

1. Motor neuron disease is a neurodegenerative disease that impinges on individuals' motor control, such as moving, speaking and breathing. Which of the following best explains why motor control is impinged on?
 - a) The myelin sheath is damaged, which inhibits the transmission of signals to motor neurons
 - b) The myelin sheath is damaged, which overly accelerates the transmission of signals to motor neurons
 - c) There is no reflex arc
 - d) The axon convolutes the direction of signal conduction

2. A pharmacist enters a prescription for methotrexate daily into the pharmacy computer. A dose warning appears on the screen. The pharmacist sees the warning, bypasses it, and dispenses the medication as entered. The patient receives an overdose of the medication and dies. What cognitive phenomenon may explain the pharmacist's 'negligent' behaviour?
 - a) Feature Integration Theory
 - b) Change blindness
 - c) Inattention blindness
 - d) Conjunction features

3. Which of the following statements is untrue of the state of tolerance?
 - a) A greater dosage of a substance is required to achieve its desired effects
 - b) Repeating the administration of a substance increases experienced effects
 - c) The substance user no longer feels the same intensity of the desired effects
 - d) Withdrawal often simultaneously occurs, leading to opposite effects of the substance being induced upon the user

4. Tim walks through the streets at night and unexpectedly encounters a figure holding a knife. His increase in heart rate, glucose release and pupil dilation are indicative of which activated nervous system?
 - a) Parasympathetic nervous system
 - b) Sympathetic nervous system
 - c) Somatic nervous system
 - d) Central nervous system

5. Which of the following is not a monocular cue for depth?
 - a) Stereopsis
 - b) Linear perspective
 - c) Interposition
 - d) Elevation

6. In an experiment, the eye-gaze of healthy and autistic individuals was tracked while they watched a movie. The results of this experiment were:
- A) Only autistic individuals primarily scanned for social aspects
 - B) Only healthy individuals primarily scanned for social aspects
 - C) Both healthy and autistic individuals primarily scanned for social aspects
 - D) Neither healthy and autistic individuals scanned for social aspects
7. Our tendency to perceptually complete sensory information that appears incomplete is known as
- a) Proximity
 - b) Good continuation
 - c) Figure ground
 - d) Closure
8. Motor neurons transmit:
- a) Afferent signals
 - b) Efferent signals
 - c) Myelin
 - d) Dendrites
9. As part of a new strategy to reduce cyclist collisions, cyclists are recommended to wear bright, flashy colours, preferably red. This plan intends to target drivers' ...
- a) Spatial attention
 - b) Overt attention
 - c) Covert attention
 - d) Feature attention
10. Bryan recalls that Steve Most has a dog in the first cognition lecture. What type of memory is this?
- a) Episodic Memory
 - b) Flashbulb Memory
 - c) Procedural Memory
 - d) Semantic Memory
11. In Pavlov's dog experiment, what was the CS?
- a) Food
 - b) Bell
 - c) Salivation at the bell
 - d) Salivation at the food

12. Which of the following is true of colour?

- a) Rods are important for the perception of colour
- b) Orange has a longer wavelength than violet
- c) There are three dimensions: hue, grading and saturation
- d) There are three types of cones: small, medium and long

13. Which of the following is not an example of vicarious learning?

- a) After a stranger takes a big step over a particular section of the pathway, Michael follows suit and also takes a big step over the section despite not knowing why the stranger did it.
- b) After Mitchell's swimming instructor directs him to use a higher elbow position during his freestyle strokes, Mitchell cocks his elbow to a higher position during his strokes
- c) After John watches a video on the danger of snakes, he tries to avoid snakes whenever possible
- d) Upon seeing his friend being scolded by a teacher for not hat, Jack rushes to his bag to wear his hat

14. George is participating in an experiment examining the perception of sound. They find that despite walking 20 metres away, George is still able to accurately gauge the loudness of the sound. This can be attributed to

- a) Reverberation in the listening environment
- b) His acute sensitivity to sound
- c) The emitted sound having a high pitch
- d) Energy dissipating with distance

15. Which of the following does not cause depressive disorders?

- A) Deficits in developing and maintaining relationships
- B) Uncontrollability
- C) Heavy implications of serotonin
- D) Irrational beliefs

16. What is a key function of the hypothalamus?

- a) Storage of new memories
- b) Visual processing
- c) Sound and language processing
- d) Maintaining homeostasis

17. Kina has just shared a photo of herself on Instagram; she constantly opens the app to see what reactions her friends have to her post. Why does this occur?

