

PSY - All Old Quizzes

1. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of _____.
 - a. Consciousness
 - b. The brain
 - c. The mind
 - d. Behavior
2. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.
 - a. Independent variable
 - b. Correlation
 - c. Experimental effect
 - d. Dependent variable
3. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.
 - a. Control condition
 - b. Independent variable
 - c. Coefficient of correlation
 - d. Dependent variable
4. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.
 - a. Naturalistic observation method
 - b. Experimental method
 - c. Psychometric approach
 - d. Survey method
5. Who claimed that behavior is affected by positive reinforcement?
 - a. B. F. Skinner
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. William James
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt
6. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called _____.
 - a. A single-blind study
 - b. A representative sample
 - c. A naturalistic observation
 - d. A case study

7. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of _____.

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Gestalt
- d. Wundt

8. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. William James
- d. Max Wertheimer

9. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

- a. Natural selection; functionalism
- b. Psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict
- c. Structuralism; observable behavior
- d. Gestalt; whole

10. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

- a. Introspection
- b. Gestalt psychologists
- c. Psychoanalysis
- d. Functionalism

11. Drugs that speed up the functioning of the nervous system are called _____.

- Stimulants
- Psychogenics
- Narcotics
- Depressants

12. According to Sigmund Freud, the important underlying meaning of our dreams is found in the _____.

- Manifest content
- Deep content
- Latent content
- Subliminal content

13. Freud's psychoanalytic theory of dreaming states that _____.

The purpose of dreaming is to express unconscious wishes, thoughts, and conflicts

Dreaming is a by-product of a process of eliminating or strengthening neural connections

The purpose of dreaming is to resolve current concerns and problems

There is no purpose to dreaming; dreams occur because of random brain stem signals

14. Daydreaming, meditation, intoxication, sleep, and hypnosis are all types of _____.

Altered states of consciousness

Waking consciousness

Self-awareness

Self-absorption

15. The branchlike structures that receive messages from other neurons are called _____.

Nerve bundles

Dendrites

Axons

Synapses

16. The idea that learning occurs and is stored up, even when behaviors are not reinforced, is called _____.

Innate learning

Insight

Placebo learning

Latent learning

17. In operant conditioning, _____ is necessary to create the association between the stimulus and the voluntary response.

The law of negative effect

A long time delay

Conditional emotional linkages

Reinforcement

18. _____ is synonymous with short-term memory.

Sensory registers

Shadow memory

Working memory

Secondary memory

19. _____ of the following statements is true about retrieval.

It is a process of getting information from the sensory receptors to the brain

It is a process that allows an extinguished CR to recover.

It is the reason that conditioned taste aversions last so long.

It is a process of getting stored memories back out into consciousness.

20. Receptor cells in the retina responsible for color vision are _____.

Cones

Rods

Bipolar cells

Ganglion cells

21. The duration of iconic memory is _____ than echoic memory, but its capacity is probably _____.

Longer; larger

Shorter; about the same

Shorter; smaller

Longer; about the same

22. Which memory system provides us with a very brief representation of all the stimuli present at a particular moment?

Short-term memory Sensory memory

Long-term memory

Primary memory

23. The ability to produce solutions to problems that are unusual, inventive, novel, and appropriate is called _____.

Insight
Creativity
Heuristics
Latent learning

24. _____ of the following perspectives would be associated with free will.

Behavioral
Psychodynamic
Biological
Humanistic

25. In the statement “Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments,” the word reasoned means _____.

Giving it a lot of thought
Seeing one side of an argument very clearly
Focusing on opinion
Logical and well thought out

26. The correct formula for determining IQ as used in Stanford - Binet test was _____.

MA/CA
 $MA/DA \times 100$
 $CA/MA \times 100$
 $MA/CA \times 100$

27. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.

Emotion
Authority and expertise
Keeping a closed mind
Reason and logical evaluation

28. The behavioral treatment approaches assume that abnormal behavior is _____.

Learned
A function of dysfunctional cognitions
A consequence of restricted growth potential

The result of a biological dysfunction

29. The therapy based upon _____ theory is too time consuming and therefore expensive.

Psychodynamic

Psycho social

Trait

None of the given options

30. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioral and emotional problems.

