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CSS121 - INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY SUMMARY

The concept of psychology came into existence in 1879 in_____, Germany
Leipzig

The concept of psychology came into existence in _____ in Leipzig**,** Germany
1879

The concept of psychology came into existence in which country?
Germany

The concept of psychology emerged in _____
1879

_____ founded the first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology.
Wilhelm Wundt

The first recognized book on psychology was written by William James and published in_____.
1890

There are at least two reasons why psychologists do not always agree on a simple common description of psychology.

- The first is that psychology is a relatively new discipline.
- The second reason is that psychology already covers a diverse range of subjects, and psychologists working in different areas see psychology in slightly different ways.

_____ are concerned with the way children learn, and how to help children who are not doing well at school.
Educational psychologists

A _____deal almost exclusively with people who are mentally ill or who are experiencing behavioural problems
Clinical psychologist

One reaction that people have when they hear of the results of a psychological research is that it is all just _____
common sense

The layman's understanding of psychology is that, it is_____
common sense

Sometimes common sense appears to be contradictory.
True

Psychology is the scientific study of_____.
Behaviour

_____ is the scientific study of behaviour.
Psychology

According to_____ the vast majority of psychologists are interested exclusively in studying human behaviour
(Alhassan, 2000)

_____ carried out many experiments using rats, pigeons and other animals in order to understand how they respond to their environment.
B.F. Skinner

Skinner's findings were expanded to cover human populations and valuable lessons were learnt (Andrew et.at.1993).

Psychologists in almost all countries are governed by rules, meaning they should not harm any animals (human or otherwise) that are used in experiments.

Psychologists in almost all countries are governed by _____
Rules

_____ generally study human behaviour and try to understand why people behave the way they do.
Psychologists

Psychology has to do with the concepts of learning, memory, perception, motivation and_____.
Personality traits

Dennis Child (1977:1) sees behaviour to include 'all those aspects of human activity which we can observe'.

Psychology as an ancient discipline was part of philosophy.
True

_____ stated categorically that psychology cannot explain human behaviour without some philosophical assumptions about human nature.
Iwuji

_____ submitted that philosophical views would appear relevant because psychology has to do with the behaviour and to some extent, the nature of man and how he relates to his environment.
Orji

_____ saw psychology as a discipline with a wide area of interest
Child (1977)

According to_____, from the scientific study to all kinds of pursuits including making dogs salivate at the sound of a bell and a study of the growth of intelligence in human beings.
Child

The Biological Approach: Psychologists operating from this perspective tend to search for the causes of behaviour in the functioning of the brain and biochemical processes.

The _____approach is linked to the writings of Sigmund Freud. Freud believes that human behaviour stems from inherited instincts, biological drive, and attempts to resolve, the competing demands of personal needs and society's expectations.
Psychodynamic

According to_____ , a great deal of an individual's personality is determined in the first five years of life, when some of these conflicts are being resolved.
Freud

_____are interested not in biological drives or unconscious forces, but rather they are interested in observable behaviour and the environmental force which appear to sustain such behaviour.

Behaviourists

The _____ is primarily concerned with thinking, the processing of information, perception, memory, problem solving, and consciousness.
Cognitive Approach

A behaviourist called upon to help deal with a disruptive boy in school may start by examining the problem behaviour within the_____.
Classroom

A _____called upon to help deal with a disruptive boy in school may start by examining the problem behaviour within the classroom.
Behaviourist

_____is an approach concerned with the individual and his/her unique qualities, and ecological psychology, which is concerned with the study of behaviour in its natural environment.
Humanism

The objectives of psychology are these

- Understanding human behaviour
- Explaining data
- Relying on the scientific method to test the accuracy of their theories
- Applying knowledge to promote human welfare
- Shaping of human behaviour when necessary

The most important methods psychologists use to accomplish their objectives are:

- Naturalistic observation
- The Case Study
- Surveys
- Correlational Studies
- Experimentation
- Test
- Questionnaires

The Nobel Prize winning ethnologist_____ proposed that humans, like animals also band together to defend their territory and that this is one of the primary causes of human aggression

Konrad Lorenz (1966)

The _____ is an essential part of understanding and helping people with psychological disorders.
Case study

_____, the Austrians, psychologist was the first man to introduce case history as a method of scientific investigation.
Sigmond Freud

Case history may be described as mainly a _____method.
Clinical

The major advantage of the case study is that_____
It provides comprehensive information about the patient that is being studies and from various other sources.

One of the major problems of the case study is that_____
It often forms the basis for making sweeping generalizations which derive from data coming from individuals whose evident may not necessary be reliable.

