

Practice Test Chapters 1-2 combined.<sup>1</sup>

1. Both Janet and Dirk are depressed and they go to different therapists for therapy/counseling. Janet's therapist focuses on negative thoughts and judgements that Janet has. For example Janet believes that failing a test last week means she will always be stupid. Dirk's therapist focuses on the fact when Dirk experienced the loss of his grandmother, he isolated himself and stopped going out into the world and meeting/speaking with other people. This then led to his depression according to Dirk's therapist. His therapist explained to Dirk that it is other people who are largely responsible for helping us feel good, like when they smile at us, when they engage us, are interested in us and ask us questions in conversation. The therapist told Dirk that all these things make us feel good just like his dog feels good when he is given a treat for the right behavior. The therapist called it positive reinforcement and told Dirk that he doesn't get positive reinforcement when he sits on the couch alone. Circle the one correct answer. **Circle One**
  - a. Janet's therapist is from a behavioral perspective and Dirk's is from a biological perspective.
  - b. Janet's therapist is from a cognitive perspective and Dirk's is from a behavioral/learning perspective.
  - c. Both therapists are from a Social Psychological perspective.
  - d. Janet's therapist is from a Freudian/Psychoanalytical perspective while Dirk's is from a Humanistic perspective.
  
2. Choose two of the following hypotheses that are NOT appropriate for Science/Psychology. **Circle two.**
  - a. I think men are more aggressive than women.
  - b. I think that daily prayer to a God, keeps the devil at bay.
  - c. I think that children adopted into a homosexual home will suffer greater amounts of psychological disorders.
  - d. I think that gay marriage is wrong and shouldn't be allowed.
  - e. I think that excessive punishment for childhood sex play can be harmful and lead to sexual problems as an adult.
  
3. How can you tell the difference between a hypothesis and a theory? **Circle one.**
  - a. A theory is just a guess while a hypothesis is hunch.
  - b. A hypothesis is a hunch or question while a theory is an explanation of why hunches are true or not.
  - c. Hypotheses are guesses while a theory is a hypothesis that is correct.
  - d. None of the above.

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<sup>1</sup> Spring 2020 version

4. Allen's therapist is interested in what is in Allen's unconscious. He is also interested in Allen's dreams because he says that when Allen is dreaming his unconscious is allowed expression. What perspective does his therapist most likely come from?

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

5. What does a clinical psychologist do? **Circle one**
- Helps us understand how to best organize clinics.
  - Helps us understand and treat psychological disorders
  - Helps big companies develop tests that can help predict which applicants will be the most successful at the job.
  - Helps us understand and treat visual problems.
6. I believe I have a special talent. It is that I can see through walls. But this ability also goes away when people are skeptical and try to test me. As a scientist, what is wrong with this hypothesis?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. I think most democrats in America favor Medicare for all. In order to test this I get a randomly selected group of 1,000 democrats and ask them questions about their attitudes.

What is the population in this example? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the sample? \_\_\_\_\_

8. I think that as we get older we get stingier. In order to test this I get a group of 20 year-olds, 40 year-olds, and 60 year olds and measure how stingy they are. Indeed I find that the 60 year-olds are the most stingy. Is there a problem with my conclusion? **(circle all that are correct)**
- No
  - Yes, how do you know that the 60 year-olds were not always stingy even as young adults. Maybe the world back then pulled for stinginess.
  - Yes, I should have used a longitudinal design instead of a cross sectional.
  - Yes, I should have used a cross sectional instead of a longitudinal design.
9. Is there a correlation between height and weight? Yes No
10. If you measured everyone's height and weight would the relationship be positive or negative? Circle one: positive negative

11. Assume you made your living at the fair when while you were blindfolded, people would come up and give you their value on one particular variable and you had to guess their value on a second variable. You got paid more when you were more accurate. Further assume there is a relationship between those 2 variables. What would you want that  $r$  value to be in order to win more money? Circle one
- .5
  - + .7
  - .8
  - + 1.4
  - 0
12. Persons believing in extrasensory perception (ESP) will keep close track of instances when they were 'thinking about Mom, and then the phone rang and it was her!' Yet they ignore the far more numerous times when (a) they were thinking about Mom and she didn't call and (b) they weren't thinking about Mom and she did call. What is the name of this bias?

Answer = \_\_\_\_\_

### Tie Breaker

13. I believe that reading the text prior to lecture increases quiz scores. I randomly assign students to either read the text before lectures or read the text after lectures. I then compare their quiz scores.
- What is the independent variable? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the dependent variable? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Assume I didn't randomly assign students to the groups but instead let them choose which group they wanted to be in. And strangely the 'read the text before lecture' group filled up with all the smart students. And hence not surprisingly that group had higher quiz scores. What can be said? **(circle all that apply)**
- The independent variable became the dependent variable.
  - I have a confounding variable.
  - Now the two groups are different in "smarts" as well as "whether they read before or after" the lecture.
  - The sample and population were allowed to be correlated.

15. In order to have validity, you must have reliability. Circle one: True False
16. If you have reliability, then you necessarily have validity. Circle one: True False
17. Janet believed smoking Juul cigarettes causes lung damage. She asks 300 randomly selected Juul smokers how of those cigarettes they smoke and she also measures lung function. She finds that the heaviest smokers have the worst lungs. What type of research is this? **Circle one**
- Case study
  - Naturalistic observation
  - Correlational study
  - experiment
18. Henry is a researcher and found that as air conditioner sales increased so too did drowning deaths. Not having taken our class, he petitioned the city to ban the sales of air conditioners. Why was his petition a foolish thing to do? **Circle all that apply**
- His petition was foolish because the relationship is a positive one and not a negative one.
  - His petition was foolish because he assumed AC sales caused drowning deaths.
  - His petition was foolish because he must not have recognized this is an example of a “third variable” problem in correlational studies.
  - His petition was foolish because he should have used a correlational study instead of doing an experiment.
19. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ was a leader of the psychoanalytic perspective while Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ was a leader of classical conditioning and the behavioral perspective.
- Watson, Freud
  - Pavlov, Milgram
  - Freud, Pavlov
  - Skinner, Rogers
20. Stanley Milgram allowed participants (the teachers) the opportunity to give what they thought was electric shocks to who they thought was another subject participant just like themselves (the learners). In reality, the learners worked for the experimenter and in so, deceived the teachers. What do we call participants who are in on the study and work for the experimenters, but the real participants are led to believe they are just other normal participants like themselves?

We call them \_\_\_\_\_