- a) Reactions are received on a fixed ratio schedule
- b) Reactions are made more valuable as she reads more of them
- c) Reactions are received on a variable ratio schedule
- d) Reactions are devalued as she reads more of them

18. Which of the following statements about amnesia are correct?

- a) Anterograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories, retrograde amnesia is the inability to create old memories
- b) Anterograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories, retrograde amnesia is the inability to access old memories
- c) Anterograde amnesia is the inability to access old memories, retrograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories
- d) Anterograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories temporarily, retrograde amnesia is the inability to create new memories permanently

19. In Alberts' and May's (1984) wild muskrat huddling experiment, which of the following was the conditioned response?

- a) Huddling with mother only during physiological stage
- b) Huddling with mother only during filial stage
- c) Huddling with mother due to her odour
- d) Huddling with mother due to emotional attachment

20. After suffering head injury in a car accident, an individual is observed to have diminished abstract thinking, problem solving, and social skills. Which part of the brain is most likely to be affected?

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Amygdala
- c) Temporal lobe
- d) Hypothalamus

21. Which of the following is characteristic of a flashbulb memory?

- a) Maurice remembers the clothes, people, weather and food at his wedding
- b) Maurice remembers the exact words of his friend's emotional graduation speech
- c) Maurice remembers the images shown of the twin towers on TV on September 11, 2001
- d) Maurice remembers the stomach ache he felt after hearing about the death of a relative

22. A feature of human anxiety is

- a) A tendency to overload cognitive stimulus
- b) A tendency to interpret ambiguous aversive cues as threatening
- c) A tendency to experience latent inhibition
- d) An ability to avoid threatening aversive cues

23. Seligman and Maier (1967) put dogs into a Skinner box. Group 1 was taught to press a lever to escape the shocks and Group 2 had no means of escaping the shock. Which of the following is not a result of the experiment?

- A) Majority of Group 2 did not try to avoid the shocks
- B) Group 2 dogs exhibited learned helplessness
- C) Lithium can be used to rectify learned helplessness
- D) The Group 2 dogs showed maladaptive learning

24. The parietal lobe is _____ to the temporal lobe
- a) Rostral
 - b) Caudal
 - c) Dorsal
 - d) Ventral
25. What distinguishes memory athletes' incredible cognitive skills from normal people?
- a) They have inherited genes which give are expressed through a larger working memory capacity
 - b) They more frequently activate areas of the brain associated with memory and cognition
 - c) They have structural anomalies in the brain, giving them a cognitive advantage to encode and recall more information than others
 - d) They empty their long-term memory store to allow more information to be stored, then retrieved from it
26. What is an effective way to promote the effectiveness of extinction?
- a) Using partial NMDA receptor agonists with with antidepressants
 - b) Use antidepressants
 - c) Use NMDA agonists
 - d) Use partial NMDA receptor agonists in extinction sessions
27. Choose the most correct statement in relation to specific genes and mental disorders.
- A) People with VCFS are missing the COMT gene on chromosome 38
 - B) VCFS patients show very low rates of schizophrenia
 - C) Fragile X is caused by a mutation of the X chromosome
 - D) Fragile X accounts for ~10 of autism diagnoses
28. Inset et al. (1988) raised 2 groups of rhesus monkeys. Group 1 had free access to food and toys and had control over their lives. Group 2 only got access to food and toys when group 1 did and had no control over their lives. Both groups were given a benzodiazepine inverse agonist of anti-valium. What happened?
- A) Group 1 monkeys reacted with fear
 - B) Group 1 monkeys reacted with happiness
 - C) Group 2 monkeys reacted with anger
 - D) Group 2 monkeys reacted with fear
29. What is the difference between bottom-up and top-down processing? Select two.
- A) The bottom-up view of perception emphasises the role of previous experience, expectations and knowledge
 - B) The top-down view of perception emphasises the role of sensory data
 - C) The top-down view of perception emphasises the role of previous experience,

expectations and knowledge

D) The bottom-up view of perception emphasises the role of sensory data

30. Context can influence expectations of sensory information. Which of these was not discussed?

A) Context can affect colour

B) Context can affect light

C) Context can affect perceived contrast - surround suppression

D) Context can affect perceived orientation - the tilt illusion

31. The process in which a neurotransmitter binds to a receptor, causing chloride channels to open is called:

a) Excitation

b) Inhibition

c) Reuptake

d) Synapsing

32. Joli is revising for her PSYC1011 final exam and is trying to remember different types of neurotransmitters. She remembers oxytocin by associating it with her attraction to her crush. What type of encoding strategy is she using?

