

ISSUES AND DEBATES - MEGA QUIZ - 90 Questions - 30 Mins

Gender and Culture bias	1	The idea that there is a range of psychological characteristics of human beings that can be applied to all of us despite differences of experiences and upbringing is called	
	2	Psychology has often been conducted by men and its findings could be bias as a reflection of their world view. What is this called?	
	3	What is Alpha bias?	
	4	What is Beta bias?	
	5	Name one way psychology may be changing to reduce gender bias	
	6	Give another way psychology may be changing to reduce gender bias	
	7	The evolutionary explanation for sexual behaviour has which kind of gender bias?	
	8	In including only males in their study Asch and Milgram could be accused of which type of bias?	
	9	Culture bias is when all human behaviour is viewed from the perspective of what?	
	10	What is it when a researcher takes their own cultural behaviour as “normal” and interprets deviation from these as abnormalities	
	11	The argument that behaviours (and concepts such as morality) can only be understood from the perspective of its cultural context. Is called what?	
	12	Behaviours that are universal across all cultural groups. (smiling when happy)	
	13	Behaviours that apply only to certain cultural groups	
	14	What type of people does psychological research tend to over-represent?	
	15	Who has shown an example of how to conduct research without cultural bias by including 37 cultures on a study of mate preferences?	
Nature / Nurture	16	What factors are included in nurture?	
	17	What factors are included in nature?	
	18	Why is the nature/nurture debate a debate?	
	19	What type of philosophers agreed with nurture arguments, give the name of one of the philosophers.	
	20	What type of philosophers agreed with nature arguments, give the name of one of the philosophers.	
	21	Name one piece of evidence for a nature basis of behaviour	
	22	Name one piece of evidence for a nurture basis of behaviour	
	23	What type of determinism is a nature argument, and what type is nurture?	
	24	What types of studies are often used to demonstrate the importance of nature	
	25	What type of view do most psychologists take in the nature nurture debate?	
	26	What model is it that requires both a genetic and environmental factor to be present before a disorder is triggered	
	27	What is the term that refers to when a dormant gene is activated by life events, resulting in a change in the body or psychology?	
	28	Name the main approach that takes a nurture perspective	
	29	Name the main approach that takes a nature perspective	
	30	?	
Free will and determinism	31	What type of relationship does science (and psychology as a science) attempt to demonstrate	
	32	In an experiment this relationship is between what two things?	
	33	Define Free Will	
	34	Define Determinism	
	35	Define Environmental Determinism	
	36	Define Biological Determinism	
	37	Define Psychic Determinism	
	38	Define Hard Determinism	
	39	Define Soft Determinism	
	40	Which approach is most closely linked with free will, and which psychic determinism?	
	41	Which two approaches are most closely linked with hard determinism?	
	42	Which two approaches are most closely linked with soft determinism?	
	43	What type of research by Libert (1985) suggests we don’t have free will	
	44	What suggests that schizophrenia is not completely determined	
	45	Give an example of why a belief in free will could be important.	

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Holism and Reductionism	46	Levels of explanations are when explanations vary from what to what?	
	47	What is reductionism?	
	48	What is biological reductionism?	
	49	What is environmental reductionism?	
	50	Why is reductionism a good thing?	
	51	Why is reductionism a bad thing?	
	52	What is the scientific principle, that all behaviour should be explained using the most basic (lowest levels) principles.	
	53	What is holism?	
	54	What is bad about holism?	
	55	Name the approach that is closest to holism and psychologists	
	56	Name 3 factors that could be included in a holistic understanding of psychology	
	57	What the names for the highest and lowest levels of focus on a system (think economics)	
	58	What has a reductionist approach to phobias and schizophrenia lead to?	
Ideographic and Nomothetic	59	What are the more holistic approaches to institutional aggression and schizophrenia called?	
	60	?	
	61	What does Nomos mean and what does Ideos mean?	
	62	What are nomothetic researchers interested in finding out?	
	63	What are ideographic researchers interested in finding out?	
	64	Name the three types of nomothetic law suggested by Radford and Kirby.	
	65	Give one example each of two the laws you have written above.	
	66	Which type of researcher (N/I?) uses experimental techniques? And give two examples of techniques.	
	67	Which type of researcher (N/I?) uses non-experimental techniques? And give two ex-amples of techniques.	
	68	Give the type of data preferred by each type of researcher.	
	69	Which type of method (N/I?) is viewed as unscientific and why?	
	70	Which could be argued as the more valid, and which the more reliable?	
	71	Which approaches take a nomothetic approach?	
Ethics and Social Sensitivity	72	Which approaches take a ideographic approach?	
	73	Name one strength and one weakness of ideographic	
	74	Name one strength and one weakness of nomothetic	
	75	How could the limitations of both ideographic and nomothetic be addressed.	
	76	Who defined socially sensitive research and when?	
	77	How did they define socially sensitive?	
	78	Why is implications of research a concern?	
	79	Why is use of research a concern?	
	80	Why is Validity of research a concern?	
	81	How can you deal with ethical issues encountered during the study	
	82	What ethical issue needs to considered after data collection.	
	83	Who decides if you can run your research after reviewing it.	
	84	What process is used to decide if your research should be conducted	
	85	Describe the above process.	
	86	Who are the organisation that provides a code of conduct and ethics?	
	87	What areas does this organisation see as important to promote	
	88	What negative thing could happen as a result of concerns over social sensitive and ethics.	
	89	Give examples of historical studies that have raised concern in the public about psy-chologies ethics.	
	90	Why would Bowlby's research be seen as socially sensitive?	