_____ are questionnaires, conducted in person or through the mail, that inquire into the ways a group (of people) thinks or acts.
Surveys

Surveys are also known as_____
Questionnaires

Another name for questionnaire is_____
Surveys

_____ Studies see if two variables are associated or related in some way psychologists use a statistical technique devised by Francis Galton known as correlation.
Correlational

In psychology, _____ are performed on animals and humans.
Experiments

_____ are used to measure all kinds of abilities, interests, and achievements.

Psychological tests

Psychological tests are also referred to as _____
Test batteries

The _____ is a short method for gaining information on a specific problem in a brief interval of time.
Questionnaire

Medinnus and Johnson (1976:21) credited Stanley Hall as the first psychologist to use questionnaire in child study.

Much information can be gathered by means of a _____ presented to the subjects.
written questionnaire

_____ are widely used in educational psychology.
Questionnaires

In a_____ , standard instructions are given to all subjects and the personal appearance, mood or conduct of the investigation will not colour the data collected
Questionnaire

Olomolaiye (1986:64) identified two major parts in any questionnaire:

- The first seekers .information about the nature and characteristics of the respondents -their age, sex, social class, education and so on.

- The second part is concerned mainly with measurement.

A structured questionnaire contains the questions and alternative answers to them.
True

_____ questionnaire has the advantage of giving the respondents freedom to reveal their opinions and attitudes.
Unstructured

Unstructured questionnaire has the advantage of giving the respondents _____ to reveal their opinions and attitudes.

Freedom

To the layman 'learning' has always been a rather simple matter, he sees it frequently and assumes that he has a clear understanding of its meaning, that is getting to know something he does not know.

As Oxiedine (1968:5) puts it, that 'we learn what we are taught is often the attitude of the nonprofessional person'.

Alhassan (2000) states that although there is little disagreement among psychologists as to the importance of learning and pervasiveness of learning in all forms of human activity, there is a marked difference between the ways they look at learning and the ways the layman does.

Kohler (1925) in his book, The Mentality of Apes explained learning as a perceptual process with the major emphasis being on the study of relationships and how people learn to see relationships among various items of experience.

_____ explained learning as a perceptual process with the major emphasis being on the study of relationships and how people learn to see relationships among various items of experience.
Kohler (1925)

Who wrote the book, "The Mentality of Apes"?
Kohler

_____ talked of learning as a association of ideas following the laws of similarity, contrast, and continuity.
Aristotle

_____ believed that people learn and remember those things that are alike, that are striking because of their difference, and that occur together in space and time
Aristotle

Bugelski (1956:120) on his own parts sees learning as the process of the formation of relatively permanent neural circuits through the simultaneous activity of the elements of the circuit to be.

_____ posts that learning is a central process in understanding human behaviour.
Lindgren (1961)

Alhassan (1985:1) opines that learning is the totality of the acquisition of factual information, the mastering of skills and means of aiding further study (understanding)

_____ is a dynamic process whereby, through interactive experience, insights or cognitive structures of life spaces are changed and so become more useful for future guidance.
Learning

Connon (1963) submits that a study of learning is part of the larger study of psychology, which may be defined as the scientific study of human experience and human and animal behaviour.

According to_____ learning refers to a collection of experiences which a person progressively acquires to be regarded as educated in his/her society.
Olaitan (1992)

_____ as a scientific and psychological concept designates that period of development during which a germ cell becomes mature.
Maturation

_____ is a process of ripening and of moving towards the fuller unfolding of potentials of the organism.
Maturation

_____ denotes both a change in the physical equipment of the organism but more importantly it is a change in function and the capacity to perform through the use of this equipment.
Maturation

The concept of maturation has _____ relationship with learning.
Indirect

_____ means a change in function as a result of experience and practice.
Learning

However, while maturation is not noticeable and takes place inside the organism, leaning is entirely based on experience and practice.

The concept of maturation leads to the concept of phsylogenetic function or prehensile skills sometimes referred to as_____.
developmental tasks

Human body grows in stages and each stage has its dominant characteristics and_____.
Uniqueness

Psychologists see the study of the child from conception to the beginning of adolescence as child study while the adolescent psychologists see adolescence as concerned with the study of the child from the on-setting of puberty until maturity.

According to Alhassan (2000), it is good to look at a child as the child he is and the adolescent he will be.

Physical growth involves stages or_____.
Epochs

The concept of development refers to changes in structure and _____
Function

_____ is the progress an organism makes towards maturity from the very beginning of life up to old age and death
Development

The principles of growth and development are:

- Development ill an organism is for the most part orderly and proceeds on the same order for all children
- Growth and development are continuous.
- There are critical periods for certain organs.
- The basic personality of any individual is set during the first years of his life.

_____ is a broad field of interest in which the physical, emotional and intellectual characteristics and development of youngsters from pre-natal stage onwards are studied.
Developmental psychology

An educational psychologist will use the subject matter of psychology mainly to help children going through the education system.

