

**AS.200.101**

**INTRODUCTION TO  
PSYCHOLOGY**



**EXAM 2 REVIEW SESSION**

# **General Advice For Exam 2**

**This exam is NOT cumulative!  
Don't necessarily forget  
everything from the first  
part of the semester, but you  
are only being tested on  
content from Lectures 9-14.**

**Try to notice the patterns of  
the last exam: about how  
many questions per topic?  
Lectures or readings?  
Which questions did you  
struggle most with?**

**Think about timing from last time: did you have enough time to check your work? Did you check the clock enough? Or too much?**

**Essentially, let your performance on Exam 1 inform your studying and test taking process for Exam 2.**

**Like last time, use the following questions to inform your studying and start thinking about what kinds of questions you might see. (Remember: this is only SOME of the content you could be tested on...)**

# Some Practice Questions



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- C) Delusion
- D) Deviance

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According to the DSM, symptoms of depression include "1. Depressed mood (sad, empty, hopeless), 2. Lack of interest or pleasure in most/all activities, 3. Weight loss, or weight, gain, or altered appetite, 4. Sleep too little or too much, 5. Psychomotor symptoms, 6. Fatigue or loss of energy, 7. Feelings of worthlessness or inappropriate guilt, 8. Diminished ability to think or concentrate, and 9. Thoughts of death or suicide, or a suicide attempt."

To be formally diagnosed with depression, you need to have experienced \_\_\_\_\_ of these symptoms during the same \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) all nine; 2-week period
- B) seven (or more); 4-week period
- C) five (or more); 2-week period
- D) four (or more); 4-week period

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Which of the following is FALSE about grief?

- A) Grief tends to naturally decrease over time
- B) Grief usually doesn't include negative self-view
- C) Grief "makes sense" in a way that depression often does not
- D) Symptoms of grief can be reduced by support of family and friends
- E) None of the above (All are true)



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True or False: “Complicated grief” refers to debilitating grief lasting longer than six months.

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Which of the following is NOT a symptom of anxiety in the DSM?

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- B) Muscle tension
- C) Difficulty concentrating
- D) Irritability
- E) Trouble waking up

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\_\_\_\_\_ includes helping a patient identify troubling conditions in their life, become aware of their thoughts & emotions about these troubling conditions, and then identify and reshape their negative thinking.

- A) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- B) Psychodynamic Therapy
- C) Dialectic Behavioral Therapy
- D) Acceptance & Commitment Therapy

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You shouldn't take your friend's Adderall because...

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- B) It probably doesn't enhance cognition
- C) You probably don't need it in the first place
- D) A and B
- E) All of the above



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True or False: Research using the “Go / No Go” task to test the effects of caffeine suggests that 100 mg is the ideal amount of caffeine to consume because the participants in this condition had the highest “hit rate” and lowest number of false alarms.

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- A) 0.050
- B) 0.075
- C) 0.085
- D) 0.100

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True or False: Infants are born with many types of knowledge, such as, they can identify which side of the visual cliff is deeper. And they also have an innate ability to utilize this depth perception to avoid risks.

True or **False**: Infants are born with many types of knowledge, such as, they can identify which side of the visual cliff is deeper. And they also have an innate ability to utilize this depth perception to avoid risks.

Which of the following cases show that competence and performance are not necessarily the same in developmental psychology?

A) Three-mountain

B) Visual-cliff

C) Baillargeon's study showing babies a doll moving behind a bridge-shape occluder

D) Change-detection of numbers



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True or False: Even if the behavior of two species look identical, it does not mean that the behaviors are controlled by the same psychological or cognitive mechanism.

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In class, we discussed both the case of Clever Hans, the horse that could do math, and the case of the monkeys using a stick to get a peanut from a tube that had a trap. Testing Clever Hans' math skills in the absence of his trainer and flipping the tube so that the trap had no bearing on the monkey's ability to get the peanut are both instances of:

- A) Showing that the animals are not as smart as humans
- B) Controlling for alternative explanations of the observed behavior
- C) Changing the task or circumstance to observe how the behavior may change
- D) B & C
- E) A & C

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**D) B & C**

E) A & C

Which of the following is NOT a reason why we test animals on tasks that mimic the problems they naturally face in the wild?

- A) To ensure that the stimuli is perceptible
- B) To compare the intelligence of animals and humans
- C) To ensure that they know to do
- D) To ensure they are motivated to solve the task

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The study of the representation of other's minds and false beliefs in humans and animals shows that:

A) Humans are born with the innate ability to represent false beliefs, but that animals show no ability to represent false beliefs.

B) Children don't show the ability to represent false belief until they're adults, but animals show no ability to represent false beliefs.

C) Both children and (some) animals show the ability to represent false beliefs.

D) None of the above

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True or False: The Clark's nutcrackers' ability to recover nuts from 6,000 locations after 6 months delay is an example of a cognitive feat of animals not seen in humans that shows how different animals evolve different mechanisms to meet their needs.

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In the story about Chaser the border collie, it was shown that he could both fetch a toy based on a semantic label communicated to him as well as identify that a new label belonged to a previously unmapped toy, demonstrating not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_ capabilities.

- A) semantic memory; inference
- B) language; inference
- C) attention; semantic memory
- D) inference; decision-making
- E) None of the above

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Infants cannot talk, what are the methods we can use to examine their cognitive abilities?

- A) Examining their looking preference to test if they recognize new information
- B) Waiting until the baby can reach or crawl to objects

- C) Compare infants' looking time to a surprising event and a comparable normal event
- D) A & B
- E) All of the above
- F) Interview them and read the answers from their cute expressions

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**E) All of the above**

F) Interview them and read the answers from their cute expressions

Some studies we learned in class used looking time to surprising events to examine infants' cognition, what does this method help us find?

A) 15 months old infants expect a man wearing sunglasses to check the correct place for a piece of watermelon even though he never saw the piece being moved

B) Babies can perceive the depth of a visual cliff

C) Infants find it surprising that a ball somehow goes through a solid wall

D) A & C

E) B & C

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**C) Infants find it surprising that a ball somehow goes through a solid wall**

D) A & C

E) B & C



True or False: A “deontological” response to the trolley problem would be that it is ok to let the trolley hit one person compared to five people, and the brain is doing more reasoning compared to being emotional when this response is made.

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Violet told her friends she was confident she knew how bikes worked, but she couldn't explain why the bike had a chain. This is an example of a(n):

- A) Information processing fallacy
- B) Illusion of explanatory depth
- C) Refrigerator light illusion
- D) A and B
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When Dr. Firestone has the attendance sheet in front of him, he estimates his ability to recall students' names is higher than when he doesn't have it. This is an example of:

- A) An attribution error
- B) Inference
- C) Offloading
- D) None of the above: Dr. Firestone knows all of your names

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