

EXAM 2

Multiple choice instructions: Choose the **BEST** answer from among the alternatives. You may write on these sheets, but be sure to indicate your response on the answer sheet provided - **these sheets will NOT be graded.** Each question is worth 2 points, and this section is worth 60% of your grade. If you do not understand what a word means or you find a question confusing, please ask me for clarification.

1. One reversible figure can be seen either as a vase or as two profiles looking toward each other. This example illustrates the Gestalt principle of
 - A) proximity.
 - B) continuation.
 - C) figure and ground.
 - D) dualism.
2. The process of dark adaptation
 - A) involves cone cells taking over for rod cells on the retina.
 - B) is part of what psychologists call light or color constancy.
 - C) involves our eyes adjusting to low light levels.
 - D) is seen in certain visual illusions.
3. Which of the following is evidence supporting the bottom-up theory of perception
 - A) the finding that different neurons are sensitive to different perceptual patterns.
 - B) the finding that visual perception occurs in the lower sections of the cortex and travels upwards as processing becomes more involved and complex.
 - C) the finding that few people's perceptions follow the Gestalt laws.
 - D) the finding that each sensory modality has it's own brain section.
4. Someone who uses heroin every day for a month but then misses his daily "fix" is likely to experience
 - A) less REM sleep.
 - B) impaired motor functioning.
 - C) a residual high.
 - D) increased pain sensitivity.
 - E) *the worst day of the month.*
5. A person whose eye was bandaged while healing from surgery will be unable to take advantage of which depth cue?
 - A) texture gradient
 - B) linear perspective
 - C) convergence
 - D) motion parallax
6. At the art museum, you look at a canvas that seems to be covered with millions of different colored dots. As you stare at the picture, it suddenly becomes a beautiful vase full of colorful flowers. What has happened here?
 - A) The sensory information that is entering your eye has been altered as you gaze at the painting.
 - B) Your brain has organized and interpreted the incoming sensory data into familiar forms.
 - C) Adaptation has occurred and you have become more sensitive to the colors on the canvas.
 - D) Mechanical transduction has occurred resulting in a new set of messages being sent to the brain.

7. If you stood on a set of railroad tracks and looked down the tracks into the distance, the parallel tracks would appear to come together in the distance. This is an example of the
- A) depth perception cue of convergence.
 - B) depth perception cue of retinal disparity.
 - C) depth perception cue of linear perspective.
 - D) depth perception cue of interposition.
8. In order to create the impression of depth in a drawing or painting, an artist might use
- A) elevation.
 - B) monocular deprivation.
 - C) retinal disparity.
 - D) eye convergence.
 - E) *paint*.
9. As the effects of a drug wear off, the person often experiences effects more or less in the opposite direction. This is called ____.
- A) tolerance
 - B) analgesia
 - C) addiction
 - D) withdrawal
 - E) *a buzz-kill*
10. As mentioned in class, one reason that so many accidents involving pedestrians occur at night is that
- A) we have fewer rod cells (the ones that only detect black and white, but work well in low light) than cone cells (the ones that see color, but require more light).
 - B) pedestrians tend to panic and "freeze" when they see an oncoming car.
 - C) pedestrians wrongly assume that because they see cars easily, the drivers can see them too.
 - D) people are over-confident about their vision at night because they can navigate easily at low light levels.
 - E) *it's easier to drive away undetected under cover of darkness.*
11. Imagine that you can just notice the difference between the light shed by 20 candles and the light shed by 21 candles. According to Weber's law, how many would it take for you to detect a difference from 100 candles?
- A) 101
 - B) 105
 - C) 110
 - D) 121
 - E) *one, but it would have to be a REALLY big candle.*
12. John is sitting alone having a few beers in a bar. He finds that as he continues to drink he becomes more depressed and angry. Just the other night, John was at a party with some good friends and found that after a few beers he felt happy and energetic. What point about the effects of drugs is being illustrated here?
- A) Experience with a drug affects drug responses.
 - B) Environmental setting affects drug responses.
 - C) Physical condition affects drug responses.
 - D) Drug responses are the automatic result of a drug's chemistry.
 - E) *If you only have enough money for Schlitz, you just shouldn't go out.*

