TEST-WISENESS CLUES EXERCISE

Below are some examples of test items taken from exams given here at the "U". Look at each one carefully to see whether there are any clues to help you answer the item. Try your skill at answering each item.

Theatre Arts 1-001

1. Goethe, Schiller and Lessing were: (a) all German realists (b) all German romanticists (c) a firm of German optometrists (d) German comic writers of the 19th century.

2. Aesthetic distance can be equated generally with: (a) empathy (b) emotional reactions (c) physical reactions (d) intellect.

Psychology 1-001

3. The tendency to avoid remembering anything associated with fear or unpleasantness is called: (a) rejection (b) avoidance (c) repressing (d) withdrawal.

[If you know that the answer to number 4 is "d", how might that information help you to answer number 5?]

4. The essential feature of instrumental learning is that: (a) the subject "knows" what it is doing (b) the CS is always followed by a US (c) the response must be extremely simple (d) reinforcement is contingent upon response.

5. According to the principle of instrumental extinction: (a) repeated practice makes perfect (b) only reinforced practice makes perfect (c) practice is redundant (d) practice is the most important mechanism for maintaining behavior.

6. The most effective tempered relationship between the US and CS has been found to be: (a) simultaneous presentation of the two (b) a three-second interval between the two (c) .05 seconds between the two (d) a half-second between the two.

Sociology 3-101

7. In a typical adult prison, what proportion of prisoners are likely to be conventional offenders? (a) fewer than 10% (b) as many as 50% (c) as many as 80% (d) it is impossible to determine the proportion of conventional offenders.

8. According to Cressey, the legal definition of embezzlement is thoroughly adequate for scientific purposes: (a) true (b) false.

9. In all cases of trust violation encountered by Cressey, a significant rationalization was present: (a) before the criminal act (b) after the criminal act (c) only in cases of absconders (d) when physical isolation was involved.
Anthropology 1-002

10. The thing(s) which distinguish Homo Erectus from Homo Sapiens are Homo Erectus' less highly evolved: (a) head and brain (b) pelvis (c) feet (d) hands

11. An animal with an orthograde, skeletal structure is said to: (a) be bipedal (b) have no foramen magnum (c) be largely arboreal (live in trees) (d) walk on four legs.

12. In contrast to the Paleolithic, the Mesolithic and Neolithic were: (a) periods of rather slow cultural developments (b) periods of greater climatic change (c) periods in which greater anatomical changes took place in humans (d) periods in which fewer anatomical changes took place in humans.

Biology 1-011

13. Inbreeding: (a) increases homozygosity (b) increases heterozygosity (c) does not change the ratio of heterozygosity to homozygosity (d) invariably leads to degeneration of the species.

14. Amniocenteses: (a) is a test for implantation of the fertilized egg in the uterus (b) is a rare genetic defect (c) is a rather common genetic defect (d) is a technique for detection of certain genetic characteristics in the unborn.

Economics 1-002

15. Suppose the marginal product of labor is equal to one regardless of the amount of labor used. Then if the demand for the firm's output is given by p+200/Q, the wage rate is $1, the firm is a profit maximiser, and labor is the only input: (a) this firm will not hire anyone (b) this firm will hire one laborer (c) this firm definitely will hire more than 2 laborers (d) this firm will definitely hire 2 laborers.

16. The derived demand for a factor tends to be inelastic if the demand for the product tends to be: (a) inelastic (b) very elastic (c) moderately elastic (d) capable of being met by a variety of modes of production.

Leadership Communication 3-111

17. Interpersonal communication is usually: (a) immediate (b) spontaneous (c) here and now (d) a and b (e) a and c (f) b and c (g) all of the above (h) none of the above.

18. Communication viewed through an action model suggests that the audience is likely to affect the speaker: (a) true (b) false.

19. From the transactional model of communication perspective, who we are is determined in part by the communication event we are in: (a) true (b) false.