Psychology Unit 1 Test

Choose the best answer. (2 pts each).

1. Of the following, who is a humanistic psychologist?
   a. Sigmund Freud
   b. Abraham Maslow
   c. B. F. Skinner
   d. John Watson

2. “I am primarily interested in thinking processes; I am a ____________ psychologist.”
   a. cognitive
   b. learning
   c. perception
   d. personality

3. According to John Watson, introspection was
   a. a valid method of research.
   b. unscientific.
   c. the cornerstone of behaviorism.
   d. the study of the mind in use.

4. One of the reasons to study psychology is
   a. to understand the human mind and how it works.
   b. to learn how to manipulate others.
   c. to completely understand and predict human behavior.
   d. to have the answers to all of life’s questions.

5. Which of the following psychological theories is known as the one that emphasizes “free will”?
   a. psychodynamic psychology
   b. behaviorism
   c. humanistic psychology
   d. neo-Freudian psychology

6. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
   a. personality theorist.
   b. sensory psychologist.
   c. learning theorist.
   d. biopsychologist.

7. Freud believed that all thoughts and actions are determined by
   a. the first year of life.
   b. forces in the personality that are often unconscious.
   c. needs for love and self-esteem.
   d. the drive for self-actualization.
8. The largest area of specialization among psychologists is
   a. industrial and organizational.
   b. experimental, physiological, and comparative.
   c. social and personality.
   d. clinical and counseling.

9. Barbara is applying conditioning principles to teach language skills to retarded children. As a psychologist, her point of view appears to be
   a. Freudian.
   b. Gestalt.
   c. functionalist.
   d. behaviorist.

10. Strict behaviorists were criticized for overlooking the role that ____________ plays in our lives.
    a. reward
    b. thinking
    c. punishment
    d. stimuli

11. A psychologist who is “eclectic” can best be described as
    a. rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
    b. cognitive rather than behavioral.
    c. drawing from many psychological approaches.
    d. preferring pseudo-psychological approaches.

12. The study of mental processes such as thinking, perception, information processing, etc. is a key element in ____________ psychology.
    a. humanistic
    b. cognitive
    c. behavioral
    d. biological

13. Psychologists are all
    a. scientists.
    b. practitioners.
    c. both scientists and practitioners.
    d. either scientists or practitioners.

14. The psychodynamic view emphasizes the role of ________________ in development.
    a. external rewards and punishments
    b. internal impulses, desires, and conflicts
    c. subjective experiences, potentials, and ideals
    d. physiology, genetics, biochemistry, and evolution

15. Psychology is
    a. the study of human origins, evolution, and culture.
    b. the scientific study of behavior and mental processes of any living creature.
    c. a natural science integrating physiology and neurology.
    d. the deductive study of forms and functions of human groups.
16. Behaviorism helped make psychology a
   a. fad.
   b. science.
   c. specialty.
   d. hoax.

17. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists in that psychiatrists
   a. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
   b. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
   c. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
   d. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.

18. The kind of therapy developed by Freud is called
   a. Gestalt therapy.
   b. psychoanalysis.
   c. behavior modification.
   d. S-R therapy.

19. Freud stressed the role of ________________ in shaping our personalities.
   a. the structure of the mind
   b. the function of our behaviors
   c. our history of rewards and punishments
   d. the unconscious

20. The “father” of psychology and founder of the first psychological laboratory was
   a. Wilhelm Wundt.
   b. Sigmund Freud.
   c. John B. Watson
   d. B. F. Skinner

21. The key idea in the behavioristic view is that
   a. behavior is shaped and controlled by one’s environment.
   b. behavior is the result of clashing forces within the personality.
   c. behavior can be understood in terms of mental processing of information.
   d. environment plays a very small role in controlling one’s behavior.

22. Psychology is considered a science because it
   a. gains information through new methods and technology.
   b. accepts what seems plausible and sensible.
   c. relies on direct observation and measurement of behavior.
   d. studies animal as well as human behavior.

23. Who among the following can prescribe drugs to treat emotional problems?
   a. psychiatrist
   b. social worker
   c. psychologist
   d. Gestalt therapist

24. William James wrote *Principles of Psychology* and founded
a. structuralism.
b. functionalism.
c. behaviorism.
d. humanism.

