

CHAPTER

1

REVIEW WORKSHEET

WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

Match the correct term or name with each description. Write the letter of the term or name in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| a. theory | h. psychoanalysis | o. experimental | v. cognitive |
| b. structuralism | i. behaviorism | p. clinical | activities |
| c. survey | j. psychology | q. psychoanalytic | w. sociocultural |
| d. B. F. Skinner | k. functionalism | r. consumer | x. forensic |
| e. learning | l. biological | s. experiment | y. environmental |
| f. Socrates | m. behavior | t. counseling | z. William James |
| g. humanistic | n. Wilhelm Wundt | u. educational | |

- _____ 1. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes
- _____ 2. Any action that people can observe or measure
- _____ 3. Private mental processes, such as thoughts and memories
- _____ 4. A research method in which psychologists collect data by asking questions of people in a particular group
- _____ 5. A statement that attempts to explain why things are the way they are and happen the way they do
- _____ 6. Type of psychologists who focus on helping people with psychological disorders such as anxiety and depression
- _____ 7. Type of psychologists who deal with people who have adjustment problems
- _____ 8. Type of psychologists who are involved in preparing standardized tests
- _____ 9. Type of psychologists who conduct research into basic processes, such as the functions of the nervous system or sensation and perception
- _____ 10. Type of psychologists who study the psychological effects of the environment on people's behavior

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- _____ 11. Psychologists who work within the criminal justice system
- _____ 12. Ancient Greek who believed that people could learn much about themselves through introspection
- _____ 13. Individual who established first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany
- _____ 14. School of psychology that is concerned with discovering the basic elements of conscious experience
- _____ 15. School of psychology that focuses on how mental processes help organisms adapt to their environment
- _____ 16. Psychologist who believed that experience is a fluid and continuous “stream of consciousness”
- _____ 17. School of psychology that maintains that organisms behave in certain ways because they are reinforced for doing so
- _____ 18. Psychologist who introduced the concept of reinforcement
- _____ 19. School of psychology that maintains that human behavior is determined by unconscious motives
- _____ 20. Perspective of psychology that emphasizes the influence of biology on behavior
- _____ 21. Perspective of psychology that stresses the importance of human consciousness, self-awareness, and the capacity to make choices
- _____ 22. Perspective of psychology that stresses the influence of unconscious forces on human behavior
- _____ 23. Perspective of psychology that emphasizes the effects of experience on behavior
- _____ 24. Perspective of psychology that examines the effects of factors such as ethnicity, gender, culture, and socioeconomic status on human behavior

CHAPTER

2

REVIEW WORKSHEET

PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

- _____ 1. What is the first step in conducting research?
- a. forming a hypothesis
 - b. forming a research question
 - c. testing a hypothesis
 - d. drawing conclusions about the hypothesis
- _____ 2. What is a hypothesis?
- a. a research question formed from psychological theory
 - b. a duplication of a study
 - c. an educated guess about the answer to a research question
 - d. a series of questions about a particular subject
- _____ 3. What is the final step in the research process?
- a. forming a hypothesis
 - b. testing the hypothesis
 - c. analyzing the results of testing
 - d. drawing conclusions about the research questions and the hypotheses
- _____ 4. A study must be replicated in order to
- a. test the hypothesis.
 - b. draw conclusions about the hypothesis.
 - c. confirm its findings.
 - d. analyze the results of the testing.
- _____ 5. Gathering information by asking people directly is generally done through
- a. a survey.
 - b. an experiment.
 - c. an aptitude test.
 - d. laboratory observation.
- _____ 6. Which of the following can skew the results of a study?
- a. stratified sample
 - b. random sample
 - c. volunteer bias
 - d. the survey method
- _____ 7. Which of the following are used by psychologists to investigate in depth an individual or a small group?
- a. intelligence tests
 - b. personality tests
 - c. case studies
 - d. aptitude tests
- _____ 8. What research method studies participants over a period of time?
- a. longitudinal method
 - b. laboratory-observation method
 - c. cross-sectional method
 - d. case-study method

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- _____ 9. Which observation method do psychologists use to compare the behavior of individuals in different age groups?
- a. laboratory-observation method
 - b. naturalistic-observation method
 - c. cross-sectional method
 - d. case-study method
- _____ 10. Researchers use correlation to
- a. ensure a random sample for a study.
 - b. prevent volunteer bias in a study.
 - c. measure how closely one thing is related to another.
 - d. get a stratified sample for a study.
- _____ 11. The relationship between good nutrition and good health is an example of
- a. negative correlation.
 - b. a longitudinal study.
 - c. positive correlation.
 - d. the placebo effect.
- _____ 12. When researchers want to answer questions about cause and effect, they use
- a. the survey method.
 - b. the cross-sectional method.
 - c. the case-study method.
 - d. the experimental method.
- _____ 13. In an experiment, the independent variable is the
- a. factor in an experiment that researchers manipulate.
 - b. variable in an experiment that depends on another variable.
 - c. substance in an experiment that has no effect apart from a person's belief in it.
 - d. group in an experiment that does not receive treatment.
- _____ 14. To ensure that people are not harmed by experimental treatments, scientists
- a. use the case-study method.
 - b. follow ethical standards.
 - c. set up experimental groups.
 - d. set up control groups.
- _____ 15. When people agree to participate in a research study, they are
- a. giving informed consent.
 - b. asking for confidentiality.
 - c. being deceived.
 - d. in a single-blind study.

CHAPTER

3

REVIEW WORKSHEET

BIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR

Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. The _____ regulates the body's internal functions and the way a person reacts to the external world.
2. The nervous system consists of two main parts: the _____ and the _____.
3. Neurons are composed of three parts: the cell body, the axon, and the _____.
4. The central nervous system consists of the _____ and the _____.
5. In addition to transmitting messages between the brain, the muscles, and the glands throughout the body, the spinal cord is involved in _____.
6. The autonomic nervous system controls the _____ muscles and internal organs of the body, whereas the somatic nervous system controls the _____ muscles and the sense organs.
7. The _____ nervous system prepares the body for dealing with emergencies; the _____ nervous system helps the body calm down after dealing with an emergency.
8. Heart rate and blood pressure are functions that are regulated by the section of the brain known as the _____, vision and hearing are regulated by the section known as the _____, and complex processes such as emotions are regulated by the section known as the _____.
9. The cerebrum includes the _____, which is the part of the brain that is involved with thinking, language, memory, and perceptions.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

10. The _____ is the structure in the brain that connects the two hemispheres of the brain and aids in getting information from one side of the brain to the other.
11. Researchers study the brain by using imaging techniques such as the _____, which provides a three-dimensional view of the brain.
12. Psychologists concerned with the biology of behavior study the _____ system because this body system consists of glands that secrete substances called _____, which help to stimulate body functions and affect behavior.
13. The _____ gland is referred to as the “master gland” because it secretes a large number of hormones that affect many kinds of behaviors, such as stimulating labor in pregnant women.
14. _____ is a male sex hormone that aids in the development of secondary sex characteristics.
15. _____, produced in the ovaries, is the female hormone that aids in the development of secondary sex characteristics; _____, also produced in the ovaries, is the hormone that helps prepare the body for pregnancy.
16. Psychologists study _____, the transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring, as a way of understanding how and why people behave as they do.
17. The _____ is a controversy about the role that biology and environment play in determining psychological traits in humans.
18. Psychologists use _____ to determine the role that heredity and the environment play in determining a trait.
19. In studies of identical twins reared apart, similarities noted would most likely be due to _____ factors.

CHAPTER

4

REVIEW WORKSHEET

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What is absolute threshold, and what is difference threshold?

