

EXAM 1 – Optional Corrections

- Explanation of Grade
- Fix incorrect answers for more credit (optional)

Psych 105
Spring 2008

OPTIONAL CORRECTIONS ARE DUE THURSDAY, MARCH 13

If you received a score of 70 or less on the exam, I STRONGLY encourage you to submit corrections to the questions that you missed. (You are welcome to do this if your score was greater than 70, too.)

IN-CLASS PORTION:

Explanation of Grade:

In-Class questions: worth 78 pts ; each correct answer was worth 1 or 1.5 points. On a few questions, you got partial credit for making a partially correct choice. One extra credit point was available.

Option: Correct incorrect answers for more credit

You may fix your incorrect answers. For each incorrect answer that you fix correctly and completely* (see below) you will get half credit: 0.5 points on 1-point questions, and 0.75 points on questions 31-62. The total of the correctly “fixed” answers will be added to your In-Class score. Here’s what you have to do:

***Fixing an answer COMPLETELY means doing the following for each question:**

- a. State the question number and the correct answer.
- b. Explain why the correct answer IS correct, and why your choice was incorrect. For many questions, this will involve stating the definitions of terms. In some cases, all of the choices may be true, but only one pertains directly to the question, or is the correct reason. In some, not all of the choices are true. In some cases, one of the choices may sound like plausible jargon, but doesn’t refer to any psychological concept or phenomenon. In some, more than one choice is correct, and you must select the later option that reflects this (e.g., “f. both a and b.”). An answer that just states, for example, “c is the correct answer” will not get you any points. You need to demonstrate that you now understand the reasons that the correct answer is correct, and your choice was incorrect.
- c. Provide a page number from the textbook or slide number from the class notes (viewgraphs) that either contains the correct answer, or contains information from which you can infer to the correct answer. (HINT: use the index and glossary in the textbook.)

Do all three parts, a, b, and c, for each question that you wish to fix. You will get credit for a fix ONLY if you do all three parts correctly. (Obviously, part b is the most important, because it is where you demonstrate that you now understand the question and answer.)

Turn in your original midterm exam attached to your corrections.

Alternatively, if your answer is marked wrong and you believe that it is correct, present a coherent argument with a reference to pages in the textbook or slides to support your argument. I will consider your argument, and if I accept it, I will give you full credit on that question.

Examples:

1. **Multiple choice:** # 50, you answered C.

Your fix might read something like this:

- a. #50, B.
- b. B, plasticity, is correct, because plasticity refers to the brain’s ability to adapt to a changing environment or injury. Two forms of plasticity are the ability to learn new information or skills as an adult, and the ability of one part of the brain to adapt or take over functions from another part after surgery or loss.

OVER

My answer, C, is incorrect; localization (of function) is a property of the brain in which parts of the brain are primarily responsible for processing different types of information or controlling different behaviors, emotions or functions.

c. plasticity: , p 74, and slides, chapter 2, part 2, #21. localization of function: pp 59-65 discuss locations of different functions in the brain.

2. **T-F:** #8, you answered T:

a. #8, False.

b. According to the textbook, even though psychologists have been looking for evidence for ESP for many years, they haven't been able to find strong evidence that it exists. They can't prove that it does not exist, but after all these attempts, it's really up to the proponents to provide the evidence for its existence under tightly controlled conditions.

c. p 131.

3. **Matching:** #20, you answered C:

a. #20 f – double blind procedure.

b. A double blind procedure is a method for reducing bias by assuring that neither the experimenter nor the participant know what condition the participant has been exposed to, until after the data have been analyzed. In the question, no one knew what the capsules contained until after the experiment was done.

My answer, C, randomization procedure, is the procedure by which participants were assigned to the groups, to ensure that each person had an equal chance of being assigned to each group.

c. double blind procedure: p 33; random assignment: p 33.

ESSAY PORTION

Essay questions were worth up to 22 points. Your grade is based on your answers to the questions.

You may rewrite your answers to the essay questions and resubmit them. On each question that you rewrite, you will get 75% of your new score on that question, and you may get up to 75% of the maximum number of points for that question. For example, if you turn in a really good answer on a 6 point question, your new answer will get you 4.5 points.

You must attach your original answers with your rewrites. If you need help in understanding why or where you lost points, or what you could do to improve your answer, I'll be happy to go over it with you.

OPTIONAL CORRECTIONS and REWRITES ARE DUE on MARCH 13.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT YOUR CORRECTIONS AND REWRITES LEGIBLY. If I can't read your fix, you won't get credit for it.

If you can't attend class on March 13, you may email your fixes to furchner@unm.edu by March 13, and either drop off your original answers to Exam 1 at my office (rm 508) or ask the receptionist in Building 1 to put them in my mailbox.