

# TEST BANK

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# Invitation to Psychology

Eighth Edition

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# TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

## Chapter 1

### WHAT IS PSYCHOLOGY?

Topic/ Learning Objective		Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
<b>POP QUIZ 1</b>	Multiple Choice	1-4,6- 9	5,10		
<b>POP QUIZ 2</b>	Multiple Choice	1-6,8,10	7,9		
<b>Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion</b> 1.1.A Define psychology, describe how it addresses daily life from a scientific perspective, and differentiate it from pseudoscience and common sense. 1.1.B Discuss some of the early perspectives and individuals that were influential forerunners of modern psychology. 1.1.C List and describe four major perspectives in psychology. 1.1.D Describe the roles that psychologists play in research, practice, and the community.	Multiple Choice	1,5,7,8,10,11,1 3,14,16,17,19- 21, 23,33	2,12,24,26,30 ,32	9,18,22,27- 29,34	3,4,6,15,25 ,31
	True/False	1-16, 19,21,23- 28	17,18,20,22		
	Short Answer	6	3-5,7	1,2	
	Essay				1-3
<b>Integrative Essay</b>	Integrative Essay	1			
	Multiple Choice	40,42	35,49	38,41,43- 46,52-54	36,37,39,4 7,48,50,51
	True/False	29,32	30,31,33- 38,40		39
	Short Answer	9	8	10,11	
<b>Thinking Critically and Scientifically About Psychology</b> 1.2.A Explain why critical thinking applies to all scientific pursuits and why it should also guide everyday judgments and decision-making. 1.2.B Identify important steps to critical thinking, and give an example of how each applies to the science of psychology.	Essay			4	5,6
	Integrative Essay				
	Multiple Choice	55,58,60,64,69, 70	56,61- 63,73,74	57,59,66-68, 71,72	65
<b>Doing Research: Moving from Questions to Data</b> 1.3.A Describe the ways participants are selected for psychological studies and how the method of selection can influence interpretations of a study's outcomes. 1.3.B Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using different descriptive methods such as case studies, observational methods, tests, and surveys.	True/False	41-43,47-53	44-46		
	Short Answer		12	13,14	
	Essay				7
	Integrative Essay				

(Continued on next page)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 1 – Pop Quiz 1

1. Psychology is defined as the discipline concerned with
  - a. the study of all physical stimuli that affect human sensations and perceptions.
  - b. behavior and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, \_\_\_\_\_ and external environment.
  - c. the study of humankind and the importance of culture in explaining the diversity in human behavior.
  - d. maladaptive human behaviors and cognitions that are incorporated into a person's self-worth during \_\_\_\_\_ childhood.
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ established the first psychological laboratory in 1879.
  - a. Sigmund Freud
  - b. John Locke
  - c. William James
  - d. Wilhelm Wundt
  
3. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how people reason, remember, understand language, and solve problems?
  - a. the learning perspective
  - b. the cognitive perspective
  - c. the sociocultural perspective
  - d. the psychodynamic perspective
  
4. In almost all states, a \_\_\_\_\_ is required to obtain a license to practice clinical psychology.
  - a. doctorate
  - b. master's degree
  - c. medical degree
  - d. certificate from a psychoanalytic institute
  
5. Critical thinking requires
  - a. creativity for creating alternative explanations.
  - b. treating all theories as equally valid.
  - c. low tolerance for uncertainty.
  - d. emotional reasoning.
  
6. Research methods that depict behavior, but do not necessarily yield causal explanations, are called
  - a. experimental methods.
  - b. blind studies.
  - c. significance tests.
  - d. descriptive methods.

7. Assessment instruments that are designed to tap unconscious feelings or motives are called
  - a. objective tests.
  - b. projective tests.
  - c. double-blind tests.
  - d. single-blind tests.
  
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.
  - a. relationship coefficient
  - b. meta-analysis
  - c. Bayesian statistic
  - d. correlation
  
9. Which variable does a researcher manipulate when conducting an experiment?
  - a. control variable
  - b. confounding variable
  - c. independent variable
  - d. dependent variable
  
10. A result that is significant at the .05 level indicates that
  - a. the result was obtained purely by chance and is not real.
  - b. the probability that the result is due to real differences between groups is .05.
  - c. there is a positive relationship between variables.
  - d. the probability that the result occurred by chance is low, and therefore the result is probably real.