Please note:
- Not all questions have the same total point value. Please allot your efforts accordingly.
- Point form answers are acceptable.
- Answers will be marked on how well they exhibit an understanding of the material. Answers that contain all the relevant items but are not presented in a clear manner will not receive full marks.
1. (32 points total) Is schizophrenia a single disorder from a cognitive perspective? Describe a study that provides evidence on this issue. What was done? What was found? What conclusions were drawn? How does this study provide evidence relevant to the question at hand?
2. (24 points) Distinguish between the *conditioned response* and *attributional* accounts of expectancies in alcohol. Hull and Bond (1986) looked at these two accounts. How did they address this issue? What did they find? What did they conclude?
3. (16 points total) Describe a study that demonstrates expectancies can work against the physiological effects of a substance. What was done? What was found? How does this study speak to the issue?

4. (14 points total) What is overfocussing? Describe a study by Newman and colleagues that looked at this phenomenon in psychopaths. What was done? What was found? What conclusion was drawn? Be sure to be clear as to how this study addresses overfocussing.
5. (30 points total) Psychopaths show poor passive avoidance learning. What is passive avoidance learning? Is the poor performance by psychopaths on this task due to problems with learning or with motivation? Trace the historical thinking on this issue by briefly describing relevant studies and how they speak to this issue.
6. (30 points total) Bandura, O’Leary, Taylor, Gautheir, and Gossard (1987) looked at self-efficacy in pain. What was the theoretical issue they addressed? What did they do? What did they find? What did they conclude?
7. (18 points total) Discuss the relationship between chronic pain and depression. Be sure to describe relevant theoretical and empirical work.
8. (28 points total) Individuals with schizophrenia can be difficult to study cognitively for various non-cognitive reasons.

a. (8 points) Describe methodological techniques that can be used to examine cognition in schizophrenia in spite of these non-cognitive limitations.

b. (20 points) These experimental approaches can be applied to other difficult-to-study populations. Describe a study looking at cognitive processes in autism that utilized at least one of the methodological principles. What was done? What was found? What conclusions were drawn? Be clear as to how this study uses at least one of the principles you described.
9. (28 points total) What is Theory of Mind? How does Theory of Mind get applied to autism? Describe a study looking at Theory of Mind in autism. What was done? What was found? What conclusions were drawn?

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER!