**CHAPTER 8 & 9 - LANGUAGE, THINKING & INTELLIGENCE - PRACTICE EXAM**

**Multiple Choice**
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. When a child incorrectly uses a word to describe a narrower set of objects or actions than it is meant to, that child is showing evidence of
   a. underextension
   b. telegraphic speech
   c. fast mapping
   d. overextension

2. Which of the following statements best summarizes the results of research on the role of genetic and environmental factors on intelligence?
   a. genetic factors influence intelligence in a positive manner and environmental factors influence intelligence in a negative manner
   b. only genetic factors influence intelligence
   c. only environmental factors influence intelligence
   d. genetic and environmental factors both influence intelligence

3. The stated purpose of the first useful intelligence test was to
   a. identify children in need of special training
   b. identify children who had the potential to be successful in college
   c. evaluate the success of educational programs
   d. identify gifted children

4. The Flynn effect describes the observation that
   a. heritability estimates of intelligence vary widely
   b. the reaction range of intelligence is identical for the vast majority of the population
   c. IQ test performance has been rising steadily in the industrialized world since the 1930s
   d. the IQ scores of children raised in substandard environments gradually decrease as they get older

5. When we say that language is generative, we mean that
   a. sentences must be structured in a limited number of ways
   b. a limited number of symbols can be combined to produce an infinite variety of messages
   c. language is both written and oral
   d. the symbols used in the language are arbitrary

6. Which of the following statements is most accurate?
   a. Babbling simply involves imitation of the parents' speech sounds.
   b. Babies only babble sounds that are part of the parents' language.
   c. Babbling only emerges in infants who are not exposed to correct speech.
   d. Babies initially babble sounds used in many different languages.

7. The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale calculates separate scores for
   a. analytical IQ and practical IQ
   b. verbal IQ and performance IQ
   c. performance IQ and mathematical IQ
   d. verbal IQ and mathematical IQ

8. Reinforcers that are inherently reinforcing because they satisfy biological needs are called
   a. classical reinforcers
   b. primary reinforcers
   c. operant reinforcers
   d. secondary reinforcers
9. Extinction of a conditioned response in classical conditioning occurs when the
   a. UCS is repeatedly presented without the UCR
   b. CS is occasionally presented without the UCS
   c. UCS is occasionally presented without the UCR
   d. CS is repeatedly presented without the UCS

10. Phonemes are the smallest units of _____ in a spoken language; morphemes are the smallest units of _____ in a
    language.
    a. sound; syntax
    b. sound; meaning
    c. meaning; sound
    d. meaning; syntax

11. The auditory receptor cells are the
    a. basilar membrane
    b. cochlea
    c. hair cells
    d. ossicles

12. Hallucinogens are drugs that
    a. cause distortions in sensory and perceptual experience
    b. tend to increase central nervous system activation and behavioral activity
    c. are derived from opium and are capable of relieving pain
    d. are derived from the hemp plant

13. You are listening to 2-year-old Annie as she says "No eat. No like." She is trying to let you know that she is
    not going to eat her broccoli because she doesn't like it. Annie's communication illustrates the use of
    a. telegraphic speech
    b. semantic slanting
    c. underextension
    d. overregularization

14. A researcher is investigating the effect of music on the productivity of employees in a factory. Half of the
    employees listen to music while working and half do not listen to music. The researcher measures the
    productivity of each employee. In this study the employees who do not listen to music are the
    a. independent group
    b. dependent group
    c. control group
    d. experimental group

15. The smallest difference in stimulus intensity that a specific sense can detect is
    a. a Weber fractional difference
    b. a detection difference
    c. an absolute difference
    d. a just noticeable difference

16. Neurotransmitters are "recycled" to be used again through the process of
    a. uptake
    b. reabsorb
    c. reuptake
    d. absorb

17. A methodical, step-by-step procedure for trying all possible alternatives in searching for a solution to a
    problem is
    a. an algorithm
    b. a heuristic
    c. a mental set
18. The chemicals that are secreted from the terminal buttons into the synapse are
   a. neurotransmitters
   b. antagonists
   c. agonists
   d. action potentials

19. A mental "rule of thumb" for problem solving is referred to as
   a. an algorithm
   b. a heuristic
   c. a mental set
   d. a syllogism

