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Psychology Most Important Questions with Answers on GRE Psychology Diagnostic Pretest Part 25

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362. The behavioral view of reactive depression involves:

- (A) Increased negative reinforcers.
- (B) Lack of positive reinforcers.
- (C) Lowered self-esteem.
- (D) Social learning effect.
- (E) Perceived negative consequences.

Answer: B

363. An example of a Piagetian task testing the child's notion of conservation would be:

- (A) Seriating sticks of various lengths.
- (B) Categorizing geometric figures by shape and color.
- (C) Having the child take the view of someone else.
- (D) Asking the child to explain how rules are made.
- (E) Having the child pour all the water from a tall glass into a shorter glass of the same volume and asking the child if the two glasses are the same size.

Answer: E

364. Explanation for most forms of mental disorders due to genes, such as Klinefelter's syndrome and Huntington's chorea, place emphasis on:

- (A) Polygenic inheritance.
- (B) A dominant gene.
- (C) A recessive gene.
- (D) A sex-linked gene.
- (E) Genetic anomalies.

Answer: A

365. If a patient shows signs of short-term memory loss and the problem is assumed to be neurological, the most likely place of damage would be the:

- (A) Hippocampus.

- (B) Amygdale.
- (C) Frontal lobe.
- (D) Septal area.
- (E) Hypothalamus.

Answer: A

366. The theorist who is least likely to be associated with the concept of drive reduction as a motivator is:

- (A) Freud.
- (B) Hull.
- (C) Dollard.
- (D) Skinner.
- (E) Miller.

Answer: D

367. One of the bodies of research literature most frequently cited during Congressional hearings on the topic of violence on television was conducted by:

- (A) Bandura.
- (B) Gilligan.
- (C) Tavros.
- (D) Hinkley.
- (E) Zimbardo.

Answer: A

368. Roger's client-centered therapy stresses the therapist's:

- (A) Intelligence.
- (B) Training.
- (C) Genuineness.
- (D) Eclecticism.
- (E) Theoretical orientation.

Answer: C

369. The t-test is used to test the significance of the:

- (A) Difference in the means of two groups.
- (B) Difference in the standard deviations of two groups.
- (C) Difference in the variances of two groups.
- (D) Difference in the means of three groups.
- (E) Correlation in the scores of two groups.

Answer: A

370. A child who has been identified as being high in achievement orientation would probably choose a task that is:

- (A) Easy.
- (B) Highly structured.
- (C) Very difficult.
- (D) Moderately difficult.
- (E) Very ambiguous.

Answer: D

371. A piano student practices a new piece for a while and then stops. The next day she comes back to the piano and finds she can play the piece better than at the end of the previous day's practice period. This is an example of:

- (A) Reminiscence.
- (B) Spontaneous recovery.
- (C) Proactive recovery.
- (D) Forward masking.
- (E) Canalization.

Answer: A

372. When a risky venture is being considered, the decision reached by group consensus, as compared with an average of the individual decisions reached by group members, will tend to be:

- (A) More conservative.
- (B) Riskier.
- (C) Unpredictable.
- (D) The same.
- (E) Dependent on gender makeup of groups.

Answer: B

373. Some drugs act on dopamine receptors, blocking them and preventing dopamine activity. These drugs are members of the class of:

- (A) Antagonists.
- (B) Agonists.
- (C) Binders.
- (D) Antigens.
- (E) Antibodies.

Answer: A

374. Severe Malnutrition during the third trimester of pregnancy:

- (A) Produces fewer permanent aftereffects than first trimester malnutrition.
- (B) Is frequently associated with impaired mother-infant bonding.
- (C) Is frequently associated with autism.
- (D) Is frequently associated with schizophrenia.
- (E) Is frequently associated with stillbirth and premature birth.

Answer: E

375. The chemical action of many drugs which alleviate schizophrenic symptoms is to:

- (A) Block the action of serotonin.
- (B) Increase levels of acetylcholine.
- (C) Stimulate the action of norepinephrine.
- (D) Block receptors for dopamine.
- (E) Inhibit levels of epinephrine.

Answer: D

376. The thalamus receives signals from all the following sensory systems except:

- (A) Proprioception.
- (B) Vision.
- (C) Olfaction.
- (D) Audition.
- (E) Gestation.

Answer: C