1. Sensation examines how an organism ______ a stimulus.
   a. perceives  b. organizes  c. develops the meaning of  d. both b and c

2. According to lecture, the absolute threshold is defined as when an organism can detect a stimulus____ percent of the time.
   a. 30  b. 50  c. 66  d. 70  e. none of these are correct

3. The height of a sound wave is perceived as
   a. pitch  b. loudness  c. clarity  d. purity

4. The structure which focuses the most light is the ______
   a. pupil.  b. lens.  c. sclera.  d. cornea.  e. none of these.

5. The fovea is mostly likely to see
   a. well in the dark.  b. color  c. black, white, and gray.  d. none of these

6. Rods and cones have axons that are connected to
   a. amacrine cells.  b. bipolar cells.  c. ganglion cells  d. none of these

7. A stimulus presented in your left visual field will end up in which brain structure?
   a. The left occipital lobe  c. The left lateral geniculate nucleus
   b. The right temporal lobe  d. None of these

8. The frequency of light in the visual spectrum will determine the lights
   a. clarity  b. brightness  c. color  d. all of these  e. none of these

9. The Eustachian Tube is used to
   a. equalize air pressure in the ear  c. send signals from the eye to the brain.
   b. convert sound to action potentials  d. none of these

10. The retina of the eye for vision works the same as the ____ of the ear for hearing.
    a. Tympanic Membrane  c. Cochlea
    b. Ossicles  d. None of these

11. The critical feature of cognition is
    a. organization  c. conversion of stimuli to action potentials
    b. developing meaning  d. all of these

12. The first group of psychologists who examined aspects of perception were the ______ psychologists.
    a. cognitive  b. psychodynamic  c behavioral  d. gestalt

13. When you look out the window of a moving car you see trees passing very quickly. However, when you look straight ahead, the trees appear to be moving more slowly. This is called
    a. distance perception  b. motion parallax  c. motion constancy.  d. none of these.
14. The semicircular canals are responsible for
   a. motion perception     b. balance     c. hearing     d. smell detection.

15. Structure A is called the
   a. Cornea   b. Iris   c. Lens   d. Fovea   e. None of these

16. Structure B is called the
   a. Optic Nerve   b. Optic Tract   c. Optic Chiasm   None of these

17. Structure C is called the
   a. Sclera   b. Optic Chiasm   c. Ganglion cells   d. Fovea

18. The ossicles are responsible for
   a. motion detection     b. balance     c. sound clarity     d. none of these

19. As dusk occurs, blue and green colors appear darker and deeper. This is called?
   a. motion parallax   b. color bi-constancy   c. purkinje shift   d. Lowel’s colors

20. Structure A is called the
   a. Tympanic Membrane   b. Ossicles   c. Cochlea   d. Pinna

21. Structure B is called the
   a. Auditory Nerve   b. Optic Tract   c. Olfactory Nerve   d. none of these

22. Rods and cones for vision are similar in function as ______ is for hearing.
   a. hair cells   b. ossicles   c. tympanic membrane   d. basilar membrane

23. If I put all wavelengths of light together, I get what color of light

24. The first person to discover the conditioned reflex was

25. In negative reinforcement,
   a. an organism's responding is influenced by the observation of others' behavior.
   b. an organism engages in a response that brings aversive stimulation to an end.
   c. a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to elicit a response.
   d. an organism engages in a response that causes aversive stimulation.

26. In spontaneous recovery, the level of responding.
   a. is as higher as the orginal level of responding.
   b. is equal to the orginal level of responding.
   c. is lower to the orginal level of responding.
   d. has nothing to do with levels of responding.

27. Which of the following is not a side effect of punishment?
   a. a general suppression of behavior.
b. strong negative emotional responses.
c. hostility toward the source of the punishment.
d. a decrease in aggressive behavior.