2. What is sensory adaptation? Give an example.

3. Through which part of the eye does light enter? _____

4. Explain what happens to light after it encounters the lens.

5. What are two kinds of photoreceptors? What does each one do? _____

6. What is color blindness?

7. What determines pitch and loudness? _____

8. How does the ear transmit sounds? _____

► *Review Worksheet (continued)*

9. What is the difference between conductive deafness and sensorineural deafness?

10. Identify the three skin senses. _____

11. What are kinesthesia and the vestibular sense? _____

12. How does the rule of closure affect perception? _____

13. Contrast monocular cues and binocular cues for depth. _____

CHAPTER

5

REVIEW WORKSHEET

CONSCIOUSNESS

In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

- _____ 1. Being aware of things outside yourself is an example of consciousness as
- a. direct inner awareness.
 - b. sensory awareness.
 - c. the sense of self.
 - d. in the altered state.
- _____ 2. Imagining the taste of a favorite food from childhood is an example of consciousness as
- a. direct inner awareness.
 - b. sensory awareness.
 - c. the sense of self.
 - d. in the altered state.
- _____ 3. The level of consciousness in which people can recall information if they have to is the
- a. unconscious level.
 - b. nonconscious level.
 - c. altered state.
 - d. preconscious level.
- _____ 4. Biological functions such as blood pressure exist
- a. on a preconscious level.
 - b. on an unconscious level.
 - c. on a nonconscious level.
 - d. as sensory awareness.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is not an altered state of consciousness?
- a. being aware of the environment
 - b. being asleep
 - c. being under the influence of drugs
 - d. being under hypnosis
- _____ 6. A sequence of bodily changes that occurs every 24 hours is known as
- a. altered state of consciousness.
 - b. narcolepsy.
 - c. circadian rhythm.
 - d. delusion.
- _____ 7. What is the lightest stage of sleep?
- a. REM sleep
 - b. stage 1 sleep
 - c. stage 3 sleep
 - d. stage 4 sleep
- _____ 8. The most vivid dreams occur during
- a. REM sleep.
 - b. stage 1 sleep.
 - c. stage 3 sleep.
 - d. stage 4 sleep.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- _____ 9. What is insomnia?
- a. a breathing problem that occurs during sleep
 - b. a sleep problem in which people suddenly and unexpectedly fall asleep
 - c. the roaming about during deep sleep
 - d. the inability to sleep
- _____ 10. What method of narrowing consciousness leads to relaxation?
- a. biofeedback
 - b. meditation
 - c. hypnosis
 - d. sleep
- _____ 11. A method through which people have learned to control some bodily functions such as heart rate is
- a. biofeedback.
 - b. meditation.
 - c. hypnosis.
 - d. sleep.
- _____ 12. An altered state of consciousness in which people respond to suggestions and behave as though they are in a trance is
- a. biofeedback.
 - b. meditation.
 - c. hypnosis.
 - d. sleep.
- _____ 13. A person who takes a drug for a while and then craves it just to feel normal is experiencing
- a. a posthypnotic suggestion.
 - b. an addiction.
 - c. a hypnotic trance.
 - d. biofeedback.
- _____ 14. What are drugs that slow the activity of the nervous system known as?
- a. stimulants
 - b. hallucinogens
 - c. amphetamines
 - d. depressants
- _____ 15. Which of the following is an example of a narcotic?
- a. nicotine
 - b. cocaine
 - c. LSD
 - d. morphine
- _____ 16. What drugs increase the activity of the nervous system?
- a. stimulants.
 - b. hallucinogens.
 - c. narcotics.
 - d. depressants.
- _____ 17. Which of the following is a drug that produces hallucinations?
- a. alcohol
 - b. nicotine
 - c. LSD
 - d. heroin
- _____ 18. Which of the following treatments for drug abuse involves the removal of the poisonous substance from the body?
- a. maintenance program
 - b. detoxification
 - c. counseling
 - d. biofeedback

CHAPTER

6

REVIEW WORKSHEET

LEARNING

Match the correct term with each description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. partial | l. unconditioned | t. conditioned stimulus |
| b. review | stimulus | u. shaping |
| c. operant conditioning | m. variable-interval | v. punishment |
| d. conditioned response | n. unconditioned | w. fixed-ratio |
| e. reinforcement | response | x. positive |
| f. classical conditioning | o. preview | y. fixed-interval |
| g. latent learning | p. discrimination | z. stimulus |
| h. variable-ratio | q. flooding | aa. counterconditioning |
| i. generalization | r. systematic | bb. negative |
| j. extinction | desensitization | |
| k. continuous | s. observational learning | |

- _____ 1. Something that produces a reaction
- _____ 2. A simple form of learning in which one stimulus elicits the response usually elicited by another stimulus
- _____ 3. A stimulus that causes a response that is automatic, not learned
- _____ 4. An automatic response to a stimulus
- _____ 5. A stimulus that causes a response that is learned
- _____ 6. A learned response to a stimulus that was previously neutral
- _____ 7. Occurs when the conditioned stimulus is disconnected from the unconditioned stimulus
- _____ 8. Occurs when people respond in the same way to similar stimuli
- _____ 9. The act of responding differently to stimuli that are not similar
- _____ 10. A method for reducing fears in which a person is continually exposed to the harmless stimulus until fear responses to that stimulus are extinguished
- _____ 11. A gradual method of reducing fears in which people are taught relaxation techniques

