

AS.200.101

**INTRODUCTION TO
PSYCHOLOGY**



EXAM 3 REVIEW SESSION

Reminders on Grading Scale & Breakdown

Attendance (Curved) – 10%
Reading Responses – 15%
Best Exam – 30%
Second Best Exam – 30%
Worst Exam – 15%

The Class Curve (From The Syllabus)

We will be borrowing a brilliant grading system developed by Prof. Stewart Hendry which ensures that (i) an A is available to every single student, and indeed it is possible for *the entire class* to earn an A; (ii) many students *will certainly* get an A; (iii) there are protections against both grade inflation *and deflation*; and (iv) nobody is in competition with one another for an A grade. How does this magical system work? Behold:

1. The top 5% of scores earn an A+. (NB: Here at JHU, an A+ and an A are both worth 4.0)
2. The next best score becomes the upper “benchmark” for getting an A.
3. Anyone within 10 percentage points of the benchmark gets an A or A-.
4. Anyone within 10-20 percentage points of the benchmark gets a B+, B, or B-.
5. Anyone within 20-30 percentage points of the benchmark gets a C+, C, or C-.

**After Exam 2 (with just
Reading Responses 1-4 &
Attendance at that point)**

A = 84-94%

B = 74-84%

C = 64-74%

General Advice For Exam 3

Like Exam 2, this exam is NOT cumulative! (It is Exam 3, not a "Final Exam.") You are only being tested on content from Lectures 15-21.

Use the last two exams to inform your studying. Some patterns we have noticed (that you probably did too):

~6 questions per lecture/unit
(randomized order of units,
but units stay together)

Lectures tend to be covered
more than readings

Content that OVERLAPS tends to get put together (last exam: anthropomorphism and Morgan's Canon were in a T/F together, the definition of theory of mind and egoism were both MC options)

Easier said than done: try to “think like you are the professor.” If you were writing an exam, what questions would you ask to ensure your students knew the content?

Like last time, use the following questions to inform your studying and think about what kinds of questions you might see. (And remember that this is only SOME of the content you could be tested on...)

Some Practice Questions

Asch (1956) demonstrated that even when people know that what they are doing is wrong...

- A) they will comply to an authority figure's commands
- B) they will conform to the group
- C) they are less likely to be helpful when they are in a large group
- D) B and C
- E) All of the above

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True or False: Traits are heritable within groups and groups differ in traits; therefore, we can say that group differences in traits are explained by genetic differences.

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Self-actualization is higher than belonging in Maslow's hierarchy of needs because...

- A) we can't experience self-actualization without experiencing belongingness first
- B) we spend more time focused on self-actualization than belonging
- C) we need self-actualization more than we need belonging
- D) A and C
- E) All of the above

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Research suggests that we can “buy” happiness (or make it more likely) if...

- A) We spend money on ourselves
- B) We make at least \$180k/year (as a household)
- C) We save up and buy a few big things each year
- D) We only compare ourselves to people who make less than us
- E) We spend money on experiences over things

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Believing that both Lauren and Nicole went to Starbucks is more likely than just Lauren going to Starbucks is an example of (the)...

- A) Base Rate Neglect
- B) Conjunction Fallacy
- C) Availability Bias
- D) Endowment Effect
- E) Sample Size Neglect

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Which of the following is/are accurate definition(s) of heritability?

- A) How genetic a certain trait is
- B) How genetic differences are in a certain trait across people
- C) The proportion of trait variability that is explained by genetic variability
- D) A & B
- E) B & C

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Based on research discussed in class, the Milgram Experiment and similar variations of it show us that

- A) Our tendency to obey authority is strong, even when it requires us to deliver shocks to a puppy.
- B) While the original experiment shows that people will deliver shocks of increasing strength to another person, more recent replications show that this is no longer true.
- C) An individual wearing a white coat is enough to illicit feelings of that person being an authority figure
- D) A & C
- E) All of the above

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A personality quiz that gives you the same inaccurate result each time you take it can be described as _____ in test-retest reliability and _____ in validity.

- A) Low; Low
- B) Low; High
- C) High; Low
- D) High; High

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In our emotions lecture, we discussed multidimensional scaling (the psychological “distance” between emotions). Which of the following emotions was found to be the “furthest” from excitement?

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- B) Sadness
- C) Peace
- D) Happiness

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True or False: 15% of dreams are sexual.