_____ is the study of social institutions and their impact on the behaviour of individuals.
Social psychology

_____ are interested in the study of family, village, and role of the head teacher or effect of family background on achievement at school.
Social psychologists

The domain of the _____ is the examination of the biological best bases of behaviour with particular reference to the biochemical reactions underlying memory and learning,
physiological psychology

A _____ is someone who specialises in the treatment of those with behavioural problems and mental illness.
clinical psychologist

_____ psychology focuses on work environment, the individual, and the work-family interface.
Occupational health

_____ concerns the application psychology to improve the quality of work life and to protect and promote the safety, health and well being of workers.
Occupational health psychology

_____ studies the workings of the heart -a cardiac structure of the transport system in higher animals and the centre of emotions, especially love and the mind, what a person thinks or feels conscious thoughts of patients
Cardiac Psychology

The main thrust of _____ is in the direction of family-care programmes and programmes in child guidance and rehabilitation centres.
community psychology

_____ is the branch of psychology that will be of most interest to those studying this course.

Forensic Psychology

_____ involves mainly the application of psychology to the area of crime and the legal system.

Forensic Psychology

_____ is that body of knowledge which lies somewhere between individual psychology and political science, just as social psychology and sociology.

Psychology of Politics

_____ deals with the problems of control of behaviour among groups, with the study of organizations of people in conflict.

Psychology of Politics

_____ refers also to the ways and means, the methods and techniques by which politicians particularly partisan politicians, promise the masses various things, such as paradise, having all their villages air-conditioned

Psychology of Politics

_____is a branch of psychology is on how widely-held feminist tenets -such as empowering individuals, valuing diversity, and creating dialogue -can be integrated across the field of psychology

Feminist Psychology

_____ is believed to be the first to revive the profession of philosophical counseling when in 1981 he founded a suicide-prevention organization called the Samaritan

Gerad Achenbach

_____ believed that the counter between the philosopher and the client was of the paramount importance, and that the aim was not healing but arriving at a satisfactory self- explanation and clarification.

Achenbach

_____ is a concept of theory and educational practice.

Intelligence

According to_____, there is an important general ability which is super-ordinate to and distinct from special abilities.

Spencer and Galton

According to Piaget (1950:3) intelligence is the concept of growth.

Research generates explanations on the definition of intelligence which for Piaget is the concept of _____
Growth

The concept of growth has been taken up by the _____ who claim that intelligence is not determined by heredity but by the type of environmental interaction in the history of early childhood.
Environmentalists

By implication, intelligence is determined by_____.
Heredity

Prominent radical _____ argued that the definition of intelligence is a socia1-class based one.
Sociologists

_____ argued that the differences in the social class origins of individuals compelled them to undergo differential environmental changes and hence differential levels of intelligent behaviour in later life.
Radical Sociologists

_____ showed that while attitudes towards mathematics and previous experience in mathematics explained most of the transferred task variance, intelligence was the least important factor in terms of the task explained.
Mukherjee (1972)

_____ is a kind of mental or cognitive ability which comes to play in problem solving.
Intelligence

The reasoning ability of individuals is also referred to as _____
Intelligence

These reasoning abilities are of many types, for example understanding relations, comprehension of series, drawing analogies, completing patterns on the basis of symmetry and meaningful asymmetry, permutations and combinations, drawing inferences, understanding logic, deductive and inductive, verbal ability, and so on.

According to _____ there is no kind of performance or behaviour which can be described without qualification as 'intelligence'.
Ryle (1952)

Freeman (1936) classified descriptions of intelligence into the following

- Power of adaptation to the environment
- Capacity for learning
- Ability for abstract thinking

Who suggested that intelligence is the capacity to act purposefully, to think rationally, and to deal effectively with the environment?
Wechsler

IQ stands for_____
Intelligence Quotient

_____ is the result obtained when an individual's mental age (MA) is divided by his/ her chronological age (that is biological age) and multiplied by 100.
Intelligence Quotient

_____ refers to an individual's level of intellectual development.
Mental age

_____ was credited with the first successful attempt to measure intelligence.
Alfred Brinet

_____ was asked by the French government to investigate the causes of retardation in the schools of Paris.
Alfred Brinet

Average MA scores correspond to chronological age (CA).
True

Table 1: Intelligence Quotient on the Standford-Binet: Distribution of IQ scores

IQ Range of Score	Verbal Description	Approximate % of People in each Group
Above 130	Very superior	1
120 – 129	Superior	11
111 – 119	High average	18
90 – 109	Average	46
80 – 89	Low average	15
70 – 79	Borderline	6
Below 70	Mentally retarded	3

A bright child's MA is _____ his CA
Above

A bright child's MA is above his CA
True
The _____is the boy who is substantially better at the intelligence tests than he is at the open-ended tests
Converger

The _____ is the boy who is substantially better at the open-ended tests than he is at the intelligence tests
Diverger

By openended tests, we mean objective/multiple-choice test. In addition to this categorisation, there are the all-rounders, the boys who are more or less equally good (or bad) on both types of text.