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- _____ 12. A method of reducing fears by repeatedly pairing a pleasant stimulus with a fearful one
- _____ 13. A form of learning based on the consequences of actions
- _____ 14. The process by which a stimulus increases the chances that the preceding behavior will occur again
- _____ 15. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied
- _____ 16. Reinforcers that increase the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are removed
- _____ 17. Unwanted events that decrease the frequency of the behavior they follow when they are applied
- _____ 18. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is reinforced every time the behavior occurs
- _____ 19. Type of reinforcement in which a behavior is not reinforced every single time it occurs
- _____ 20. Type of schedule in which a fixed amount of time elapses between reinforcements
- _____ 21. Type of schedule in which varying amounts of time go by between reinforcements
- _____ 22. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a fixed number of correct responses have been made
- _____ 23. Type of schedule in which reinforcement is provided after a variable number of correct responses have been made
- _____ 24. Learning that remains hidden until it is needed
- _____ 25. Learning that is acquired through observing and imitating others
- _____ 26. The final step in the PQ4R method

CHAPTER

7

REVIEW WORKSHEET

MEMORY

Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. Memory of a specific event is called _____.
2. General knowledge that people remember is called _____.
3. Learning to use a computer is an example of a kind of memory called _____.
4. _____ is the process of memory in which the brain translates incoming information into visual, acoustic, or semantic codes.
5. The process of memory that involves the maintenance of encoded information over a period of time is called _____.
6. Rehearsing for a play by repeating lines over and over again is an example of _____.
7. Remembering new information by relating it to information already well known is called _____.
8. The memory process that involves locating stored information and returning it to conscious thought is called _____.
9. Memories that are retrieved because the mood in which they were originally encoded is recreated are called _____.
10. The stage of memory that consists of the immediate, initial recording of information that has entered through a person's senses is called _____.
11. The stage of memory that is also called working memory is _____.
12. The tendency to recall the first items in a series is called the _____.
13. The tendency to recall the last items in a series is called the _____.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

14. The organization of items into familiar or manageable units is called _____.
15. The stage of memory that consists of information to be remembered more than just briefly is called _____.
16. Identifying objects that have been encountered before is the memory task known as _____.
17. Bringing something back to mind is the memory task known as _____.
18. Much of forgetting is due to _____, the fading away of a memory.
19. Forgetting disturbing memories by pushing them out of one's consciousness is called _____.
20. The form of forgetting in which a person cannot remember events from his or her childhood is _____.
21. Creating a poem to remember another person's name is an example of using _____ to improve one's memory.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

- _____ 9. Creativity usually requires which of the following?
- a. divergent thinking
 - b. convergent thinking
 - c. functional fixedness
 - d. mental set
- _____ 10. Which of the following is part of deductive reasoning?
- a. The conclusion is true if the premises are true.
 - b. The conclusion may be incorrect even if the premises are true.
 - c. The conclusion is true even if the premises are false.
 - d. The conclusions do not follow logically from the premises.
- _____ 11. Which of the following describes the anchoring heuristic?
- a. People make decisions based on beliefs and standards that are important to them.
 - b. People make decisions about a sample according to the population that the sample appears to represent.
 - c. People make decisions based on information available in their immediate consciousness.
 - d. People make decisions based on the wording of an advertisement.
- _____ 12. What is the way in which wording affects decision making called?
- a. inductive reasoning
 - b. the availability heuristic
 - c. the representativeness heuristic
 - d. the framing effect
- _____ 13. What are the basic sounds of language called?
- a. morphemes
 - b. phonemes
 - c. syntax
 - d. semantics
- _____ 14. What is the way in which words are arranged to make sentences called?
- a. morphemes
 - b. phonemes
 - c. syntax
 - d. semantics
- _____ 15. Which of the following is the first stage in the development of language?
- a. cooing and babbling
 - b. learning words
 - c. being read to
 - d. overextension
- _____ 16. When children apply normal grammar rules to all words, they are exhibiting
- a. overextension.
 - b. bilingualism.
 - c. semantics.
 - d. overregulation.

