1. The Yerkes-Dodson curve suggests that we perform best under moderate levels of
   a. motivation
   b. emotion
   c. arousal
   d. all of the above

2. Rules including the formation of words are referred to as
   a. phonology
   b. morphology
   c. syntax
   d. semantics

3. According to Freud and his followers, the component of the personality responsible for “balancing” the desires of the other two is called the
   a. id
   b. superid
   c. ego
   d. superego

4. In one study, children heard recordings of human voices. Soon after the sound changed, lights and toys to the child’s right were turned on. Which children turned before the toys turned on, and which school of thought did this result support?
   a. Children younger than one, supporting the “nature” school of thought
   b. Children younger than one, supporting the “nurture” school of thought
   c. Children older than one, supporting the “nature” school of thought
   d. Children older than one, supporting the “nurture” school of thought

5. Which of the following is an example of negative reinforcement?
   a. “Jimmy, if you don’t eat your green beans, I’ll take away TV time this week.”
   b. “Jimmy, if you don’t eat your green beans, you’ll have to wash the dishes tonight.”
   c. both ‘a’ and ‘b’
   d. neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’

6. According to Rohrer & Pashler (2007), studying is said to be “massed” when
   a. the intersession interval (ISI) is zero
   b. the retention interval (RI) is zero
   c. the intersession interval (ISI) is greater than the retention interval (RI)
   d. the retention interval (RI) is greater than the intersession interval (ISI)

7. The main purpose of the “Slime” study as described by Loftus (2004) was to
   a. employ an impossible situation
   b. employ an unlikely situation
   c. employ an emotionally charged situation
   d. employ an emotionally neutral situation
8. In their article on stress and health, Nelson & Demas argue that, in animals, energy is transferred to the immune system primarily as a function of a change what?
   a. stress levels
   b. temperature
   c. caloric intake
   d. amount of sunlight

9. Which of the following would likely be a stressful “significant life event” according to Holmes and Rahe?
   a. Having to endure a 45-minute commute to work each morning
   b. Winning a $50 million jackpot in the New York State Lottery
   c. both ‘a’ and ‘b’
   d. neither ‘a’ nor ‘b’

10. “Long-term potentiation” takes place when we
   a. encode new memory or skill
   b. feel long-term emotion or emotions
   c. engage in stress relief or reduction
   d. none 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. According to the overjustification effect, if ________________________________ behaviors are rewarded, people will engage in those behaviors less once the reward is taken away.

2. In ________________________________ cultures, conformity to the norm is expected and respected.

3. Ebbinghaus' research on forgetting suggests that, initially, we forget information ________________________________.
   Later, however, we continue to forget that information, but more ________________________________.

4. Research on “modeling” is an application of ________________________________ learning.

5. Alice, who is seven years old, was furious that she couldn’t get another brownie. She fell to the floor, cried, sucked her thumb, and rocked back and forth like a baby. Freudians would argue that this is a classic example of the ________________________________ defense mechanism.

6. We can hold 7 + 2 pieces of information in ________________________________ memory.

7. Use of Loftus’ (2004) “lost-in-the-mall technique” often requires that family members of the participant ________________________________.

8. ________________________________ conditioning relies on rewards and punishment.

9. In proposing his g-factor, Spearman argued that ________________________________.

10. According to Rohrer & Pashler (2007), the fundamental problem with overlearning information is that ________________________________.

11. According to Maslow, the highest, or final, need is the need for ________________________________.
12. Some researchers argue that if an animal ________________, that animal is actually using language, rather than simply behaving for a reward.

13. Imagine that you just landed in Bulgaria, a country you've never visited before. You want to find a police officer. You see a person who is dressed in black, carries a gun, and has a badge, so you approach him. You just relied on ________________.

14. Language is a form of communication based on ________________.

15. A test that is reliable will ________________.

16. Research showed that students with ________________ backgrounds were more likely to respond with hostility when they had been shoved and insulted.

17. Stress doesn't necessarily come from lack of control; it comes from lack of ________________ of control.

18. We're likely to show the confirmation bias when our opinions or beliefs are ________________.

19. Research must be in ________________ memory for us to use or process it.

20. The 1932 Scottish Mental Survey described by Gottfredson & Deary (2004) is unique because it assessed intelligence among almost every person who was ________________ in Scotland in 1932.

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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. Your cat Fluffy meows very loud whenever you open the pantry. You realize that she’s begun to associate the pantry with the cans of cat food that are kept inside the pantry. First, name the type of learning that has taken place here. Then, explain how Fluffy got to this state, explaining the steps one by one. Use proper terminology.
2. Imagine that you’ve been accepted to three different graduate schools: Harvard, Stanford, and Duke. Explain how the “single-feature,” “elimination-by-aspects,” and “additive” models could each lead to different choices. Of course, don’t just define these models; please apply them to this situation, explaining how each model might lead to a different choice.

3. In class, we talked about how emotion deals with physiological arousal, perception of experience, and expressive behavior. The “Suproxin” (adrenaline) study explained how two of these relate to emotion. Please identify which of the two were related to the “Suproxin” study, and, more importantly, explain how they relate to the study.