Practice Quiz Questions

1 Establishing Academic Psychology

1.1 Why did early psychologists want psychology to be recognized as a science?

A) Because it was previously associated with the paranormal and religion.
B) To improve its popularity among students
C) To access more government funding
D) To compete with philosophy departments

1.2 What was Wundt's term for the scientific approach to studying the mind?

A) Folk psychology
B) Völkerpsychologie
C) New psychology
D) Behavioural sciences

1.3 What was the role of the observer in Wundt's experiments?

A) Conducting statistical analysis
B) Creating experimental hypotheses
C) Performing introspection to report immediate experiences
D) Analyzing dreams

1.4 What was Wundt's strategy to make psychology a respected science?

A) Public lectures and debates
B) Writing science fiction about the mind
C) Collaborating with religious institutions
D) Limiting the subject matter to measurable, immediate experiences

1.5 What kind of science was psychology trying to emulate during Wundt's time?

A) Astronomy
B) Chemistry
C) Engineering
D) Biology

2 Disciples & Schools of Psychology

2.1 How does the historic bias against applied psychology (in contract to "pure" science) reflect deeper societal inequalities?

A) It was based solely on financial concerns
B) It mirrors class-based hierarchies where practical work is undervalued
C) It reflects opposition from religious institutions
D) It discouraged academic curiosity

2.2 Who has found the first clinical psychology clinics in the U.S.?

A) Carl Jung
B) Lightner Witmer
C) Wilhelm Wundt
D) John Watson

2.3 What was a defining new feature of behaviourism compared to previous psychological paradigm?

A) Study of observable behaviours through controlled experiments
B) Focus on dreams and unconscious desires
C) Emphasis on brain imaging techniques
D) Use of introspection to study thought

2.4 How did the rise of cognitive psychology challenge behaviourist assumptions?

A) It embraced biological determinism
B) It revived structuralist theories
C) It argued that internal processes are essential for understanding behaviour
D) It rejected all experimental methods

2.5 How did Tolman's purposive behaviourism differ from classical behaviourism?

A) It rejected experimental methods
B) It focused solely on unconscious motivation
C) It emphasized spiritual and emotional states
D) It included goal-directed behaviour and internal cognitive processes

3 Mind-Body problem

3.1 Which philosopher is most famously associated with the idea that the mind (thinking, non-physical) and body (extended, physical) are two fundamentally different kinds of things (substances)?

A) Plato
B) John Locke
C) René Descartes
D) David Hume

3.2 Parallelism, as a solution to the mind-body problem discussed in Chapter 2, suggests that ...

A) The mind and body causally interact via the pineal gland.
B) The mind and body are distinct but operate in perfect synchrony without causal interaction.
C) Mental events are by-products of physical events but have no causal power.
D) Mental states are actually identical to physical brain states.

3.3 Epiphenomenalism, as discussed in Chapter 2, proposes that ...

A) Mental events cause physical events, but not vice-versa.
B) Mental and physical events run in parallel without interaction.
C) Physical events cause mental events, but mental events have no causal effects on physical events.
D) Mental events are identical to physical brain events.

3.4 Eliminative Materialism, discussed near the end of Chapter 3, argues that concepts like 'beliefs' and 'desires' from "folk psychology" are ...

A) Useful concepts that neuroscience will eventually explain fully.
B) Fundamentally correct descriptions of real mental states.
C) Part of a radically false theory that should be discarded and replaced by neuroscience.

D) Non-physical properties that emerge from complex brain activity.

3.5 The Double Aspect Theory, associated with Spinoza and discussed in Chapter 6, suggests that mind and body are ...

A) Two distinct substances that constantly interact causally.
B) Two different aspects or ways of understanding one single underlying substance.
C) Identical, with mental states being ultimately reducible to physical states.
D) Separate parallel processes with no connection, perhaps synchronized by an external force.