CHAPTER

9

REVIEW WORKSHEET

INTELLIGENCE

Match the correct term with each description. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. mild retardation | i. heritability | r. creativity |
| b. Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale | j. Louis Thurstone | s. mental age |
| c. culturally biased | k. severe retardation | t. Daniel Goleman |
| d. Charles Spearman | l. validity | u. achievement |
| e. kinship study | m. intelligence | v. Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale |
| f. reliability | n. intelligence quotient | w. chronological age |
| g. Head Start | o. Robert Sternberg | x. adoptee study |
| h. moderate retardation | p. giftedness | |
| | q. Howard Gardner | |

- _____ 1. The capacity to learn from experience, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with the environment
- _____ 2. The knowledge and skills gained from experience
- _____ 3. The psychologist who suggested that intelligence consists of general intelligence and specific intelligence
- _____ 4. The psychologist who identified nine mental abilities that make up intelligence
- _____ 5. The psychologist who identified seven different and separate kinds of intelligence
- _____ 6. The psychologist who proposed a three-level model of intelligence consisting of analytic, creative, and practical parts
- _____ 7. The psychologist who proposed the idea of emotional intelligence, which he considered important to job success
- _____ 8. The intellectual level, in years, at which a child is functioning

► *Review Worksheet (continued)*

- _____ 9. A number that reflects the relationship between a child's mental age and his or her chronological age
- _____ 10. The first modern intelligence test, which provides an intelligence quotient (IQ)
- _____ 11. The intelligence test that includes several subtests and measures both verbal and nonverbal abilities
- _____ 12. The testing criterion that results in a test yielding highly similar scores for the same person every time it is used
- _____ 13. The testing criterion that results in a test measuring what it is supposed to measure
- _____ 14. A characteristic of a test that gives an advantage to a particular group, reflecting a problem with the test
- _____ 15. The condition of having an IQ score ranging from 35 to 49
- _____ 16. The condition of having an IQ score ranging from 50 to 70
- _____ 17. The condition of having an IQ score of or above 130
- _____ 18. The ability to invent new solutions to problems
- _____ 19. Type of study that examines genetic influence on intelligence by studying IQ scores of related people
- _____ 20. The extent to which variations in a trait from person to person can be explained by genetic factors
- _____ 21. Type of study that examines genetic influence on intelligence by studying the IQ scores of adopted children and those of their biological parents
- _____ 22. A program designed to provide young children with enriched early experiences, thereby developing intelligence

CHAPTER
10

REVIEW WORKSHEET

INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What process primarily reflects the role of nature in human development?

2. What factors reflect the influence of nurture on human development? _____

3. Between what ages do young children experience dramatic gains in height and weight? _____

4. What is motor development? _____

5. In what way does motor development proceed in infants and children?

6. With what reflexes are infants born? _____

7. What is social development? _____

8. What factors affect social development? _____

9. Under what circumstances do infants become securely attached? Insecurely attached?

10. What are two classifications of parenting styles? _____

► *Review Worksheet (continued)*

11. Why does child abuse tend to run in families? _____

12. What is the difference between unconditional positive regard and conditional positive regard? _____

13. In what ways does competence influence a child's self-esteem? _____

14. Why do children with high self-esteem tend to be close to their parents?

15. Describe Piaget's four stages of cognitive development. _____

CHAPTER

11

REVIEW WORKSHEET

ADOLESCENCE

Fill in the blanks with the term or terms that complete each sentence.

1. During the _____, most adolescents increase their height by 8 to 12 inches.
2. The specific developmental changes that lead to the ability to reproduce are known as _____.
3. Body characteristics directly involved in reproduction are called _____.
4. Body characteristics not directly involved in reproduction, such as growth of hair on certain parts of the body, are called _____.
5. During puberty in boys, hormones from the pituitary gland cause the testes to produce an increase in the male sex hormone _____.
6. During puberty in girls, hormones from the pituitary gland stimulate the ovaries to produce the hormone _____.
7. A female's first menstrual period is called _____.
8. _____ and adolescents generally share similar social, political, religious, and economic views.
9. Although adolescents generally maintain good relations with their parents, their _____ become more important in terms of influence.
10. Peer groups of 5 to 10 people who spend time with one another are called _____.
11. During the first stage of _____, adolescents place themselves in situations where they will probably meet peers of the other sex.
12. According to _____, the main task of adolescence is the search for identity.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

13. The point at which an adolescent feels confused about making a decision about his or her future roles is called an _____.
14. An adolescent who decides to pursue a career because it is the career that his or her parents chose is in identity _____.
15. An adolescent who has explored options about careers and made decisions about them is in identity _____.
16. _____ has added dimensions for female adolescents and members of ethnic minority groups.
17. An eating disorder characterized by self-starvation and a distorted body image is _____.
18. An eating disorder characterized by compulsive overeating followed by self-induced vomiting is _____.
19. To overcome eating disorders, people need to seek _____.
20. The first step in drug treatment is _____, or the removal of the toxic substance from the body.
21. Activities that are only illegal when committed by children and adolescents are known as _____.