25. According to John B. Watson, psychology is the study of
   a. the mind.
   b. conscious experience.
   c. mental states.
   d. behavior.

26. Behavior is
   a. anything a person does.
   b. only those things a person does which you can see.
   c. only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
   d. only those things which a person can see with his/her senses.

27. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
   a. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
   b. rely on observations of subjects’ responses to questionnaires.
   c. observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
   d. make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy.

28. In a study of the effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
   a. a high dose of alcohol.
   b. one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
   c. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
   d. no alcohol at all.

29. A study to determine the degree of relationship between two events is called
   a. naturalistic observation.
   b. the correlational method.
   c. a controlled experiment.
   d. the survey method.

30. ________________ is an ability to evaluate, compare, analyze, critique, and synthesize information.
   a. Critical thinking
   b. Transductive thinking
   c. Deductive thinking
   d. Creative thinking

31. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
   a. experimental regression.
   b. naturalistic observation.
   c. controlled experimentation.
   d. clinical case study.

32. In an experiment to find out if taking ginseng increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
a. the independent variable.
b. a control variable.
c. an extraneous variable.
d. the dependent variable.

33. Which of the following is considered a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?
   a. It provides an overabundance of information.
b. It deals with behavior not tampered with by outside influences.
c. It limits biased observation through careful record keeping.
d. It does not identify the cause of observed behavior.

34. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
   a. they are assigned to experimental and control groups from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
b. they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
c. they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
d. neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

35. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
   a. learning.
b. the size of the group.
c. the material studied.
d. music.

36. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
   a. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
b. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
c. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
d. is not really necessary.

37. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of
   a. a negative correlation.
b. a zero correlation.
c. a positive correlation.
d. a perfect correlation.

38. In the traditional learning experiment, the effect of practice on performance is investigated. Performance is the ________ variable.
   a. independent
   b. extraneous
   c. dependent
   d. control
39. An advantage of the experimental method in psychology is
   a. the identification of a cause-and-effect relationship.
   b. similar to the correlational method in that causality is determined.
   c. that the surroundings are always similar to real life situations.
   d. that it is an informal way to investigate behavior.
40. A correlation coefficient of 0 means that there is
   a. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.
   b. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
   c. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
   d. no relationship between the two variables.
41. The independent variable in an experiment is
   a. the subject himself.
   b. a measure of the subject’s behavior.
   c. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
   d. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject’s performance.
42. Basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers include
   a. ensuring that participation is involuntary.
   b. harming the subjects when necessary.
   c. minimizing confidentiality.
   d. providing results and interpretations to participants.
43. Which of the following best describes a double-blind experimental procedure?
   a. All subjects get the experimental procedure.
   b. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is known only to the experimenter.
   c. Half the subjects get the experimental procedure, half the placebo; which they receive is not known to subjects or experimenters.
   d. All subjects get the control procedure.
44. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called
   a. the dependent group and the independent group.
   b. the extraneous group and the independent group.
   c. the before group and the after group.
   d. the control group and the experimental group.
45. I work at a university, and my research is designed to be of immediate use in the classroom. My research would be called
   a. basic.
   b. applied.
   c. impractical.
   d. ethical.
46. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
   a. random assignment of subjects.
   b. assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.
c. manipulating the dependent variable simultaneously.
   d. repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

47. An observation that the higher the air temperature, the lower the activity of test animals would be an example of a
   a. negative correlation.
   b. positive correlation.
   c. causal relationship.
   d. zero correlation.

48. One of the characteristics of the scientific method is
   a. repeatable results.
   b. top-secret information.
   c. analysis measurement.
   d. emotive reasoning.

49. In the simplest experiment, the two groups of subjects are treated exactly alike except for the ____________ variable.
   a. independent
   b. dependent
   c. extraneous
   d. control

50. _____________ is an inherent part of the scientific method.
   a. observation
   b. common sense
   c. reinforcement
   d. analysis

51. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
   a. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
   b. counteract the side effects of the drug.
   c. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
   d. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the drug.

52. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
   a. curvilinear relationship.
   b. effect of extraneous variables.
   c. natural experiment.
   d. placebo effect.