

# PSYCHOLOGY JEOPARDY

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Methods of Research	Historical Approaches	Contemporary Psychology	Psychological Disorders	Learning
Q \$100	Q \$100	Q \$100	Q \$100	Q \$100
Q \$200	Q \$200	Q \$200	Q \$200	Q \$200
Q \$300	Q \$300	Q \$300	Q \$300	Q \$300
Q \$400	Q \$400	Q \$400	Q \$400	Q \$400
Q \$500	Q \$500	Q \$500	Q \$500	Q \$500

Final Jeopardy

# \$100 Question from Methods of Research

A research method in which information is obtained by asking many individuals a fixed set of questions about their attitudes or behavior.



# \$100 Answer from Methods of Research

What is a survey?



# \$200 Question from Methods of Research

A research method in which the psychologist observes the subject in a natural setting and without manipulation or control on the part of the observer.



# \$200 Answer from Methods of Research

What is  
Naturalistic Observation?



# \$300 Question from Methods of Research

An in-depth research method that involves an intensive investigation of one or more subjects.



# \$300 Answer from Methods of Research

## What is a Case Study?



# \$400 Question from Methods of Research

Research method in which data are collected about a group of participants over a number of years to assess how certain characteristics change and remain the same during development.



# \$400 Answer from Methods of Research

What is a longitudinal study?



# \$500 Question from Methods of Research

A research method in which data are collected from groups of participants of different ages and compared so that conclusions can be drawn about differences due to age differences.



# \$500 Answer from Methods of Research

What is a cross-sectional study?



# \$100 Question from Historical Approaches

A psychologist who studied the  
basic elements that make up  
conscious mental experiences.



# \$100 Answer from Historical Approaches

Who is a structuralist?



# \$200 Question from Historical Approaches

A psychologist who studied  
the function (rather than  
the structure) of  
consciousness.



# \$200 Answer from Historical Approaches

Who is a functionalist?



# \$300 Question from Historical Approaches

A psychologist who studied  
how sensations are  
assembled into perceptual  
experiences.



# \$300 Answer from Historical Approaches

## Who is a Gestalt Psychologist?



# \$400 Question from Historical Approaches

This approach was concerned with understanding how heredity influences a person's character, and behavior.



\$400 Answer from  
Historical Approaches

What is Inheritable Traits?



# \$500 Question from Historical Approaches

This functionalist taught the first class in psychology and is often called the “father of psychology” in the United States.



# \$500 Answer from Historical Approaches

Who is William James?



# \$100 Question from Contemporary Approaches

A psychologist who studies how unconscious motives and conflicts determine human behavior.



# \$100 Answer from Contemporary Approaches

Who is a psychoanalyst?



# \$200 Question from Contemporary Approaches

A psychologist who studies how physical and chemical changes in our bodies influence our behavior.



# \$200 Answer from Contemporary Approaches

Who is a psychobiologist?



# \$300 Question from Contemporary Approaches

A psychologist who analyzes how organisms learn or modify their behavior based on their response to events in the environment.



# \$300 Answer from Contemporary Approaches

Who is a behaviorist?



# \$400 Question from Contemporary Approaches

A psychologist who believes that each person has freedom in directing his or her future and achieving personal growth.



# \$400 Answer from Contemporary Approaches

Who is a humanist?



# \$500 Question from Contemporary Approaches

A psychologist who studies how we process, store, retrieve, and use information and how cognitive processes influence our behavior.



# \$500 Answer from Contemporary Approaches

Who is a cognitivist?



# \$100 Question from Psychological Disorders

A vague, generalized  
apprehension or feeling that  
one is in danger.



# \$100 Answer from Psychological Disorders

What is an anxiety?



# \$200 Question from Psychological Disorders

An intense and irrational fear  
of a particular object or  
situation.



# \$200 Answer from Psychological Disorders

What is a phobia?



# \$300 Question from Psychological Disorders

A group of disorders  
characterized by confused and  
disconnected thoughts,  
emotions, and perceptions.



# \$300 Answer from Psychological Disorders

What is schizophrenia?



# \$400 Question from Psychological Disorders

A disorder in which an individual alternates between feelings of mania and depression.



# \$400 Answer from Psychological Disorders

What is bipolar disorder?



# \$500 Question from Psychological Disorders

A disorder in which a person experiences alterations in memory, identity, or consciousness.



# \$500 Answer from Psychological Disorders

What is a dissociative disorder?



# \$100 Question from Learning

A learning procedure in which associations are made between a natural stimulus and a neutral stimulus.



\$100 Answer from  
Learning

What is classical conditioning?



# \$200 Question from Learning

Learning in which a certain action is reinforced or punished, resulting in corresponding increases and decreases in occurrence.



\$200 Answer from  
Learning

What is operant conditioning?



# \$300 Question from Learning

Training of an organism to withdraw from or prevent an unpleasant stimulus before it starts.



\$300 Answer from  
Learning

What is avoidance conditioning?



# \$400 Question from Learning

The process of altering behavior by observing and imitating the behavior of others.



\$400 Answer from  
Learning

What is social learning?



# \$500 Question from Learning

An organism's automatic  
reaction to a stimulus.



# \$500 Answer from Learning

What is an  
unconditioned response?



# Final Jeopardy

This famous Russian discovered classical conditioning through an experiment involving a dog, a bell, and some food.



# Final Jeopardy Answer

Who is Ivan Pavlov?