CHAPTER

12

REVIEW WORKSHEET

ADULTHOOD

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided.

1. What age span does young adulthood cover? _____
2. What is the “age 30 transition”? _____

3. What characterizes the years of the middle-to-late 30s? _____

4. What were two purposes of marriage prior to the 1800s? _____

5. List four factors that people consider in choosing a marriage partner. _____

6. Explain midlife transition in middle adulthood. _____

7. Define *empty-nest syndrome* and *menopause*. _____

8. Describe physical changes in late adulthood. _____

9. Compare the programmed theories and the cellular damage theories of aging.

► **Review Worksheet (continued)**

10. What cognitive changes do most people in late adulthood experience?

11. According to Erik Erikson, how does ego integrity contribute to successful aging?

12. List the five stages of dying, according to Elisabeth Kübler-Ross. _____

13. Define *hospice* and *living will*, and explain the purpose of each. _____

14. What is the purpose of a funeral? _____

Answers

7

Chapter

1. j 2. m 3. v 4. c 5. a 6. p 7. t 8. u 9. o 10. y 11. x 12. f 13. n 14. b 15. k 16. z 17. i
18. d 19. h 20. l 21. g 22. q 23. e 24. w

2

Chapter

1. b 2. c 3. d 4. c 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. a 9. c 10. c 11. c 12. d 13. a 14. b 15. a

3

Chapter

1. nervous system 2. central nervous system; peripheral nervous system 3. dendrites
4. brain; spinal cord 5. spinal reflexes 6. involuntary; voluntary 7. sympathetic;
parasympathetic 8. hindbrain; midbrain; forebrain 9. cerebral cortex 10. corpus
callosum 11. CAT scan 12. endocrine; hormones 13. pituitary 14. Testosterone
15. Estrogen; progesterone 16. heredity 17. nature-nurture debate 18. kinship studies
19. genetic (or hereditary)

4

Chapter

1. Absolute threshold is the weakest amount of a stimulus that can be sensed; difference
threshold is the minimum amount of difference that can be detected between two stimuli.
2. Sensory adaptation is the process by which we become more sensitive to weak
stimuli and less sensitive to unchanging stimuli; examples include eventually seeing
objects in a dark movie theater or becoming less aware of constant traffic noise. 3. pupil
4. After light encounters the lens, the lens adjusts to the distance of the object by changing
its thickness. This change then projects a clear image of the object onto the retina.
5. rods, which are sensitive only to the brightness of light and allow people to see in
black and white, and cones, which provide color vision 6. Color blindness is the condition
in which people are partially or totally unable to distinguish color due to an
absence of, or malfunction in, the cones. 7. Pitch is determined by the frequency of
sound waves; loudness is determined by the height of sound waves. 8. Sound waves are
funneled by the outer ear; they vibrate the eardrum and transmit the sound to three
small bones in the middle ear; these bones transmit sound to the inner ear; the cochlea
in the inner ear contains fluids and neurons that move in response to the vibrations of
the fluids; this movement generates neural impulses that are transmitted to the brain via
the auditory nerve. 9. Conductive deafness is the inability to hear soft sounds; sensorineural
deafness is the inability to hear sounds of certain frequencies. 10. pressure,
temperature, and pain 11. Kinesthesia is the body sense that informs people about the
position and motion of parts of their bodies; the vestibular sense is the body sense that
tells people whether they are physically upright without having to use their eyes.
12. Closure enables people to perceive a complete or whole figure even when there are
gaps in what their senses tell them. 13. Monocular cues can be perceived by just one
eye, whereas binocular cues for depth require the use of both eyes.