20. In classical conditioning, a UCS is
   a. an unlearned reaction to a stimulus that occurs without previous conditioning
   b. a previously neutral stimulus that has acquired the capacity to evoke a learned response
   c. a stimulus that evokes a response without previous conditioning
   d. a learned reaction to a stimulus that occurs as a result of previous conditioning

21. Peter is in a deep sleep and his brain wave pattern consists of low frequency delta waves. Peter is experiencing which stage of sleep?
   a. REM
   b. Stage 1
   c. Stage 3 or 4
   d. Stage 2

22. Psychological tests that measure a person’s mastery and knowledge of various subjects are referred to as
   a. mental ability tests
   b. aptitude tests
   c. achievement tests
   d. personality tests

23. If retaking a test results in most individuals' receiving scores that are similar to or consistent with the scores they received the first time they took the test, the test has
   a. generalizability
   b. accuracy
   c. reliability
   d. validity

24. The brain structure primarily responsible for the coordination of bodily movements and balance is the
   a. hypothalamus
   b. cerebrum
   c. cerebellum
   d. pons

25. You are having a conversation with your psychology professor and he proposes that your language determines the nature of your thought. Which theorist would agree with his assertions?
   a. Noam Chomsky
   b. B. F. Skinner
   c. Benjamin Whorf
   d. Steven Pinker

26. Car A has good mileage, a low price, and low maintenance, or three pluses. Car B has only a low price and low maintenance, or two pluses. So, I'll choose Car A. This is an example of
   a. elimination-by-aspects
   b. a purely additive strategy
   c. a weighted additive strategy
27. You have a pair of pliers and a bag of nuts in the shell. You are lamenting the fact that you can't shell the nuts because you do not have a nutcracker. Your inability to perceive the pliers as a makeshift nutcracker demonstrates ____ on your part.
   a. insight insufficiency  
   b. functional fixedness  
   c. heuristic reasoning  
   d. mental set

28. Which theory of color vision states that color perception depends on receptors that make antagonistic responses to three pairs of colors?
   a. trichromatic theory  
   b. opponent process theory  
   c. additive color theory  
   d. subtractive color theory

29. Psychologists who emphasize that most mildly retarded children come from the lower socioeconomic classes, tend to believe that the majority of cases of mental retardation are caused by
   a. environmental factors  
   b. physiological defects  
   c. metabolic disorders  
   d. organic conditions

30. Which psychologist concluded that humans exhibit eight largely independent types of intelligence?
   a. Robert Sternberg  
   b. Arthur Jenson  
   c. Howard Gardner  
   d. Alfred Binet

31. An essay exam is most similar to the ____ method of measuring retention.
   a. recall  
   b. production  
   c. recognition  
   d. relearning

32. Sleep-inducing drugs that tend to decrease central nervous system activation and behavioral activity are
   a. stimulants  
   b. opiates  
   c. cannabis  
   d. sedatives

33. When an infant produces repetitive consonant-vowel combinations such as “babababa,” the infant is
   a. using baby talk  
   b. babbling  
   c. speaking  
   d. cooing

34. Adoption studies provide support for the influence of
   a. both environmental and genetic factors on intelligence
   b. neither environmental nor genetic factors on intelligence
   c. environmental factors on intelligence
   d. genetic factors on intelligence

35. You have familiarized yourself with the streets of your town with out any reinforcement; then one day you are asked to go to the post office. You are able to do so with ease by following a route that you have never taken. This is an example of
   a. latent learning
b. insight learning
c. classical conditioning
d. operant conditioning

36. Research by George Miller suggested that the capacity of short-term memory is about ____ chunks of unrelated acoustically coded information.
   a. 12
   b. 3
   c. 7
   d. 5

37. The word "unchangeable" consists of
   a. one morpheme, for the entire word
   b. four morphemes, one for each syllable
   c. three morphemes: "un," "change," and "able"
   d. nine morphemes, one for each letter of the alphabet used

38. A shortcut, "rule of thumb," or guiding principle used in solving problems or making decisions is
   a. an analogy
   b. algorithm
   c. a heuristic
   d. trial and error

39. Noam Chomsky contended that
   a. there is an inborn biological propensity that guides language learning
   b. language is almost wholly a matter of social learning
   c. biological factors play a relatively minor role in language development
   d. reinforcement is the main factor in language learning

