# *Introduction to Psychological Science - Integrating Behavioral Neuroscience and Evolutionary Perspectives 1st edition Ray Test Bank*

SKU: 9780367693596-TEST-BANK

**Chapter 1**

1. Identify the influences of Pythagoras on Psychology?

a. He believed in the importance of lived experience.
**b. He sought to identify the underlying scientific principles of behavior.**
c. He introduced empiricism.
d. He believed we should only study observable behavior.
**e. He recognized the importance of the brain in intellect and mental disorders.**

2. According to Descartes on which principles is all behavior based?

a. Physical
b. Evolutionary
**c. Mechanical**
d. Cognitive
e. Behavioral

3. Who established the first Psychological laboratory?

a. Freud
**b. Wundt**
c. James
d. Watson
e. Galen

4. What term did Helmholtz give to the idea that we add to what we see based on our previous experience?
a. Inference
**b. Unconscious inference**
c. Cognitive inference
d. Automatic inference
e. Biased inference

5. How many introspective observations did Wundt require participants to complete before using their data?
a. 100
b. 1000
c. 1500
d. 5000
**e. 10000**

6. Mark as correct the dimensions that Wundt thought feelings could be broken down into.
**a. Pleasant vs unpleasant**
b. Positive vs negative
**c. Excitement vs calm**
d. Familiar vs unfamiliar
**e. Tension vs relaxation**

7. Mark as correct the characteristics of client-centred therapy.
**a. Unconditional positive regard**
b. Cognitive reframing
**c. Empathic understanding**

**d. Genuineness and congruence**
e. Unconscious conflicts

8. Which important concept did Engel introduce?
a. Evidence based understanding
b. Diathesis-stress
c. Levels of understanding
**d. The biopsychosocial approach**
e. Epigenetics

**Chapter 2**

1. What is Popper referring to with this statement, “No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right; a single experiment can prove me wrong"?

a. Validity
b. Reliability
c. **Falsification**
d. Operationalization
e. Verification

2. A formally stated expectation is known as the:

a. Aim
b. Prediction
c. Experimental variable
d. Scientific expectation
e. **Hypothesis**

3. Watching a phenomenon occur naturally to get a general idea of what is involved in the process is known as:

a. Controlled observation
b**. Naturalistic observation**
c. Structured observation
d. Unstructured observation
e. A natural experiment

4. Case studies, by definition, involve the study of one or two:

a. **Individuals**
b. Groups of people
c. Experimental manipulations
d. Impartial observers
e. Correlates of behavior

5. Which of the following methods reveals associations but does not indicate causality?

a. Randomized control study
b. Interview
c. Non-experimental
d. **Correlational**
e. Experimental

6. The aspect of the experimental situation manipulated by the experimenter to test a hypothesis is, most generally, referred to as which type of variable?

a. **Independent**
b. Dependent
c. Latent
d. Confounding
e. Extraneous

7. In a research study, it’s found that participants eat more when given a red rather than green container of food. The red container was offered just before lunch and the green one just

Introduction to Psychological Science - Integrating Behavioral Neuroscience and Evolutionary Perspectives 1st edition Ray

after dinner. In this study, time of day and previous food intake are examples of which type of variable?

a. Independent
b. Dependent
c. Latent
d. **Confounding**
e. Extraneous

8. The type of validity specifically describing how well the research findings are applicable to the real world is called:
   a. Construct
   b. Concurrent
   c. **External**
   d. Internal
   e. Face

9. Which is the most appropriate measure of the scores of a whole group.

a. Median
b. **Mean**
c. Mode
d. Range
e. Standard deviation

10. This term refers to when a participant's response is influenced more by the research setting than by the independent variable.
    a. Social desirability effect
    b. Evaluation apprehension
    c. The placebo effect
    d. Researcher bias
    e. **Demand characteristics**

11. The justification for deception in the course of research must be carefully weighed, as deception necessarily limits the extent that which of the following can be provided by the participant?
    a. Anonymity
    b. Compensation for time and travel
    c. Data protection
    d. **Voluntary informed consent**
    e. Debriefing

**Chapter 3**

1. The somatic nervous system controls the voluntary movements of skeletal muscles and is part of which of the following nervous systems?

a. Central
b. **Peripheral**
c. Parasympathetic
d. Sympathetic
e. Autonomic

2. How many neurons does each person have?

a. 100 million
b. 128 thousand
c. 33 billion
d. 55 billion
e. **86 billion**

3. Which of these is NOT part of the neuron?

a. **Synapse**
b. Axon
c. Nucleus
d. Dendrite
e. Cell body

4. James called the way that our mind jumps from one thought to another:

a. Overthinking
b. **Stream of consciousness**
c. The unconscious
d. Daydreaming
e. Mindless thought

5. The time frame for hormones to take effect is:

a. Minutes to hours
b. Hours to days
c. Minutes to months
d. **Second to days**
e. Seconds to months

6. In individuals with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder), a mildly fearful stimulus produces an overreactive:

a. Hypothalamus
b. Thalamus
c. **Amygdala**
d. Hippocampus
e. Cingulate gyrus

7. Which area of the brain is involved in the smooth movement of our bodies?

a. Hindbrain
b. Midbrain

Introduction to Psychological Science - Integrating Behavioral Neuroscience and Evolutionary Perspectives 1st edition Ray