27. If a person has two short alleles of the 5-HTT gene, she or he is substantially protected against major depression if a stressor is encountered: false

28. After being taken, anti-depressant drugs begin to alter mood: two weeks

29. Most depressed people do not appear to have unusually low levels of the neurotransmitters serotonin and norepinephrine: true

30. Current theorizing depicts what substance as the root cause of depression?: Cortisol

31. What factors in depression treatment has been helpful?: All of the above

32. Current theorizing portrays depressive symptoms as resulting from: brain tissue loss

33. What is the lifetime prevalence of schizophrenia?: 0.7%

34. In developing countries, what percentage of people diagnosed with schizophrenia were in complete remission two years later?: 63% developing, 37% developed.

35. In class, the essence of the cognitive deficit in schizophrenia was characterized as: G factor deficit

36. Clang association is a symptom frequently seen in: Schizophrenia

37. A false belief held in the face of compelling evidence to the contrary is a: delusion

38. Catatonic stupor is considered a negative symptom of schizophrenia: False

39. A behavioral effect of the drug PCP is to produce symptoms similar to schizophrenia/ The pharmacological effect of the drug is: Disruption of glutamate neurotransmission
73. The form of attitude change that occurs due to the induction of cognitive dissonance happens because changing the attitude is
C. Positively punishing

Working memory questions, pages pp. 257-261

74. The kind of conscious thought known as rehearsal takes place in
B. short-term memory

75. When persuasion occurs along the central route, there is sufficient maintenance rehearsal to comprehend the message and, additionally, a considerable amount of elaborative rehearsal for evaluating the message.
A. True

76. Miller's magic number as an estimate of short-term memory span is
A. Seven plus or minus two

Social Psychology Questions added March 10, 2014

77. The study of how people influence others' behaviour, beliefs, and attitudes refers to what branch of psychology?
C. Social psychology

78. The early hominids were thought to
B. Form small cohesive groups

79. Similar areas of the anterior cingulate cortex become active whether a person experiences social rejection or
A. Physical pain

80. LaPiere (1935) surveyed restaurants and hotels in the southern United States, asking them if they would serve Chinese people. Ninety percent said no. When LaPiere took a Chinese married couple to the actual restaurants and hotels,
A. Service was refused on all occasions
B. Service was refused about 90% of the time
C. Service was provided about 50% of the time
116. Continual feelings of worry, anxiety, physical tension, and irritability about many areas refers to
B. generalized anxiety disorder

117. The lifetime prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder is
A. 3%

118. Automatic attention to a potential threat is also known as
A. hypervigilance

119. In an experiment, you dictate a series of words to two different groups and on each trial it is an individual’s task to write down on a sheet of paper the word he or she hears. Group 1 is composed of people with generalized anxiety disorder and Group 2 is made up of people classified as no-anxiety controls. On one of the trials, you say the word flew. What happens? People in Group A tend to write ________ whereas people in group B tend to write ________. 
C. flu; flew

120. Which of the following is not a specific phobia?
A. fear of water
B. fear of spiders
C. fear of public speaking
D. fear of heights

121. According to the evolutionary explanation of phobias, to which of the following would a person be most likely to develop an irrational fear?
A. electrical outlets
B. the dark
C. automobiles
D. computers

122. According to the classical conditioning explanation of phobias, the unconditioned stimulus on which a phobia is based is
A. anxiety
B. a neutral stimulus that comes to be feared