Explanation: Statement B is the matching answer because the EPISODIC MEMORY → personally experienced events.

116. The EXPLICIT vs. IMPLICIT MEMORY refers to retrieval of memory. Which definition out of the following ones is the correct one for the Implicit Memory?
   A. retrieved with an awareness of memory
   B. It is the declarative memory
   C. retrieved with conscious awareness
   D. It is the procedural memory

   Answer: D
   Explanation: The implicit memory is a procedural memory.

117. According to the schema of the Long Term Memory, to what type of memory are the Facts included?
   A. Implicit Memory
   B. Procedural Memory
   C. Episodic Memory
   D. Declarative Memory

   Answer: D
   Explanation: The LTM is divided in Explicit (Declarative) and Implicit (Procedural) memory. The Facts (Semantic) and Events (Episodic) are subcategories of the Explicit (Declarative) Memory.

118. The SERIAL POSITION EFFECT is found in many types of learning. When can it be said that this effect is manifested?
   A. When people remember the first 3 words of a list
   B. When people remember the last 3 words of a list
   C. When people remember the first words of a list
   D. when people remember word from beginning and end of a list

   Answer: D
   Explanation: when people remember word from beginning and end of a list best

119. The FLASHBULB MEMORY is used to describe vivid memories of emotional events. When is it the most accurate?
   A. when event has a personal significant
   B. when event does not have a personal significant
   C. when event are unusual
   D. when event are shocking

   Answer: A
   Explanation: The FLASHBULB MEMORY is the most accurate when event has personal significant.
120. A 10 years old child was in the car with his father when a truck hit them badly. After that, he only could recall the memories prior the car accident. What type of Amnesia does he have?
A. RETROGRADE
B. ANTEROGRADE
C. PSUEDODEMENTIA
D. DISSOCIATIVE AMNESIA

Answer: B
Explanation: ANTEROGRADE → can only recall info prior to a trauma; it cannot transfer from STM to LTM

121. A student wants to improve his memory. Which is the most common mnemonic used to do that?
A. EIDETIC IMAGERY
B. METHOD OF LOCI
C. METHOD OF TIM HEUER
D. METHOD OF ALBERT

Answer: B
Explanation: METHOD OF LOCI → most common mnemonic; associates each item with a visual image and place around the room

122. While learning, there are two types of dependences: CONTEXT and STATE DEPENDENCE. When is information recall better during the CONTEXT DEPENDENCE?
A. when learning and retrieval environments are similar
B. when learning and retrieval environments are different
C. when learning a retrieval emotional states is the same
D. when learning a retrieval emotional states is different

Answer: A
Explanation: CONTEXT DEPENDENCE → when learning and retrieval environments are similar, information recall is better

123. There are several theories of forgetting. From your knowledge about these theories, which one is the most important and info is forgotten due to competing experiences?
A. DECAY
B. REGRESSION
C. INTERFERENCE
D. REPRESSSION

Answer: C
Explanation: INTERFERENCE → more important theory than decay; then info is forgotten due to competing experiences
124. Laura was sexually abused and since then she did not recalled that info due to its emotional significance. From your knowledge about this issue, which theory is based on the same principle?
   A. Repression
   B. Regression
   C. Retroactive Inhibition
   D. Proactive Inhibition

   Answer: A
   Explanation: REPRESSION → info is not recalled due to its emotional significance, it is dynamic and unconscious and maybe in sexual abuse.

125. Alfred has studied for a test a week and all his attention was concentrated to learn the Chemistry formulas. What type of attention is that?
   A. SELECTIVE ATTENTION
   B. DIVIDED ATTENTION
   C. SUSTAINED ATTENTION
   D. PROACTIVE ATTENTION

   Answer: C
   Explanation: SUSTAINED ATTENTION → focus on specific stimuli over an extended period; Ex. Studying for a test.

126. The Nervous system is divided in many parts. In which part is the nerves function to carry info from sense organs to CNS and from CNS to muscles/glands?
   A. PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
   B. SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM
   C. PARASYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM
   D. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

   Answer: A
   Explanation: PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM: nerves carry info from sense organs to CNS and from CNS to muscles/glands

127. Its function is to regulate involuntary activity, emotionality and contains the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems. From your knowledge about this functions, choose the matching Nervous System part.
   A. SOMATIC NERVOUS SYSTEM
   B. AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM
   C. CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
   D. PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

   Answer: B
   Explanation: B is the matching answer because the AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM: regulates involuntary activity, emotionality and contains the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
128. The Brain, a part of the Central Nervous System is composed of three parts (psychologically speaking). What does the limbic system?  
A. It regulates breathing and sleeping  
B. It is mediating basic drives and emotions  
C. Has higher cognitive functions  
D. Has higher motor functions  

Answer: B  
Explanation: limbic system → mediating basic drives and emotions.

129. The CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM consists of the brain and the spinal cord, both immersed in cerebrospinal fluid- also in brain centricals. Which is the function of the spinal cord?  
A. carries info between the brain and the PNS  
B. higher cognitive, emotional, and motor functions  
C. regulates breathing and sleeping  
D. mediating basic drives and emotions  

Answer: A  
Explanation: SPINAL CORD: carries info between the brain and the PNS

130. There are 100 billion neurons in the brain which contains cell body (soma), dendrites and axon. Which is the function of the GLIAL CELLS?  
A. short fibers that project outward from cell body  
B. respond to stimulation from other neurons and carry this info to the cell body  
C. long fiber that ends in the terminal button  
D. provide support, nutrients and cleaning to the nervous system  

Answer: D  
Explanation: GLIAL CELLS → provide support, nutrients and cleaning to the nervous system

131. The NEURONAL CONDUCTION is an electrochemical process whereby info is received and processed within a neuron. Which one out of the following statements about the neuronal conduction is incorrect?  
A. cell fires and sends a nerve impulse or action potential into the dendrites  
B. action potentials are governed by the all-or-nothing law  
C. stronger stimulation just causes action potentials in more neurons  
D. myelin coating increases the speed of conduction (salutatory conduction)  

