

Animals, Nature, and Environmental Psychology

Psychology · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. What psychological phenomenon, named after a German horse, refers to animals or humans responding to subtle, involuntary physical cues from an observer?

- A) Hawthorne effect
- B) Clever Hans effect**
- C) Pygmalion effect
- D) Barnum effect

2. Developed by Gordon Gallup Jr. in 1970, what test is widely used in comparative psychology to measure visual self-awareness in animals?

- A) Mirror self-recognition test**
- B) Open-field test
- C) Morris water maze test
- D) Radial arm maze test

3. Proposed by biologist E. O. Wilson, the biophilia hypothesis suggests that human psychology includes an innate urge to do what?

- A) Migrate seasonally to temperate climates
- B) Dominate other animal species for survival
- C) Affiliate with nature and other forms of life**
- D) Fear dark and enclosed environmental spaces

4. Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov discovered the principles of classical conditioning while measuring which physiological response in dogs?

- A) Heart rate changes
- B) Pupil dilation
- C) Salivation**
- D) Brainwave patterns

5. B.F. Skinner conducted extensive research on operant conditioning using a specialized chamber with which bird species trained to peck illuminated keys?

- A) Pigeons**
- B) Crows
- C) Parrots
- D) Canaries

6. Ethologist Konrad Lorenz demonstrated that newly hatched goslings rapidly attach to the first moving object they encounter during a critical period, a process called:

- A) Shaping
- B) Imprinting**
- C) Habituation
- D) Sensitization

7. According to Attention Restoration Theory in environmental psychology, spending time in natural settings helps recover from exhaustion of which cognitive state?

- A) Directed attention**
- B) Divided attention
- C) Involuntary attention
- D) Emotional empathy

8. Harry Harlow's experiments with infant rhesus monkeys revealed that attachment formation relies primarily on which factor rather than simple feeding?

- A) Food provision
- B) Contact comfort**
- C) Visual novelty
- D) Auditory feedback

9. Gestalt psychologist Wolfgang Köhler studied chimpanzees on Tenerife and observed problem-solving through sudden understanding rather than trial-and-error, a concept known as:

- A) Latent learning
- B) Insight learning**
- C) Classical extinction
- D) Observational conditioning

10. Comparative psychologist Irene Pepperberg worked extensively with Alex, an African grey parrot, demonstrating that Alex could perform which cognitive task?

- A) Comprehend abstract concepts like shape, color, and number**
- B) Recite human literature from memory
- C) Solve complex differential calculus equations
- D) Navigate mazes using echolocation

11. Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD), a form of depression linked to reduced natural sunlight during autumn and winter, is commonly treated with which non-pharmacological intervention?

A) Light therapy

- B) Transcranial magnetic stimulation
- C) Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
- D) Biofeedback therapy

12. The physiological reduction in stress hormones like cortisol in humans during positive interactions with companion animals is often described in psychology as part of:

A) The Pygmalion effect

B) The Pet effect

- C) The Stroop effect
- D) The Flynn effect