13. A drug that causes pupil dilation, bronchial dilation, and suppresses appetite is also likely to
- A) cause sleep.
 - B) cause depressed affect.
 - C) cause an increase in blood pressure.
 - D) cause an increase in reaction time.
 - E) *cost a lot, but be very, very worth it.*
14. If a hungry fisherman casts his line into the lake and catches a fish for his dinner, then the reinforcer is the _____.
- A) casting
 - B) hunger
 - C) bait
 - D) fish
15. One reason why people tend to drive faster in SUV's than they do in small sports cars is because
- A) we expect to go faster in sports cars so we perceive the speed as greater.
 - B) motion parallax causes them to misperceive their speed.
 - C) size constancy causes them to underestimate their speed while driving SUV's
 - D) overconfidence (e.g., a misperception of the risk of a fatal accident) in larger cars.
 - E) *one word: HUMMER.*
16. Withdrawal effects related to a drug are likely to be accompanied by
- A) addiction to another drug.
 - B) heterostasis.
 - C) tolerance to many other drugs.
 - D) tolerance to the same drug.
 - E) *an empty bank account.*
17. When a U.S. Marine puts on face paint, wears mottled green clothing, and sticks leaves in his helmet, he is **mostly** relying on which of the following Gestalt principles to help him stay camouflaged?
- A) Satiety
 - B) Similarity
 - C) Proximity
 - D) Closure
 - E) *The "trying not to get shot" principle*
18. Which one of the following is an example of a conditioned response?
- A) Salivating at the sight of a dripping ice cream cone
 - B) Blinking when dust gets in your eyes
 - C) Building a nest
 - D) Reading this question
 - E) *when your hair is really shiny and doesn't tangle very much anymore.*
19. Stereoscopes (like the GIF Viewmaster Dr. Turner brought to class) and 3-D movies, which project a separate image to each eye, result in an illusion of depth created by the cue of
- A) linear perspective.
 - B) relative size.
 - C) interposition.
 - D) retinal disparity
 - E) *magic.*

20. At Krazy Ken's House of Video, I get a free DVD rental after 10th one I pay for. Krazy Ken has put me on a
- A) fixed ratio schedule.
 - B) variable ratio schedule.
 - C) *fixed interval* schedule.
 - D) variable interval schedule.
21. In order for classical conditioning to occur, the neutral stimulus
- A) must come before or during the unconditioned stimulus.
 - B) must follow the unconditioned stimulus.
 - C) must occur more frequently than the unconditioned stimulus.
 - D) must occur less frequently than the unconditioned stimulus.
22. Even though the image of your dog on your retina shrinks as your dog runs to fetch a stick, you do not perceive your dog as getting smaller. Which process of perception explains this phenomenon?
- A) retinal disparity.
 - B) linear perspective.
 - C) shape constancy.
 - D) size constancy.
23. Marijuana is an example of a ____.
- A) depressant
 - B) hallucinogen
 - C) stimulant
 - D) tobacco
 - E) *I forget . . . no wait . . . oh, dude, I know this one! . . . wait . . . dammit . . . I dunno.*
24. How do you know that a stimulus acts as a reinforcer?
- A) The organism finds the stimulus enjoyable or pleasant.
 - B) The stimulus activates the dopamine receptors in the hypothalamus.
 - C) The behavior that immediately precedes it increases.
 - D) The behavior that immediately precedes it is continuous.
 - E) *you don't. Isn't the irony delicious? Hmmm?*
25. Five-year-old Gregory is watching a storm from his window. A huge bolt of lightning is followed by a tremendous thunderclap, and Gregory jumps at the noise. This happens several more times. There is a brief lull and then another lightning bolt. Gregory jumps in response to the bolt of lightning before he hears the thunder. In this example, the neutral stimulus was
- A) the bolt of lightning.
 - B) the thunderclap.
 - C) jumping.
 - D) fear.
26. In the above example, thunderbolt was a(n)
- A) unconditioned stimulus.
 - B) conditioned stimulus.
 - C) unconditioned response.
 - D) conditioned response.
 - E) *superhero!*

27. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?
- A) a teenager is suspended for fighting
 - B) a man reads a mystery novel for fun
 - C) a child is spanked following a temper tantrum
 - D) a woman smokes a cigarette because it reduces jittery, anxious feelings
28. To determine whether a particular example of learning is classical conditioning or operant conditioning, what should one ask?
- A) Does the individual move the whole body or just a single muscle?
 - B) Is the reinforcement pleasant or unpleasant?
 - C) Does the learning occur quickly or does it require many repetitions?
 - D) Does the individual's behavior control the delivery of reinforcement?
 - E) *The professor – he probably knows.*
29. What is true of responses that are reinforced by a partial reinforcement schedule?
- A) They are acquired at the same rate as continuously reinforced responses.
 - B) They are more resistant to extinction than continuously reinforced responses.
 - C) They are more easily extinguished than continuously reinforced responses.
 - D) They are more likely to involve shaping than are continuously reinforced responses.
 - E) *They are only partially reinforced – didn't you read the question?*
30. You and some friends lie outside in a field one night looking for meteors. Your looking behavior is governed by
- A) a fixed-ratio schedule.
 - B) a fixed-interval schedule.
 - C) a variable-ratio schedule.
 - D) a variable-interval schedule.
 - E) *how cute the guy on the next blanket over is.*

EXAM 2 ANSWER SHEET
11/8/06

Please indicate your response for each item by writing the letter (in the space provided) corresponding with the correct response. PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS. You may choose two answers for each answer. Put your FIRST answer on the LEFT of the number (A in the example below). If that response is correct you will receive full credit (2 points). Put your SECOND answer to the RIGHT of the number (C in the example below). If your second answer is correct you will receive quarter credit (1/2 point). DO NOT SPEND TOO TIME ON SECOND ANSWERS AT THE EXPENSE OF FIRST ANSWERS IN THIS OR OTHER SECTIONS.