a) Chunking

b) Elaboration

c) Memory palace

d) Self-Reference Effect

33. Which of the following is an example of the Deese or Roediger-McDermott effect?

a) A child encodes a list of fruit-related words but falsely recalls "mango," which was not on the list

b) A child encodes a list of animals but only remembers animals with fur

c) A child recalls a list of musical instruments by grouping them into their different families

d) A child recalls a set of numbers falsely since the digits have similar phonetic sounds

34. Touch pressure sensitivity is highest in

a) Fingers and toes

b) Face and fingers

c) Back and lips

d) Legs and forearms

35. There is no difference in Stefan's perception of Centre Point Tower when he is a kilometre away compared to when he stands in front of it. This is due to

a) Depth constancy

b) Retina adaptability

c) Size constancy

d) Shape constancy

36. Maurice washes his face 10 times a day because he believes that if he does not, he will get acne. Which of the following could be a behavioural experiment to challenge these beliefs?

- A) Maurice should be rewarded if he washes his face less than 10 times
- B) Maurice can wash his face 2 times in a day and see if he gets acne
- C) Maurice should go hiking with a friend to forget about his face washing
- D) Maurice should be made aware of his unconscious conflicts

37. Autistic individuals cannot represent the mental state of other people. This is known as:

- A) Weak central coherence hypothesis
- B) 'Mind-blindness' hypothesis
- C) Competing memory hypothesis
- D) Disrupted connectivity hypothesis

38. Which of the following is false?

- a) Decreases in voltage are called Inhibitory Postsynaptic Potentials
- b) Action potentials only fire after the membrane potential threshold is reached
- c) The impermeable nature of a cell membrane make ions diffuse evenly
- d) Potassium has a closer equilibrium potential to chlorine than sodium

39. Identify the process of odour transduction

- a. Vapour enters nasal cavity → stimulates olfactory epithelium → travels down other structures in via olfactory bulb
- b. Vapor enters nasal cavity → stimulates olfactory receptor cells → molecules trapped in olfactory mucus
- c. Vapour enters nasal cavity → stimulates olfactory epithelium → temporal lobe
- d. Vapour enters nasal cavity → travels down other structures in via olfactory bulb → molecules trapped in olfactory mucus

40. Which of these statements regarding experience on perception is incorrect?

- A) The capacity to perceive depth is innate
- B) The capacity to perceive orientation seems to require experience
- C) Visual cliff experiments saw goats trying to avoid dangerous heights and situations
- D) Kittens that were reared in environments with stripes had the ability to see both horizontal stripes and vertical orientations

41. Steve is having lunch by himself and is thinking about the study that he must catch up on after a term of psychology lectures. He recalls how stressful PSYC1001 was the previous term, and the different study techniques he used. The types of attention Steve used are:

- a) External and Reflexive Attention
- b) External and Voluntary Attention
- c) Internal and Reflexive Attention
- d) Internal and Voluntary Attention

42. Tilian is afraid of fridges because he once opened a fridge and a cockroach came out of it, jumping on him. However, he no longer fears fridges after having opened them on multiple occasions without cockroaches; this type of extinction is:

- a) Reinstatement
- b) Renewal
- c) Spontaneous Recovery
- d) Conditioned Extinction

43. Which effect is not characteristic of extinction?

- a) Conditioned stimulus is made ambiguous, producing unconditioned response or nothing
- b) 50% of individuals will relapse when extinguishing fear behaviours
- c) Conditioned stimulus is paired with another stimulus to produce a new response
- d) Reducing anxiety can negatively impact extinction processes

