

Name _____

Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 1

1. A psychologist is often skeptical of claims suggesting that
 - A) people are influenced by others' thoughts and behaviors.
 - B) a particular behavior is the result of a single causal variable.
 - C) a person's culture is a strong influence on his or her everyday thoughts and behaviors.
 - D) a person's future behavior is often difficult to predict accurately.
2. Professor Clark gives her students an assignment to develop hypotheses on global warming. To be consistent with a scientific method, students should develop their hypotheses based on
 - A) their own existing beliefs about the issue.
 - B) reports discussed on television.
 - C) untestable predictions.
 - D) a well-supported scientific theory.
3. Curtis is considering buying a new workout machine that promises weight loss at twice the rate of other machines. When Curtis questioned such a claim with the manufacturer, the customer service representative stated this was a new system and previous research on weight loss was not applicable. This example illustrates which warning sign of pseudoscience?
 - A) Evasion of peer review
 - B) Absence of connectivity
 - C) Overreliance on anecdotes
 - D) Lack of self-correction
4. Assuming that something is true simply because a teacher or religious authority said it is so, is an example of the _____ fallacy.
 - A) appeal to authority
 - B) circular reasoning
 - C) hasty generalization
 - D) naturalistic
5. Dr. Wolpe designs an experimental test of his theory of aggression against a competing theory. After conducting the appropriate statistical tests, he finds that the data are better explained by the competing theory. His willingness to accept the evidence that another theory is superior is a characteristic of
 - A) dogmatism.
 - B) gullibility.
 - C) pathological skepticism.
 - D) scientific skepticism.
6. An astute observer of human nature should state research questions in a manner that leads either to their being supported or refuted by the available evidence. This is the critical thinking principle of
 - A) falsifiability.
 - B) Occam's Razor.
 - C) replicability.
 - D) ruling out rival hypotheses.
7. A classmate tells you the following: "It's not how a teacher answers your question that matters, but how you interpret his or her attempt at answering your question that leaves you satisfied or unsatisfied with his or her answer." This statement fits most closely with ideas from the school of thought known as
 - A) behaviorism.
 - B) cognitivism.
 - C) psychoanalysis.
 - D) structuralism.
8. A _____ works in prisons, jails, and other settings to assess inmates and assist in rehabilitation.
 - A) clinical psychologist
 - B) school psychologist
 - C) biopsychologist
 - D) forensic psychologist
9. Which of the following ideas is the most compelling evidence *against* the idea of free will?
 - A) Most of people's behavior is deliberate and controlled.
 - B) People often lack direct access to the causes of their behavior.
 - C) Recent brain imaging studies have shown that readiness potential and conscious intention to behave co-occur.
 - D) We select when, where, and how to assert our option to engage in one behavior rather than in another.

10. What famous American psychologist also heavily influenced the field of advertising?
- A) William James
 - B) Carl Rogers
 - C) B. F. Skinner
 - D) John Watson

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Answer Key

- 1. B Explanation: Most behaviors are the result of multiple factors. A single-factor explanation is very rarely accurate. (Page 5, Conceptual, APA LO 5.1b, TEXT LO 1.1)
- 2. D Explanation: A hypothesis is a testable prediction derived from a scientific theory. (Page 8, Applied, APA LO 1.1e, TEXT LO 1.2)
- 3. B Explanation: One of the warning signs of pseudoscience is lack of connectivity to other research (i.e., findings that are vastly different than those of previous research on the same topic). (Page 14, Applied, APA LO 1.2c, TEXT LO 1.3)
- 4. A Explanation: The authors point out that even authority figures or experts in a particular topic must be questioned and their claims must be subjected to intense scrutiny. (Page 19, Factual, APA LO 1.2b, TEXT LO 1.3)
- 5. D Explanation: Scientific skepticism requires us to be open to all possibilities, including the possibility that our own theories are not accurate. (Page 21, Applied, APA LO 1.1e, TEXT LO 1.5)
- 6. A Explanation: In order for a theory to be valuable, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be wrong (Page 23–24, Conceptual, APA LO 1.1e, TEXT LO 1.6)
- 7. B Explanation: The cognitive school of thought suggests that it is our interpretation of things that happen to us that matters. (Page 31, Applied, APA LO 5.1a, TEXT LO 1.7)
- 8. D Explanation: This is a general job description of a forensic psychologist. (Page 33, Factual, APA LO 5.2c, TEXT LO 1.8)
- 9. B Explanation: The idea that people often do things without truly knowing why is counterevidence to the concept of free will. (Page 35, Conceptual, APA LO 5.2d, TEXT LO 1.9)
- 10. D Explanation: As one of the earlier pioneers of the behavioral school of thought, Watson's influence spread into many fields. (Page 36, Factual, APA LO 5.3a, TEXT LO 1.10)