

## AP Psychology Ch. 1 Web Quiz

1. Edward Titchener is associated with which early approach or “school” of psychology?  
A) behaviorism B) structuralism C) functionalism D) psychoanalysis
2. Mary Whiton Calkins:  
A) founded the first psychology laboratory in America at Yale University.  
B) studied with Sigmund Freud and became the first female psychoanalyst in the United States.  
C) is best known for her pioneering research on comparative psychology and her book *The Animal Mind*.  
D) conducted research on personality, dreams, and memory, and was the first woman elected president of the American Psychological Association.
3. Professor Diaz is studying the development of the human brain from infancy to early adulthood. She takes the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective and her specialty area is \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.  
A) humanistic; social C) behavioral; social  
B) evolutionary; cognitive D) biological; developmental
4. A collectivistic culture is one in which:  
A) individual achievements are highly valued.  
B) a person's social behavior is influenced more by individual preference than cultural values and norms.  
C) a person's individual preferences and goals are considered to be more important than the requirements and goals of his or her social group.  
D) great importance is placed on following established tradition and customs.
5. Evidence that is the result of observation, measurement, and experimentation is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.  
A) empirical B) pseudoscientific C) operational D) dependent
6. Professor Wallace studied over 3,000 elderly individuals for a decade and found a statistically significant relationship between survival rate and number of close friends. Specifically, he found that elderly individuals with few close friends had a much higher death rate. To say that the results of his study are “statistically significant” means that:  
A) the finding has great practical value and significance.  
B) there is a cause-and-effect relationship between the two variables.  
C) the finding does not have to be replicated to be accepted by the scientific community.  
D) the results are unlikely to have occurred by chance.
7. Dr. Ginsburg wants to study possible gender differences in the willingness of young children to engage in risky behaviors. To gather data, Ginsburg and a co-researcher carefully observe the willingness of boys and girls to try risky behaviors at a local zoo, such as petting a burro or feeding different animals. Dr. Ginsburg is using \_\_\_\_\_ to gather data.  
A) naturalistic observation C) the case study method  
B) a survey D) a representative sample

8. In an online survey, people were asked if they would cheat on their partner if there was no chance of getting caught. Approximately 23,000 internet users responded to the survey. Almost half of those responding said they would not, while the other half said they probably would. What is a significant limitation with surveys like this one?
- A) Not enough people responded to the survey, which means the results are not valid.
  - B) The survey involved respondents who volunteered to participate, so the sample was not representative of the population.
  - C) There was no experimental control group.
  - D) The survey did not follow a double-blind procedure, which means that expectancy effects probably slanted the results.
9. Professor Karney administered a psychological test measuring shyness to a large number of undergraduate students. The students also completed a lengthy questionnaire on their social life and activities, including number of friends. Professor Karney conducted a statistical analysis of the responses and found a correlation coefficient of  $-.80$  between level of shyness and number of friends. This indicates that:
- A) as number of friends increases, level of shyness increases.
  - B) as number of friends decreases, level of shyness increases.
  - C) there is no relationship between level of shyness and number of friends.
  - D) a cause-and-effect relationship exists between shyness and number of friends.
10. A correlational study is useful because it can:
- A) provide compelling evidence of cause-and-effect relationships.
  - B) examine how strongly two variables are related to one another.
  - C) provide a detailed description of a single individual.
  - D) promote the acceptance of pseudosciences.
11. A cognitive psychologist decides to study the effects of chess practice on math abilities in middle school students. All students are tested on a standard math test at the beginning of the study. Students are then randomly assigned to a chess group and a control group. Students in the chess group spend thirty minutes every school day learning chess strategy and playing chess. Students in the no-chess control group spend thirty minutes every school day watching educational television. At the end of three months, students take another standardized math test. The improvement or decline in their test score is computed and compared across the two groups. In this experiment, what is the DEPENDENT variable?
- A) the change in math test scores
  - B) playing chess or watching educational television
  - C) improvement in chess-playing ability
  - D) the number of chess matches won
12. Ginkgo biloba is an herb that is thought to increase blood flow in the brain and enhance memory processes. In a carefully controlled study investigating this claim, young adults were assigned to one of three groups. Those in group 1 took a capsule containing 120 milligrams of ginkgo biloba once a day. Those in group 2 took a capsule that looked identical but was a fake. Those in group 3 did not take any capsules. The participants assigned to group 2 constituted the \_\_\_\_\_ in this study.
- A) dependent variable
  - B) placebo group
  - C) extraneous group
  - D) out-of-control group

