

Quarantine Review - -Day 4

Multiple Choice

Try to answer as many as you can on your own. Then go back and check your notes for the ones you cannot remember.

1. The first psychological laboratory was established by
 - a. William James.
 - b. John Watson.
 - c. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - d. Sigmund Freud.
 - e. Jean Piaget.
2. The self-reflective observation of one's own sensations and feelings is called
 - a. clinical psychology.
 - b. introspection.
 - c. spaced practice.
 - d. humanism.
 - e. Gestalt psychology.
3. The early school of psychology known as functionalism was developed by
 - a. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - b. William James.
 - c. René Descartes.
 - d. John B. Watson.
 - e. Sigmund Freud.
4. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
 - a. adaptive value of conscious thoughts and emotions.
 - b. component elements of sensory experience.
 - c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
 - d. treatment of psychological disorders.
 - e. inward immediate sensations, feelings, and impulses.
5. Who would have been most likely to ignore mental processes and to define psychology as "the scientific study of observable behavior"?
 - a. John B. Watson
 - b. Edward Titchener
 - c. Wilhelm Wundt
 - d. Jean Piaget
 - e. William James
6. Who would be most likely to emphasize the role of the unconscious in affecting behavior?
 - a. Ivan Pavlov
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. William James
 - d. John B. Watson
 - e. Sigmund Freud
7. Humanistic psychologists focused on the importance of
 - a. childhood memories.
 - b. genetic predispositions.
 - c. unconscious thoughts.
 - d. healthy growth potential.
 - e. punishment and reinforcement.
8. In the early 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
 - a. mental processes.
 - b. hereditary influences.
 - c. unconscious motives.
 - d. learned behaviors.
 - e. evolutionary influences.

9. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
 - a. structuralism versus functionalism.
 - b. evolution versus natural selection.
 - c. observation versus introspection.
 - d. nature versus nurture.
 - e. humanism versus behaviorism.
10. Professor Reed attempts to assess the relative contributions of heredity and home environment on children's susceptibility to depression. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ approach.
 - a. psychodynamic
 - b. biopsychosocial
 - c. cognitive
 - d. humanistic
 - e. behavioral
11. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite result is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
 - a. overconfidence.
 - b. illusory correlation.
 - c. the hindsight bias.
 - d. random sampling.
 - e. the double-blind procedure.
12. When provided with the unscrambled solution to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams by themselves. This best illustrates
 - a. illusory correlation.
 - b. hindsight bias.
 - c. the placebo effect.
 - d. wording effects.
 - e. overconfidence.
13. Basing decisions or conclusions on observable evidence describes which of the following?
 - a. hindsight bias
 - b. confirmation bias
 - c. empirical approach
 - d. overconfidence
 - e. operational definition
14. To examine assumptions, discern hidden values, evaluate evidence, and assess conclusions is to engage in
 - a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. critical thinking.
 - c. generating hypotheses.
 - d. creating operational definitions.
 - e. experimentation.
15. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
 - a. the independent variable.
 - b. an operational definition.
 - c. the double-blind procedure.
 - d. random assignment.
 - e. the dependent variable.
16. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that "classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools." Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that "classroom prayer in public schools should be banned." These divergent findings best illustrate the importance of
 - a. operational definition.
 - b. the hindsight bias.
 - c. overconfidence.
 - d. random assignment.
 - e. wording effects.

17. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
- random assignment
 - replication
 - correlation
 - naturalistic observation
 - random sampling
18. To graphically represent the correlation between two variables, researchers often construct a
- skewed distribution.
 - scatterplot.
 - standard deviation.
 - bar graph.
 - pie chart.
19. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are
- causally related.
 - negatively correlated.
 - independent variables.
 - dependent variables.
 - positively correlated.
20. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
- naturalistic observation.
 - survey research.
 - a case study.
 - an experiment.
 - a correlational study.
21. Six different high school students spent \$10, \$13, \$2, \$12, \$13, and \$4, respectively, on entertainment. The mode of this group's entertainment expenditures is
- \$9.
 - \$10.
 - \$11.
 - \$12.
 - \$13.
22. The most commonly reported measure of central tendency is the
- mode.
 - mean.
 - normal distribution.
 - median.
 - standard deviation.
23. When Mr. Adams calculated his students' algebra test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely low scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?
- mean
 - standard deviation
 - mode
 - median
 - range
24. To determine whether a research finding is statistically significant, researchers
- compare the means of the control group and experimental group.
 - survey other researchers to ensure the hypothesis is significant.
 - perform detailed case studies to validate findings.
 - confirm correlational evidence with empirical findings.
 - convert positive correlations to negative ones.

25. Which makes finding statistical significance more likely?
- random sampling
 - skewed distributions
 - small sample size
 - large sample size
 - operational definitions
26. A dispositional attribution is to _____ as a situational attribution is to _____.
- normative influence; informational influence
 - high ability; low motivation
 - personality traits; assigned roles
 - politically liberal; politically conservative
 - introversion; extraversion
27. After she was promoted to a high-level executive position in the large company for which she worked, Jorana developed more pro-business political attitudes. This best illustrates the impact of _____ on attitudes.
- deindividuation
 - social facilitation
 - role-playing
 - mirror-image perceptions
 - the bystander effect
28. When no weapons of mass destruction were found following the U.S. invasion of Iraq, some Americans revised their memories of the main rationale for going to war. The text author suggests that we can best explain why people changed their memories in terms of
- social exchange theory.
 - equity theory.
 - the two-factor theory.
 - cognitive dissonance theory.
 - social traps.
29. Accepting others' opinions about reality is to _____ as the desire to gain approval is to _____.
- deindividuation; social facilitation
 - social facilitation; deindividuation
 - informational social influence; normative social influence
 - normative social influence; informational social influence
 - ingroup bias; outgroup bias
30. White children are better at recognizing White faces than Black faces. This illustrates
- deindividuation.
 - the fundamental attribution error.
 - group polarization.
 - the other-race effect.
 - scapegoat theory.