

Examrace

Psychology Most Important Questions with Answers on GRE Psychology Diagnostic Pretest Part 14

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190. If you hold in your hand two coils with warm water running through one coil and cold water running through the other, you will sense:

- (A) Confusion and distraction.
- (B) Coldness.
- (C) Heat.
- (D) Tepidness.
- (E) Numbness.

Answer: C

191. Paradoxical sleep is associated with:

- (A) The hypnogogic stage.
- (B) Stage four (deep sleep) .
- (C) The hypnompic stage.
- (D) REM sleep.
- (E) NREM sleep.

Answer: D

192. The degree of freedom in a chi-square test depends on:

- (A) Number of observations.
- (B) Number of categories.
- (C) Number of subjects.
- (D) Average variance of the groups.
- (E) Sample means.

Answer: B

193. A forensic technique pioneered by John Douglas of the FBI involves the development of a list of characteristics of possible crime perpetrators by evaluating the crime or crime scene. This controversial technique, which is not to date considered admissible as evidence in court, is called:

- (A) Factor analysis.
- (B) Deductive hypothesis testing.
- (C) Hot pursuit.
- (D) Crystallized intelligence.
- (E) Profiling.

Answer: E

194. Weber's law refers to:

- (A) Imprinting.
- (B) Drive reduction.
- (C) Reinforcement schedules.
- (D) Anxiety thresholds.
- (E) Perceptual differences.

Answer: E

195. Color is associated with the psychological term:

- (A) Brightness.
- (B) Tone.
- (C) Shade.
- (D) Hue.
- (E) Saturation.

Answer: D

196. Studies on influencing attitudes show that a person, after hearing a point of view that he feels is extremely discrepant, tends to:

- (A) Modify his position
- (B) Accept the discrepant view if the source has high credibility.
- (C) Become more extreme in his adherence to his original view.
- (D) Reinterpret the discrepant message to make it more acceptable.

(E) Reject the message and reduce his trust in the source.

Answer: E

197. All of the following are tastes except:

(A) Bitter.

(B) Spicy.

(C) Sweet.

(D) Salt.

(E) Sour.

Answer: B

198. The baby cries. The baby sitter gives him a lollipop to shut him up. He finishes his lollipop and cries again until he gets another one. This kind of reinforcement schedule would be:

(A) Fixed ratio

(B) Variable ratio

(C) Fixed interval

(D) Variable interval

(E) Continuous

Answer: E

199. In a factory that pays its employees on a piecework system, the schedule of reinforcement can be said to be:

(A) Fixed ratio

(B) Fixed interval

(C) Continuous

(D) Variable interval

(E) Variable ratio

Answer: A

200. The Likert scale is used in:

(A) Psychophysics

(B) Attitude measurement

(C) Perceptual discrimination

- (D) Intelligence tests.
- (E) Statistical inference.

Answer: B

201. The phenomenon of certain colors appearing to change brightness under different levels of illumination is called:

- (A) Emmert's law
- (B) Young-Helmholz theory
- (C) Ponzo illusion
- (D) Yerkes-Dodson law
- (E) Purkinje shift.

Answer: E

202. The operation of the "one-armed bandit," or slot machine, is an example of:

- (A) Continuous reinforcement
- (B) Fixed interval reinforcement
- (C) Variable interval reinforcement
- (D) Fixed ratio reinforcement
- (E) Variable ratio reinforcement

Answer: E

203. The phenomenon that causes a person to remember unfinished tasks and forget completed ones is called:

- (A) James-Lange theory.
- (B) Emmert's law
- (C) Weber's law
- (D) Zeigarnik effect
- (E) Cannon-Bard theory.

Answer: D

204. Heider is most associated with:

- (A) Inoculation theory.
- (B) Exchange theory.

(C) Balance theory.

(D) Role theory.

(E) Attribution theory.

Answer: C

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