40. The reticular formation is involved in
   a. the regulation of sleep and wakefulness and contributes to arousal
   b. coordinating bodily movements and balance
   c. relaying sensory information to the cerebral cortex
   d. relaying information between the brainstem and cerebellum

41. A child diagnosed as mentally retarded as a result of Down syndrome most likely
   a. has a metabolic disorder
   b. has an extra chromosome
   c. has an excessive accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the skull
   d. is from the lower socioeconomic classes

42. Fast mapping is
   a. the pacing activity associated with genetics, allowing for anticipation of motivational events
   b. the type of play a child engages in at an early age
   c. the development of a mental representation of one's environment
   d. mapping words to underlying concepts after only one exposure

43. The original French intelligence test was revised and renamed the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale by
   a. Lewis Terman
   b. Francis Galton
   c. James Stanford
   d. David Wechsler

44. A child who says, "I sawed a cat in the yard," is making which of the following errors?
   a. underextension
   b. underregularization
   c. overextension
45. In order to be diagnosed as mentally retarded, a child must
   a. have deficiencies in adaptive skills such as self-care and social interactions
   b. have an IQ score of 70 to 75 or below
   c. either of the above
   d. both of the above

46. If an employee of a company that conducts telephone surveys receives $1.00 for every three completed
   surveys he conducts, he is being paid on a ____ schedule.
   a. variable interval
   b. variable ratio
   c. fixed interval
   d. fixed ratio

47. If the occipital lobe of the brain is stimulated a person would be most likely to report
   a. smelling an odor
   b. seeing a flash of light
   c. moving a part of his body
   d. hearing a sound

48. An estimate of the proportion of trait variability in a population that is determined by variations in genetic
   inheritance is termed
   a. heritability
   b. inheritability
   c. genetic range
   d. reaction range

49. Phonemes are
   a. the smallest units of sound in a spoken language
   b. the same across all languages
   c. the smallest units of meaning in a spoken language
   d. rules for combining sounds to form meaning

50. Dallas is planning to buy a new computer. He will not buy a computer that has a processor speed that is less
   than 2.0 GHz, and he will not buy a computer that does not have at least a 40GB hard drive. The decision
   strategy that Dallas is using is referred to as
   a. elimination by aspects
   b. the availability heuristic
   c. a weighted decision strategy
   d. a purely additive decision strategy

51. Conclusions concerning cause and effect relationships are only possible when the ____ method is used.
   a. correlational
   b. descriptive
   c. survey
   d. experimental

52. The child’s first words are generally spoken at about what age?
   a. 3 to 5 months
   b. 10 to 13 months
   c. 18 to 21 months
   d. 6 to 8 months

53. Eva just upgraded her software package. However, even though the updated version contains a number of
   more efficient methods for working with files, Eva continues to work with files the way she did before the
   upgrade. In this case, Eva is showing evidence of
   a. belief perseverance
b. priming
c. the availability heuristic
d. mental set

54. A student's organized set of expectations about how a college professor is supposed to act is an example of a
   a. semantic network
   b. chunk
   c. script
   d. schema

55. If a psychological test does, in fact, measure what it was designed to measure, the test has
   a. generalizability
   b. accuracy
   c. validity
   d. reliability

56. The olfactory cilia are the
   a. physical stimuli for the sense of smell
   b. receptors for the sense of taste
   c. physical stimuli for the sense of taste
   d. receptors for the sense of smell

57. The process by which a child learns a new word after only one exposure to the word is
   a. fast mapping
   b. logical reasoning
   c. underextension
   d. overextension

58. The three essential characteristics of language are that it must be
   a. symbolic, phonemic, and structured
   b. generative, rule governed, and syntactic
   c. symbolic, structured, and generative
   d. syntactic, generative, and semantic

59. The innate mechanism proposed by Noam Chomsky, that facilitates the learning of language is the
   a. language acquisition device
   b. syntax accrual device
   c. learning addition appliance
   d. evolutionary acquisition device

60. Curtis has been testing a new software package for the past two months. However, he decides not to switch
    and he goes back to using his old software. Unfortunately, he is now having some problems in recalling how
    to do certain tasks with the old software, and often finds himself trying to do things the way he did with the
    new software he was testing. Curtis' problems illustrate the effects of
   a. proactive interference
   b. retroactive interference
   c. state-dependent forgetting
   d. memory reconstruction