It may well be that 30% are divergers, and the remaining 40% could be in the middle as all-rounders. In a typical classroom, we may find extreme divergers (10%); moderate divergers (20%): all-rounders (40%); moderate convergers (20%); extreme convergers (10%).

Who argued that the most important element in all of Education is the element of individual differences?

Alhassan

3.3 Normal Probability Curve

Let us continue our discussion by looking at figure 1 which is generated by graphically plotting the distribution of IQ scores we discussed in unit 6.

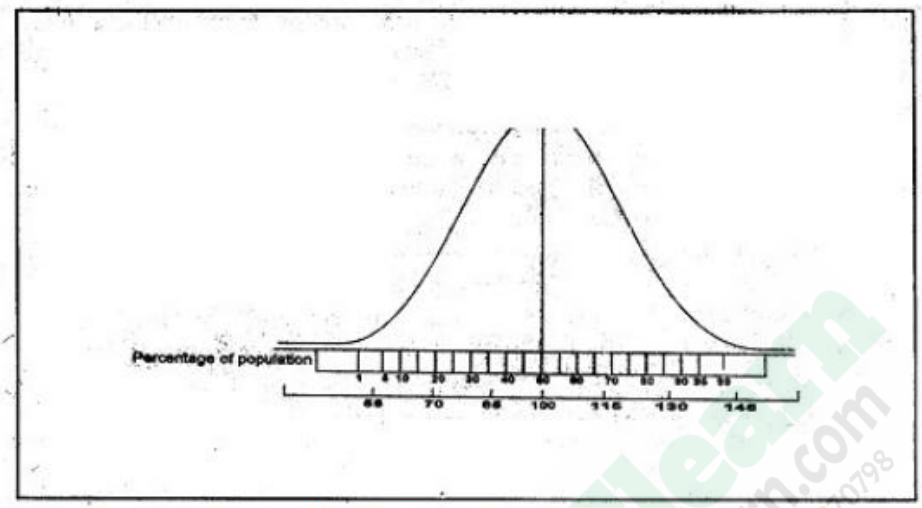

Fig. 1: A Normal Distribution Curve of Intelligent Quotient (IQ)

There are _____ attributes which influence behaviour
Five
_____ argues that scores determined in this simple manner begin to decrease as maturity is attained.
Baron et. al. (19-70)

One of the longest running debates in psychology is the 'nature versus nurture' debate.

Every human being comes into this world with a _____ make-up.
Genetic

The _____system ensures that with the exception of identical twins, there are no two genetically identical people in the world.
Human reproduction

Each new child results from the _____ of elements from both the mother and father.
Combination

Each new child results from the combination of elements from both the _____ and_____.
Mother and father

Twins are referred to as_____.
monozygotic or MZ

Non-identical twins are the result of two different eggs being fertilized by two different sperms around the same point in time.

Non-identical twins are also known as_____.
dizygotic or DZ

Dilalla and Gottessman (1990) reviewed some 40 years of twin studies and claimed to have found some evidence to support the view that criminal behaviour might have a genetic component.

The advantages of a psychologist serving as a consultant

- Autonomy and distance can be maintained
- There is somewhat less bureaucratic interference with the psychologist's job
- There is a minimizing of dual relationship problems
- It is easier to maintain confidentiality
- There are fewer pressures for the psychologist to be all things to all people.
- The psychologist has the opportunity to serve other agencies
- It allows for the introduction of broader applications and newer psychological techniques.

The disadvantages of a psychologist serving as a consultant

- A 'distance' or a barrier between the psychologist and the staff tends to exist because the law enforcement officers form a 'closed society'.
- The range of services is generally capped at the narrowest level, for fiscal and administrative reasons.
- Psychologists rarely get complete feedback on the services they provide
- There is less opportunity for research
- The psychologist is viewed as an outsider and in some instances does not get the full story as to how and why services are being requested.

_____ is a-psychological operation that is basic to the determination of terminal human behaviour.
Perception

Without_____, there can be no learning
Cognition

There cannot be learning without cognition
True

_____ implies the psychological process occurring in the brains of the organisms.
Perception

_____ leads to the organization and interpretation-of sensory information received from the stimulus or stimuli.
Perception

Perception mechanisms include analysis, synthesis, and integration of sensory information.