Gender and Culture bias	1	The idea that there is a range of psychological characteristics of human beings that can be applied to all of us despite differences of experiences and upbringing is called	Universality
	2	Psychology has often been conducted by men and its findings could be bias as a reflection of their world view. What is this called?	Androcentrism
	3	What is Alpha bias?	misrepresentation of behaviour because researchers exaggerate gender differences
	4	What is Beta bias?	misrepresentation of behaviour because researchers minimise gender differences
	5	Name one way psychology may be changing to reduce gender bias	More female researchers (Ainsworth & Loftus), and gender balanced samples
	6	Give another way psychology may be changing to reduce gender bias	More female researchers (Ainsworth & Loftus), and gender balanced samples
	7	The evolutionary explanation for sexual behaviour has which kind of gender bias?	Alpha
	8	In including only males in their study Asch and Milgram could be accused of which type of bias?	Beta Bias
	9	Culture bias is when all human behaviour is viewed from the perspective of what?	One cultural viewpoint
	10	What is it when a researcher takes their own cultural behaviour as “normal” and interprets deviation from these as abnormalities	Ethnocentrisim
	11	The argument that behaviours (and concepts such as morality) can only be understood from the perspective of its cultural context. Is called what?	Cultural Relativism
	12	Behaviours that are universal across all cultural groups. (smiling when happy)	Etic constructs
	13	Behaviours that apply only to certain cultural groups	Emic constructs
	14	What type of people does psychological research tend to over-represent?	American college students / Weird
	15	Who has shown an example of how to conduct research without cultural bias by including 37 cultures on a study of mate preferences?	Buss
Nature / Nurture	16	What factors are included in nurture?	Upbringing (environment)
	17	What factors are included in nature?	Genetics (Biology)
	18	Why is the nature/nurture debate a debate?	Not one or other, the relative importance/ combination of both.
	19	What type of philosophers agreed with nurture arguments, give the name of one of the philosophers.	Empiricist - Locke
	20	What type of philosophers agreed with nature arguments, give the name of one of the philosophers.	Nativist - Decartes
	21	Name one piece of evidence for a nature basis of behaviour	Genetic evidence for schizophrenia
	22	Name one piece of evidence for a nurture basis of behaviour	Banduras Bobo-doll study
	23	What type of determinism is a nature argument, and what type is nurture?	Biological = nature, environmental = nurture
	24	What types of studies are often used to demonstrate the importance of nature	Twin studies
	25	What type of view do most psychologists take in the nature nurture debate?	Interactionalist
	26	What model is it that requires both a genetic and environmental factor to be present before a disorder is triggered	Diathesis Stress
	27	What is the term that refers to when a dormant gene is activated by life events, resulting in a change in the body or psychology?	Epigenetics
	28	Name the main approach that takes a nurture perspective	Behaviourist
	29	Name the main approach that takes a nature perspective	Biological
	30	?	?
Free will and determinism	31	What type of relationship does science (and psychology as a science) attempt to demonstrate	Causal relationship
	32	In an experiment this relationship is between what two things?	IV and DV
	33	Define Free Will	The idea that we as individuals are in full conscious control of our actions
	34	Define Determinism	The idea that are actions are pre-determined to be a certain way
	35	Define Environmental Determinism	That actions are the result of prior learning
	36	Define Biological Determinism	That actions are the result of physical processes like genes and hormones
	37	Define Psychic Determinism	That actions are the result of unconscious drives that we are not aware of
	38	Define Hard Determinism	That there is no role for free will, all actions are fully determined
	39	Define Soft Determinism	That consciousness can be a over-ride over determining factors.
	40	Which approach is most closely linked with free will, and which psychic determinism?	Humanism = Free will, Psychodynamics = psychic
	41	Which two approaches are most closely linked with hard determinism?	Biological and Learning
	42	Which two approaches are most closely linked with soft determinism?	SLT and Cognitive
	43	What type of research by Libert (1985) suggests we don’t have free will	FRMI scans showing decisions made before conscious awareness
	44	What suggests that schizophrenia is not completely determined	Identical twin research, same DNA and experiences, lower that 100% concordance
	45	Give an example of why a belief in free will could be important.	Impacts on criminal justice / Religion

