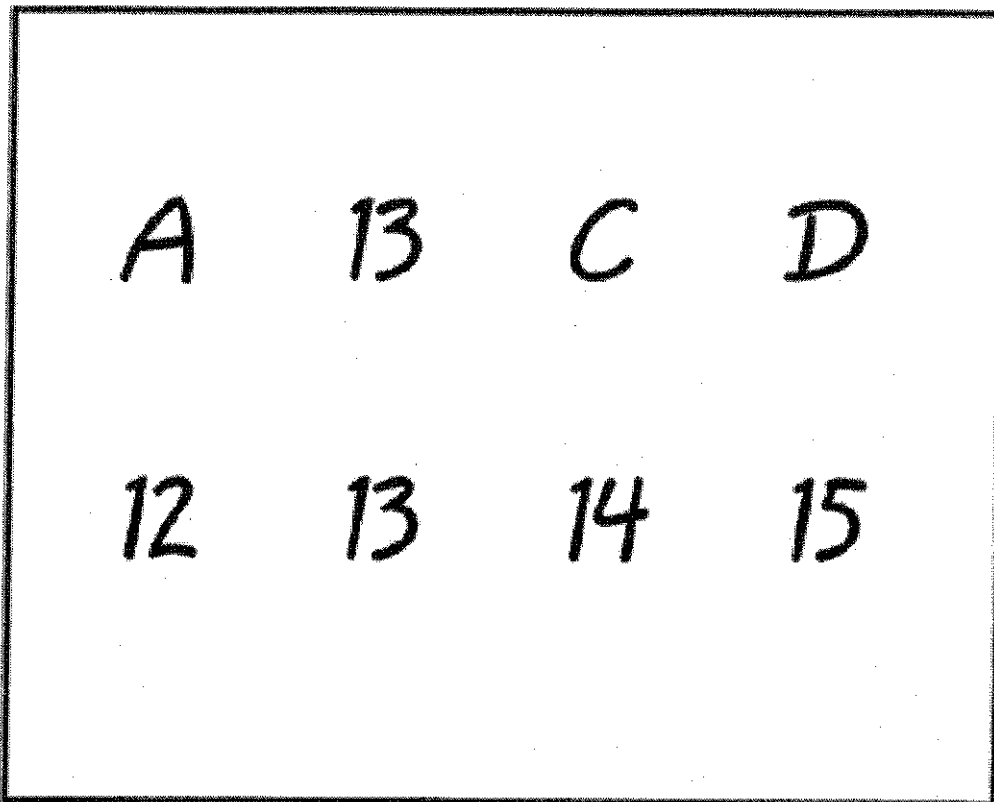


Study guide -- short answers -- Unit 1 Test -- Psych A

Short Answer

1. Why do biologically oriented psychologists study the nervous system and genes?
2. According to cognitive psychologists, what factors influence people's behavior?
3. What was Sigmund Freud's theory of aggression?
4. How did the sociocultural perspective broaden the subjects studied by psychology?
5. Identify the primary difference between structuralism and functionalism.
6. Describe how behaviorists believe that people learn.
7. Explain how Gestalt psychologists believe that people learn.
8. In your own words, describe how social learning theorists believe that people learn.
9. Look at the drawing below. Explain in your own words how it illustrates Gestalt theories.



