**Year One Review Quiz**

**Name: Score: /25**

1. What is the definition of psychology?
2. The IB Psychology course has three “approaches to understanding human behaviour.” What are these three approaches?
3. What is one neurotransmitter that affects human behaviour?
4. Tajfel and Turner’s SIT is a theory that explains why groups have conflict with each other, including being prejudiced and discriminating against one-another. What does SIT stand for?
5. Bandura’s SCT is a theory that explains how we learn through observation, and also how our internal processes, environment and behaviour all affect one another. What does SCT stand for?
6. What are three biological factors that can affect human behaviour?
7. What are two cognitive processes?
8. What is one model of one cognitive process?
9. What is one technological technique used to study the brain?
10. What are the definitions of the following research methods:
    1. True experiment:
    2. Field experiment:
    3. Quasi-experiment:
    4. Case study:
    5. Correlational study:
11. When evaluating studies, we need to consider the validity of the study. What are two types of validity that can be used to evaluate studies?
12. What is one “cultural dimension”?
13. A good short-answer response (SAR) in IB Psychology exams has two major parts to it. What are those parts?
14. One major difference between a SAR and an essay in IB Psychology is the third part that needs to be added to the essay. What is this third part?

**Year One Review Quiz ANSWERS**

**Name: Score: /25**

1. What is the definition of psychology? The scientific study of behaviour and mental processes.
2. The IB Psychology course has three “approaches to understanding human behaviour.” What are these three approaches?
   1. Biological
   2. Cognitive
   3. Socio-cultural
3. What is one neurotransmitter that affects human behaviour? Serotonin
4. Tajfel and Turner’s SIT is a theory that explains why groups have conflict with each other, including being prejudiced and discriminating against one-another. What does SIT stand for?
   1. Social identity theory
5. Bandura’s SCT is a theory that explains how we learn through observation, and also how our internal processes, environment and behaviour all affect one-another. What does SCT stand for?
   1. Social cognitive theory
6. What are three biological factors that can affect human behaviour?
   1. Serotonin / The Brain / Hormones / Genetics
7. What are two cognitive processes?
   1. Thinking / Memory / Decision Making / Judgement / Attention / Perception
8. What is one model of one cognitive process? Dual process model / MSM/WMM
9. What is one technological technique used to study the brain? fMRI / MRI
10. What are the definitions of the following research methods:
    1. True experiment: An experiment where the researcher manipulates the independent variable and measures the effect on a dependent variable in controlled conditions. Random allocation to conditions is possible.
    2. Field experiment: An experiment where the researcher manipulates the independent variable *in a natural setting* and measures the effect on a dependent variable
    3. Quasi-experiment: An experiment where the researcher measures the effects of an IV on a DV, but one or more conditions of a true experiment can’t be met (e.g. random allocation to conditions).
    4. Case study: An in-depth investigation of an individual, small group or organization.
    5. Correlational study: A study that measures the strength of a relationship between variables, but the direction of the relationship is not known.
11. When evaluating studies we need to consider the validity of the study. What are two types of validity that can be used to evaluate studies?
    1. Internal validity / External validity / Population validity / Ecological validity / construct validity
12. What is one “cultural dimension?”
    1. Individualism/collectivism
13. A good short-answer response (SAR) in IB Psychology exams has two major parts to it. What are those parts?
    1. Central argument (explanation of the topic)
    2. Evidence (a study that supports the central argument)
14. One major difference between a SAR and an essay in IB Psychology is the third part that needs to be added to the essay. What is this third part?
    1. Counter argument (critical thinking)