1. A teenager stayed out past midnight without permission and the next morning her mother did not say anything about it. The following night the teen came home early and the mother told her how pleased she was that she came home so early. She suggested that the next day they would go out and see if they could find a suitable prom dress. The daughter looked forward to this very much. This mom used which combination of responses to increase her daughter’s likelihood of coming home on time?

   A. negative punishment then positive reinforcement
   B. positive punishment then negative reinforcement
   C. negative punishment then negative reinforcement
   D. positive punishment then positive reinforcement
   E. aversive conditioning then positive reinforcement

2. A young mother breast feeding her nine month old infant asks what she should do now that her infant has teeth. “Every once in a while he will bite my nipple while feeding and it really hurts. I know he doesn’t realize what he is doing but what should I do?” You tell her that the moment that he bites, remove your breast from his mouth. If he is not finished feeding then you can allow him to suck on the breast again in one minute. What behavioral strategy are you recommending?

   A. negative punishment
   B. positive punishment
   C. negative punishment
   D. positive punishment
   E. aversive conditioning

3. In the experiment of Watson and Rayner, the infant was frightened by a loud clang when he reached for the (white) stuffed toy. Later, the experimenters demonstrated that the child also exhibited anxiety with the presentation of a Santa Claus mask (with white beard) and (white) absorbent cotton. Attaching fear to these other objects is an example of:

   A. habituation
   B. operant conditioning
   C. generalization
   D. systematic desensitization
   E. negative reinforcement
4. A patient is described by his wife as quite different after his tumor and the successful surgery to remove it. When asked for more detail she says that he does not seem to recognize things which are disgusting. The other day she found him eating something from the fridge that had gone bad. As well, absolutely nothing gets him upset. She states: “not that he is euphoric, nothing seems to make him sad, not even hearing about his best friend’s death”. Most likely the tumor affected which part of the man’s brain:

A. Insula
B. Nucleus Accumbens
C. Orbitofrontal cortex
D. Medial area
E. Cingulate cortex

5. A young woman is described by her husband as “weird”. He says that after her stroke she has become extremely passive. When pushed for details he says she does not pick up certain social cues very well. When he gets angry with her she doesn’t react or she laughs at him and this never used to happen. When he is angry now he has found the subtle cues are useless. However, if he calmly tells her that he is angry or writes down that he is angry and tells her exactly why he is angry, she will eventually change the behavior or do what he asked. He just wishes it wasn’t such a frustrating way to communicate. Where is her lesion likely to be?

A. Amygdala
B. Insula
C. Nucleus Accumbens
D. Ventral Striatum
E. Hippocampus

6. Which of the following is the most significant risk factor for Parkinson like symptoms for boxers?

A. ApoE 4 allele X2
B. PTSD
C. ADHD
D. Excessive GABA
E. Gender female

7. Damage to the ____________ is most likely to produce depression symptoms in the victim.

A. right PFC
B. left PFC
C. corpus callosum
D. brain stem
E. Parietal lobes
8. Which of the following is most likely to occur with diffuse damage to the ventromedial/orbitofrontal cortex:
   A. Reduced ability to problem solve
   B. Reduced ability to plan and sequence behavior
   C. Reduced ability to regulate emotional responses
   D. Reduced ability for abstract reasoning
   E. Reduced working memory

9. Which of the following is considered most effective behavioral strategy to assist those who wish to quit smoking?
   A. Reward for not smoking
   B. Punishment for smoking
   C. Systematic desensitization
   D. Elimination of antecedents
   E. Prozac

10. Diaschisis (penumbra) resulting from brain trauma refers to:
    A. Reversible depression of function of neighboring neurons
    B. Necrosis of neighboring neurons
    C. Necrosis of traumatized region
    D. Reversible depression of the traumatized region
    E. All of the above

11. Which is the following is believed to be neuroprotective and is currently being used in clinical trials by injection into people with severe brain injury immediately after injury.
    A. S100β
    B. Norephinephrine
    C. Progesterone
    D. Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)
    E. Steroids

12. Intelligence tests are best used to:
    A. Predict employment outcomes
    B. Predict educational outcomes
    C. Determine who should go to medical school
    D. Identify problem solving skills
    E. All of the above