribution error
c) Deindividuation
d) Ingroup bias
e) The mere exposure effect.

ANSWERS

01. B 02. C 03. D **04.** A **05.** D **06.** D **07.** E **08.** C **09.** D
10. C **11.** C **12.** B **13.** B **14.** A **15.** A **16.** A **17.** A **18.** B
19. E **20.** B **21.** E **22.** B **23.** D **24.** B **25.** E **26.** B **27.** D
28. C **29.** E **30.** B **31.** C **32.** D **33.** D **34.** B **35.** B **36.** C
37. B
48. A **49.** B **50.** B

December 31, 2011 at 9:31pm
Quiz # 4:

1. Learning to play a piano is an example of which of the following;
    a. **Shaping**
    b. Classical Conditioning
    c. Learning by insight
    d. Generalization

2. According to which of the following theory, physiological changes create specific sensations and our brain interprets these sensations as different emotions;
    a. **James-Lange Theory of Emotions**
    b. Cannon-Bard Theory of Emotions
    c. Opponent Process Theory
    d. Activation Theory

3. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of an illusion?
    a. It is due to the action of the rods versus cones in the retina
    b. Corresponds something directly that you dreamed
    c. **It is a perception that doesn't relate to the reality**
    d. It is the same thing as vision

4. Giving 2 candies after 6 days and one after two days is the example of which of the following schedules of reinforcement?
    a. Fixed-ratio schedule
    b. Fixed-interval schedule
    c. Variable-interval schedule
    d. Variable-amount schedule
5. When people hear a sound, their ears turn the vibrations in the air in the neural messages from the auditory nerve, which makes it possible for the brain to interpret the sound. This process is called _____.
    a. Evaluation
    b. Storage
    c. Encoding
    d. Retrieval
6. Who among the following gave the Cognitive Appraisal Theory of Emotions?
    a. Richard Solomon and John Corbit
    b. Richard Lazarus

c. Albert Elis
d. Cannon-Bard

7. Which of the following is a process in which logical conclusions, inferences, and implications are drawn by using a set of assumptions?
    a. Statistical Analysis
    b. Deductive reasoning
    c. Inductive reasoning
    d. Eclectic reasoning
8. All of the following are stimulants except;
    a. Cocaine
    b. Amphetamines
    c. Benzedrine
    d. Barbiturates
9. Ahmed is scared of neighbor's dog that barks every time the child passes by; but loves his own dog. This is and example of what?
    a. Extinction
    b. Generalization
    c. Reinforcement
    d. Discrimination
10. Which of the following situation can NOT be considered as Operant conditioning?
    a. Teacher gives silver and golden stars on child's workbooks
    b. Horses gallop faster when the rider whips them
    c. Arsalan starts feeling bad at the thought of visit dentist
    d. Usman earned profit to the organization gets a bonus at the end of the year
11. A rectangle has two opposite sides equal, if it is not the case, then it is not a rectangle. This is an example of which of the following type of concept?
    a. Artificial
    b. Prototype
    c. Natural
    d. Prolonged
12. Who among the following talked about the 'cognitive maps'?
    a. Tolman
    b. Skinner
    c. Thomdike
    d. Maslow
13. In 'Little Albert Study' which of the following was the fear producing stimulus used as UCS?
    a. Fear of the place
    b. Fear of the rat
    c. Loud noise
    d. White rat
14. In the theory of Classical Conditioning the acronym CR stands for which of the following;
    a. Conditional reinforcement
    b. Conditioned response
    c. Contingent reflex

d. Contingent reflection

15. The rate at which food converts into energy and is then expended by the body is known as what;
    a. Metabolism
    b. Deuteranopia
    c. Calcitonin
    d. Oxytocin

(THE END)