AP Psych Test ONE Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

History, Perspectives, and Research Methods

1) Psychology is currently defined as

 A) the scientific study of the brain and soul

 C) the science of observable behavior

 D) how we think and feel

 B) the scientific study of mind and behavior

2) The research methodology that asked participants to look inside one’s thoughts and report what they were feeling was used by Wilhelm Wundt and is called:

A) introspection

B) structuralism

C) inferential

D) scientific

3) Which of the following concepts is most integral to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

A) trephining

B) Structuralism

C) The unconscious mind

D) The concepts of Gestalt

4) A psychologist who explains behavior from the behaviorism perspective would be most interested in studying which of the following?

A) training zoo animals using positive reinforcement (food)

B) studying the affect of chemicals on the brain

C) how to change self-harming behaviors using electric shock

D) A ad C

5) Norma is suffering from depression. Her friend explains the behavior as a chemical imbalance and tells her she may need to see a psychiatrist. Which perspective is Norma’s friend viewing the depression from?

A) behaviorism

B) unconscious behavioral impulses

C) neuroscience

D) cognitive

6) Symbolic dream analysis might be an important research technique to a psychologist from which of the following perspectives?

 A) behaviorist

 B) neuroscience

 C) psychoanalytic

 D) evolutionary

7) Hindsight Bias is also known as the I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) Humans are really good at predicting the future.

B) After humans know the outcome of an event, they are likely to believe the outcome was predictable.

C) We always think we are right.

D) We are extremely overconfident.

8) Which of the following is an example of the Hawthorne Effect?

A) The teachers know they are being watched, but they do not change their behavior

B) Teachers decrease the amount of work they do when they know they are being observed.

C) Teachers become extremely overconfident while they are being observed.

D) Teachers change their behavior for the better when they know they are being observed.

9) Which of the following scenarios are you least likely to find in the early years of psychology?

 A. Researchers presenting participants with a stimulus and then asking them to report their responses.

 B. Researchers arguing about whether or not the body is connected to the soul.

 C. Researchers randomly assigning participants into the experimental and control groups.

 D. Researchers thinking about how behaviors and emotions help us survive

10) Which of the following is NOT true about *experimental* research?

A. Case studies can give us a very large amount of detailed information about people with disorders.

B. The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated.

C. Experimental research tells us about cause and effect relationships.

D. If an experiment is unable to be replicated it will be considered unreliable.

11) The sample is the group that:

 A. …comes out of the population to be studied.

 B. …is exposed to the independent variable.

 C. …is given the placebo.

 D. …takes the survey measuring the behavior.

12) Why do we use random sample and random assignment?

A. to ensure that both the experimental group and control group are identical

B. to reduce sampling error

C. to help isolate the cause and effect

D. all of the above

13) Extraneous variables, also known as confounding variables, are:

 A. variables that do not matter

B. variables that may affect the Dependent variable but are not the Independent variable

 C. variables that only affect the Independent variable

 D. extra, just in case.

14) Correlational Research is different than descriptive and experimental research in that it measures the relationship between two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. facts

 B. conditions

 C. variables

 D. people

15) The independent variable is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the dependent variable is then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. measured; manipulated

 B. manipulated; measured

 C. measured; controlled

 D. controlled; measured

16) Which of the following is NOT true about bias is research?

 A. Bias can change the outcome of the research.

 B. It can be controlled using single and double blind procedures.

 C. It usually balances out in the end.

D. Participants may lie according to what they think the researcher wants to hear.

17) An educational psychologist wants to do a study

 A. Basic research

 B. Applied research

 C. Descriptive research

 D. Experimental research

18) Which of the following is true about the following correlation coefficient: +.92

 A. There is a 92% chance that the variables caused each other to happen

 B. Most of the time, these two variables increase together

 C. These two variables have happened 92 times total.

 D. B and C

19) Which of the following is an example of a negative correlation?

A. The more aggressive behavior children view on TV, the more aggressive behavior they exhibit.

B. The longer babies are breast-fed, the greater their academic achievement.

C. The fewer hours a student spends watching TV, the higher their GPA

D. The less a person smokes, the lower their chances of getting lung cancer.

20) Which of the following correlation coefficients would be considered a weak positive correlation?

 A. +.09

 B. +.99

 C. -.08

 D. -.98

21) Some psychologists consider Stanly Milgrim’s obedience studies to be unethical because of which ethical considerations?

 A) improper sampling procedure

 B) risk of long-term harm

 C) clear scientific purpose

 D) anonymity

22) Dr. Atkin bought puppies at an illegal puppy mill. The scientific purpose of his research was to determine if puppies could be trained using positive reinforcement. They were well-fed and had space to run free. Which of the following ethical considerations was violated?

 A. The animals must be trained

 B. They must be cared for humanely

 C. There must be a specific scientific question at hand

 D. They must be legally obtained

23) A researcher wants to find out whether increased Vitamin D intake leads to a higher rating on a happiness survey. Which of the following correctly identifies the independent variable and dependent variable?

 A. IV: Vitamin D; DV: skin color

 B. IV: Sunlight; DV: Vitamin D

 C. IV: Vitamin D; DV: Happiness

 D. IV: Happiness; DV: Vitamin D

24) In the above experiment, what would be different about the control group and the experimental group?

A. The control group would be exposed to Vitamin D and the experimental group would not

B. The experimental group would rate their happiness and the control group would not.

C. The control group would stay inside while the experimental group sunned themselves.

D. The experimental group would be exposed to the Vitamin D while the control group would not.

25) Why do we have multiple measures of central tendency?

 A) The mode can be skewed by an outlier.

 B) The mode and the median are not affected by outliers

 C) Each measure is useful depending on what you want to do with the information.

 D) B and C

26) Which of the following is true about measures of central tendency?

 A) The measures of variation give us one number that represents the spread of the data

 B) The measures of variation give us one number that represents the middle of the data

 C) The measures of central tendency give us multiple numbers about the spread of the data

 D) The measures of central tendency include the range, standard deviation and mean.

 27) Kaleo scores a perfect 100 on a test that everyone else fails. If we were to graph this distribution, it would be:

 A) normal

 B) symmetrical

 C) positively skewed

 D) negatively skewed

 28) Which set of data has the largest standard deviation? (don’t calculate it!)

 A) 1, 8, 16, 70, 88, 90

 B) 30, 68, 80, 98, 84, 94

 C) 33, 33, 34, 38, 38, 40

 D) 1, 5, 10, 14, 20, 22, 22, 24

29) What conclusions can we draw about the following set of data if we know that it is a normal distribution curve? M=50; SD=5

 A) 68.2% of the sample fell between the scores of 40-60

 B) 99.2% of the sample fell between the scores of 50-60

 C) 68.2% of the sample fell within 45-55

 D) 34.1% of the sample fell between two (2) standard deviations of the mean

30) Which of the following is true about an experiment if p-value=.08?

 A) The difference is significant enough to identify a cause and effect relationship

 B) p>.05 therefore it is **not** statistically significant

 C) p<.05 therefore it is statistically significant

 D) The difference between the data is not due to chance

31) Isla hypothesizes that a new energy drink she invented will enhance people’s athletic performance. She gives the drink to the experimental group and gives the placebo to the control group. She then times the participants as they run the mile. In order to know if her hypothesis is supported, she will need to use:

 A) scatter plots

 B) descriptive statistics

 C) inferential statistics

 D) histograms

Describe a skewed distribution

 Describe the three measures of central tendency to a normal distribution

Describe an intelligence test that is normally distributed. The mean= 100 and the SD=15. Use this information to describe how the scores are distributed (amount of the population scored between a and b)