Answer: A  
Explanation: Statement A is incorrect because cell fires and sends a nerve impulse or action potential into the axon, not dendrites

132. Neurotransmitters are manufactured in the cell body, transported down the axon, and stored in vesicles in the terminal buttons and there is a 2 process
end synaptic conduction initiated. Which one of the following statements refers to Reuptake?
A. enzymes breakdown the neurotransmitter
B. terminal buttons store up the neurotransmitters
C. it separates nerves and neurotransmitters that carry info across synapses
D. it is released when action potential arrives

Answer: B
Explanation: Statement B is the correct answer because Reuptake → terminal buttons store up the neurotransmitters

133. Which specific neurotransmitter is a major excitatory neurotransmitter in the CNS and is found in the hypothalamus and is involved in memory and brain damage from stroke? From your knowledge about this characteristics, choose the right answer.
A. Serotonin
B. Gamma-Amino Butyric Acid
C. Glutamate
D. Acetylcholine

Answer: C
Explanation: Glutamate → major excitatory neurotransmitter in the CNS, found in the hippocampus and is involved in memory and brain damage from stroke.

134. The hindbrain consists of brainstem and cerebellum. Which statement out of the following ones does not refer to cerebellum?
A. sits above medulla and pons
B. maintains balance, coordination, and posture
C. regulates state of arousal
D. damage produces ataxia

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C refers to Pons, not the cerebellum.

135. The brainstem contains medulla oblongata and the pons. What does medulla oblongata not do?
A. controls breathing, heart rate
B. damage here is often fatal
C. triggers and maintains slow wave sleep
D. controls blood pressure, and digestion

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C does not refer to medulla oblongata, it refers to Pons.
136. The MIDBRAIN contains substantia nigra and reticular formation. From your knowledge about the Reticular Formation, which statement from the following ones is incorrect?
   A. The RETICULAR FORMATION is a network of neurons from spinal cord through hindbrain and midbrain.
   B. The RETICULAR FORMATION is part of the extrapyramidal motor system
   C. The RETICULAR FORMATION plays a role in sleep, arousal, pain, touch, and ref
   D. The RETICULAR ACTIVATING SYSTEM is selective and crucial for maintaining waking state and attention

Answer: B
Explanation: The RETICULAR FORMATION is not part of the extrapyramidal motor system, the SUBSTANTIA NIGRA is.

137. The forebrain is the largest part of the brain and includes the hypothalamus, thalamus, basal ganglia, limbic systems, and cerebral cortex. Which is the function of AMYGDALA?
   A. part of the limbic system and maintains the body’s homeostasis
   B. central switching station
   C. mediates emotional component of behavior
   D. attaches emotional significance to info and mediates defensive/aggressive behavior

Answer: D
Explanation: AMYGDALA → attaches emotional significance to info and mediates defensive/aggressive behavior and is part of the limbic system

138. The Cerebral Cortex is the last part of the brain and is involved in higher cognitive, emotional, sensory, and motor functions, divided into right and left hemisphere and each hemisphere has 4 lobes. What does the FRONTAL LOBE contains?
   A. contains primary motor cortex
   B. contains primary auditory cortex
   C. contains primary somatosensory cortex
   D. contains visual cortex

Answer: A
Explanation: The frontal lobe contains the primary motor cortex

139. The Cerebral Cortex is divided into right and left hemisphere and each hemisphere is divided into 4 lobes. From your knowledge about the lobes, which one is involved in receptive language, memory, emotion?
   A. FRONTAL LOBE
   B. TEMPORAL LOBE
   C. PARIETAL LOBE
D. OCCIPITAL LOBE

Answer: B
Explanation: TEMPORAL LOBE: involved in receptive language, memory, emotion.

140. The malfunction of each lob can cause different disorders. Which lobe can cause the Gertmans Syndrome, if it works improperly?
A. FRONTAL LOBE
B. TEMPORAL LOBE
C. PARIETAL LOBE
D. OCCIPITAL LOBE

Answer: C
Explanation: The malfunction of the Parietal Lobe can cause Gertmans Syndrome→ R/L confusion, agraphia, acalculia.

141. In case of LATERALIZATION OF FUNCTION, a person is controlled more by right or left hemisphere. What happens in case of Damage to the Left Hemisphere?
A. Apathy
B. Indifference
C. Short-lived emotional responses
D. depression and anxiety

Answer: D
Explanation: Damage to Left→ depression and anxiety, more damage than right

142. The Basal Ganglia controls the voluntary movement. Which disease occurs if the Basal Ganglia do not work properly?
A. Broca’s Aphasia
B. Huntington’s Chorea
C. Parkinson’s
D. Psychopathic syndrome

Answer: C
Explanation: if the Basal Ganglia do not work properly, the Parkinson’s disease occurs.

143. The function of the cerebellum is balance, coordination, and posture. If it does not work properly, which disorder does it not cause?
A. Ataxia
B. Tremors
C. Adipsia
D. Slurred speech
Answer: C
Explanation: The cerebellum malfunction is not causing Adipsia, the Hypothalamus does.

144. The malfunction of different brain parts can cause less or more severe disorders. Which part of it is fatal if damaged?
A. Frontal Lobe
B. Medulla Oblongata
C. Septum
D. Hippocampus

Answer: B
Explanation: Medulla Oblongata’s damage is fatal.

145. Every brain part has different functions. Which part of it controls autonomic and endocrine systems via the pituitary?
A. Parietal Lobe
B. Occipital Lobe
C. Hypothalamus
D. Hippocampus

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C is correct because the Hypothalamus controls autonomic and endocrine systems via the pituitary.