28. Which schedule of conditioning gives the highest rate of responding and is the most resistant to extinction

29. When a new stimulus that is similar to the original stimulus causes responding, this is called
   a. generalization     b. discrimination     c. spontaneous recovery     d. none of these

30. The gradual disappearance of a response that is no longer being reinforced is called:
   a. extinction.     b. unconditioning.     c. spontaneous remission     d. conditioned forgetting.     e. none of these.

31. When a CS is presented after the UCS this is called ________ conditioning.
   a. trace     b. simultaneous     c. backward     d. short delayed

32. An unconditioned stimulus elicits a(n) ________ response; a conditioned stimulus elicits a(n) ________ response.
   a. conditioned; unconditioned     c. unconditioned; conditioned
   b. conditioned; conditioned     d. unconditioned; unconditioned

33. The theory of color vision that proposes that the human eye has three types of receptors sensitive to different wavelengths is:
   a. the tridetector theory.     b. the opponent process theory.     c. the trichromatic theory     d. the tripartite theory.

34. When I present a list of items and the subject's recall for items at the end of a list is better than the middle of the list, this is called the _____ effect.
   a. primacy     b. recency     c. Von Resterhoff     d. none of these

35. When I smoke cigarettes while I study and then get better recall of information on an exam while a smoke vs not smoking, this is called.
   a. The Primacy effect     b. Weber's law     c. State Dependent Learning     d. recall information learning

36. Operant conditioning is a type of learning in which:
   a. responses come to be controlled by their consequences.
   b. an organism's responding is influenced by the observation of others'
   c. an organism engages in a response that brings aversive stimulation to an end.
   d. a neutral stimulus acquires the ability to elicit a response that was originally elicited by another stimulus.

37. Negative reinforcement ________ the rate of a response; punishment ________ the rate of a response.
38. In Bandura’s study with the bobo doll, if the child saw someone hit the doll they ___.
   a. sat quietly  b. hit the doll  c. hit Bandura  d. turned off the TV.

39. In grade school, children are given one gold star for every five correct answers. This
    is an example of a _____ reinforcement schedule.
   a. fixed interval  b. variable ratio  c. variable interval  d. fixed ratio

40. A rat trained under a _______ schedule would extinguish a behavior the fastest.

41. Slot machines are set up to pay according to which schedule?
   a. Variable ratio  b. Fixed ratio  c. Fixed interval  d. Variable interval

42. I say sit Jasmine but Jasmine runs away. Then I give her a cookie. Now Jasmine
    always runs away when I say “sit Jasmine.” This is an example of
   a. positive reinforcement  c. positive punishment
   b. negative reinforcement  d. negative punishment

43. I start yelling at my spouse. She picks up the frying pan and hits me on the head.
    Now I never yell at my spouse. My behavior decreasing is an example of
   a. positive reinforcement  c. positive punishment
   b. negative reinforcement  d. negative punishment

44. In the above question, my spouse's behavior has been
   a. negatively reinforced  c. positively punished
   b. positively reinforced  d. negatively punished
45. If you drink coffee while you are studying for an exam, you are likely to do better on the exam if you take it again just before the actual exam. This phenomenon is called
   a. stimulant facilitation       c. context dependent recall
   b. state dependent learning     d. drug induced learning

46. There are a variety of ways to organize material. Which is not one of these techniques.
   a. The Von Resterhoff Technique   c. Method of Loci
   b. Keyword                        d. Pegword

47. If you drink coffee while you are studying for an exam, you are likely to do better on the exam if you take it again just before the actual exam. This phenomenon is called
   a. stimulant facilitation       c. context dependent recall
   b. state dependent learning     d. drug induced learning

48. A tap to the leg just below the knee always causes a knee-jerk response. The knee jerk is an example of a(an)
   a. UCS.   b. CS.   c. CR   d. UCR

49. Salivation occurs when food is placed in the mouth. Salivation is a(n):
   a. CS.   b. UCS.   c. UCR   d. CR

50. Benny, a cat was routinely hit with a broomstick. Now, Benny meows and runs away anytime he sees a broom. In this example, the broom is a(n):
   a. CS.   b. UCS.   c. UCR   d. CR