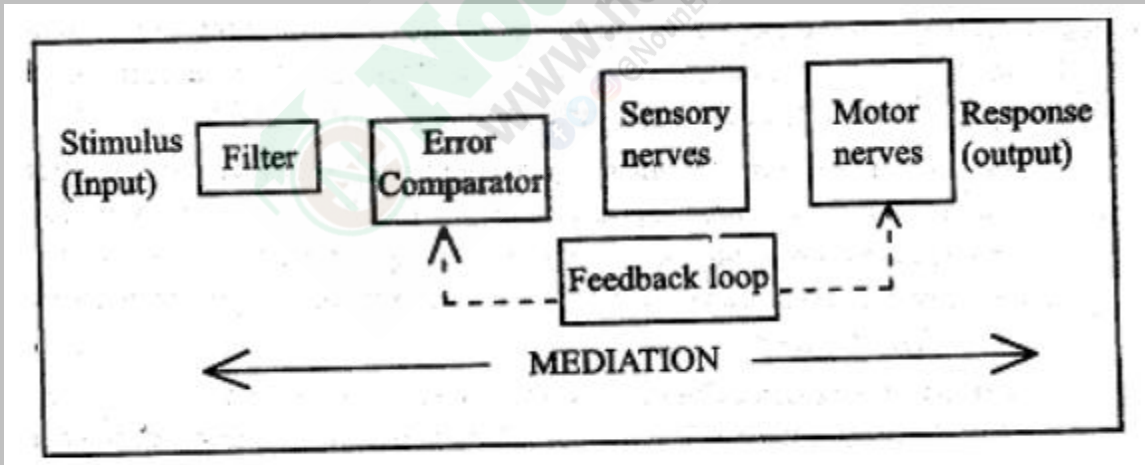

Fig. 1: Model of Perception Mechanism

In any _____ situation, the individuals are confronted with a host of stimuli some of which are irrelevant and some relevant.
Perceiving

The following are the factors affecting perception

- Grouping of the stimuli
- Similarity of the stimuli
- Proximity of the stimuli

Personality factors that affect perception are the following

- Learning style and perception
- Motivation and perception
- Interests, values and perception
- Culture and perception
- Experience and perception

_____ implies the use of direct sensory information, person perception is concerned with the process by which impressions, opinions, and feelings about other persons are formed.
Perception

_____ are defined as those non-verbal acts which give away information the sender wishes to conceal
Leakage

_____ are those non-verbal acts which indicate that deception is occurring without revealing the concealed content of the message.
Deception

Deception is a channel of_____ communication.
non-verbal

Factors influencing deception include these

- Motivation
- Experienced Deceivers
- Self-Confidence
- Message Planning

For any society to survive, it is necessary, to transmit to all new members the system of shared meanings, language, customs, values, ideas and material goods that are called_____.
Culture

_____ refers to the process of growing up into a human being, a process which necessitates contact with other people.

Socialization

Ogburn and Nimkoff (1964) describe socialization as a process whereby the individual becomes a person.

Hachten (1971) reported that the number of transmitters in the whole of Africa jumped to 370 in 1964 from 151 in 1955.

_____ is the study of patterns of interrelationship existing in a group of people.

Sociometry

Frandsen (1967) suggests that the teacher should compare the pupils' preferences with other information available to her.

_____ argued that aggression is a primary instinct in the living species who have survived through the ages during evolution.

Freud

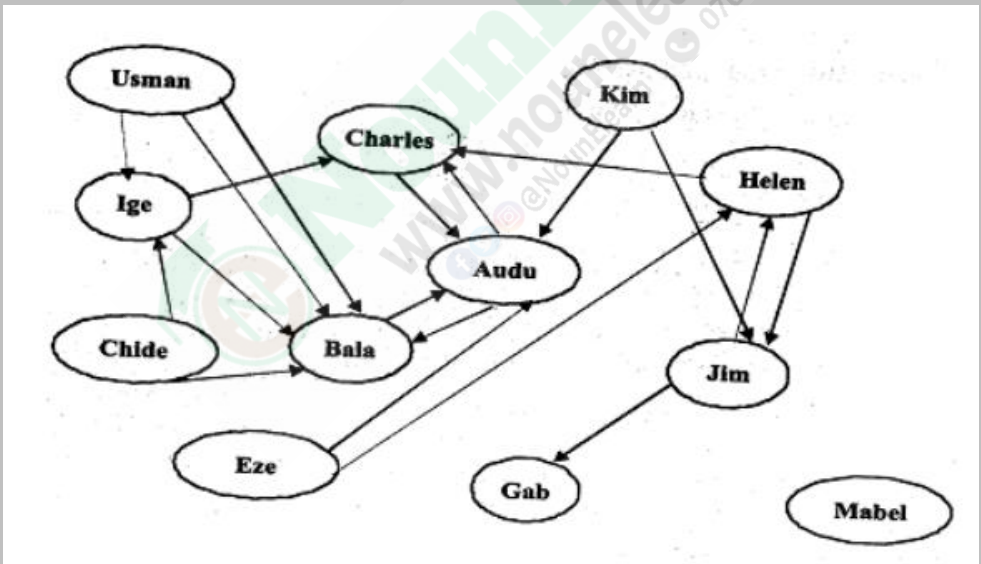

Fig. 1: Sociogram showing Sitting Preferences in the Classroom

Psychologically speaking, _____ has been defined as a sequence of behaviour 'the goal response to which is the injury of the person toward whom it is directed'