5

Chapter

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. d
10. b
11. a
12. c
13. b
14. d
15. d
16. a
17. c
18. b

6

Chapter

1. z
2. f
3. l
4. n
5. t
6. d
7. j
8. i
9. p
10. q
11. r
12. aa
13. c
14. e
15. x
16. bb
17. v
18. k
19. a
20. y
21. m
22. w
23. h
24. g
25. s
26. b

7

Chapter

1. episodic memory
2. generic memory
3. implicit memory
4. Encoding
5. storage
6. maintenance rehearsal
7. elaborative rehearsal
8. retrieval
9. state-dependent memories
10. sensory memory
11. short-term memory
12. primacy effect
13. recency effect
14. chunking
15. long-term memory
16. recognition
17. recall
18. decay
19. repression
20. infantile amnesia
21. mnemonic devices

8

Chapter

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. d
13. b
14. c
15. a
16. d

9

Chapter

1. m
2. u
3. d
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10

Chapter

1. maturation
2. nutrition, family and cultural backgrounds, and learning experiences in the home, neighborhood, and school
3. between birth and age two
4. the development of purposeful movement
5. in stages
6. grasping, breathing, sneezing, coughing, yawning, blinking, rooting, sucking, swallowing; withdrawing from painful stimuli (Moro); fanning toes when soles of feet are touched (Babinski)
7. the ways in which infants and children learn to relate to other people
8. attachment, child care, parenting styles, child abuse (in some cases), and self-esteem
9. Infants usually become securely attached when mothers or other primary caregivers are affectionate and reliable; infants usually become insecurely attached when mothers or caregivers are unresponsive and unreliable.
10. warm-cold and strict-permissive
11. Abused children may imitate parents' behavior, and they often adopt parents' strict ideas about discipline. Abused

► **ANSWERS**, *continued*

children also often become hostile, so when they have children of their own, they may continue the pattern of abuse and neglect. **12.** Unconditional positive regard means that parents love and accept their children no matter how they behave; conditional positive regard means that parents show their love only when their children behave in certain acceptable ways. **13.** Children who know that they are good at something usually have higher self-esteem than children who do not. **14.** because their parents are loving and involved in their lives, and their parents also teach and expect appropriate behavior, thus encouraging them to become competent individuals **15.** Sensorimotor stage—children learn to coordinate what they perceive with motor activity; preoperational stage—children first use words and symbols to represent objects; concrete-operational stage—children think logically about specific objects; formal-operational stage—abstract thinking is involved.

11 Chapter

1. adolescent growth spurt **2.** puberty **3.** primary sex characteristics **4.** secondary sex characteristics **5.** testosterone **6.** estrogen **7.** menstruation **8.** Parents **9.** peers **10.** cliques **11.** dating **12.** Erik Erikson **13.** identity crisis **14.** foreclosure **15.** achievement **16.** Identity formation **17.** anorexia **18.** bulimia **19.** professional assistance **20.** detoxification **21.** status offenses

12 Chapter

1. from about age 20 to about age 40 **2.** a time for people in their late 20s and early 30s to reassess life choices they made earlier **3.** settling down **4.** to facilitate an orderly transition of wealth from one family (or generation) to another; to provide a stable home life in which to raise children **5.** Any four of the following: ethnicity, level of education, social class, religion, age, values, attitudes **6.** The midlife transition is a period in middle adulthood when people's perspectives change in a major way. **7.** The empty-nest syndrome refers to feelings of emptiness and loss that some people in middle adulthood supposedly feel after their children have left home to establish their own lives. Menopause is the end of menstruation, which generally occurs when women are in the late 40s or early 50s. **8.** The skin becomes less elastic; some senses become less sharp; reflexes and reaction time tend to be a little slower; bones become more brittle; and the immune system becomes less effective. **9.** The programmed theories suggest that aging is the result of genetics; the cellular damage theories suggest that aging occurs because the body's cells become worn or damaged. **10.** Older adults may experience some but usually not serious memory loss. A small percentage of older adults become senile, which includes major memory loss and inability to perform simple tasks. **11.** Ego integrity is the belief that life is meaningful and worthwhile even when physical abilities are not what they used to be. A person with ego integrity is able to accept his or her approaching death as part of life. **12.** denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance **13.** A hospice is a homelike place where dying people and their families can receive physical and emotional support to help them cope with the terminal illness. A living will is a legal document that helps people avoid being kept alive by artificial support systems when there is no hope for recovery. Both are intended to help people die with dignity. **14.** The purpose of a funeral is to help bereaved people accept the death of a loved one.