

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. _____ focuses on the development of psychological tests.
 - a. Forensic psychology
 - b. School psychology
 - c. Personality psychology
 - d. Psychometrics
2. _____ What historical figure is most closely associated to the *g*-factor theory of intelligence?
 - a. Clarence Thomas
 - b. Charles Spearman
 - c. Alfred Binet
 - d. Lewis Terman
3. _____ Most psychologists believe that _____ is what current intelligence tests measure.
 - a. "g"
 - b. "s"
 - c. "x"
 - d. verbal skill
4. _____ Spearman is to Gardner as _____ is to _____.
 - a. multiple; single
 - b. single; multiple
 - c. triarchic; multiple
 - d. multiple; triarchic
5. _____ An advantage of the multiple-intelligence approach is that it:
 - a. can reduce intelligence to a single score
 - b. uses standard measuring techniques to assess the different types of intelligence
 - c. identified all possible types of intelligence
 - d. recognizes people with different types of intelligence
6. _____ The correlation between brain size and intelligence is about:
 - a. weak and negative
 - b. strong and positive
 - c. weak and positive
 - d. strong and negative
7. _____ What provided the motivation behind Alfred Binet developing the first standardized intelligence test?
 - a. With World War I, the army had to determine who was fit for service.
 - b. His own child was mentally retarded.
 - c. He was appointed to a commission to develop a method to identify children who needed special help.
 - d. He conducted research as part of his graduate studies.
8. _____ The average 14-year-old will have a ratio IQ score of:
 - a. 80
 - b. 100
 - c. 120
 - d. 140
9. _____ Psychological tests must have two characteristics, and they are:
 - a. standardization and validity
 - b. correlation and standardization
 - c. reliability and validity
 - d. standardization and reliability
10. _____ Based on the definition presented in your text, reliability means the same thing as:
 - a. a correlation
 - b. a standardization
 - c. consistency
 - d. validity
11. _____ In a normal distribution of IQ scores, what percentage of people have a score between 85 and 115?
 - a. 54%
 - b. 68.26%
 - c. 95.44%
 - d. 99.9%

- a. has been supported by dozens of studies
b. was wrong
c. has not been studied
d. has been revised since the Inuits have hundreds of words for snow
24. The set of rules that are used to regulate how we combine words in phrases and sentences is called:
a. phonemes
b. morphemes
c. grammar
d. semantics
25. The most basic speech sounds of a given language are called:
a. phonemes
b. morphemes
c. syllables
d. semantics
26. Which of the following words consists of a single morpheme?
a. unspeakable
b. computer
c. books
d. uncomfortable
27. Which word best summarizes the study of motivation?
a. when
b. why
c. what
d. where
28. The concept of instinct has been redefined with the idea of:
a. fixed action patterns
b. homeostatic mechanisms
c. extrinsic motives
d. intrinsic motives
29. External stimuli or rewards that we desire and can motivate behavior are called:
a. needs
b. drives
c. incentives
d. peripheral cues
30. According to Maslow, we satisfy our needs:
a. in a somewhat random order
b. with the overall goal of increasing our self-esteem
c. in a certain order based on a set hierarchy
d. only when we feel competent in doing so
31. The need for affiliation is satisfied by:
a. forming lasting and positive interpersonal attachments
b. getting good grades in college
c. keeping one's life orderly and predictable
d. receiving recognition for hard work
32. Researchers have criticized Maslow's hierarchy of needs because:
a. it integrates biological and social needs
b. it is difficult to assess some of his proposed needs
c. people satisfy social needs before physiological needs
d. it ignores the notion of basic needs
33. In 2012, if you randomly selected 100 adults, how many would be obese?
a. 10
b. 36
c. 54
d. 72
34. Which of the following is a genetic hunger factor that regulates body weight?
a. peripheral cues
b. fixed action patterns
c. number of fat cells
d. pheromones

45. According to research, physiological changes may _____ the intensity of emotional experiences.
- a. increase
 - b. decrease
 - c. stabilize
 - d. mask
46. Charles Darwin was the originator of the explanation of emotion currently known as:
- a. James-Lange theory
 - b. cognitive theory
 - c. facial feedback theory
 - d. behavioral theory
47. A phobia results from more neural connections from the _____ to the _____, rather than the other way.
- a. amygdala; cortex
 - b. prefrontal cortex; temporal lobe
 - c. visual cortex; auditory cortex
 - d. thalamus; hippocampus
48. Universal emotions refer to a(n) _____ number of specific _____ that signal feelings or emotional states.
- a. inherited; verbalizations
 - b. learned; facial expressions
 - c. large; hand gestures
 - d. inherited; facial expressions
49. A _____ is a universal sign of happiness or friendliness.
- a. hand shake
 - b. wave
 - c. smile
 - d. verbal greeting
50. It was Charles Darwin who argued that emotions function to allow us to:
- a. choose mates who are similar to us in emotional disposition
 - b. adapt and solve problems that are important for our survival
 - c. communicate our feelings or moods
 - d. indicate how others are, to respond to us