

## CHAPTER-1 | Variations in Psychological Attributes

QUIZ  
PART-01

1. Psychology studies individual differences in what domains?  
A. Only behavior  
B. Only mental processes  
C. Behavior and mental processes  
D. Brain anatomy (C)

**Explanation:** It highlights that psychology studies individual differences in both behavior and mental processes.

2. Individuals are described as unique in which psychological attributes?  
A. Habits, reflexes, posture, diet  
B. Intelligence, aptitude, interest, personality, values  
C. Height, weight, hair color, eye color  
D. Hormones, neurons, synapses, enzymes (B)

**Explanation:** The text notes uniqueness in psychological attributes such as intelligence, aptitude, interest, personality, and values.

3. What does the view of "situationism" emphasize?  
A. Heredity solely determines behavior  
B. Developmental stages are fixed  
C. Situations or circumstances influence behavior  
D. Behavior is unaffected by environment (C)

**Explanation:** Situationism is presented as the view that the situations or circumstances in which one is placed influence behavior.

4. Psychological assessment primarily helps with what?  
A. Classifying brain structures  
B. Understanding and predicting behavior  
C. Diagnosing physical illnesses  
D. Measuring classroom attendance (B)

**Explanation:** Psychological assessment is described as helpful for understanding and predicting behavior.

5. Which of the following is listed as a type of attribute assessed?  
A. Reflexes  
B. Aptitude  
C. Genetics  
D. Diet (B)

**Explanation:** The types of attributes assessed include intelligence, aptitude, interest, values, and personality.

6. Which option is NOT listed as a tool of psychological assessment?  
A. Psychological tests  
B. Observation  
C. Experiment  
D. Case study (C)

**Explanation:** The tools mentioned are psychological tests, interview, self-report, observation, and case study—experiment is not listed.

7. Who is recognized as the first psychologist to work on intelligence?  
A. Wechsler  
B. Alfred Binet  
C. Mayer  
D. All of the above (B)

**Explanation:** Alfred Binet is identified as the first to work on intelligence.

8. Which description aligns with Wechsler's definition of intelligence?  
A. Goal-directed and adaptive behavior  
B. Ability to memorize factual information  
C. Ability to understand the world, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment  
D. Skill in mechanical problem-solving only (C)

**Explanation:** Wechsler defines intelligence as the ability to understand the world, think rationally, and deal effectively with the environment.

9. Which topic appears in the chapter overview?  
A. Psychophysics  
B. Neuroanatomy  
C. Creativity  
D. Psychoanalysis (C)

**Explanation:** The overview lists creativity among other topics such as emotional intelligence and intelligence tests.

10. Which item is included in the learning outcomes?  
A. Industrial-organizational psychology  
B. Intelligence  
C. Psychotherapy  
D. Neuroscience (B)

**Explanation:** The learning outcomes include individual differences, assessment of attributes, and intelligence.