146. There are several theories about Emotion. Which one states that we are afraid because we tremble? From your knowledge about these theories, choose the correct answer.
A. JAMES-LANG THEORY
B. CANNON-BARD THEORY
C. COGNITIVE AROUSAL THEORY
D. ERICH-BERNSTEIN THEORY

Answer: A
Explanation: JAMES-LANG THEORY: We are afraid because we tremble and it interprets autonomic arousal as emotion

147. Certain emotions are innate, universal, and from basic components for complex emotions. Which emotion out of the following ones is not a basic one?
A. Fear
B. Joy
C. Disgust
D. Contempt

Answer: D
Explanation: Contempt is an advanced emotion, not a basic one.
There are two glands which are the primary source of sex hormones. From your knowledge about them, identify the two sources of the sex hormones correctly.
A. pituitary gland and gonads
B. Apocrine and Endocrine glands
C. Merocrine and Holocrine
D. Sebaceous and Exocrine glands

Answer: A
Explanation: pituitary gland and gonads are primary source of sex hormones

The pituitary gland is stimulated by the hypothalamus and produces leutenizing hormone (Lt) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and in response to LH, the gonad produce androgen and estrogen. Which is the function of the androgens?
A. primary male sex hormones
B. primary female sex hormones
C. cause healthy functioning of reproductive system
D. cause healthy functioning of placenta

Answer: A
Explanation: The Androgens are primary sex hormones (ex. Testosterone), they cause secondary sex characteristics and involves in sexual interest.

At a certain age, the menopause occurs to females. What causes menopausal symptoms and also creates risk for osteoporosis?
A. Progesterone drop
B. Testosterone drop
C. Estrogen drop
D. Androgens drop

Answer: C
Explanation: -estrogen drop causes menopausal symptoms and also creates risk for osteoporosis

No one knows why we sleep and it is divided into 5 distinct stages. In which stage theta waves with intermittent sleep spindles and k-complexes?
A. Stage 2
B. Stage 1
C. Stage 3
D. Stage 4

Answer: A
Explanation: Stage 2 → theta waves with intermittent sleep spindles and k-complexes
152. As age increases, REM sleep decreases. In adulthood, REM is 20% of the sleep. Which is the percentage of sleep during infancy?
A. 70%
B. 50%
C. 40%
D. 60%

Answer: B
Explanation: in infancy, REM is 50% of sleep, adulthood it’s 20%

153. A person suffers of Sleep Terror Disorder and Sleepwalking Disorder. In which Sleep Stages do these disorders occur?
A. Stage 1 and 2
B. Stage 2 and 3
C. Stage 3 and 4
D. Stage 1 and 3

Answer: C
Explanation: Sleep Terror Disorder and Sleepwalking Disorder occur in Stage 3 and 4

154. Endocrine system contains ductless glands that secrete hormone that act on organs and influence other secretions. Which gland can cause Addison’s disease or Cushing’s disease if it does not work properly?
A. PITUITARY GLAND
B. ADRENAL CORTEX
C. GONADS
D. THYROID GLAND

Answer: B
Explanation: ADRENAL CORTEX can cause Addison’s disease or Cushing’s disease

155. There are several different endocrine glands. If a person has diabetes or hypoglycemia, which gland did not work in its case properly?
A. THYROID GLAND
B. PITUITARY GLAND
C. GONADS
D. PANCREAS

Answer: D
Explanation: PANCREAS releases insulin, and helps body absorb glucose and amino acids. Diabetes is from an inability to produce insulin and hypoglycemia is from over secretion.
156. Light waves enter eye and pass through cornea, pupil, and lens and then are received by the retina. Which component of the eye comprises the inner lining of the eyeball?
   A. CORNEA
   B. PUPIL
   C. LENS
   D. RETINA

Answer: D
Explanation: RETINA → comprises the inner lining of the eyeball

157. There are 2 kinds of visual receptors: rod and cones. From your knowledge about it, which one of the following statements is not about the cones?
   A. They are sensitive to degrees of brightness
   B. They sense stimuli in low levels of light
   C. They function only in daylight
   D. They are at periphery of retina

Answer: C
Explanation: CONES: for seeing color, they function only in daylight and cluster around center of retina.

158. There is a complex system that works in order that the information reaches the brain. Who have the function to carry nerve impulses from the retina to the brains?
   A. bipolar cells
   B. rods and cones
   C. optic nerves
   D. ganglion cells

Answer: C
Explanation: optic nerves carry nerve impulses from the retina to the brains

159. Oval window puts pressure on liquid of inner ear, cochlea and causes movement of hair cells which are auditory receptors and transport vibrations to neural activity. How many fibers cross to opposite side of the brain?
   A. 40%
   B. 50%
   C. 60%
   D. 70%

Answer: C
Explanation: 60% of fibers cross to opposite side of the brain
160. The AUDITORY LOCALIZATION the ability to orient towards direction of sound. It is present at birth, but it declines for few months. From your knowledge about the Auditory Localization, when does it decline?
A. declines from 1 to 4 months after the infant is born
B. declines from 2 to 6 months after the infant is born
C. declines from 4 to 8 months after the infant is born
D. declines from 3 to 7 months after the infant is born

Answer: A
Explanation: The AUDITORY LOCALIZATION is present at birth and declines from 1 to 4 months and re-emerges and is fully developed at 1 year.

161. In animals, olfactory is involved in feeding, sex, and aggression. Which is the path of the smell to brain to humans?
A. smell runs directly to the brain through the thalamus
B. smell does not run directly to the brain through hypothalamus
C. smell runs directly to the brain through the limbic system
D. smell is the most complex sense and has a long way to go through until it reaches the brain

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C is correct because smell runs directly to the brain through the limbic system.

162. When diagnosing neurological disorders, there are used 2 techniques to do that. How does the Magnetic Resonance Imaging works?
A. x-rays look at slices of brain
B. info on density of brain tissue
C. magnetic field creates a 3D brain image
D. is not as precise as CT

Answer: C
Explanation: Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) → magnetic field creates a 3D brain image, is more precise than CT and doesn’t use x-rays.