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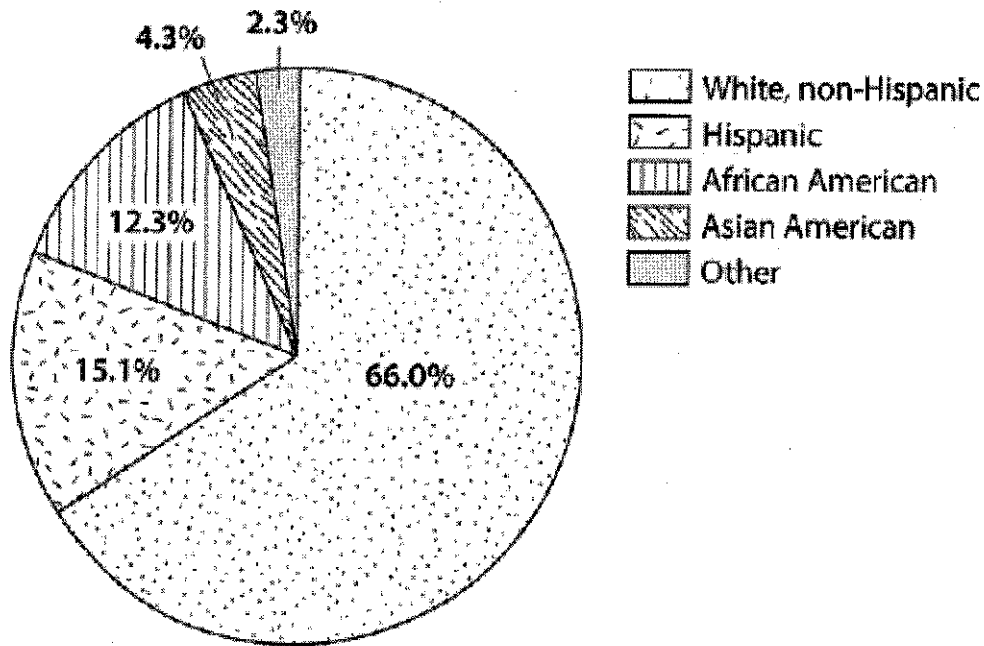
10. Characterize the relationship between anxiety and performance.
11. The textbook tells us that psychologists seek to control behavior and mental processes and that this goal is often misunderstood. In your own words, explain why it is misunderstood and what it really means.
12. Identify and briefly explain two widely used methods of psychological research.
13. Briefly explain the similarities and differences between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist.
14. Explain in your own words the job of a school psychologist.
15. Characterize the concerns of personality psychologists and social psychologists, highlighting how they differ.
16. Describe in your own words the work of experimental psychologists. In doing so, define the term *basic research*.
17. Explain why B.F. Skinner might think the consequences of an act affect the chances of that act occurring again.
18. In your own words, define the term *psychodynamic thinking*.
19. People of the 1500s, 1600s, and 1700s witnessed great scientific and intellectual advances. Briefly analyze how this affected the development of the field of modern psychology.
20. Analyze how the theories of Charles Darwin can be seen in modern psychology.
21. Characterize the work of health psychologists.
22. Explain how the work of American psychiatrist George Engel is reminiscent of the ideas of Plato and Aristotle.
23. Define and give an example for the term *principle*.
24. What are some of the techniques used by clinical psychologists to evaluate psychological problems?
25. The interests of many of the professional psychologists discussed in the textbook overlap. Give some examples that support this statement.
26. Explain the difference between health psychology and rehabilitation psychology.
27. Identify one interest of the Gestalt school, and suggest a modern-day psychological discipline that would find it of particular interest. Explain your suggestion.
28. Identify and give examples of the way in which cognitive psychologists discuss the brain and its processes.

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29. Give an example of a psychological issue associated with ethnicity. In your answer, identify a psychological discipline that is interested in ethnicity.
30. Define and discuss the term *behavior* as it is used by psychologists.
31. Recall the five steps in conducting research.
32. Explain why it is important for a study to be replicated.
33. Explain the relationship between populations and samples.
34. Use the pie chart below to answer the question that follows.

U.S. Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

If you were making a stratified sample of 100 people, how many Hispanic people would you include?

35. Describe the possible effects of volunteer bias on the outcome of studies.
36. Describe at least two drawbacks of the case-study method of observation.
37. Identify one limit of correlation when psychologists are analyzing observations.
38. Explain why a system of ethics is necessary for psychological research.

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39. Summarize the arguments for and against the use of animals in research.
40. Describe one way that researchers can minimize the placebo effect in an experiment.
41. Explain what a hypothesis is and when it is formed.
42. Give an example of a psychological construct.
43. List the two further steps in scientific research that follow the completion of the first five.
44. Compare a stratified sample with a random sample.
45. Define the term *bias*.
46. Briefly describe Sigmund Freud's use of the case study method of observation.
47. Describe the longitudinal method of observation, including at least one disadvantage of the method.
48. Compare the longitudinal method with the cross-sectional method of observation. Which method is more reliable, and why?
49. Use an example to explain why researchers are often cautious about generalizing results of their research.
50. Identify three types of psychological tests, and explain what each one measures.
51. Describe the naturalistic observation method, and include one disadvantage of it.
52. Compare the naturalistic-observation method with the laboratory-observation method.
53. Explain what is meant by positive correlation.
54. Describe how negative correlation works, and give an example.
55. Define the term *variables*.
56. Identify the two kinds of variables and their roles in research. Include a specific example of each in your answer.
57. Explain the functions of experimental and control groups in an experiment.
58. Describe the placebo effect.
59. Explain the purposes of single-blind and double-blind studies and how they work.
60. Describe how researchers use central tendency and dispersion to organize their data and generalize about the information.