13. In Kapinos and Yakusheva's natural experiment on weight gain, the group of participants who reportedly gained more weight were the \_\_\_\_\_ students \_\_\_\_\_ on-site dining facilities.  
A) female; without. B) female; with C) male; without D) male; with
14. Which of the following is NOT one of the brain-imaging techniques discussed in the Focus on Neuroscience section in the text?  
A) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)  
B) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)  
C) transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS)  
D) positron emission tomography (PET)
15. All of the following are advantages of fMRI over PET imaging EXCEPT:  
A) fMRI is a noninvasive procedure and the magnetic waves are harmless allowing research participants to undergo repeated fMRI scans.  
B) fMRI produces a sharper image than PET scans and therefore can detail much smaller brain structures.  
C) fMRI is that it provides a picture of brain activity averaged over seconds rather than the several minutes required by PET scans.  
D) fMRI involves the use smaller amounts of radioactively tagged glucose or oxygen than does PET.
16. The first African American to earn a Ph.D. in psychology was:  
A) Mary Whiton Calkins. C) Edward B. Titchener.  
B) Francis C. Sumner. D) G. Stanley Hall.
17. As one of the advocates of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ developed a theory of motivation that emphasized psychological growth.  
A) functionalism; G. Stanley Hall C) humanistic psychology; Abraham Maslow  
B) psychoanalysis; Sigmund Freud D) structuralism; Edward B. Titchener
18. Which of the following titles would most likely be found in a research journal for neuroscience?  
A) "Increased levels of the hormone testosterone causes increased aggressive behavior in laboratory rats"  
B) "The effects of compliments on helping behavior"  
C) "Decreases in intellectual functioning can be reversed through increased mental activities in the older adult"  
D) "Spacing rehearsals during learning improves long-term memory for nonsense syllables"
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes studying how behavior is acquired or modified by environmental causes.  
A) psychodynamic B) humanistic C) behavioral D) biological
20. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the tendency to use your own culture as the standard for judging other cultures.  
A) ethnocentrism B) expectancy effect C) empirical D) collectivistic
21. Who wrote *On the Origin of Species*?  
A) Sigmund Freud B) John B. Watson C) B. F. Skinner D) Charles Darwin

22. According to the Science Versus Pseudoscience box, which of the following items is NOT one of the strategies used by proponents of pseudoscience to give credibility to their claims?
- A) shifting the burden of proof
  - B) use of irrefutable or nonfalsifiable claims
  - C) combining unfounded claims with established scientific findings
  - D) use of the scientific method and replication of their findings by other scientists
23. Professor Newberg decided to study preferences of living senior adults, so he visited a local retirement village and invited residents to participate in a lengthy survey. Professor Newberg's survey results are probably invalid because he did not use:
- A) a valid hypothesis.
  - B) an operational definition.
  - C) independent and dependent variables.
  - D) random selection of participants.
24. Of the following correlation coefficients, which represents the weakest relationship between two factors?
- A)  $-.67$
  - B)  $+.53$
  - C)  $+.32$
  - D)  $-.12$
25. Correlational research:
- A) can indicate causality in either a positive or a negative direction.
  - B) provides the most compelling evidence of a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
  - C) can reveal the degree to which two factors are related or co-vary in a systematic way.
  - D) has been banned by the American Psychological Association since the 1960s, but it is still allowed in other countries.
26. Several correlational studies point to the basic conclusion that the more time students spend playing violent video games, the greater the tendency to engage in delinquent behavior. Based on this result, you would be justified in stating that:
- A) playing violent video games causes delinquent behavior.
  - B) there is a positive correlation between delinquent behavior and playing violent video games.
  - C) there is a negative correlation between playing violent video games and delinquent behavior.
  - D) the researchers were conducting pseudoscientific research.
27. Researchers at the United Family Therapy Center are conducting a study to determine how quickly symptoms of anxiety are reduced by different forms of psychotherapy. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- A) change in the symptoms of anxiety
  - B) the method used to recruit participants for the study
  - C) the type of psychotherapy used to treat anxiety
  - D) the number of participants receiving each type of psychotherapy

28. In a study described in Chapter 1, psychologist Paul Solomon and his colleagues investigated the effects of the herb ginkgo biloba on memory, concentration, and other mental tasks. All participants in the study took a battery of tests at the beginning and end of the six-week study. The results showed that:
- A) test scores increased about the same for the participants in the experimental group and for the participants in the placebo control group.
  - B) test scores actually decreased for the participants in the experimental group and increased slightly for the participants in the no-treatment control group.
  - C) test scores were virtually identical both times the participants were tested.
  - D) although test scores stayed about the same, participants in the study subjectively rated their memory and concentration as being significantly improved.
29. Which of the following terms refers to a procedure that assures that all participants have an equal chance of being assigned to any of the experimental conditions?
- A) the double-blind technique
  - B) random assignment
  - C) the single-blind technique
  - D) random selection
30. Psychologists are expected to abide by ethical principles regulating research with human participants; these principles include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) informed consent.
  - B) deception.
  - C) confidentiality.
  - D) compulsory participation.

## Answer Key

1. B
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. A
21. D
22. D
23. D
24. D
25. C
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. B
30. D