

**Test Title: Comprehensive Assessment on Introduction to Psychology**

**Student Learning Objectives:**

LO1:Identify key concepts in psychology.

LO2:Demonstrate understanding of psychological theories and research methods.

LO3:Apply psychological principles to real-world scenarios.

**Test Directions:**

Answer all questions. Read each question carefully and select the best answer. Make sure to complete all sections of the test. Good luck!

**True/False Items (10%):**

1. True or False: Classical conditioning involves associating a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus to elicit a conditioned response.(LO1)
2. True or False: Correlational research can determine causation between variables.(LO2)
3. True or False: Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) focuses on changing thought patterns to modify behavior.(LO3)
4. True or False: The bystander effect suggests that individuals are more likely to help in an emergency situation when others are present.(LO1)
5. True or False: Random sampling ensures that every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected for a study.(LO2)

**Matching Item (5%):**

Match the psychological perspective with its corresponding description.

LO: 1

**Perspectives:**

**Descriptions:**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| A. Psychoanalytic | 1.Emphasizes observable behaviors and environmental factors.           |
| B. Behavioral     | 2.Highlights the importance of personal growth and self-actualization. |
| C. Humanistic     | 3.Focuses on unconscious processes and childhood experiences.          |

**Multiple-Choice Items (10%):**

1. Which research method is best suited for determining cause and effect relationships?(LO2)
  - A) Observational study
  - B) Correlational study
  - C) Experimental study
  - D) Case study
  
2. Who is often referred to as the "father of psychology"?(LO1)
  - A) Sigmund Freud
  - B) B.F. Skinner
  - C) Wilhelm Wundt
  - D) Carl Rogers
  
3. Which defense mechanism involves attributing one's own unacceptable feelings to others?(LO3)
  - A) Rationalization
  - B) Projection
  - C) Regression
  - D) Displacement
  
4. Which type of memory involves consciously recalling information?(LO2)
  - A) Procedural memory
  - B) Semantic memory
  - C) Episodic memory
  - D) Implicit memory
  
5. Which part of the brain is primarily responsible for regulating basic bodily functions such as breathing and heart rate?(LO1)
  - A) Cerebellum
  - B) Hypothalamus
  - C) Amygdala
  - D) Hippocampus

**Fill-in-the-Blank/Completion Items (10%):**

The process of encoding, storing, and retrieving information is known as \_\_\_\_\_.(LO3)

The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system controls voluntary movements and carries sensory information to the central nervous system.(LO1)

The scientific study of behavior and mental processes is known as \_\_\_\_\_.(LO2)

The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the fight-or-flight response when faced with a perceived threat.(LO3)

The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on how unconscious conflicts influence behavior.(LO1)

Essay Question (5%):

1. Explain the concept of classical conditioning using an everyday example. Describe the key components of classical conditioning and how they contribute to learning in the example you provide.(LO3)

## **Answer Key:**

### **True/False Items:**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

### **Matching Item:**

1. A-1
2. B-2
3. C-3

### **Multiple-Choice Items:**

1. C) Experimental study
2. C) Wilhelm Wundt
3. B) Projection
4. C) Episodic memory
5. B) Hypothalamus

### **Fill-in-the-Blank/Completion Items:**

1. memory
2. somatic
3. psychology
4. sympathetic nervous system
5. psychoanalytic

### **Essay Question:**

#### **Full Credit (5 points):**

- **Concept Explanation (2 points):** Clearly explains the concept of classical conditioning, mentioning that it is a learning process that occurs through associations between an environmental stimulus and a naturally occurring stimulus.
- **Everyday Example (1 point):** Provides a relevant and clear everyday example (e.g., Pavlov's dogs salivating at the sound of a bell, a person feeling hungry when they hear the sound of a food truck).
- **Key Components (2 points):** Identifies and describes the key components of classical conditioning, including:
  - **Unconditioned Stimulus (UCS):** A stimulus that naturally and automatically triggers a response without any learning (e.g., food).
  - **Unconditioned Response (UCR):** A natural, automatic reaction to the UCS (e.g., salivation in response to food).

- **Conditioned Stimulus (CS):** A previously neutral stimulus that, after being paired with the UCS, begins to trigger a conditioned response (e.g., bell sound).
- **Conditioned Response (CR):** A learned response to the previously neutral stimulus (e.g., salivation in response to the bell sound).

**Partial Credit (3-4 points):**

- **Concept Explanation (1-2 points):** Partially explains the concept of classical conditioning but may lack clarity or detail.
- **Everyday Example (0.5 points):** Provides an example, but it may be somewhat unclear or not entirely relevant.
- **Key Components (1-2 points):** Identifies and describes some of the key components, but may miss one or more or not describe them accurately.

**Minimal Credit (1-2 points):**

- **Concept Explanation (0.5-1 point):** Attempts to explain the concept of classical conditioning but lacks clarity and detail.
- **Everyday Example (0.5 points):** Provides an example that is unclear or not relevant.
- **Key Components (0.5-1 point):** Identifies and briefly describes one or two key components, but lacks detail and accuracy.

**No Credit (0 points):**

- Does not explain the concept of classical conditioning.
- Does not provide a relevant example.
- Does not identify or describe the key components of classical conditioning.