163. The Focal Brain Syndromes are the result of result of localized pathology or disorder. A child can’t draw simple figures or follow block patterns. What disorder does he have?
A. Ideomotor Apraxia
B. Constructional Apraxia
C. ALEXIA
D. APHASIA

Answer: B
Explanation: Constructional Apraxia → can’t draw simple figures or follow block patterns
164. A grandmother can not recognize the faces of her beloved family anymore. Of what type of Agnosia does she suffer now?
A. VISUAL  
B. PROSOPAGNOSIA  
C. APERCEPTIVE  
D. ASSOCIATIVE

Answer: B
Explanation: PROSOPAGNOSIA: a person can’t recognize faces

165. A child has the signs of a brain tumor: depression, anxiety, psychological problems, dull headaches, seizures, nausea, etc. What type of tumor is it least probably for him to suffer of?
A. Tumor in brain stem  
B. Tumor in cerebellum  
C. Tumor in cerebral cortex  
D. Tumor in the ventricle

Answer: C
Explanation: children usually have tumors in brain stem or cerebellum, ventricle, adults in cerebral cortex.

166. There are several neurological disorders which can cause damage to the life quality of a person. Which disorder occurs mostly in the middle cerebral artery, can cause hemiplegia, sensory loss, and dementia and can result from an embolism or hemorrhage?
A. Brain Tumor  
B. Open Head Injury  
C. Closed Head Injury  
D. Stroke

Answer: D
Explanation: Statement D is the matching answer because the Stroke has all the characteristics mentioned in the question.

167. This Motor Disorder is a genetically-transmitted genetic disease and as an effect cognitive deterioration, personality changes, and movement abnormalities; symptoms start at 30-50 years old. From your knowledge about this symptoms and particularities, what disorder can it be?
A. PARKINSON’S DISEASE  
B. HUNTINGTON’S CHOREA  
C. STROKE  
D. APRAXIA

Answer: B
Explanation: HUNTINGTON’S CHOREA: genetically-transmitted genetic disease, affects ½ of offspring, causes cognitive deterioration, personality changes, and movement abnormalities and symptoms start at 30-50 years old.

168. There are 3 classes of Anti-depressants: tricyclics, SSRIs, and MAOIs. Which one blocks the reuptake of serotonin and norep at the synapse and is best for vegetative symptoms?
A. Fluoxetine
B. Sertraline
C. Paroxetine
D. Imipramine

Answer: D
Explanation: D is the matching answer because Imipramine is a tricyclic it blocks the reuptake of serotonin and norep at the synapse and is best for vegetative symptoms.

169. This SSRI was used since 1987 and is the most popular psychotropic in the US and increases the availability of serotonin at the synapse by inhibiting reuptake. From your knowledge about medicines, which antidepressant out of the following ones can it be?
A. Zoloft
B. Paxil
C. Prozac
D. Anafranil

Answer: C
Explanation: Prozac- 1987, most popular psychotropic in the US and increases the availability of serotonin at the synapse by inhibiting reuptake.

170. A person suffers of atypical depression (mood reactivity). What antidepressant is best to be recommended for him to attenuate the symptoms?
A. Nardil
B. Zoloft
C. Anafranil
D. Elavil

Answer: A
Explanation: phenelzine (Nardil), tranylcypromine (Parnate) are recommended for atypical depression like increased appetite, hypersomnia, mood reactivity, rejection sensitivity, accompanying anxiety.

171. Antidepressants usually have side effects as well. From your knowledge about Mood Stabilizers, which is not the side effect of Lithium?
A. tremor in fingers
B. gastric distress
C. sexual dysfunction
D. confusion

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C is not a SE of the Lithium; it is one of the MAOIs.

172. Antipsychotics like Thorazine, Mellaril, Haldol, Clozaril block dopamine receptors in the brain. For which disorder are Antipsychotics the best?
A. positive symptoms of schizophrenia
B. mania
C. psychotic symptoms
D. accompanying anxiety

Answer: A
Explanation: Antipsychotics are the most effective for positive symptoms of schizophrenia.

173. A large variety of Sedatives, Hypnotics, and Anxiolytics are available to treat mild the anxiety symptoms. From your knowledge about medication, which are the most prescribed anti-anxiety drugs and is used for GAD, panic, and insomnia, alcohol withdrawal, and epilepsy?
A. Pentothal, Amytal
B. Valium, Xanax
C. Methylphenidate, Pemaline
D. Prozac, Paxil

Answer: B
Explanation: BENZODIAZEPINES like Valium, Xanax are the most widely prescribed anti-anxiety drugs.

174. These medicines are rarely used because benzo’s are safer and they are addictive and widely abused (drug of choice for suicide). Which of the following drugs variants matches to the description?
A. BARBITURATES
B. BETA-BLOCKERS
C. BENZODIAZEPINES
D. NARCOTIC-ANALGESICS

Answer: A
Explanation: Barbiturates: not used because benzo’s are safer; interrupts impulses from the RAS, it is addictive and widely abused and usually drug of choice for suicide.

175. BETA-BLOCKERS are traditionally used for hypertension and migraine and are useful for anxiety related to public speaking or performance. Which is not a side effect of this drug type out of the following ones?
A. bradycardia
B. weight gain
C. fatigue
D. parasthesia

Answer: B
Explanation: There is no weight gain side effect when taking BETA-BLOCKERS.

176. There is a wide range of medicines available for treating different disorders. Which is the generic for Cylert, the drug prescribed during the ADHD treatment?
A. Thiopental
B. Secobarbital
C. Clonozepam
D. Pemoline

Answer: D
Explanation: Methylphenidate and Pemoline are the Generics of the drugs for the ADHD treatment.

177. Sold under the brand of Pentothal, Amytal and Seconal with Thiopental, Amobarbital and Secobarbital these medicines are prescribed for diminishing anxiety. What side effect do these medicines not have?
A. superaddictive effect with alcohol
B. suppressed growth
C. convulsive seizures
D. suicide DOC

Answer: B
Explanation: Statement B is the matching answer because these medicines do not have suppressed growth as side effect, the medicines prescribed during the ADHD treatment have.

