



1-He worked hard to promote peace.

1. stress 2. advance 3. emphasize 4. evolve

2-The area of psychology concern with a maladaptive or abnormal human behavior is called.....

1. empiricism 2. psychotherapy
3. structuralism 4. clinical psychology

3-A tentative suggestion designed to elicit the reactions of others is called.....

1. aggressive 2. disorder 3. approach 4. impulse

4-The argued it was better to look at way the mind works the way it does than to describe its parts.

1. psychotherapy 2. self-actualization
3. functionalism 4. humanistic psychology

5-.....is measured by experimenter and may be influenced by the other variable.

1. Dependent variable 2. Independent variable
3. Cause-effect relation 4. Correlational design

6-Psychoanalysts believed that they can predict personality of people.

1. report 2. observe 3. forecast 4. interpret

7-Ina positive correlation means that higher scores on one variable are associated with higher scores on a second variable.

1. descriptive design 2. hypothesis
3. self-report 4. correlationa design

8-The process by which many genes interact to create a single characteristic is called.....

1. polygenic transmission 2. monogenic transmission
3. heredity 4. fertilize

9-Twins that develop from two different eggs fertilized by two different sperm is called.....

1. identical twins 2. adoption studies
3. twin-adoption studies 4. fraternal twins



10-It is primary structure in the hindbrain and is involved in muscle coordination and the maintenance of body equilibrium is called.....

1. medulla 2. glial 3. pons 4. cerebellum

11-A hindbrain structure regulates breathing , heart rate , and blood pressure is called.....

1. glial cells 2. reticular formation
3. medulla 4. spinal cord

12-The lens of the eye focuses the visual image on the

1. pupil 2. ciliary 3. retina 4. iris

13-During,the body of mother is very sensitive.

1. pregnancy 2. exposure 3. conception 4. perception

14-.....can cause serious physical damage to babies before they are born.

1. Conception 2. Rubella 3. Anvil 4. Cornea

15-.....is the final and longest stage pf prenatal development.

1. Embryonic stage 2. Germinal stage 3. Fetal stage 4. Critical stage

16-Everything in the world that was not made by people is called.....

1. nurture 2. nature 3. genetic 4. defect

17-People withbehavior are most likely to engage in criminal behavior.

1. personal 2. logical 3. anti social 4. developmental

18-The second major stage of cognitive development (ages 2-5), which begins with the emergence of symbolic thought is called

1. preoperational stage 2. formal operational stage
3. sensorimotor stage 4. concrete operational stage

19-..... is the period of rapid maturation in which the person becomes capable of sexual maturation.

1. Puberty 2. Egocentrism
3. Sexual maturation 4. Conservation

20-Most of the mental disorders we interviewed said that they had experienced a profound sense of failure.

1. self-controlled 2. most important 3. be free 4. discerning



21-We want to compare the grades of malefemale students at the university.

1. limited 2. transition 3. versus 4. restrict

22-Without the feeling of, the most talented person will feel inferior.

1. self-actualization 2. self-confidence
3. self-report 4. self-worth

23-We can draw some interestingfrom this data .

1. discrimination 2. conformity 3. encourage 4. generalization

24-The behavior which is determined more by shared goals is called.....

1. collectivist culture 2. individualistic culture
3. normative culture 4. social culture

25-.....increases when social motives focus our attention on the fact that people belong to in-groups or out-groups.

1. prejudicial 2. prejudicially 3. prejudice 4. pressure

26-The mental effects ofare always unpredictable.

1. hallucinogen 2. hypersomnia 3. insomnia 4. depressant

27-If the is omitted repeatedly, the condition response gradually decreases.

1. conditioned response 2. operant conditioning
3. unconditioned response 4. unconditioned stimulus

28-.....occurs when a response is weakened by outcomes that follow it.

1. reinforcement 2. reproduction 3. punishment 4. motivation

29-Your research environment shows a verysituation .

1. pupil 2. store 3. resemble 4. artificial

30-.....are thousands or tens of thousands of connected units to model a task that might be performed by tens of millions neurons in the brain.

1. ecological validity 2. connectionist networks
3. experimental networks 4. cognitive network

31-She uses theof the family to describe the role of the state.

1. metaphor 2. implicit 3. consistency 4. repository



32-is a long-lasting process fixing information in long term memory.

1. implicit 2. interference 3. consolidation 4. repository

33-can be transferred to long-term memory if it is practiced.

1. working memory 2. short term memory
3. explicit memory 4. dynamic memory

34- This approach will..... an understanding of human development .

1. enhance 2. diverse 3. foster 4. range

35- In linguistic,refers to grammar and the sentences's underlying structure.

1. surface structure 2. deep structure
3. semantic 4. babbling

36- is basic speech sound that distinguishes one word from another.

1. phoneme 2. eloquent 3. cooing 4. symbol

37- The study of meaning in any and all of the manifestations is

1. metacognition 2. sensitive 3. nativist 4. semantic

38- Vocabulary and information tests are good measures of

1. fluid intelligence 2. creative intelligence
3. analytical intelligence 4. crystal intelligence

39- Since learning always occurs within environments , it is important to distinguish between shared and influences.

1. nonshared enviromental 2. spatial enviromental
3. triarchic enviromental 4. multiple

40-intelligence is the ability to distinguish among our own feelings.

1. interpersonal 2. intrapersonal
3. fluid 4. bodily-kinesthetic