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Which of the following is NOT true about the bystander effect?

A) The bystander effect is stronger in smaller groups than in larger groups

B) The bystander effect is the main contributor to Kitty Genovese's murder outside of her apartment building.

C) Refers to the phenomenon where people tend to ignore someone in need when others are around and assume that someone else will help and take responsibility

D) A & B

E) A & C

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E) A & C

True or False: Results from the Implicit Association Test show that implicit biases with regard to race are very profound and consistent across White participants only.

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Which of the following properly organizes Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs from bottom to top?

- A) Safety; Physiological Needs; Love/Belonging; Self-Esteem; Self-Actualization
- B) Physiological Needs; Love/Belonging; Safety; Self-Esteem; Self-Actualization
- C) Safety; Physiological Needs; Self-Esteem; Love/Belonging; Self-Actualization
- D) Physiological Needs; Safety; Love/Belonging; Self-Esteem; Self-Actualization

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- D) Physiological Needs; Safety; Love/Belonging; Self-Esteem; Self-Actualization**

Under the original rules of the Prisoner's Dilemma, the "rational" choice is to _____, and/but this strategy _____ change when multiple rounds are played.

- A) defect, should not
- B) cooperate, should not
- C) defect, should
- D) cooperate, should

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True or False: In the evolution of trust game, Copykitten is more successful than Copycat when playing multiple rounds of the game because Copykitten is capable of exploiting Always Cooperate.

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The study discussed in class regarding the monkey and the wire and cloth mothers is best described as an example of

- A) Arousal versus valence
- B) The universality of emotions
- C) Avoid versus approach emotions
- D) State versus trait emotions

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When you are sleeping, you first have _____ waves in your brain, and then _____ waves.

- A) alpha; beta
- B) beta; theta
- C) delta; theta
- D) theta; delta

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- C) delta; theta
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99% of a population is vaccinated against the hopkinsvirus and 51% of the individuals infected with the virus have been vaccinated. This leads Ron to conclude that the vaccine has no preventative effect. Ron's conclusion is an example of...

- A) Base Rate Neglect
- B) Conjunction Fallacy
- C) Availability Bias
- D) Endowment Effect
- E) Ecological Neglect

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The most common dream is:

- A) Falling
- B) Being naked
- C) Being chased
- D) Having sex
- E) Flying

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Violet has loved soccer her whole life. She played on her high school varsity soccer team since freshman year, watched professional games religiously, and practiced whenever she could. As an adult, Violet is most likely:

- A) A professional soccer player
- B) A famous actress
- C) A student at Johns Hopkins
- D) A retail worker

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True or False: In Dr. Bowen's guest lecture, we learned that the three strongest indicators of longevity are alcohol, social relationships, and smoking (not necessarily in that order).

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Based on the studies we discussed about implicit racial associations, when an application was _____, applicants whose race was coded as Black had _____ likelihood of being hired compared to an applicant coded as white with a similar application.

- A) Very good; a decreased
- B) Very good; the same
- C) Very bad; the same
- D) Very bad; a decreased
- E) A and D
- F) B and C

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When describing the relationship between money and happiness, which of the following statement(s) is true:

- A) People tend to be happier in a linear way as their income raises
- B) The happiness brought by money is impacted by the positional concerns
- C) When you pay for an experience, your happiness level increases after the initial purchase
- D) B & C
- E) All above

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In the personality lecture, we discussed monozygotic and dizygotic twins, and our conclusion from the example was:

A) Personality is determined more by genes compared to the environment

B) If the trait of Daxiblicket (fake) is heritable, and two dizygotic twins differ in Daxiblicket, then the differences in their Daxiblickety have to be explained by their genes

C) It is possible to determine whether nature or nurture contributed more to the personality of two monozygotic twins raised under the same roof

D) B & C

E) None of the above

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E) None of the above

True or False: Even though Phineas Gage hurt his frontal lobe, he could still learn which deck was bad and avoid it in an Iowa gambling task.

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True or False: If Nicole did not sleep for 8 days and then died, the coroner would say that her cause of death was "lack of sleep."

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Mary Kate and Ashley Olsen are:

- A) Monozygotic twins
- B) Dizygotic twins
- C) The greatest actors of our generation
- D) A and C
- E) B and C

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**Any Questions
That Would Benefit
The Whole Group?**