178. During Bipolar treatment, side effects like lethargy, tremor, ataxia, visual disturbances can occur. Which brand is more preferred as Tegretol because it has fewer side effects and uses Valproic Acid as generic?
A. Valium
B. Ativan
C. Depakote
D. Klonopin

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C is the correct answer because Depakote has fewer side effects and quicker onset than Tegretol.
179. These medicines are antipsychotics and block dopamine receptors in the brain and are a bipolar and schizophrenia treatment. From the following list of several generics, which one is not a generic of medicines used in these treatments?
   A. Chlorpromazine
   B. Thioridazine
   C. Haloperidol clozapine
   D. Dissulfiram

   Answer: D
   Explanation: Dissulfiram is a generic for alcoholism treatment, not one for the bipolar or schizophrenia.

180. Lorie suffers of eating disorder (anorexia) and she needs the serotonin at synapse increased by blocking the reuptake. What medication is best for her to be prescribed?
   A. Prozac, Paxil or Zoloft
   B. Tofranil, Anafranil or Elavil
   C. Nardil or Parnate
   D. Thorazine, Mellaril or Haldol

   Answer: A
   Explanation: Prozac, Paxil or Zoloft are best for treating anorexia or other eating disorders.

181. Suzan was addicted to heroin and she got as treatment Dolophine medicines. Which side effects are possible to occur during the treatment with this drug?
   A. addiction
   B. urinary retention
   C. vomiting
   D. convulsive seizures

   Answer: C
   Explanation: The possible side effects or Dolophine are Nausea, vomiting, constipation, dizziness, dry mouth

182. A person was addicted to Opiate and she got as treatment Narcan medicines. Which side effects are not possible to occur during the treatment with this drug?
   A. Nausea
   B. Tremors
   C. Diarrhea
   D. Blurred vision

   Answer: D
Explanation: The side effects of Narcan can be cramps, nausea, diarrhea, tremors, but it can cause blurred vision.

183. If a person has OPC, what medication it is best for him to be prescribed in order that the reuptake gets blocked making norep and serotonin more available at synapses?
   A. Clomipramine
   B. Paroxetine
   C. Methadone
   D. Propranolol

   Answer: A
   Explanation: The Clomipramine is the best medication that can be prescribed for OCD

184. The GOAL OF SCIENCE is to discover systematic explanations and rules governing natural phenomena and for doing that, there are three processes through which everything needs to go through. Which is the second process?
   A. Formulate the hypothesis
   B. Find the accurate hypothesis
   C. Define operationally the hypothesis
   D. Collect and analyze data to test the hypothesis

   Answer: C
   Explanation: PROCESS\rightarrow 2) hypothesis is operationally defined

185. In science there are variables and invariables, independent and dependent variables. From your knowledge about this fact, which one out of the following statements is incorrect?
   A. IV\rightarrow manipulated by the researcher
   B. DV\rightarrow changes as a result of the IV
   C. IV is called the criterion variable
   D. changes in IV cause changes in DV

   Answer: C
   Explanation: Statement C is incorrect because IV is called the predictor variable.

186. There are several threats to internal validity like History, Maturation, Instrumentation, etc. To what does the History threat refer to?
   A. internal changes in subjects during the experiment
   B. pre-existing subject factors that affect the DV
   C. an external event that effects score on DV
   D. previous test experience affects results

   Answer: C
Explained: HISTORY → an external event that effects score on DV

187. Controlling for Threats to Internal Validity is possible nowadays. Which is the “most powerful” method of controlling for extraneous variables?
   A. RANDOM SELECTION
   B. RANDOM ELECTION
   C. RANDOM ASSURANCE
   D. RANDOM ASSIGNMENT

   Answer: D
   Explanation: RANDOM ASSIGNMENT → “most powerful” method of controlling for extraneous variables and a great equalizer

188. What can control for effects of a specific extraneous variable and is good when sample size is small and random assignment can’t be counted on for equivalency? From your knowledge about this topic, choose the right answer.
   A. RANDOM SELECTION
   B. BLOCKING
   C. MATCHING
   D. ANCOVA

   Answer: Statement C is the correct answer because MATCHING can control for effects of a specific extraneous variable and is good when sample size is small and random assignment can’t be counted on for equivalency.

189. When it comes to Controlling for Threats to Internal Validity, there is a certain difference between RANDOM ASSIGNMENT AND RANDOM SELECTION. From your knowledge about this topic, in what does it consist?
   A. assignment is how you choose people for the study
   B. selection is what group they go in
   C. selection is how you choose people for the study and assignment is what group they go in
   D. selection- adds additional experimental groups, while assignment identifying subjects who are similar on the EV and dividing between groups

   Answer: C
   Explanation: Statement C is correct because selection is how you choose people for the study and assignment is what group they go in.

190. The External Validity refers to the generalizability of results. In what does the INTERACTION BETWEEN SELECTION AND TREATMENT consist as an external threat for validity?
   A. the effects of a given treatment would not generalize to other members of the target population
   B. effects of a treatment do not generalize beyond the setting and time period of the experiment
C. pretest sensitization, increases response to treatment
D. cues in the research setting re: hypothesis

Answer: B
Explanation: INTERACTION BETWEEN HISTORY AND TREATMENT → effects of a treatment do not generalize beyond the setting and time period of the experiment

191. The External Validity refers to the generalizability of results. What is the HAWTHORNE EFFECT?
A. tendency for subjects to behave differently for research
B. tendency for subjects to loose interest during the research
C. tendency for subjects to feel embarrassed during the research
D. tendency for subjects to simulate the expected reaction

Answer: A
Explanation: HAWTHORNE EFFECT → tendency for subjects to behave differently for research

192. There are certain ways to increase external validity as well. From your knowledge about this ways, to what does the CLUSTER SAMPLING refer to?
A. ensures the sample is representative of the population
B. ensures proportional representation
C. sampling unit is a naturally occurring group
D. subjects and/or experimenter do no know purpose or which group they are in

Answer: C
Explanation: CLUSTER SAMPLING -sampling unit is a naturally occurring group.

