

Quiz 1

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Psychology is
 - a. the study of human origins, evolution, and cultures.
 - 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.

- ___ 2. 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.

- ___ 3. Overt 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.

- ___ 4. "Information gained from direct observation and measurement" defines
 - a. introspective data.
 - b. subjective data.
 - c. a scientific hypothesis.
 - d. empirical evidence.

- ___ 5. "I am primarily interested in thinking processes; I am a _____ psychologist."
 - a. cognitive
 - b. learning
 - c. perception
 - d. personality

- ___ 6. Psychologists use animals in experiments in order to
 - a. avoid using unreliable human subjects.
 - b. comply with government prohibitions against any unpleasant experiments using human subjects.
 - c. investigate problems that cannot be studied with human subjects in order to discover principles that apply to humans.
 - d. eliminate the effect of the anthropomorphic fallacy.

- ___ 7. The goals of psychology are to describe, understand, _____, and control behavior.
 - a. predict
 - b. preserve
 - c. perfect
 - d. prescribe

- ___ 8. For most psychologists, control refers to
 - a. punishment of unwanted responses.
 - b. legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
 - c. techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
 - d. altering conditions that influence behavior.

- ___ 9. 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.
- _____ 10. Pavlov's contribution to behaviorism lies in his discovery of
- a. the conditioned response.
 - b. self-observation.
 - c. conscious experience.
 - d. unconscious motivation.
- _____ 11. The proper use of reward, punishment, and behavior modification are results of
- a. functionalism.
 - b. humanism.
 - c. structuralism.
 - d. behaviorism.
- _____ 12. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is represented by which of the following?
- a. the Gestalt psychologists.
 - b. the behaviorists.
 - c. the structuralists.
 - d. the functionalists.
- _____ 13. 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.
- _____ 14. The humanistic viewpoint emphasizes
- a. free will, self-image, and self-actualization.
 - b. determinism, the unconscious, and biological drives.
 - c. natural selection and practical skills.
 - d. the idea that "the environment is the key causal matrix."
- _____ 15. Maslow proposed a need to develop one's potential and be the best one can be, which he called
- a. self-image.
 - b. self-concept.
 - c. self-esteem.
 - d. self-actualization.
- _____ 16. The eclectic approach
- a. stresses the Gestalt perspective.
 - b. emphasizes structuralist principles.
 - c. embraces a variety of theoretical views.
 - d. has disappeared entirely as a perspective in psychology.
- _____ 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. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for
- a. scientific observation.
 - b. the scientific method.
 - c. defining a scientific problem.

- d. hypothesis generation.
- ___ 19. An educated guess about what is controlling some behavior is called
 - a. experimental control.
 - b. a hypothesis.
 - c. an experimental variable.
 - d. a theory.
- ___ 20. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
 - a. abstract definition.
 - b. operational definition.
 - c. case study.
 - d. defining characteristic.
- ___ 21. In the method of naturalistic observation, psychologists
 - a. haphazardly encounter behavior as it naturally occurs.
 - b. set up controlled experiments by which they uncover causal elements in behavior.
 - c. set out to actively observe subjects in their natural environments.
 - d. interview subjects at different ages.
- ___ 22. The error of attributing human thoughts, feelings, or motives to animals is called
 - a. comparative psychology.
 - b. the comparative fallacy.
 - c. the attribution error.
 - d. the anthropomorphic fallacy.
- ___ 23. The essence of the experimental method is
 - a. accurate calculation of correlation's.
 - b. obtaining direct reports from subjects about their subjective experiences.
 - c. careful measurement and record keeping.
 - d. using control to identify cause-and-effect connections.
- ___ 24. 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.
- ___ 25. Variables that a psychologist wishes to exclude from consideration in a particular experiment are called _____ variables.
 - a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. extraneous
 - d. random

Quiz 1
Answer Section

Chapter 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: A | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: B | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 22. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 23. ANS: D | PTS: 1 |
| 24. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |
| 25. ANS: C | PTS: 1 |