

PSYCHOLOGY

SECTION I

Time--.7 Minutes per question

50 Questions, Units 1 & 2

Practice for Units 1 & 2

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

- The ideas that most directly helped form modern empiricism were proposed by
 - Plato and Socrates.
 - John Locke and Francis Bacon.
 - Plato and René Descartes.
 - Socrates and Confucius.
 - Aristotle and Socrates.
- Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
 - John Watson
 - Charles Darwin
 - Edward Titchener
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Mary Calkins
- The method of introspection was used by Titchener to identify
 - inherited traits.
 - learned responses.
 - maladaptive behaviors.
 - unconscious motives.
 - elements of sensory experience.
- Research participants who carefully observe and report their immediate reactions and feelings in response to different musical sounds are using the method known as
 - spaced practice.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - introspection.
 - natural selection.
 - SQ3R.
- Contemporary psychologists are most likely to reject which of the following as appropriate for the study of psychology?
 - empiricism
 - observation
 - introspection
 - experimentation
 - mental activity
- William James was a prominent American
 - psychoanalyst.
 - behaviorist.
 - functionalist.
 - structuralist.
 - gestaltist.
- Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
 - adaptive value of conscious thoughts and emotions.
 - component elements of sensory experience.
 - disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
 - treatment of psychological disorders.
 - inward immediate sensations, feelings, and impulses.
- Depression is an illness that may be related to chemical imbalances in the brain, illogical thinking, and impaired social skills. Such an integrated explanation best illustrates the
 - evolutionary perspective.
 - biopsychosocial approach.
 - use of psychometrics.
 - advantage of applied research.
 - role of empiricism in science.

9. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behaviors and mental states?
 - a. cognitive
 - b. social-cultural
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. behavioral
 - e. biological
10. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of
 - a. cognition.
 - b. observable responses.
 - c. introspection.
 - d. natural selection.
 - e. self-esteem.
11. Which perspective is most concerned with the unique ways in which individuals interpret their own life experiences?
 - a. behavioral
 - b. cognitive
 - c. biological
 - d. evolutionary
 - e. psychodynamic
12. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different styles of parenting are encouraged among various ethnic communities?
 - a. evolutionary
 - b. cognitive
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. social-cultural
 - e. biological
13. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
 - a. cognitive
 - b. behavioral
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. social-cultural
 - e. psychodynamic
14. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is
 - a. limited in its scope.
 - b. likely to contradict other perspectives.
 - c. based on assumptions shared by other perspectives.
 - d. of little value for applied research.
 - e. impossible to test scientifically.
15. Dr. Veenstra conducts basic research on the impact of racial prejudice on behavior. Dr. Veenstra is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
 - a. developmental
 - b. clinical
 - c. social
 - d. biological
 - e. industrial-organizational
16. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do illustrates
 - a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. illusory correlation.
 - c. overconfidence.
 - d. the standard deviation.
 - e. placebo.
17. What is the advantage of researchers using an empirical approach in evaluating the accuracy of eyewitness testimony?
 - a. Researchers would experience greater overconfidence in their findings.
 - b. Such an approach allows researchers to set aside their critical thinking and explore their intuition.
 - c. Under controlled conditions, researchers collect evidence that may justify a cause-effect conclusion.
 - d. The empirical approach fosters conditions necessary for hindsight bias to occur.
 - e. Researchers may greatly overestimate eyewitness recollections when using the empirical approach.

18. Which two questions exemplify the scientific attitude?
 - a. What do you mean? How do you know?
 - b. Who believes you? What are their qualifications?
 - c. How common is this answer? How many people agree?
 - d. Is this an established truth? How long has it been considered fact?
 - e. Which truths does this agree with? Which truths does it contradict?
19. When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are applying
 - a. overconfidence.
 - b. the placebo effect.
 - c. the hindsight bias.
 - d. random assignment.
 - e. critical thinking.
20. 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.
21. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of
 - a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. illusory correlation.
 - c. hindsight bias.
 - d. replication.
 - e. a theory.
22. What do scientists call an explanation that organizes observations and predicts future behaviors or events?
 - a. hypothesis
 - b. theory
 - c. critical thinking
 - d. operational definition
 - e. replication
23. Hypotheses are best described as
 - a. assumptions.
 - b. replications.
 - c. explanations.
 - d. confirmations.
 - e. predictions.
24. The process of replication is most likely to be facilitated by
 - a. the hindsight bias.
 - b. overconfidence.
 - c. illusory correlation.
 - d. operational definitions.
 - e. the placebo effect.
25. Which research method is typically used to examine one participant in depth, usually because the individual's situation/behavior is rare or unusual?
 - a. survey
 - b. correlation
 - c. experiment
 - d. case study
 - e. scientific method
26. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
 - a. is based on naturalistic observation.
 - b. may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
 - c. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
 - d. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.
 - e. relies mostly on correlational rather than causal evidence.

27. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. This best illustrates the use of a research method known as
- the case study.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - random assignment.
 - the double-blind procedure.
 - the survey.
28. A researcher interested in investigating the attitudes or opinions of a large sample of people is most likely to use which research method?
- survey
 - correlation
 - experiment
 - case study
 - naturalistic observation
29. George was worried about his bakery's new cupcakes after two customers disliked them on the first day, but when he surveyed his customers over the next week, more than 90% of the customers said they loved them. By giving too much weight to those two customers before the survey, George almost committed an error known as
- a sampling bias.
 - wording effects.
 - a replication error.
 - confusing correlation with causation.
 - not following ethical guidelines.
30. A correlation coefficient is a measure of the
- difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.
 - average squared deviation of scores from a sample mean.
 - direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.
 - statistical significance of a difference between two sample means.
 - frequency of scores at each level of some measure.
31. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and body weight would enable you to most accurately predict body weight from knowledge of level of self-esteem?
- +0.60
 - +0.01
 - 0.10
 - 0.06
 - 0.00
32. Which of the following correlations between annual income and education level would best enable you to predict annual income on the basis of level of education?
- +0.05
 - 0.01
 - +0.10
 - +0.50
 - 0.001
- 33.
- | Study hours | Test grades |
|-------------|-------------|
| 4 | 75 |
| 5 | 85 |
| 3 | 70 |
| 6 | 70 |
| 7 | 75 |
| 1 | 45 |
| 2 | 60 |
| 7 | 90 |
| 1 | 35 |
| 7 | 100 |
- Based on the information provided in the chart above, which scatterplot best represents the relationship between study hours and test grades. (In the scatterplots below, the x-axis is hours of study and the y-axis is test grades.)
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5

34. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- perceiving order in random events.
 - generalizing from extreme examples.
 - randomly sampling children's views.
 - exaggerating the extent to which others share our beliefs.
 - assuming that correlation proves causation.
35. 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.
36. To assess the effect of televised violence on aggression, researchers plan to expose one group of children to violent movie scenes and another group to nonviolent scenes. To reduce the chance that the children in one group have more aggressive personalities than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of
- random assignment.
 - the double-blind procedure.
 - naturalistic observations.
 - operational definitions.
 - replication.
37. Abdul has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of
- naturalistic observation.
 - illusory correlation.
 - the double-blind procedure.
 - random sampling.
 - the overconfidence effect.
38. Which of the following is true for those assigned to the experimental group in an experiment?
- The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - The research participants are exposed to all the different hypotheses.
 - The experimental group receives the experimental treatment
 - The experimental group does not receive the experimental treatment
 - The operational definition is not applied to their variables.
39. What technique do researchers use to reduce the impact of confounding variables?
- hindsight bias
 - naturalistic observation
 - scatterplots
 - random assignment
 - measures of central tendency
40. 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.