193. There are specific research designs and strategies used to gain the desired information. From your knowledge about the research designs and strategies, how does the CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH work?
A. investigators randomly assigns subjects to different groups and they receive different levels of a manipulated variable
B. involves the use of intact groups
C. does not have any internal validity; can’t infer causal relationship
D. assessing variables as a function of time

Answer: C
Explanation: CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH → no manipulation of research and does not have any internal validity; can’t infer causal relationship

194. During a Developmental Research, the variables are assessed as a function of time. How does the cross-sectional design works?
A. some people are studied over a long period of time
B. different group divided by age are assessed at the same time
C. combines longitudinal and cross-sequential design
D. representative samples of different ages are assessed multiple times

Answer: B
Explanation: cross-sectional design - different group divided by age are assessed at the same time

195. The SINGLE-SUBJECT DESIGNS are effective for research on behavior modification. From your knowledge, when a treatment is withdrawn and data is collected, what type of design is used?
A. AB DESIGN
B. REVERSAL DESIGN
C. ABA DESIGN
D. ABAB DESIGN

Answer: B
Explanation: REVERSAL DESIGN - treatment is withdrawn and data is collected to determine if the behavior returns to its original level and controls for extraneous factors.

196. There are specific research designs and strategies used to gain the desired information. From your knowledge about the research designs and strategies, in which case is the MULTIPLE BASELINE DESIGN used?
A. when reversal is not possible
B. when assignment is not possible
C. when selection is not possible
D. when there are not enough data available

Answer: A
Explanation: The Multiple Baseline Design is used when reversal is not possible.

197. When a qualitative research is done, the theory is developed from the data, not before and helps refine hypotheses. From your knowledge about this type of research, which one out of the following statements about CASE STUDIES can not be correct?
A. Case studies are used for attitude measurement, preferences, & satisfaction
B. Case studies are based on the assumption that the case can be generalized
C. Case studies are most useful as pilot study to identify variables that can be studies in other ways
D. Case studies are the a detailed examination of a single case

Answer: A
Explanation: Statement A is incorrect because surveys are used for attitude measurement, preferences, & satisfaction, not case studies.
198. In which type of research there is no manipulation of research done and variables are just measured, not manipulated? From your knowledge about research designs and strategies, choose the correct answer.

A. QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
B. TRUE EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH
C. CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH
D. DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH

Answer: C
Explanation: CORRELATIONAL RESEARCH → no manipulation of research is done and variables are just measured not manipulated.

199. The STATISTICS are a method of measuring variables and organizing and analyzing data statistical method can be descriptive or inferential and have a scale of measurement. From your knowledge about statistics measurement, what is the RATIO DATA?

A. Ratio Data is scaled and at equal distances but no absolute zero
B. Ratio Data orders the amount of variable, but no info about how much
C. Ratio Data is an interval data with an absolute zero
D. Ratio Data divides variables into unordered categories

Answer: C
Explanation: RATIO DATA → interval data with an absolute zero and only data that you can do multiplication/division with is used.

200. The Frequency Distribution provides a summary of a set of data and indicates the number of cases that fall at a given score within a given range. From your knowledge about this topic, which statement out of the following ones is about the SKEWED DISTRIBUTION?

A. It is commonly called the bell-shaped curve
B. It is symmetrical (half falls above the mean, half below)
C. It has asymmetrical frequency distributions
D. It is used most common with a large number of data points

Answer: C
Explanation: Statement C refers to SKEWED DISTRIBUTION because it has asymmetrical frequency distributions.

201. There are three ways to measure the Central Tendency: the Mean, the Median and the Mode. Which is the relationship between them, if they are negative skewed?

A. all are equal
B. mean> median> mode
C. mode> median> mean
D. median> mean> mode

Answer: C
Explanation: Neg skewed → mode > median > mean

202. There are three ways to measure the Central Tendency: the Mean, the Median and the Mode. From your knowledge about them, what is the mode?
   A. less sensitive to extreme scores than the mean
   B. more useful for skewed distributions
   C. sensitive to extreme values and highly skewed distributions
   D. the most frequently occurring number

   Answer: D
   Explanation: THE MODE - the most frequently occurring number and can be multimodal or bimodal as well

203. There are several ways to measure the variability, among them there is the Variance as well. From your knowledge about it, which of the following statements refer to the Variance?
   A. It is the simplest and easiest measure of variability
   B. It has limited usefulness
   C. It is the measure of how the scores disperse around the mean
   D. Measures how spread out the scores are

   Answer: C
   Explanation: THE VARIANCE: measure of how the scores disperse around the mean

204. There are three ways to measure the Central Tendency: the Mean, the Median and the Mode. From your knowledge about the Median, which one out of the following statements is not about it?
   A. It is the arithmetic average
   B. It is the middle value in the set
   C. It is more useful for skewed distributions
   D. If odd numbers, it is the exact middle

   Answer: A
   Explanation: Statement A is not about the Median, it is about the Mean.

205. Transformed scores increase the interpretability of raw scores and allow comparison to the rest of the distribution. From your knowledge about Transformed Scores, which statement is not about the Z SCOREs?
   A. raw scores stated in SD terms
   B. score minus the mean divided by the SD
   C. permits comparisons across different measures and tests
   D. tells you how many SDs away from the mean a score is

   Answer: D
   Explanation: Statement D is not about the Z Scores, it is about T scores.
206. Transformed scores increase the interpretability of raw scores and allow comparison to the rest of the distribution. Which is the function of the STANINE SCORES?
   A. tells you how many SDs away from the mean a score is
   B. divides distribution into 9 equal intervals
   C. permits comparisons across different measures and tests
   D. shows how many SDs away from the mean a score is

   Answer: B
   Explanation: STANINE SCORES: divides distribution into 9 equal intervals; M=5, SD=2.