4 What is science?

4.1 Which type of reasoning involves deriving conclusions from general principles?

A) Induction
B) Abduction
C) Deduction
D) Speculation

4.2 What is a key characteristic of scientific knowledge?

A) It is based on authority
B) It is open to revision
C) It avoids empirical evidence
D) It requires religious justification

4.3 What role do *models* play in scientific explanation according to the Bem & Looren de Jong?

A) They mediate between laws and phenomena
B) They replace empirical data
C) They provide unverifiable analogies
D) They eliminate the need for theories

4.4 Which concept suggests that our observations are influenced by the theoretical framework we already hold?

A) Empirical neutrality
B) Observational absolutism
C) Logical positivism
D) Theory-ladenness

4.5 According to Merton, why is science considered to be aligned with a liberal society?

A) Because it relies on state funding and centralized control
B) Because it resists collaboration and promotes individuality
C) Because it operates through an ethos of norms rather than formal authority
D) Because it relies exclusively on empirical data collection

5 Philosophy of Science

5.1 According to David Hume, what is the law of cause and effect?

A) The belief that every effect can be logically deduced from its cause
B) The tendency of the mind to associate two events that are always experienced together, inferring a causal connection
C) The rule that sensory impressions always result in physical actions
D) The idea that the mind can directly observe necessary connections in nature

5.2 Which statement best describes the central idea of positivism as a philosophy of science?

A) Positivism rejects metaphysical speculation and focuses on observable, verifiable facts
B) Positivism values intuition and metaphysical reasoning above empirical methods
C) Positivism emphasizes the subjective interpretation of reality
D) Positivism holds that all scientific knowledge comes from innate ideas

5.3 What did Popper see as a danger to both science and democracy?

A) Excessive reliance on mathematical models
B) Ad hoc hypotheses
C) Dogmatic systems that resist criticism
D) Scientific consensus

5.4 What did Karl Popper propose as the key criterion to distinguish science from pseudo-science?

A) Confirmation
B) Logical coherence
C) Falsifiability
D) Correctness

5.5 According to Kuhn, what typically triggers a scientific revolution?

A) The discovery of new technologies
B) A sudden political shift
C) A majority vote among scientists
D) A crisis caused by accumulating anomalies in the current paradigm

6 Methods of Quantitative Psychology

6.1 What is the main difference between experimental and nonexperimental research designs?

A) Experimental designs rely on interviews; nonexperimental designs use surveys
B) Experimental designs involve an active intervention; nonexperimental designs do not
C) Experimental designs are only used in biology; nonexperimental designs in psychology
D) Experimental designs cannot be replicated; nonexperimental designs can

6.2 Which of the following is a common threat to internal validity in one-group pretest-posttest designs?

A) Random assignment
B) Structural equation modeling
C) Spontaneous remission
D) Content validity

6.3 What does it mean if a variable is a moderator in a research study?

A) It causes both the independent and dependent variables
B) It mediates the effect of the dependent variable
C) It is always the outcome measure
D) It influences the strength or direction of the relationship between two variables

6.4 Which of the following is not one of the general conditions required to infer a causal relationship in psychological research?

A) Covariation/correlation – the variables must be associated
B) Temporal precedence – the cause must occur before the effect
C) Exclusion of alternative explanations
D) High statistical power

6.5 In Sternberg's additive factor logic, what does it mean if two factors do not interact in their effect on reaction time?

A) They affect different stages of processing
B) They cancel each other out
C) They are unsystematic effects
D) They affect the same mental stage

7 Questionable Research Practices

7.1 What can distort findings and inflate the likelihood of false positives in scientific research?

A) Using large sample sizes
B) Applying Bayesian statistical methods
C) Presenting exploratory results as confirmatory
D) Conducting replication studies

7.2 What does the term "file drawer problem" refer to?

A) Data stored without proper analysis
B) Storing raw data for replication
C) Studies with null results not being published
D) A method of organizing study protocols

7.3 What is a "registered report" in scientific publishing?

A) A study with peer-reviewed design and analysis plan before data collection
B) A study that has undergone a second peer review after publication
C) A report published only in government journals
D) A review of multiple previously registered studies

7.4 Which of the following is considered a questionable research practice (QRP)?

A) Pre-registering hypotheses before data collection
B) Reporting all experimental conditions and measures
C) Sharing raw data publicly for transparency
D) Selectively reporting only statistically significant outcomes

7.5 What is *p*-hacking in scientific research?

A) Using only large datasets to increase reliability
B) Manipulating data collection or analysis to produce statistically significant results
C) Pre-registering hypotheses before data collection
D) Publishing studies that fail to reach statistical significance