44. What is the correct order of the process of an action potential travelling to another neuron?

- a) Repolarisation → Depolarisation → Hyperpolarisation → Refractory Period
- b) Depolarisation → Hyperpolarisation → Repolarisation → Refractory Period
- c) Repolarisation → Hyperpolarisation → Depolarisation → Refractory Period
- d) Depolarisation → Repolarisation → Hyperpolarisation → Refractory Period

45. During his cello practice, Daniel is startled by a loud banging sound in his backyard. He goes out to check and finds that his neighbour is hammering nails into the fence. Over the next few days the hammering continues, however Daniel becomes less and less phased. This is an example of

- a) Exposure effect
- b) Habituation
- c) Neural dampening
- d) Continuity

46. Which of the following factors did not contribute to the emergence of the field of cognitive psychology?

- a) Growing frustrations with the limits of behaviourism
- b) The idea that the mind could be an information processor itself
- c) An inability to explain findings without 'mental processing'
- d) Issues with the reliability of behaviourist findings

47. Latent learning is best defined as

- A. Learning that comes from observation of others
- B. The subconscious process of forming cognitive maps

- C. Learning that is not demonstrated until later and can occur without reinforcement
- D. Animals exposed to aversive stimuli over which they have no control may cease to respond to avoid negative consequences.

48. Learned relationships between events linked in time and/or space are called

- a) Causal relationships
- b) Correlative relationships
- c) Associative relationships
- d) Pavlovian conditioning

49. Which of the following is characteristic of ionotropic receptors?

- a) Activate G-protein coupled receptors
- b) They act slower than metabotropic receptors
- c) Generate excitatory and inhibitory postsynaptic cells
- d) Activate C-protein paired receptors

50. Which is not a V1 response property

- a) V1 neurons show orientation selectivity
- b) Simple cells require light patterns to be in precise location with their receptive field
- c) Can be thought to detect colour, motion, form and depth
- d) Receives information from the superior colliculus

51. Which of the following characteristics are typical of short-term (working) memory?

- a) A large capacity of information can be held
- b) Information does not fade rapidly
- c) Information is consciously focused with attention
- d) Information must voluntarily be retrieved

52. If Sam's left visual field picks up certain details in his vision, this information will be processed

- a) In the left hemisphere
- b) In the right hemisphere
- c) In both hemispheres
- d) The hemisphere that is most sensitive to light

53. A WWII veteran is walking along Sydney Harbour when suddenly a firework goes off in the distance, causing a loud bang. He is instantly startled at the sound and ducks down onto the ground. What behaviour is being displayed?

A. Coolidge Effect

B. Associative learning

C. Habituation

D. Sensitisation

54. Cognitive therapies:

- A) Involve exposure to fears which enables extinction
- B) Targets brain abnormalities indirectly
- C) Challenge irrational beliefs
- D) Prevent reinforcement of maladaptive behaviours

55. Which of the following statements about Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) is not correct?

- A) Males are more likely to suffer MDD than women
- B) The lifetime prevalence of MDD is 15-20%
- C) Rates of MDD vary across cultures
- D) Approximately 50% of MDD sufferers will have a second major depressive episode

56. Non associative learning is important because

- A) It enables us to focus our limited resources on important stimuli
- B) It enables us to use our intuition in situations where associations are not necessarily present
- C) Associative learning such as Pavlov's conditioning is less practical in reality
- D) Much of our learning is subconscious

57. Which example of biological therapies is incorrect?

- A) Antidepressants- SSRIs which act on serotonin
- B) Antipsychotics- Olanzapine which acts on dopamine
- C) Mood Stabilisers- Anticonvulsants which act on GABA and glutamate
- D) Deep-brain stimulation- lithium on neurotransmitters

58. There is evidence that the most effective treatment is:

- A) Pharmacotherapy
- B) Psychotherapy
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither

59. Which neurotransmitter is associated with the appetite drive?

- a) Neuropeptide Y
- b) Angiotensin II
- c) Histamine
- d) Epinephrine

60. What type of neurotransmitter is acetylcholine?

- a) Amino acid neurotransmitter

- b) Cholinergic neurotransmitter
- c) Monoamine neurotransmitter
- d) Peptide neurotransmitter

61. Steve is the most brave student in his class, according to his friends, since he does not flinch when in dangerous situations; however, his school counsellor is afraid of him, predicting him to commit crimes in the future. Which of the following behaviours would Steve not show?