Holism and Reductionism	46	Levels of explanations are when explanations vary from what to what?	Basic units or component explanations, to more holistic multi variable level explanations.
	47	What is reductionism?	Explaining a phenomena in terms of constituent parts.
	48	What is biological reductionism?	Explaining in terms of biological processes like neurotransmitters.
	49	What is environmental reductionism?	Explaining behaviour in terms stimulus response mechanisms
	50	Why is reductionism a good thing?	Enables testability of individual aspects, and scientific
	51	Why is reductionism a bad thing?	Missies the complex nature of the factors that produce human behaviour
	52	What is the scientific principle, that all behaviour should be explained using the most basic (lowest levels) principles.	Parsimony
	53	What is holism?	Taking in to consideration as many factors of a behaviour into account as possible
	54	What is bad about holism?	Due to large number of factors, untestable/ unscientific
	55	Name the approach that is closest to holism and psychologists	Humanism – Maslow, Rodgers
	56	Name 3 factors that could be included in a holistic understanding of psychology	Cognitive, Emotional, Spiritual, Developmental, Social, Cultural, Environmental, Economic
	57	What the names for the highest and lowest levels of focus on a system (think economics)	Micro and Macro
	58	What has a reductionist approach to phobias and schizophrenia lead to?	Effective treatments such as systematic desensitisation and drug therapy
Ideographic and Nomothetic	59	What are the more holistic approaches to institutional aggression and schizophrenia called?	Interactionalist
	60	?	
	61	What does Nomos mean and what does Ideos mean?	Nomos = Law, Ideos = Self/private
	62	What are nomothetic researchers interested in finding out?	General laws of behaviour that apply to all.
	63	What are ideographic researchers interested in finding out?	High quality data that is specific to the individual, that cant be generalised.
	64	Name the three types of nomothetic law suggested by Radford and Kirby.	Classifying people into groups, Establishing principles of behaviour, establishing dimensions.
	65	Give one example each of two the laws you have written above.	Type A, B, C attachment, Shaffers stages of development, IQ bellcurve.
	66	Which type of researcher (N/I?) uses experimental techniques? And give two examples of techniques.	Nomothetic, Structured observations and Lab studies/experimental condtions
	67	Which type of researcher (N/I?) uses non-experimental techniques? And give two ex-amples of techniques.	Ideographic, Case studies, Content analysis and unstructured interviews.
	68	Give the type of data preferred by each type of researcher.	Nomothetic = Quantitative Ideographic= Qualitative
	69	Which type of method (N/I?) is viewed as unscientific and why?	Ideographic = Lack of ability to generalise findings to a larger population.
	70	Which could be argued as the more valid, and which the more reliable?	Ideographic = Valid, Nomothetic = Reliable
	71	Which approaches take a nomothetic approach?	Biological, Behaviourist, Cognitive. SLT
Ethics and Social Sensitivity	72	Which approaches take a ideographic approach?	Psychodynamic, Humanistic
	73	Name one strength and one weakness of ideographic	+ Hypothesis generation, unusual cases – Subjectivity, researcher can often loose objectivity
	74	Name one strength and one weakness of nomothetic	+ You can make generalisations & predict behaviour. - Superficial, don't give full picture
	75	How could the limitations of both ideographic and nomothetic be addressed.	Complementarity – Use of both methods in research can a depth and predictive value
	76	Who defined socially sensitive research and when?	Siebar and Stanley 1988
	77	How did they define socially sensitive?	Research that could lead to negative consequences for the people or institutions participating, or wider group
	78	Why is implications of research a concern?	How research impacts people, could lead to discrimination of groups
	79	Why is use of research a concern?	Research can be used to justify laws that harm people studied.
	80	Why is Validity of research a concern?	Research may not have a sound methodology / conducted with bias
	81	How can you deal with ethical issues encountered during the study	Briefing and Debriefing, informed consent & right to withdraw
	82	What ethical issue needs to considered after data collection.	Publication and issues of confidentiality
	83	Who decides if you can run your research after reviewing it.	The ethics committee
	84	What process is used to decide if your research should be conducted	A cost benefit analysis
	85	Describe the above process.	Weighing up the potential benefits and harms to society and individuals of the research.
	86	Who are the organisation that provides a code of conduct and ethics?	The BPS – British Psychological Society
	87	What areas does this organisation see as important to promote	Respect for: Privacy, confidentiality, the wellbeing of participants and communites
	88	What negative thing could happen as a result of concerns over social sensitive and ethics.	Researchers avoid researching difficult topics and marginalised groups.
	89	Give examples of historical studies that have raised concern in the public about psy-chologies ethics.	Zimbardo, Milgram, Harlow
	90	Why would Bowlby's research be seen as socially sensitive?	Minimises role the role of the farther, increasing parenting pressure on mum to leave work