61. In experimental research, the dependent variable is the variable
   a. the researcher controls or manipulates
   b. that is thought to be affected by the manipulated variable
   c. that is correlated with the second variable
   d. that is considered an extraneous variable

62. Kailee has learned the word "kitty," but she uses this word when she is referring to cats, bunnies, squirrels,
    and other small furry animals. Kailee's use of this word illustrates
   a. telegraphic speech
b. fast mapping
c. babbling
d. overextension

63. If a researcher studied helping behavior by observing how often shoppers stopped to help an individual pickup dropped packages they would be using the
a. naturalistic observation method
b. experimental method
c. survey method
d. case study method

64. The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale originally calculated a child's IQ by using which of the following formulas?
a. CA/MA x 10
b. CA/MA x 100
c. MA/CA x 100
d. MA/CA x 10

65. When people overestimate the frequency of violent crimes because these events generate a great deal of media coverage, they are using
a. the elimination by aspects strategy
b. a holistic decision model
c. the availability heuristic
d. the representativeness heuristic

66. After seeing your new neighbor walking very stiffly and primly by your house wearing horn-rimmed glasses on a chain, a cardigan sweater, and her hair in a bun, you decide she must be a librarian. Your judgment is based on
a. subjective probability
b. the availability heuristic
c. the representativeness heuristic
d. subjective utility

67. REM periods of sleep tend to _____ as the night goes on.
a. deepen
b. shorten
c. lengthen
d. lighten

68. According to Skinner, children learn a language
a. through imitation, reinforcement, and shaping
b. as the quality of their thought improves with age
c. only when they have reached a certain level of brain maturation
d. because they possess an innate language acquisition device

69. While _____ are the receptor cells for color vision, _____ allow us to see in dim light.
a. rods; cones
b. bipolar cells; ganglion cells
c. cones; rods
d. ganglion cells; bipolar cells

70. Miles has very vivid memories of a car accident he witnessed five years ago. When he closes his eyes and thinks about the accident, he feels as if he can recall every detail of it, right down to the brand name printed on the tires of one of the cars. This type of memory is called
a. an implicit memory
b. a flashbulb memory
c. sensory memory
d. procedural memory
CHAPTER 8 & 9 - LANGUAGE, THINKING & INTELLIGENCE - PRACTICE EXAM
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A
   PTS: 1
   REF: p. 303
   OBJ: 8-4
   KEY: Factual

2. ANS: D
   PTS: 1
   REF: 355
   OBJ: 09-18 TYPE: Factual

3. ANS: A
   PTS: 1
   REF: 341
   OBJ: 09-5 TYPE: Factual

4. ANS: C
   PTS: 1
   REF: 355
   OBJ: 09-17 TYPE: Factual

5. ANS: B
   PTS: 1
   REF: p. 300
   OBJ: 8-2
   KEY: Factual

6. ANS: D
   PTS: 1
   DIF: Correct = 71%
   REF: p. 302
   OBJ: 8-3
   KEY: Factual

7. ANS: B
   PTS: 1
   REF: 342
   OBJ: 09-6 TYPE: Factual

8. ANS: B
   PTS: 1
   REF: 230
   OBJ: 06-11 TYPE: Factual

9. ANS: D
   PTS: 1
   REF: 220
   OBJ: 06-3 TYPE: Factual

10. ANS: B
    PTS: 1
    DIF: Correct = 84%
    REF: p. 301
    OBJ: 8-2
    KEY: Factual

11. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 151
    OBJ: 04-18 TYPE: Factual

12. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    REF: 200
    OBJ: 05-22 TYPE: Factual

13. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    REF: p. 303
    OBJ: 8-4
    KEY: Concept/Applied

14. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 43
    OBJ: 02-5 TYPE: Concept/Applied

15. ANS: D
    PTS: 1
    REF: 121
    OBJ: 04-2 TYPE: Factual

16. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 77
    OBJ: 03-5 TYPE: Factual

17. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    REF: p. 313
    OBJ: 8-13
    KEY: Factual

18. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    REF: 74
    OBJ: 03-1 TYPE: Factual

19. ANS: B
    PTS: 1
    REF: p. 313
    OBJ: 8-13
    KEY: Factual

20. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 217
    OBJ: 06-1 TYPE: Factual

21. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 179
    OBJ: 05-6 TYPE: Concept/Applied

22. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 336
    OBJ: 09-1 TYPE: Factual

23. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 338
    OBJ: 09-3 TYPE: Factual

24. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 90
    OBJ: 03-12 TYPE: Factual

25. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: p. 308
    OBJ: 8-8
    KEY: Critical Thinking

26. ANS: B
    PTS: 1
    DIF: Correct = 37%
    REF: p. 319
    OBJ: 8-16
    KEY: Concept/Applied

27. ANS: B
    PTS: 1
    DIF: Correct = 80%
    REF: p. 312
    OBJ: 8-11
    KEY: Concept/Applied

28. ANS: B
    PTS: 1
    REF: 135
    OBJ: 04-10 TYPE: Factual

29. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    REF: 350
    OBJ: 09-12 TYPE: Factual

30. ANS: C
    PTS: 1
    REF: 364
    OBJ: 09-21 TYPE: Factual

31. ANS: A
    PTS: 1
    DIF: Correct = 84%
    REF: p. 277
    OBJ: 7-15
    KEY: Concept/Applied
32. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 200  **OBJ:** 05-22  **TYPE:** Factual  
33. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 302  **OBJ:** 08-3  **TYPE:** Factual  
34. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 354  **OBJ:** 09-17  **TYPE:** Factual  
35. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 241  **OBJ:** 6-19  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
**MSC:** ** (new or revised)  
36. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 266  **OBJ:** 7-6  
**KEY:** Factual  
**MSC:** ** (new or revised)  
37. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **DIF:** Correct = 52%  **REF:** p. 300  **OBJ:** 8-2  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
38. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 313  **OBJ:** 08-13  **TYPE:** Factual  
39. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 307  **OBJ:** 8-8  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
40. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 90  **OBJ:** 03-12  **TYPE:** Factual  
41. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 350  **OBJ:** 09-12  **TYPE:** Factual  
42. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 302  **OBJ:** 8-4  
**KEY:** Factual  
43. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 341  **OBJ:** 09-6  **TYPE:** Factual  
44. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 303  **OBJ:** 8-4  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
45. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 349  **OBJ:** 09-11  **TYPE:** Factual  
46. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 232  **OBJ:** 06-12  **TYPE:** Concept/Applied  
47. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 93  **OBJ:** 03-15  **TYPE:** Concept/Applied  
48. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 301  **OBJ:** 8-2  
**TOP:** WWW  
**KEY:** Factual  
49. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 319  **OBJ:** 8-16  
**TOP:** WWW  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
50. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 47  **OBJ:** 02-7  **TYPE:** Factual  
51. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  **DIF:** Correct = 65%  **REF:** p. 302  **OBJ:** 8-3  
**KEY:** Factual  
52. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 312  **OBJ:** 8-12  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
53. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **DIF:** Correct = 78%  **REF:** p. 271  **OBJ:** 7-10  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
54. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 338  **OBJ:** 04-10  **TYPE:** Factual  
55. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 156  **OBJ:** 04-22  **TYPE:** Factual  
56. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 302  **OBJ:** 08-4  **TYPE:** Factual  
57. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **DIF:** Correct = 63%  **REF:** p. 300  **OBJ:** 8-2  
**KEY:** Factual  
**MSC:** ** (new or revised)  
58. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 308  **OBJ:** 8-8  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
**MSC:** ** (new or revised)  
59. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 278  **OBJ:** 7-17  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
60. **ANS:** B  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 43  **OBJ:** 02-5  **TYPE:** Factual  
61. **ANS:** D  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** p. 303  **OBJ:** 8-4  
**KEY:** Concept/Applied  
62. **ANS:** A  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 48  **OBJ:** 02-8  **TYPE:** Concept/Applied  
63. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 341  **OBJ:** 09-6  **TYPE:** Factual  
64. **ANS:** C  **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 341  **OBJ:** 09-6  **TYPE:** Concept/Applied
65. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Correct = 54%
   REF: p. 321  OBJ: 8-19  KEY: Concept/Applied
66. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: p. 321  OBJ: 8-19
   KEY: Concept/Applied
67. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 180  OBJ: 05-7 TYPE: Factual
68. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Correct = 79%
   REF: p. 307  OBJ: 8-8  KEY: Factual
69. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 127-128  OBJ: 04-8 TYPE: Factual
70. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: p. 267  OBJ: 7-8
   KEY: Concept/Applied