They have the same training experiences after college

They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.

They obtain the same graduate degree

31) Psychology is defined as the science of:

- Sensation and perception.
- Experience and mental illness.
- Culture and group dynamics.
- **Behavior and mental processes.**

32) Who is considered the "father of psychology" by his establishment of the first psychology lab?

- **Wilhelm Wundt**
- William James
- Sigmund Freud
- E. B. Tichener

33) Which of the following is considered the founder of the psychodynamic perspective in psychology?

- Wilhelm Wundt
- William James
- **Sigmund Freud**
- E. B. Tichener

34) The behaviorists believed:

- Psychology should emphasize the study of healthy people.
- **Psychology should only study observable and objectively described acts**
- Psychology should study the self examination of inner ideas and experiences.

- All of the above.

35) The psychological school of thought that stressed the whole or complete view of a situation was:

- Structuralism.
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- Gestalt

36) According to this Psychological school of thought, to understand human behavior and thought, one must understand the unconscious mind and the key events that happened early in life that influence the unconscious mind. What is this school of thought?

- Psychoanalysis.
- Functionalism
- Behaviorism
- Gestalt

37) Manifest content of a dream is:

- The obvious and apparent part
- Hidden content.
- Conscious part of dream.
- Overt part of dream.

38) Who established the first psychology lab in the United States?

- G. Stanley Hall
- William James
- Francis Cecil Sumner
- Mary Whiton Calkins

39) Edward Titchener used a method for studying the mind that became very popular during the Structuralist period. The method, called _____ required trained participants to report their conscious mental experiences to the investigator. For example, if a person was angry, they would report all of their experiences during the time they were angry.

- Empiricism
- Functionalism
- Contemplation
- Introspection.

40) _____ is the school of thought in where psychology is defined as the study of the structure of the mind.

- Functionalism.
- Behaviorism.
- **Structuralism.**
- All of the above.

41. While maintenance rehearsal will help keep information in short-term memory for longer periods of time, it does not help transfer information into long-term memory. In order to get information into long-term memory we need to engage in:

- A. Elaborative rehearsal**
- B. Maintenance priming
- C. Chunking
- D. Episodic rehearsal

42. In sensory memory, visual stimuli are held for a very brief time as _____ memories, whereas auditory stimuli are held as _____ memories.

- A. Short-term; long-term
- B. Iconic; echoic**
- C. Echoic; iconic
- D. Long-term; short-term

43. Which of the following is NOT true of long-term memory?

- A. It has unlimited space
- B. It includes both semantic and episodic memory
- C. It can hold information for unlimited lengths of time
- D. It has about seven slots or chunks for information storage**

44. People do things (like work) for all different reasons. Some work for money, some work for power, and some work for satisfaction. Internal motivation that causes us to do something because we receive self-satisfaction is called:

- A. Humanistic
- B. Intrinsic**
- C. Sociobiological
- D. Optimum arousal

45. Which of the following is NOT a biological motive that operates within a homeostatic cycle (is not regulated by homeostasis)?

- A. Sex**
- B. Hunger
- C. Body temperature

D. Thirst

46. A correlation is a numerical measure of the_____.

- a) Unintended changes in participant's behavior due to cues from the experimenter.
- b) Behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time.
- c) Behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time.
- d) **Strength of relationship between two variables.**

47. An adjustment in the lens shape in order to keep images in sharp focus is called:

- e) lens-image inversion
- f) top-down processing
- g) **Accommodation.**
- h) optical adaptation

48. A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitude toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

- i) **Survey**
- j) Experiment
- k) Naturalistic observation
- l) Case study

49. As Saadia is walking across the campus, a car swerves toward her. Her heart beat races and sweat breaks out as she jumps out of harm's way. This mobilization of energy is due to the action of Saadia's _____ system:

- m) **Sympathetic**
- n) Para sympathetic
- o) Somatic nervous
- p) Skeletal nervous

50. What two categories of dream content did Sigmund Freud describe?

- q) **Latent and manifest**
- r) Poetic and realistic
- s) Delusional and hallucinatory
- t) Literal and symbolic