Part 1: Multiple-Choice
3pts each; 30pts total

1. In one study, children who had developed an important skill recognized that...
   a. “Little Snoopy” represented “Big Snoopy.”
   c. “Little Snoopy” and “Big Snoopy” both existed, though in different forms.
   d. “Little Snoopy” existed just like “Big Snoopy” did, even though he could not be seen.

2. Which of the following is/are true of cones?
   a. They sense colors.
   b. They are located in the fovea.
   c. both ‘a’ and ‘b’
   d. neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’

3. You’re currently in Stage 4 sleep. Which stage of sleep will you enter next?
   a. Stage 1       b. Stage 2       c. Stage 3       d. R.E.M. sleep

4. Relative to the nervous system, the endocrine system sends information...
   a. more slowly
   b. with fewer neurological errors
   c. with more reliance on electrical charges
   d. all of the above

5. Steinberg (2007) argued that ___ networks are developed by late adolescence, while ___ networks develop through early adulthood.
   a. socioemotional; cognitive-control
   b. cognitive-control; socioemotional
   c. rationalizational; neurobiological
   d. neurobiological; rationalizational

6. By definition, which of the following takes place when a person abuses a substance?
   a. tolerance
   b. withdrawal
   c. a person’s use of the drug restricts him or her from fulfilling life’s obligations
   d. all of the above

7. In one study described by Baumeister, Vohs, and Tice (2007), participants who were given chocolate to eat persisted more at a frustrating task than participants who were given radishes to eat because...
   a. chocolate-eaters were more distracted.
   b. chocolate-eaters were provided a reward.
   c. chocolate-eaters were less cognitively depleted.
   d. chocolate-eaters’ central nervous system was more highly activated.

8. The cerebellum is located in the...
   a. brainstem.       b. limbic system.       c. neocortex.       d. right hemisphere.
9. What is one way in which a hypothesis is different from a theory?
   a. A hypothesis is more systematic.
   b. A hypothesis is more subject to error.
   c. A hypothesis is more general.
   d. A hypothesis is more specific.

10. Woodlee and Schallert (2006) warned that one important limitation of the “neuroprotective benefits” of exercise is that such benefits...
   a. may not last if the exercise is stopped or reduced.
   b. may lead to higher susceptibility to other neurological issues.
   c. may lead the person to engage in unhealthy levels of exercise.
   d. all of the above

Part 2: Fill-Ins
2pts each; 40pts total
A correct answer will never require more than a phrase or a sentence. If you run out of space, you're writing too much.

1. Social psychologists do not provide therapy to clients because

2. The hippocampus can be found in the brain’s

3. Look at the graph. The most accurate thing to say about this graph is that the variables demonstrate

4. Motor neurons send information from to

5. If you can’t see something, the stimulus hasn’t reached the threshold.

6. Steinberg (2007) argued that the most effective way to reduce risky behavior among adolescents is to

7. In one of Strayer and Drews’ (2007) studies, drivers who were talking were, for the most part, able to successfully exit at a rest stop.

8. The semicircular canals are responsible for our sense of

9. We don’t move when we’re dreaming because

10. In one study, children who gave a researcher broccoli instead of Goldfish crackers seemed to develop an understanding that

11. The Stroop Task is so confusing because

12. “Jet lag” takes place when our are disrupted.

13. Institutional Review Boards are responsible for

14. The brain’s lobe is responsible for personality.
15. A researcher found a positive correlation between the number of airplane trips people have taken and how expensive their houses are. A third variable that explains this correlation is ___________________________ because ___________________________

16. Developing one's identity is a ___________________________ developmental process that takes place in our ___________________________ years.

17. Woodlee and Schallert (2006) argued that, when it comes to helping brain function, exercise that involves ___________________________ is most effective.

18. A person who suffers from a rash is given a cream that doesn't have any actual medication in it. But, when he applies the cream, he reports less irritation. This is likely due to ___________________________

19. If a child realizes that objects continue to exist even when they can't be seen, he or she has developed ___________________________

20. The ___________________________ content of a dream is “what it means” or “how it can be interpreted.”

Part 2: Longer Answers
10pts each; 30pts total
No need for “essay format” – No points for style of writing. If you run out of space, you’re writing too much.

1. Two researchers were each interested in the relation between exercise and health among children. Prof. C conducted correlational research to answer the question, while Prof. E used experimental research to do so. How did these two projects differ in terms of (a) their methods and (b) the conclusions the researchers could draw from their studies?
2. There's an old saying in the advertising world that “sex sells.” That is, advertising involving sexual imagery is often highly effective in boosting sales. How would adherents to psychology’s (a) evolutionary perspective, (b) behaviorist perspective, and (c) psychoanalytic perspective explain this phenomenon?

3. Describe how a neuron fires, from the time it receives information to the time that it sends information to the next neuron. In your description, use the following terms:
   
   - all-or-nothing principle
   - neurotransmitters
   - action potential
   - synapse
   - axon
   - resting potential
   - dendrites
   - cell body