Aggression

_____ means aggressive behaviour directed against some object than the one actually causing the feelings.
Displaced Aggression

_____ is aimed at securing extraneous (external) rewards other than the victim's suffering.
Instrumental Aggression

The types of aggression are_____, Displaced and Hostile
Instrumental

The types of aggression are Instrumental, _____and Hostile
Displaced

The types of aggression are Instrumental, Displaced and _____
Hostile

The Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970) is a classic example of _____
Instrumental aggression

_____ states that aggressive behaviour of which violent conduct is a major form, results when purposeful activities are interrupted.
Frustration-Aggression Theory

Germany was frustrated by the treaty of _____ which stripped her of all powers.
1919

_____ puts it that 'an individual strongly motivated to reach a goal will be instigated to aggression and aggressive forms of behaviour if the goal is unattainable and the barrier to the goal is held constant in each case'.
Yates (1967)

_____ writes that overcrowding is an environmental condition often involved as an aversive instigator of aggression.
Alhassan (1981)

The learning perspective contradict the widely held view that human behaviour is _____
instinctive in nature

The first Scholar to bring back the profession of philosophical counselling is_____
Achembach

The first stage to test psychological theory is_____
problem

The structured questionaire and the results are subjected to _____ analysis
statistical

The structured questionaire and the results are subjected to statistical _____
analysis

The _____ questionaire and the results are subjected to statistical analysis
structured

The researcher formulates apossible after the collection of data_____
hypothesis

Another term associated with developmental psychology is_____
pre natal stage

The scholar who believes that learning is the central process of understanding human behaviour is_____
lindgren

The application of psychology in education influences the of learning_____
quality and quantity

The suicide prevention organisation is called _____
samaritan

Maturation is the scientific concept which proves the period of development in_____
germ cell

The concept of psychology emanated from_____
Leipzig

The first scholar who published a book on Psychology in 1890 was_____
William James

The type of psychology that stresses the way in which children learn and how to help children who are not doing well at school is_____
Education

The psychology with people who are mentally ill or who are experiencing behavioural problems is _____
Clinical

_____ is associated with the definition of psychology as the scientific study of human behavior
Alhassan

_____ is associated with experiments using animals in order to understand how they respond to their environment
BF Skinner

_____ viewed psychology as the behaviour and the nature of man and how he relates to his environment
Orji

The approach which causes behaviour in the functioning of the brain and biochemical processes is_____
Biological

The Psychodynamic Approach is associated to the writings of_____
Sigmund Freud

Ivan Pavlov and _____ study the behaviour and the environmental conditions that sustain or discourage the behavior
BF Skinner

_____ and BF Skinner study the behaviour and the environmental conditions that sustain or discourage the behavior
Ivan Pavlov

Approach associated in reference to the ways in which people think is_____
Cognitive

The study and observation on how animals and people behave in their normal environments is_____
Naturalistic

The use of questionnaires to inquire into the ways a group of people thinks or acts is_____
Surveys

The study which looks if two variables are associated or related in some way is_____
Correctional

The scholar associated to psychoanalysis perspective is_____
Sigmund Freud

_____ argued that aggression is a primary instinct in the living species
Sigmund Freud

The aggression whose aim is to inflict injury on others is _____
Hostile

The most influence on individual behaviour is_____
family

Psychology as an ancient discipline associated with_____
philosophy

Operant conditioning is one of the various methods for controlling_____
Behaviour

The Scholar who expressed the idea that an individual is strongly motivated to reach a goal that will be instigated to aggression
Yates

The scholar who argued that aggression is a primary instinct in the living species is_____
Freud

The negative emotional expressions of behaviour is_____
Anger

The two basic dimensions of emotional expression are and arousal_____

pleasantness

The internal state for judging other people which may lead to systematic error is_____
affective clues

The goal which manipulate experiments to form a coherent impression of a person is_____
impression formation

The factor that influence how we gather information about others is_____
Interacting

Another term associated with developmental psychology is_____
Pre-natal stage

The suicide prevention organisation is called _____
samaritan

The application of psychology in education influences the of learning
quality and quantity

The first stage to test psychological theory is_____
problem

Psychology is popularly believed to have emerged as a discipline in the year _____
1879

_____founded the first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology
Wilhelm Wundt

_____ carried out many experiments using rats, pigeons and other animals in order to understand how they respond to their environment.
B. F. Skinner