207. A student writes the following statements about The Standard Deviation Curve. From your knowledge about the Standard Deviation Curve, which one has he written incorrectly?
   A. z-score of +1 equals a PR of 84
   B. 95% between -2 and +2 SD
   C. z-score of +2 equals PR of -2
   D. -z-score of -1 equals PR of 16

   Answer: C
   Explanation: Statement C is written incorrectly because z-score of +2 equals 98 PR.

208. The purpose of Statistical Hypothesis Testing is to quantitatively test a research hypothesis. What is the Alternative Hypothesis?
   A. the experimental hypothesis
   B. the IV does not effect the DV
   C. Ho: U1=U2
   D. H1=U1 ≠ U2

   Answer: A
   Explanation: ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS → the experimental hypothesis; the IV does effect the DV

209. When using this hypothesis, the means are difference but we don’t know the direction. From your knowledge about this characteristic, what hypothesis can it be?
   A. NULL HYPOTHESIS
   B. ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS
   C. 2-TAILED HYPOTHESIS
   D. 1-TAILED HYPOTHESIS

   Answer: C
   Explanation: 2-TAILED HYPOTHESIS- the means are difference but we don’t know the direction.
210. The Standard Error of the Mean is the expected error of a given sample mean. Which statement about it out of the following ones is incorrect?
A. It is the extent to which a sample mean can be expected to deviate for the corresponding population mean
B. The score can be expected to deviate + - SeMEAN points from the pop mean
C. The score increases as N decreases
D. We know that one mean is greater or less than another mean

Answer: Statement C is incorrect because the score decreases as N increases

211. When it comes to STATISTICAL DECISION-MAKING, rejecting a false null is the goal of most researches. From your knowledge about TYPE I ERROR, which statement out of the following ones is about it?
A. probability of making an Alpha Level error
B. the level of significance is set by the researcher at .01 or .05
C. graphically → white is retention area and black is rejected area
D. null hypothesis is rejected, but it is true

Answer: D
Explanation: TYPE I ERROR → null hypothesis is rejected, but it is true

212. TYPE II ERROR is the failure to reject a false null hypothesis. The Power is the probability of NOT making a Type II error and is effected by several factors. Which factor out of the following ones that have influence on the power is incorrectly defined?
A. Sample Size → power decreases with sample size increase
B. Alpha → power increases as alpha level increases
C. 1-tailed tests have higher power
D. as differences between populations means increase, power increases

Answer: A
Explanation: Sample Size → power increases with sample size increase

213. There are several differences between Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Tests, for ex. Nonparametric Statistical Tests are less powerful than parametric tests. From your knowledge about the parametric tests, which statement can not be correct?
A. They are used for ordinal and nominal data
B. They are based on normal distribution
C. They are based on homogeneity of variance
D. They are based on Independence of Observations

Answer: A
Explanation: Statement A is the matching answer because parametric tests are used for interval and ratio data, not for ordinal and nominal data.
214. Parametric Tests are used when data is interval or ration. There are 3 types of T-tests; from your knowledge about T-tests, for what is the t-test for Independent Samples used?
   A. It compares to means from unrelated samples
   B. It compares that sample mean to a known population mean
   C. It compares 2 means from related samples
   D. It is used for Matched samples, pre- and post- tests

   Answer: A
   Explanation: t-test for Independent Samples compares to means from unrelated samples.

215. Parametric Tests are used when data is interval or ration. When is it used the ONE-WAY ANOVA?
   A. used when there is 1 IV and means of more than 2 groups
   B. used when there is 2 IV and means of more than 4 groups
   C. used when there is 3 IV and means of more than 5 groups
   D. used when there is 4 IV and means of more than 6 groups

   Answer: A
   Explanation: ONE-WAY ANOVA -used when there is 1 IV and means of more than 2 groups.

216. The POST-HOC TESTS FOR THE ANOVA is making pairwise comparisons between means. Which test is the most conservative and provides more protection against Type I errors?
   A. FACTORIAL ANOVA
   B. MANOVA
   C. THE SCHEFFE TEST
   D. THE SCHIFFER TEST

   Answer: C
   Explanation: The Scheffe test is most conservative and provides more protection against Type I errors (increases Type II likelihood)

217. There are different forms of the ANOVA (FACTORIAL ANOVA, MANOVA, ANCOVA etc). When is the ACOVA form used?
   A. when there are 2 or more IVs
   B. when study has 2 or more DVs
   C. when all subjects receive all levels of the IV
   D. used to adjust DV scores to control for the effects of an EV

   Answer: D
   Explanation: ANCOVA→ used to adjust DV scores to control for the effects of an EV
218. The FACTORIAL ANOVA is used when study involves more than 1 IV. Which is the INTERACTION EFFECT of the Factorial Anova? 
A. effect of an IV at diff levels of the other IVs  
B. effect of 1 IV by itself  
C. effect of more IV by themselves  
D. effect of an IV at the same levels of the other IVs

Answer: A  
Explanation: INTERACTION EFFECT → effect of an IV at diff levels of the other IVs

219. Non-Parametric Tests are used when a study involves nominal or ordinal data or when assumptions of a parametric test are severely violated. When are the CHI-SQUARE TESTS used? 
A. used if research includes nominal (categorical) data  
B. used for rank-ordered data with 2 IVs  
C. when 2 correlated groups are being compared using rank-ordered data  
D. used for an analysis of variance for rank-ordered data

Answer: A  
Explanation: CHI-SQUARE TEST is used if research includes nominal (categorical) data (ex. Survey responses, political party)

220. SINGLE SAMPLE Chi Square is used only there is 1 sample of individuals. How will be the expected frequencies calculated in this case? 
A. expected frequency is calculated by dividing the total number of subjects by the number of cells  
B. expected frequency is calculated by multiplying the column total by the row total and dividing by N  
C. expected frequency is calculated by dividing the total number of cells by the number of subjects  
D. expected frequency is calculated by multiplying the total number of subjects by the number of cells

Answer: A  
Explanation: for single sample chi-square, expected frequency is often calculated by dividing the total number of subjects by the number of cells

221. The PEARSON R coefficient is the most common correlation coefficient and has 3 factors affecting it: Linearity, Homoscadasticity and Range of Scores. Which of the following statements is about Homoscadasticity? 
A. It is not appropriate for non-linear relationships  
B. It assumes that the dispersion of scores is equal  
C. It suggests widened score range  
D. It does not assume a linear relationship

Answer: B
Explanation: Homoscadasticity → assumes the dispersion of scores is equal

222. OTHER CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS are POINT BISERIAL & BISERIAL, PHI & TETRACHORIC, etc. How is the POINT BISERIAL & BISERIAL coefficient used?
A. used when both variable are Dichotomous
B. used with one continuous variable and one dichotomous variable
C. used with two nominal variables
D. used when both variables are ARTIFICIALLY dichotomized

Answer: B
Explanation: POINT BISERIAL & BISERIAL → point biserial is used with one continuous variable and one dichotomous variable.