41. Why would the median, rather than the mean, be the appropriate measure of central tendency in determining housing values in a particular community?
- The median is useful for measuring how much values deviate from one another.
 - The median is minimally affected by extreme scores.
 - The median is best used to sort values into groups.
 - The median allows you to examine the gap between the lowest and highest value.
 - The median allows you to generalize from representative samples to the general population.
42. Which measure of central tendency would a baseball manager be most likely to rely on in picking a pinch hitter in a tie game?
- median
 - mode
 - range
 - mean
 - standard deviation
43. Which measure of variation is most affected by extreme scores?
- mean
 - mode
 - standard deviation
 - range
 - median
44. If a result is statistically significant, this means that the
- results of the test are positively correlated with another factor.
 - participants received scores above the 50 percentile.
 - results of the research have practical significance.
 - scores were 1 standard deviation from the mean.
 - there is less than a 5 percent likelihood that the results occurred by chance.
45. Which of the following are considered to be limitations of psychological experiments conducted in laboratory environments?
- Laboratory experiments allow researchers to have control over variables.
 - Experiments conducted in laboratories allow researchers to make causal inferences.
 - It's difficult to accurately measure the research variables.
 - Laboratories are artificial environments, so behavior might not apply to the real world.
 - Researchers tend to ignore ethical considerations in the pursuit of proving their hypotheses.
46. A hypothesis is a(n)
- observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
 - testable prediction that gives direction to research.
 - set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
 - unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
 - statement of procedures used to define research variables.
47. In which research method do we study one exceptional individual in depth and try to carefully draw conclusions about others based on the evidence?
- naturalistic observation
 - experimentation
 - hindsight bias
 - case study
 - random sampling
48. Random sampling is to _____ as random assignment is to _____.
- correlational studies; case studies
 - surveys; experiments
 - illusory correlation; control group
 - replication; correlation
 - description; prediction

49. Evelyn wants to know how consistent her bowling scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would be most relevant to this specific concern?
- a. mean
 - b. median
 - c. scatterplot
 - d. standard deviation
 - e. correlation coefficient
50. Which makes finding statistical significance more likely?
- a. random sampling
 - b. skewed distributions
 - c. small sample size
 - d. large sample size
 - e. operational definitions

Practice for Units 1 & 2

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-1
TOP: Psychology's roots SKL: Conceptual
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure SKL: Factual/Definitional
3. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure SKL: Factual/Definitional
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure SKL: Conceptual/Application
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's structure SKL: Conceptual/Application
6. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions SKL: Factual/Definitional
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 1-2
TOP: Thinking about the mind's functions SKL: Factual/Definitional
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Conceptual/Application
9. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Conceptual
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Conceptual
14. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-2
TOP: Psychology's three main levels of analysis SKL: Factual/Definitional
15. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit I | 2-3
TOP: Psychology's subfields SKL: Conceptual/Application
16. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 4-1
TOP: Overconfidence SKL: Factual/Definitional
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: The scientific attitude SKL: Conceptual/Application
18. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: The scientific attitude SKL: Conceptual
19. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: Critical thinking SKL: Conceptual
20. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 4-2
TOP: Critical thinking SKL: Factual/Definitional
21. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-1
TOP: The scientific method SKL: Conceptual/Application

22. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 5-1
TOP: The scientific method SKL: Factual/Definitional
23. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-1
TOP: The scientific method SKL: Factual/Definitional
24. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-1
TOP: The scientific method SKL: Factual/Definitional
25. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The case study SKL: Factual/Definitional
26. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The case study SKL: Factual/Definitional
27. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: Naturalistic observation SKL: Factual/Definitional
28. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The survey SKL: Factual/Definitional
29. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The survey SKL: Conceptual/Application
30. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Factual/Definitional
31. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
32. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
33. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation SKL: Conceptual/Application
34. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-1
TOP: Correlation and causation SKL: Conceptual/Application
35. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
36. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
37. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual/Application
38. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Factual/Definitional
39. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Independent and dependent variables SKL: Conceptual
40. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of central tendency SKL: Conceptual/Application
41. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Describing data/Measures of central tendency SKL: Factual/Definitional
42. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Describing data/Measures of central tendency SKL: Factual/Definitional
43. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of variation SKL: Factual/Definitional
44. ANS: E PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference significant? SKL: Factual/Definitional
45. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 8-1
TOP: Psychology applied/laboratory experiments SKL: Factual/Definitional

46. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy OBJ: Unit II | 5-1
TOP: The scientific method SKL: Factual/Definitional
47. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 5-2
TOP: The case study SKL: Conceptual/Application
48. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 6-3
TOP: Experimentation SKL: Conceptual
49. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium OBJ: Unit II | 7-1
TOP: Measures of variation SKL: Conceptual/Application
50. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: Unit II | 7-2
TOP: Making inferences/When is a difference significant? SKL: Conceptual/Application