_____ sees behaviour as including 'all those aspects of human activity which we can observe
Dennis Child

_____ is mainly concerned with the systematic (or scientific) study of human behaviour

Psychology

_____ approach is used by psychologists searching for the causes of behaviour in the functioning of the brain and biochemical processes
Enlightenment thinking

_____ believes a great deal of an individual's personality is determined in the first five years of life, when some of these conflicts are being resolved.
Sigmund Freud

_____ approach suggests that <span style behaviour is understood by reference to the ways in which people think
Cognitive

_____ is the method used by psychologists to understand how animals and people behave in their normal environments
Naturalistic observation

_____ is vital for understanding and helping people with psychological disorders
Case study

_____ wrote the book "The Mentality of Apes" in 1925
Worgang Kohler

Worgang Kohler wrote the book "The Mentality of Apes" in _____
1925

_____ is the scientific and psychological concept that designates the period of development during which a germ cell becomes mature
Maturation

_____ growth be measured in terms of height (meters and centimetres) and in terms of weight (kilogrammes).
Physical

_____ refers to changes in structure and function
Development

_____ psychology is a broad field of interest in which the physical, emotional and intellectual characteristics and development of youngsters from pre-natal stage onwards are studied

Developmental

_____ psychology is the study of social institutions and their impact on the behaviour of individuals
Social

____ psychology is a psychologist who specialises in the treatment of those with behavioural problems and mental illness
Clinical

_____psychology involves the application of psychology to improve the quality of work life and to protect and promote the safety, health and wellbeing of workers.
Occupational health

_____ psychology is essentially concerned with the direction of family programmes and programmes in child guidance and rehabilitation centres
Community

_____ involves the application of psychology to the area of crime and the legal system
Forensic psychology

_____ deals with the study of organizations of people in conflict
Psychology of politics

_____ is believed to be the first to revive the profession of philosophical counselling
Gerad Achenbach

Verification of the_____ means testing the workability or solubility of the accepted hypotheses
Hypotheses

_____ are often carried out by psychologists to test certain ideas
Experiments

The importance of the general ability was strongly questioned in which country?
USA

The type of environment and interaction will shape and determine a child's adult_____
Intelligence

_____sociologists recently argued that the definition of intelligence is a social class based one
Radical

When we refer to an intelligent person we mean only someone who is at the upper end of the distribution of_____
I.Q

A _____ is by definition a much rarer individual than the intelligent person.
Creative

_____ means the reasoning ability of individuals
Intelligence

_____ is a cluster of psychological traits.
Intelligence

People act intelligently when they learn from_____ experiences
Past

_____ is the result obtained when an individual's mental age (MA) is divided by his/ her chronological age (that is biological age) and multiplied by 100.
I.Q

_____ was credited with the first successful attempt to measure intelligence.
Alfred Brinet

Average_____ correspond to chronological age (CA).
MA

_____age refers to an individual's level of intellectual development.
Mental

A_____ child has an MA below his CA
Dull

_____ measure consists of 120 different abilities.
Intelligence

_____ reflects the extent to which a child is mentally advanced or backward for his/her age.
IQ

_____ differ greatly in intelligence, aptitudes, physical strength, manual dexterity, knowledge, skill, interests etc.
People

The_____ is substantially better at the intelligence tests than he is at the open-ended tests.
Converger

_____ is the opposite of converger.
Diverger

_____ differences is the most important element in all of education
Individual

_____ would be equal to 100 if the mental age exactly matched the chronological age
IQ

_____ intellectual development is the IQ that is greater than 100
Advanced

Nature versus_____ debate is one of the longest running debates in psychology
Nurture

_____ results from the interaction between genetic factors and the environment
Behaviour

Every human being comes into this world with a_____ make-up
Genetic

The combination of elements from both the mother and father form a new_____
Child

Zygote splitting around the time of conception results in the formation of_____ twins
Identical

The first recognised book on psychology was written by _____ and published in 1890
Williams James

The person that founded the first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology is _____
Wilhelm Wundt

The first laboratory devoted to experimental psychology was established in_____
Leipzig

The concept and birth of psychology was in the year _____
1879

The behaviourist who spend a great deal of time to study behaviour conditions is_____
B.F. Skinner

The behaviourist believed that_____ factors reinforce behaviours.
environmental

The psychodynamic perspective believes that human behaviour is stem from _____ instincts.
inherited

The psychodynamic is linked to the writings of _____
Sigmund Freud

The biological approach to psychology believe that the causes of behaviour is the_____
biochemical process

The scholar who noted that psychology includes all aspects of human activity which we can observe is _____
Dennis child

The basic concept of psychology is on _____

perception

Psychology is the science that studies what goes on in the _____ that cause behaviour to occur
minds

Correlational studies measure two _____ to see if they are associated or related.
variables

