

**Sample Paper**  
**FYBA – Semester I**  
**Fundamental of Psychology Part I**  
**UAPSY101**  
**Paper 1**

1. Which early psychologist was the first to try to bring objectivity and measurement to the concept of psychology?
  - A. Wilhelm Wundt
  - B. William James
  - C. John Watson
  - D. Sigmund Freud
  
2. Which of the following professionals in psychology has a doctoral degree but it is not in medicine?
  - A. Psychiatrist
  - B. Psychiatric nurse
  - C. Psychiatrist social worker
  - D. Psychologist
  
3. What is the biggest reason we use animals in research?
  - A. Animals have simple behavior that makes it easy to see changes.
  - B. Animals do not live as long as humans.
  - C. We can do things to animals that we cannot do to people.
  - D. Animals are easier to control.
  
4. Although oxytocin has been tied to a variety of prosocial behaviors such as “love” and “trust,” some researchers believe that in humans, it may work to increase \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Heart rate and empathy
  - B. The importance of some social stimuli
  - C. Negative pair bonding
  - D. Social loafing
  
5. Which brain structure allows us to pay attention to certain stimuli while ignoring others?
  - A. Medulla
  - B. Cerebellum
  - C. Reticular formation
  - D. Pons
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ uses devices that are overly sensitive to magnetic fields called superconducting quantum interference devices.
  - A. Magneto-encephalography (MEG)
  - B. Electro-encephalograph (EEG)

- C. Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
- D. Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography (SPECT)

7. In Tolman's maze study, the fact that the group of rats receiving reinforcement only after day 10 of the study solved the maze far more quickly than did the rats who had been reinforced from the first day can be interpreted to mean that these rats \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Were much smarter than the other rats.
- B. Had already learned the maze in the first 9 days.
- C. Had the opportunity to cheat by watching the other rats.
- D. Were very hungry and, therefore, learned much more quickly.

8. Aaliya signed up for a new credit card that offers reward miles for every purchase. Tabitha plans to make as many purchases as she can so that she can accumulate enough miles to go on a trip over spring break. Such an approach is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A token economy.
- B. Shaping.
- C. A schedule of reinforcement.
- D. A form of negative reinforcement.

9. In Class A, students receive class participation points for every question that they ask throughout the semester. In Class B, the professor awards class participation points based on random attendance checks throughout the semester. Class A and Class B are reinforced based on \_\_\_\_\_ schedules, respectively.

- A. Fixed interval, variable interval
- B. Fixed interval, variable ratio
- C. Fixed ratio, variable interval
- D. Fixed ratio, variable ratio

10. Research has demonstrated you can enhance your memory for a specific word if you think about its meaning, how it can be used, and by giving a personal example of its use. This is best accounted for by which model of memory?

- A. Levels-of-processing model
- B. Parallel distributed processing model
- C. Information-processing model
- D. Three-stage model

11. Of the following, which is the most like the concept of long-term memory?

- A. Computer hard drive
- B. Computer monitor
- C. Computer mouse
- D. Computer keyboard

12. In Loftus's 1978 study, subjects viewed a slide presentation of an accident. Later, some of the subjects were asked a question about a yield sign when the actual slides contained pictures of a stop sign. When presented with this inaccurate information, how did these subjects typically respond?

- A. Most corrected Loftus and recalled seeing a stop sign.
- B. Many began seeing both a stop signs and a yield sign.
- C. Many subjects' overall accuracy dropped when confronted with conflicting information.
- D. Subjects were confused, but only briefly, at which point their accuracy of recalling the event returned.