Example: A 1. C

- ~~C~~ 1.
~~C~~ 2. A
~~D~~ 3. B
~~B~~ 4. C
~~C~~ 5. B
~~C~~ 6. A
~~B~~ 7. A
~~A~~ 8. B
~~B~~ 9. A
~~C~~ 10. D
~~D~~ 11. B
~~A~~ 12. B
~~B~~ 13. A
~~C~~ 14. B
~~D~~ 15. E

HONOR PLEDGE: I shall neither give nor receive help on this examination.

Signature _____

MC	20+2
FITB	0
MATCH	17
TOTAL	39

- ~~A~~ 16. B
~~D~~ 17. E
~~A~~ 18. B
~~D~~ 19. E
~~A~~ 20. C
~~A~~ 21. D
~~B~~ 22. C
~~S~~ 23. F
~~W~~ 24. Y
~~T~~ 25. Z
~~B~~ 26. F
~~E~~ 27. G
~~C~~ 28. D
~~B~~ 29. A
~~A~~ 30. B

-20
+4(1/2)=2

GRADE

Fill-in-the-blank

For each item, supply the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Each item is worth 2 points, and this section is worth 20% of your grade.

1. When you first came to the classroom today you smelled the distinct odor of vinegar. An hour later when a late student came in, she immediately turned to you and said, "whoa, it really smells like vinegar." You stopped noticing the smell because of _____.
2. Even on the clearest night, some stars cannot be seen by the naked eye because they are below the viewer's _____.
3. As a category, the drugs known as _____ primarily act to decrease activity in the central nervous system.
4. If the CS is repeatedly presented by itself, we will see _____.
5. During a solar eclipse the moon hides the sun. Because of this we know which is closer to the earth and which is farther. This is an example of the monocular depth cue known as _____.
6. The _____ is involved in keeping us on the road as we drive, but it has little effect on our identifying objects in the road.
7. The UCS, UCR relation is best thought of as a _____.
8. As I ride the train from Providence every day, trees and buildings near the tracks seem to zoom by very quickly, while those farther away seem to pass by more slowly. This phenomenon is called _____.
- 9, 10. There are two types of photoreceptors. _____ are responsible for vision in dim light, whereas _____ are responsible for color and detailed vision.

Extra Credit (1 pt. each)

1. If you can't tell the difference between two brands of iced tea (in terms of how sweet they are), then they are less than one _____ apart in terms of sweetness.
2. Through the process of classical conditioning, Matilda learned to fear flying. One job required her to fly twice a week, and by the end of a year her fear had disappeared. Then she got promoted and no longer flew. When she took a vacation a few months later she was afraid again. This illustrates the phenomenon of _____.

Matching

Every time Dr. Turner's dog has thrown-up over the last eleven years, Dr. Turner has used Fantastik (a brand of spray cleaner) to clean up. Now, just smelling the bottle of Fantastik makes Dr. Turner nauseous. For two points each, please identify the following (e.g., match this example with the appropriate terms below). Each item is worth 2 points, and this section is worth 10% of your grade.

Neutral Stimulus	Smelling fantastic ✓
Unconditioned Stimulus	Dog barf -1/2
Unconditioned Response	nausea ✓
Conditioned Stimulus	Smelling fantastic ✓
Conditioned Response	nausea ✓

Matching – Section II

Instructions: For this section, please read the examples in the left column and decide which term from the right column each best illustrates. Write the LETTER of the term in the space next to the example. Note that **not every example has a corresponding term**. You will have to decide which of the examples corresponds with a term as well as which terms best apply. Be sure to choose the BEST alternative from among those available. Each item is worth 2 points, and this section is worth 10% of your grade.

D	1. If your mouth waters when you taste lemon juice, the lemon juice is a(n)	A/ Texture Gradient
B	2. When I start my car, a VERY annoying pinging sound continues until I buckle my seatbelt.	B/ Negative Punishment
A	3. Why a fall tree with only yellow and red leaves looks orange from a distance.	C. Fixed Interval Schedule
C	4. A psychology student takes a quiz every Friday, and is proud of doing well.	D. Unconditioned Stimulus
E	5. One morning, professor Turner was afflicted by a stomach flu and got sick right after having eaten a plate of scrambled eggs. Now, even the smell of eggs makes him nauseous.	E. Classical Conditioning
	6. From a learning theory perspective, getting grounded by your parents is an example of _____.	

Extra credit: There is one numbered item from the matching section that has no corresponding word or phrase in the letter section. Identify the item that is unmatched, and for 1 point, supply the word or phrase that should (or could) have been in the letter column. There is no penalty for guessing.

X 6: CC