AP Psychology

Methods, Statistics and Ethics Exam

Mr. Beward

Multiple Choice (30 questions, 60 points)—Please provide the *BEST* answer to the following questions.

1. Which of the following psychologists started the first psychology lab in Germany?
	1. William James
	2. Wilhelm Wundt
	3. John B. Watson
	4. Ivan Pavlov
	5. Sigmund Freud
2. Of the following approached to understanding behavior, which will most likely focus on the way that adults process information?
	1. Biological
	2. Cognitive
	3. Sociocultural
	4. Psychodynamic
	5. Humanistic
3. What is the difference between cognitive psychology and behavioral psychology
	1. Behavioral psychology deals with reinforcement and punishment, while cognitive psychology deals with information processing
	2. Cognitive psychology deals only on observable behavior, while behavioral psychology focuses on internal behavior
	3. Both focus on observable behavior, there is no difference
	4. Cognitive psychology deals only on the ego, while behavioral psychology deals only with the id
	5. Behavioral psychology focuses on the superego, while cognitive psychology focuses on the ego
4. Of the following approaches to psychology, which area would be most concerned with most concerned with the idea that people strive toward self-actualization?
	1. Biological
	2. Cognitive
	3. Sociocultural
	4. Psychodynamic
	5. Humanistic
5. In early psychology, Wilhelm Wundt developed a technique for doing research that involved having people describe their thoughts as they observed an object. This technique is called:
	1. Dream analysis
	2. Mind-body analysis
	3. Behavior analysis
	4. Introspection
	5. Algorithm
6. The paper “The role of imagery in memory processes” would most likely be written by someone who subscribes to
	1. Biological psychology
	2. Cognitive psychology
	3. Sociocultural psychology
	4. Psychodynamic psychology
	5. Humanistic psychology
7. The psychologist who trained with Wundt and traveled to the United States to set up one of the first labs at Cornell University was
	1. James
	2. Titchener
	3. Skinner
	4. Bower
	5. Watson
8. The psychoanalytic approach to understanding personality was described by
	1. Freud
	2. Skinner
	3. Watson
	4. Maslow
	5. Jung
9. Which of the following approaches focuses on human free will and consciousness?
	1. Biological
	2. Cognitive
	3. Sociocultural
	4. Psychodynamic
	5. Humanistic
10. Which of the following is the most commonly used measure of central tendency?
	1. Correlation
	2. Mean
	3. Median
	4. Mode
	5. Standard deviation
11. Inferential statistics is used to
	1. Establish strength of relationship between variables
	2. Establish cause and effect
	3. Generalize to the population
	4. Describe a data set
	5. Formulate a hypothesis
12. Which of the following is the most commonly used measure of variability?
	1. Correlation
	2. Mean
	3. Median
	4. Mode
	5. Standard Deviation
13. According to the ethical principles of doing psychological research, which of the following would not be allowed?
	1. Participants are deceived but eventually debriefed
	2. Participants are given informed consent but are deceived
	3. Participants are not given informed consent but are debriefed
	4. Participants are given full disclosure but are not able to tell the independent variable from the dependent variable
	5. Participants are not told what to expect but are given informed consent and debriefed
14. The term operationalize means to
	1. Utilize more than one independent variable
	2. Create an experiment
	3. Define a correlation
	4. Define variables clearly
	5. Define the statistical procedures
15. A negative correlation typically means that
	1. Variables are related inversely
	2. Variables are related directly
	3. Variables are unrelated
	4. Variables are only weakly related
	5. Variables are strongly related
16. A teacher wants to determine the impact on teaching style on quiz scores. To do this, she divides a class into two groups and teaches one group using on style and the other using a second, different style. She then measures the scores on the quizzes. The independent variable in this example is
	1. Group 1
	2. Group 2
	3. Teaching style
	4. Scores on the quizzes
	5. Teacher
17. In the experiment just described, which is the dependent variable?
	1. Group 1
	2. Group 2
	3. Teaching style
	4. Scores on quizzes
	5. Teacher
18. Control is essential in psychological research. Which of the following research methods has the most control?
	1. Correlational study
	2. Experiment
	3. Observational study with participation
	4. Observational study without participation
	5. Operationalization
19. Which of the following is the best example of a correlational study?
	1. A psychologist gives one group of rats a drug and another group a placebo to see the effect of the drug on learning
	2. A psychologist examines a client’s background to help provide therapy
	3. A psychologist analyzes case studies to determine what traits people vary on
	4. A psychologist attempts to determine if there is a relationship between IQ and income
	5. A psychologist gives students two forms of exams, before and after taking a course, to determine if the course improved learning
20. Which psychologist is correctly linked with his theoretical perspective?
	1. Watson: Structuralism
	2. Freud: Humanistic psychology
	3. Maslow: Gestalt
	4. Watson: Behaviorism
	5. Freud: Functionalism
21. Abraham Maslow’s theory of humanistic psychology involves
	1. Hierarchy of needs
	2. Belief in a just world
	3. Locus of control
	4. Collective unconscious
	5. Need for achievement
22. A normal distribution is in the shape of a
	1. Bell curve
	2. Chi square
	3. Scatterplot
	4. Bimodal distribution
	5. Skewed distribution
23. A central tenet of the Gestalt school is that
	1. Studying consciousness is essential to understanding psychology
	2. Mind is what brain does
	3. A perception must be studied in its whole or molar form
	4. All that is important in psychology is that which is observable
	5. Biology is the most important element in understanding behavior
24. “Give me a group of infants and if I could control the world in which they are raised, I could predict which will become doctors and which will become sculptors.” This statement was made by
	1. Watson
	2. Skinner
	3. Wundt
	4. Rogers
	5. Titchener
25. Of the following statistics, which is the most commonly used measure of spread among scores?
	1. Mean
	2. Median
	3. Mode
	4. Range
	5. Standard deviation
26. Which of the following is a technique used in Freudian therapy?
	1. Free association
	2. Free recall
	3. Systematic desensitization
	4. Implosion therapy
	5. Biofeedback
27. Reliability refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while validity refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. The ability to measure individuals; the ability to measure groups
	2. The consistency of the measurements of a test; the extent to which a test measures what it intends to measure
	3. Consistency from test to test; consistency within a given test
	4. The extent to which a test measures what it intend to measure; the measurements of a test
	5. The ability of the test administrator; the success of the test
28. Of the following correlations, which shows the strongest relationship between two variables?
	1. -.79
	2. +1.10
	3. .00
	4. +.20
	5. +.68
29. The psychologist who started the first experimental laboratory in the United States was
	1. William James
	2. Wilhelm Wundt
	3. E.L. Thorndike
	4. B. F. Skinner
	5. John B. Watson
30. A confounding variable is one that causes
	1. Unsystematic variation
	2. Systematic variation
	3. Unreliable data
	4. Participants to feel deceived
	5. An experiment to be valid

Free Response (Write both, 20 points each, 40 points total)—Please provide a well considered answer to each of the following questions.

1. Dr. Smith is interested in determining the relationship between IQ and success in life. Design a correlational study to examine this issue. Using the following concepts, first define each term and then explain how each of the terms would be used with the context of the study.
	1. Operational differences of variables
	2. Sampling
	3. Validity
	4. Reliability
2. For each of the following topics, provide an explanation from a cognitive, a biological, a humanistic and a behavioral perspective.
	1. Memory
	2. Schizophrenia