The structural questionnaire provides answers that is exhaustive and at the same time mutually
exclusive

Correlational studies is a statistical technique devised by_____
William James

In psychology, experiments are performed on humans and _____
animals

One of the scientific methods of research in psychology is_____
survey

The cognitive psychology is primarily concerned with_____
thinking

There are _____ types of questionnaires we use to get information in a specific problem within an interval of time
2

According to_____ intelligence is an important general ability which is super-ordinate to and distinct from special abilities.
Galton

The father of intelligence testing is _____
Binet

The index of brightness is the_____ which indicates how an individual score is relative to others of comparable age
IQ

The individual level of intellectual development is _____

MA

Intelligence was measured first by_____
Binet
The sociologists argued that the definition of intelligence is a _____ class based.
Social

Research generates explanations on the definition of intelligence in piaget's concept of_____
growth

Piaget believed that intelligence is not hereditary but a type of_____ interaction in the history of early childhood.
environmental

The scholar that uses the French children at different pre-school and school ages to explain the different performances of children in school and Homes is_____
Binet

The scholar who introduced the technique of factor analysis in intelligence is _____
pearson

The psychological operation that is basic to the determination of terminal human behaviour is_____
perception

Non-identical twins are the result of two different eggs being fertilised by two different sperms referred to as_____
dizygotic

Identical twins resulted from a splitting of the zygote around the time of conception which is referred to as _____
dizygotic

The ability to perceive the visual world accurately and to recreate aspects of that world based on one's perception is _____ intelligence.
spatial

The ability to handle long chains of reasoning and to recognise patterns and order in the world is _____ intelligence
logical-mathematical

One of these constitute an impression on the subjective process_____
feelings

The personality factor that influences individual perception is_____
value

The gestalt school of psychology originates from_____
Germany

The entire process of filtering the whole range of information before the response's form is _____
mediation

There can be no learning without _____
cognition

The researcher formulates a possible _____ after the collection of data
hypothesis

The learning perspective contradicts the widely held view that human behaviour is_____
instinctive in nature

The psychology of the psychoanalysis perspective is related to_____
Sigmund Freud

The questionaire that gives the respondents freedom to reveal their opinions and attitudes is_____
Unstructured

The questionaire that contains the questions and alternative answers to them is_____
Structured

Information about the nature and characteristics of the respondents is the part of the questionaire called_____
Descriptive

_____ was bthe first psychologist who used questionaire to study a child.
Stanley Hall

In psychology, the test of abilities, interests and achievements is called_____
test-batteries

Another name for questionaire is_____
Surveys

Psychologists use statistical method to pick a representative_____ of the population
Sample

The scientists who study the behaviour of animals in the wild is_____
Ethnologists

The perspective that primarily concerned with thinking, perception, memory and consciousness is_____
Cognitive

The studying of the behaviour itself and the environmental conditions to that behaviour is called_____
Behaviourist

Individual's personality is determined in the first _____years of life.
5

The perspective that studies inherited instincts and biological drives is called_____
Psychodynamic

The aim of psychologists is to search for_____ in the brain chemistry of depressed people.
Abnormalities

The approach to study the functioning of the brain and biochemical processes is_____
Biological

According to_____ the goal of psychology entails to objectively describe the behaviour of individuals

Zimbardo

Anything we do with thinking, laughing, and even falling in love is_____
Behaviour

The study of learning, memory, perception, motivation and personality traits is_____
Psychology

The psychologist who carried out experiments on animals is_____
B.F. Skinner

The layman's understanding of psychology is that, it is_____
common sense

The branch of pschology that deals with people who are experiencing behavioral problems is_____
Clinical

The branch of psychology that centres on how to help children who are doing well at school is_____
Educational

The writings of_____ was significant in the development of psychology.
Sigmund Freud

The first recognised book of psychology was published in the year_____
1890

_____ founded the first Laboratory to experimental psychology.
Wilhelm Wundt

The birth of psychology was in the year_____
1879

The view of the philosophers over the nature of human minds is_____
Speculative

_____ defines' intelligence' as the ability to carry on abstract thinking
Termon

Termon defines _____ as the ability to carry on abstract thinking

Intelligence

_____ argued that the most important element in all of Education is the element of individual differences
Alhassan

The aspects that determine human behaviour using person's genes is_____
Genetic

The determination of human behaviour using external influences is called _____factor
Environmental

Binet studied children of different pre-school and school ages to determine their factors of_____
Performance

Perception process interprets the sensory information from the_____
Stimuli

The aspect of the perceptual field that stand out a person is called _____clues.
Salient

A factor in which the society uses only the categorical information to identify the various categories of persons is_____ stereotype
Social

A perception in which new traits were invented and ascribed to a hypothetical person is_____
verbal clues

Perceiver variability is the source forming_____ of personality
Impression