- a) High skin conductance to pain-associated conditioned stimuli
- b) Laughing reactions when receiving pain
- c) Impaired learning between stimuli and their consequences
- d) Neutral face when presented with a pain-associated stimulus

62. What is the correct ordered process for how the eye senses light?

- a) Light enters through retina → passes through lens → passes through pupil of iris → light is focused onto cornea
- b) Light enters through pupil of iris → passes through lens → passes through retina → light is focused onto cornea
- c) Light enters through cornea → passes through pupil of iris → passes through lens → light is focused onto retina
- d) Light enters through lens → passes through pupil of iris → passes through cornea → light is focused onto retina

63. A patient is diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder; which medication should the doctor prescribe to them, with the least number of side effects?

- a) Corticotropin-releasing factor excitor
- b) Monoamine oxidase inhibitor
- c) Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
- d) Tricyclic antidepressant

64. Which of these was not a psychology model of mental disorder?

- A) Psychoanalytic (Freudian) accounts > cause of psychopathology > unconscious conflicts
- B) Behavioural accounts > cause of psychopathology > maladaptive learned responses
- C) Consequential account > cause of psychopathology > maladaptive activating events
- D) Cognitive account > cause of psychopathology > maladaptive cognitions and beliefs

65. People with depression have different views on events and view negative events as global, stable and internal. Which of these is not an example of a depressed cognitive style of thinking?

(Good tip is to also guess what style it is)

- A) "I screw up everything I try"
- B) "I'm always terrible at interviews"
- C) "I flunked it because I'm stupid"
- D) "They probably had the job earmarked for someone else"

66. Select the best statement in regard to factors that facilitate Pavlovian conditioning

- A. Contiguity only
- B. Contingency only
- C. Contingency is sufficient when contiguity is weak
- D. Both contiguity and contingency are required

67. Walter sees a white square on a chessboard, which seemingly has a cylinder cast a shadow over it - he believes this white square has a darker intensity than the other squares, whilst in truth it has the same light intensity. This phenomenon is:

- a) Illumination
- b) Perception
- c) Reflectance
- d) Sensation

68. What is one true similarity between a typical and atypical antipsychotic?

- a) Both have severe extrapyramidal side effects
- b) Both act as serotonin antagonists
- c) Both act as serotonin agonists
- d) Both act as dopamine antagonists

69. What is NOT a characteristic of an abnormal thought or behaviour?

- A) Statistically frequent
- B) Socially unacceptable
- C) Cause distress
- D) Cause impairment

70. Regarding the categories of anxiety, which of these is correct?

- A) Normal anxiety - 5%
- B) Anxiety disorder - 10%
- C) Normal anxiety - 70%
- D) Anxiety disorder - 5%

71. Which option is not true of Feature integration theory?

- A. Conjunction features need effort to process
- B. Certain basic features are processed quickly in parallel
- C. Attention serves to bind simple features together
- D. The binding process is slow and serial

72. Which of the following is an example of a controlled cognitive process (i.e. it is not automatic)?

- a) An experienced driver is travelling from home to work
- b) A student plans their PSYC1011 essay on working memory training
- c) A student is whistling in the bathroom
- d) A student washes their hands in the bathroom

73. Which type of conditioning is most effective for associative learning?

- a) Trace conditioning
- b) Simultaneous conditioning
- c) Delayed conditioning
- d) Pre-exposure conditioning

74. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the the dorsal pathway

- a) Involves representations that are invariant of changes in viewing conditions
- b) Captures movement of an object's location and state
- c) Viewer centred online system
- d) Information is necessary for visual control of skilled actions

Answers

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. C
20. A
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. D
29. C,D
30. B
31. A
32. D
33. A
34. B
35. C
36. B
37. B
38. C
39. A
40. D
41. D
42. A
43. C
44. D
45. B
46. D

- 47. C
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. D
- 51. C
- 52. B
- 53. D
- 54. C
- 55. A
- 56. A
- 57. D
- 58. C
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. B
- 62. C
- 63. C
- 64. C
- 65. D
- 66. D
- 67. B
- 68. D
- 69. A
- 70. D
- 71. A
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. A