PRACTICE QUIZ

THIS PRACTICE QUIZ IS PROVIDED TO GIVE YOU AN EXAMPLE OF WHAT YOUR QUIZZES WILL LOOK LIKE WHEN PROJECTED ON THE SCREEN. THE "REAL" QUIZ WILL HAVE DIFFERENT QUESTIONS AND WILL COVER ADDITIONAL MATERIAL. YOU WILL BE GIVEN 16 MINUTES TO ANSWER 15 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. EACH PROJECTION SCREEN WILL LAST 4 MINUTES AND WILL SHOW 2 PAGES AT A TIME. THAT IS, THE FIRST SCREEN WILL SHOW PAGES 1 AND 2; THE SECOND SCREEN WILL SHOW PAGES 2 AND 3; THE THIRD SCREEN WILL SHOW PAGES 3 AND 4; AND THE FOURTH SCREEN WILL SHOW PAGES 4 AND 1 (again). YOU MIGHT WANT TO TAKE THIS PRACTICE QUIZ AND TIME YOURSELF. THAT IS, LOOK AT PAGE 1 AND TRY TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS WITHIN 4 MINUTES. WRITE DOWN HOW LONG IT TOOK YOU TO ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THEN MOVE ON TO PAGE 2. GIVE YOURSELF 4 MINUTES TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2. ...........AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE ANSWERED ALL 15 QUESTIONS.
BEGIN PRACTICE QUIZ
YOU WILL HAVE 4 MINUTES PER SCREEN, 16 MINUTES TOTAL.
1. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the DV?
   a. test score  b. treatment group  c. sugar pill  d. 1 mg/kg MDZ

2. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the IV?
   a. test score  b. treatment group  c. sugar pill  d. 1 mg/kg MDZ

3. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. test score  b. treatment group  c. sugar pill  d. 1 mg/kg MDZ
4. A simple study using a maze was designed to investigate the effects of reward type on behavior; the number of errors was recorded. What was the DV?
   a. the maze  
   b. reward type  
   c. number of errors  
   d. none of the above

5. A simple study using a maze was designed to investigate the effects of reward type on behavior; the number of errors was recorded. What was the IV?
   a. the maze  
   b. reward type  
   c. number of errors  
   d. none of the above

6. A tone was paired repeatedly with shock. The time interval between tone and shock was varied and the galvanic skin response was recorded. GSR was measured in micro-ohms; the higher the number of micro-ohms, the greater the GSR. What was the DV?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above

7. A tone was paired repeatedly with shock. The time interval between tone and shock was varied and the galvanic skin response was recorded. GSR was measured in micro-ohms; the higher the number of micro-ohms, the greater the GSR. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above

8. What was the IV in Question 7?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above
USE THE FOLLOWING FOR QUESTIONS 9,10,11,12.
You conducted an experiment to investigate the effect of time-of-day on performance by training 2 groups of rats on a Morris Water Maze Task. Results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-of-Day</th>
<th>Speed (ft/sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8am</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8pm</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. What was the DV?
   a. time-of-day  
   b. speed (in feet per second)  
   c. training  
   d. none of the above

10. What was the IV?
    a. time-of-day  
    b. speed (in feet per second)  
    c. training  
    d. none of the above

11. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
    a. time-of-day  
    b. speed (in feet per second)  
    c. training  
    d. none of the above

12. Was is a reasonable INTERPRETATION of the results?
    a. rats run faster at 8pm than at 8am.  
    b. time-of-day has no effect on performance.  
    c. the later it is, the faster they run.  
    d. since rats are nocturnal they perform better at night.

13. A simple study using a 3-compartment box was designed to determine which food a rat prefers. Froot Loops were placed in compartment 1, pellets of rat chow in compartment 2, and no food in compartment 3. The time spent in each compartment was recorded. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
    a. compartment 1  
    b. compartment 2  
    c. compartment 3  
    d. none of the above
14. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the DV?
   a. stimulus intensity          b. associative strength
   c. level of excitation         d. the number of trials

15. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the IV?
   a. stimulus intensity          b. associative strength
   c. level of excitation         d. the number of trials
END PRACTICE QUIZ

Please turn in your scantrons.
ANSWER KEY

A = 27-30 points (0 or 1 incorrect)
B = 24-26 points (2 or 3 incorrect)
C = 21-23 points (4 incorrect)
D = 18-20 points (5 or 6 incorrect)
F ≤ 17 points (7 or more incorrect)

ANSWERS WILL APPEAR IN RED.
Use the following to answer questions 1, 2, 3.

1. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the DV?
   a. test score
   b. treatment group
   c. sugar pill
   d. 1 mg/kg MDZ

2. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the IV?
   a. test score
   b. treatment group
   c. sugar pill
   d. 1 mg/kg MDZ

3. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. test score
   b. treatment group
   c. sugar pill
   d. 1 mg/kg MDZ
4. A simple study using a maze was designed to investigate the effects of reward type on behavior; the number of errors was recorded. What was the DV?
   a. the maze  
   b. reward type  
   c. number of errors  
   d. none of the above

5. A simple study using a maze was designed to investigate the effects of reward type on behavior; the number of errors was recorded. What was the IV?
   a. the maze  
   b. reward type  
   c. number of errors  
   d. none of the above

6. A tone was paired repeatedly with shock. The time interval between tone and shock was varied and the galvanic skin response was recorded. GSR was measured in micro-ohms; the higher the number of micro-ohms, the greater the GSR. What was the DV?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above

7. A tone was paired repeatedly with shock. The time interval between tone and shock was varied and the galvanic skin response was recorded. GSR was measured in micro-ohms; the higher the number of micro-ohms, the greater the GSR. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above

8. What was the IV in Question 7?
   a. shock  
   b. tone-shock interval  
   c. GSR (in micro-ohms)  
   d. none of the above
You conducted an experiment to investigate the effect of time-of-day on performance by training 2 groups of rats on a Morris Water Maze Task. Results were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time-of-Day</th>
<th>Speed (ft/sec)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8am</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8pm</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. What was the DV?
   a. time-of-day  
   b. speed (in feet per second)  
   c. training  
   d. none of the above

10. What was the IV?
   a. time-of-day  
   b. speed (in feet per second)  
   c. training  
   d. none of the above

11. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. time-of-day  
   b. speed (in feet per second)  
   c. training  
   d. none of the above

12. Was is a reasonable INTERPRETATION of the results?
   a. rats run faster at 8pm than at 8am.  
   b. time-of-day has no effect on performance.  
   c. the later it is, the faster they run.  
   d. since rats are nocturnal they perform better at night.

13. A simple study using a 3-compartment box was designed to determine which food a rat prefers. Froot Loops were placed in compartment 1, pellets of rat chow in compartment 2, and no food in compartment 3. The time spent in each compartment was recorded. What was the CONTROL CONDITION?
   a. compartment 1  
   b. compartment 2  
   c. compartment 3  
   d. none of the above
14. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the DV?
   a. stimulus intensity  
   b. associative strength  
   c. level of excitation  
   d. the number of trials

15. If a graph of experimental results looked like this, what was the IV?
   a. stimulus intensity  
   b. associative strength  
   c. level of excitation  
   d. the number of trials