223. If a person wants to estimate the value of one variable based on the value of another, which equation does he have to use? From your knowledge about equations, choose the correct answer.
A. REGRESSION EQUATION
B. ANOVA EQUATION
C. ANCOVA EQUATION
D. PROGRESSIVE EQUATION

Answer: A
Explanation: REGRESSION EQUATION → estimates the value of one variable based on the value of another

224. The MULTIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT is used to assess relationship between 2 or more predictor variables and 1 criterion variable. Which one out of the following statements about the Correlation Coefficient is incorrect?
A. multiple correlation coefficient is never lower than the highest simple correlation between a predictor and a criterion
B. it is useful if you have a large number of predictors, but only want to use a few
C. mult. Corr. Coeff can never be negative
D. it shows the percentage of variance accounted for by the combo of predictors

Answer: B
Explanation: Statement B is incorrect because it is not about the Correlation Coefficient; it is about the STEPWISE MULTIPLE REGRESSION

225. Another Correlational Technique is the CANONICAL CORRELATION. From your knowledge about it, when is it used?
A. most commonly used and starts out with 1 predictor then adds on 1 at a time
B. useful if you have a large number of predictors, but only want to use a few
C. used to assess relationship between 2 or more predictor variables and 1 criterion variable
D. used when there are multiple criterion and multiple predictor variables

Answer: D
Explanation: CANONICAL CORRELATION is used when there are multiple criterion and multiple predictor variables.
1. The study of psychology is the scientific study of behavior that is tested through scientific research, additionally, it must also be?
   A) Relevant  
   B) Effective  
   C) Systematic  
   D) Logical  
   Answer: C  
   Explanation: The study of psychology can involve both animal and human behaviors. Some believe our thoughts, feelings, and fantasies are important but not always observable consequently the study of behavior must be systematic.

2. Through the use of knowledge and the study of past behaviors regarding what organisms think and feel is what goal of psychology?
   A) Observation  
   B) Experimentation  
   C) Correlating  
   D) Prediction  
   Answer: D  
   Explanation: Prediction -Use knowledge and predict what organisms think and feel in various situations. By studying past behaviors, psychologists can predict future behaviors.

3. During the course of research psychologists use both the basic and applied sciences. The difference between basic science and applied science is that applied science strives to accomplish?
   A) Relevant facts  
   B) A working theory  
   C) Repeatable experiments  
   D) Practical goals  
   Answer: D  
   Explanation: Basic Science is the pursuit of knowledge about natural phenomena for its own sake and Applied Science is discovering ways to use scientific findings to accomplish practical goals.

4. The use of the systematic method asks and answers questions about why people think, act and feel the way they do. This reduces the chances of what outcome?
   A) Correct facts  
   B) Working hypothesis  
   C) False conclusions  
   D) Final theory  
   Answer: C  
   Explanation: Usually asks and answers questions about why people think, act, and feel as they do reduces the chances of coming to false conclusions.

5. Psychology contains very important yet practical goals for guiding the study and implementation of principles. Choose the correct answer which lists the primary goals of psychology.
   A) Description/Explanation/Prediction/Influence  
   B) Hypothesize/Observation/Theorizing/Communicate  
   C) Preparation/Experimenting/Correlating/Publication  
   D) Theorize/Hypothesis/Experimenting/Teaching  
   Answer: A  
   Explanation: The 4 goals of psychology are: Description, Explanation, Prediction and Influence.
6. Wilhelm Wundt set up the first psychology lab in Leipzig, Germany and worked with two types of elements: sensations and feelings. In his hypothesis he believed an individual does what with their mental experiences?
A) Observes, analyzes and reports
B) Sees, feels and acts out
C) Correlates, references and encodes
D) Creates, maintains and discards
Answer: A
Explanation: Working with two types of elements, sensations and feelings, Wilhelm Wundt believed an individual observes, analyzes, and reports his or her mental experiences.

7. The practice of examining bumps on a person’s skull to determine that person’s intellect and character traits as developed by Marmaduke Sampson is known by what term?
A) Philanthropy
B) Phlebotomy
C) Phrenology
D) Paleontology
Answer: C
Explanation: Phrenology also inspired scientists to consider the brain instead of the heart as responsible for human behavior.

8. In the 5th and 6th centuries which group of people studied human behavior and decided people were rational and not dominated by the gods?
A) Romans
B) Greeks
C) Germans
D) Russians
Answer: B
Explanation: The Greeks studied human behavior in the 5th and 6th centuries and subsequently set the stage for the development of the sciences.

9. William James taught the first class in psychology at Harvard University and also wrote the first textbook “The Principles of Psychology”. What historical approach did James use?
A) Gestalt
B) Inheritable Traits
C) Structuralism
D) Functionalism
Answer: D
Explanation: William James was a functionalist, a psychologist who studied the function instead of the structure of consciousness.

10. A psychologist who studies how unconscious motives and conflicts determine human behavior, feelings, and thoughts uses what contemporary approach?
A) Psychoanalytic
B) Cognitive
C) Behavioral
D) Humanistic
Answer: A
Explanation: Psychoanalytic, the analysis of the thoughts, feelings, beliefs, experiences, behaviors, or problems of an individual.