

Name _____

Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1

Introduction to the Science of Psychology: History and Research Methods

- Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?
 - the science of behavior
 - the science of mental processes
 - the science of behavior and mental processes
 - the science of human behavior and mental processes
- In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.
 - predict and control
 - analyze and manipulate
 - categorize and organize
 - synthesize and regulate
- Imagine that you are driving in an old car with no air conditioning on a hot summer day on the freeway. Out of nowhere, someone cuts you off. You get angry and react by honking your horn. Which of the following best describes what resulted in your behavior?
 - Events at the level of the person affected events at the level of group.
 - Events at the level of brain affected events of the level of the group.
 - Events at the level of the group affected events at the level of the brain and person.
 - Events at the level of person affected events at the level of the physical context and brain.
- The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called _____, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.
 - intervention
 - introspection
 - insight inventory
 - induction
- What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?
 - "Focus on observable behavior."
 - "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."
 - "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."
 - "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."
- Psychology is a science because it relies on a specific type of method for allowing us to learn more about human behavior. This method is referred to as the:
 - method of inquiry.
 - Socratic method.
 - scientific method.
 - method of problem solving.
- A case study examines in detail _____.
 - a single participant
 - multiple instances of a situation
 - a set of questions put to participants
 - the relationship between two variables
- Julie finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Julie realizes that _____.
 - there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades
 - there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades
 - her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz
 - she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades

9. If you administer a test to a group of students and then retest them with an alternate form of the same test you should find similar scores. This finding would suggest that _____.
a) you have not achieved a high degree of reliability
b) your test is fairly reliable
c) you have achieved a high degree of validity
d) your test has low validity
10. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?
a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.
d) Deception must be justified.

Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1 Answer Key

1. C Explanation: The definition of psychology includes both behavior and mental processes and doesn't exclude animals. (Page 3, Factual)
2. A Explanation: These are two of the four goals of psychology. (Page 4 Conceptual)
3. B Explanation: The immediate activation of events taking place inside the brain has been affected, or instigated, by the behaviors of others. (Pages 5-6, Applied)
4. B Explanation: This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind. (Page 7, Factual)
5. A Explanation: Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior. (Page 10, Applied)
6. C Explanation: The scientific method is a systematic process for asking questions and uncovering the correct answers to those questions. (Page 20, Factual)
7. A Explanation: When one case or participant is examined with great detail, a case study is being conducted. (Page 24, Factual)
8. B Explanation: Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation. (Page 26, Applied)
9. B Explanation: Reliability refers to consistency of scores. (Page 30, Applied)
10. D Explanation: It is a basic principle that deception must be justified. (Page 34, Factual)