Research Methods A Process of Inquiry 9th edition Graziano Test Bank

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Graziano and Raulin Research Methods Test Bank

Chapter 1 Curiosity, Creativity, and Commitment

1.1 Science

1) What was the most shocking aspect of the Kitty Genovese murder?
A) that she died so young
B) that her death was entirely predictable and preventable
C) that she was killed by her daughter
D) that many people witnessed the killing and did not come to her aid
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 2
Skill: Interpretive

2) What factor in the Kitty Genovese murder puzzled Darley and Latané the most and became the focus of their research?
A) the fact that Ms. Genovese was stabbed so many times
B) the fact that this murder took place in an area in which murders were rare
C) the fact that so many people witnessed the crime but failed to help
D) the fact that a security system that might have prevented the murder was blocked by concerns about privacy
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 2
Skill: Interpretive

3) In which of the following settings is it impossible to conduct scientific thinking?
A) while fishing
B) in a laboratory setting
C) with the aid of computers, statistics, and other equipment
D) scientific thinking can be conducted anywhere
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Interpretive

4) _____ is a process of formulating specific questions and then finding answers in order to better understand nature.
A) Scientific research
B) Psychoanalysis
C) Romanticism
D) History
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual

5) According to your text, what is the "essence" of science?
A) the facts
B) its way of thinking
C) the hardware
D) its theories

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Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3 (SG)
Skill: Factual

6) The essence of science is
A) a logical way of acting.
B) a logical way of thinking.
C) laboratory equipment, statistical procedures, and computers.
D) the collective products of science.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Interpretive

7) Critical thinking is defined as
A) gathering and evaluating information to reach consistently reasonable decisions.
B) finding the flaws in an argument and pointing them out.
C) finding the points of agreement and disagreement between two or more people.
D) writing detailed arguments for any given position.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following is true about critical thinking?
A) We are generally logical although not always systematic.
B) We often do not have the time or intellectual energy to think every problem through.
C) Logic is natural for us and we will be logical unless someone tries to fool us.
D) Without training, we can never be logical and critical in our thinking.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Interpretive

9) We can think of psychological research as the
A) application of strategies to overcome natural biases.
B) use of critical thinking to study and understand human behavior.
C) processes that affect human behavior and create human biases.
D) culmination of millennia of development and refinement of human knowledge.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Interpretive

10) Critical thinking is important if you want to
A) become a psychological researcher.
B) be a consumer of psychological research.
C) be effective in making everyday decisions.
D) ALL OF THE ABOVE
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 3
Skill: Interpretive

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11) Who systematically posed questions to citizens of his era to reveal their ignorance and make them uncomfortable?
A) Socrates
B) Thales
C) Galileo
D) Hippocrates
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Interpretive

12) The Scopes monkey trial
A) took place in Africa.
B) featured the great debate between Dr. Darwin and Mr. Scopes.
C) pitted scientific evolutionary theory against Leviticus.
D) debated the teaching of concepts of evolution in high school classes.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual

13) Our modern equivalent of the Scopes trial is
A) the use of genetics in medical diagnoses.
B) seen in almost every domestic dispute brought to the courts.
C) today's attempts to get the "intelligent design" concept into school science classes.
D) the academic debates over heredity versus environment.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Interpretive

14) The ancient Greek philosopher executed as a subversive was
A) Socrates.
B) Herodotus.
C) Herodotus
D) Plato.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Factual

15) Scientists are pervasive _____; that is, they constantly challenge accepted wisdom in their search for more.
complete answers.
A) optimists
B) skeptics
C) pessimists
D) laureates
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Interpretive

16) A good scientist must
A) be unwilling to tolerate uncertainty.
B) deny anything that is uncertain.

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C) focus only on what is certain about the world around us.
D) be willing to tolerate uncertainty.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Interpretive

17) Scientific censorship
A) must be balanced against the importance of freedom to exchange ideas.
B) primarily occurred in communist countries.
C) is often necessary to advance science.
D) never occurs in the United States.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4
Skill: Interpretive

18) A scientist's pursuit of curiosity can best be described as
A) passive
B) idle.
C) peripatetic.
D) active
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Interpretive

19) Skinner noted that a motivator for scientists is
A) curiosity.
B) fame.
C) money.
D) the questioning reflex.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 4-5
Skill: Factual

20) Active curiosity
A) is a major characteristic of scientists.
B) is the only characteristic that differentiates scientists from others.
C) should be discouraged in children.
D) is of little use to scientists.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 5 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

21) The term _____ in science mean discoveries that are unanticipated, fortuitous or "lucky."
A) essential
B) primary
C) serendipity
D) heuristic
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Factual

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22) Charles Gross discovered a single neuron that was sensitive to stimuli when he
A) presented multi-colored squares to the monkey.
B) allowed graduate students to pick the stimuli to show the monkey.
C) disconnected the apparatus and allowed the monkey to react naturally.
D) waved "good night" to the monkey.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Factual

23) A scientist's curiosity leads to discoveries because of
A) lack of rigidity.
B) pure luck and long hours of research.
C) a prepared mind, luck, and long hours of research.
D) a prepared mind and the knowledge of the latest technological advances.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 5
Skill: Factual

24) Scientists and artists
A) use entirely different methods in their work.
B) are entirely different kinds of people.
C) engage in a mix of artistic and intellectual endeavors.
D) are thoroughly alienated from each other.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 6
Skill: Interpretive

25) Both scientists and artists
A) would argue that art and science are fundamentally different.
B) engage in a mix of artistic and intellectual pursuits.
C) represent their ideas visually.
D) present verifiable truths.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 6
Skill: Factual

26) Which of the following statements is true?
A) Youngsters who are good at science or math cannot be proficient in the arts.
B) While scientists have great curiosity about nature, artists have little or none.
C) Science and art have a great deal in common.
D) Science and art have little in common.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 6 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

27) Who is considered the first great medical illustrator?
A) Thales
B) Verocchio
C) Hippocrates
D) da Vinci

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Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 6-7
Skill: Factual

28) Leonardo da Vinci is a good example of someone who combined art and
A) culture.
B) science.
C) theology.
D) business.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 6-7
Skill: Interpretive

1.2 Acquiring Knowledge

1) Believing in something because your family has always accepted it as true is an example of
A) intuition.
B) rationalism.
C) tenacity.
D) superstition.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 7
Skill: Applied

2) Which of Helmstadter's common methods of acquiring knowledge is characterized by acceptance of an idea because it has always been accepted?
A) tenacity
B) intuition
C) rationalism
D) authority
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 7 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

3) The belief that symptom substitution will occur if enuretic children are treated by conditioning therapies, even in the face of consistent contradictory evidence, is an example of
A) tenacity.
B) rationalism.
C) empiricism.
D) science.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 7-8
Skill: Applied

4) Believing in something because the President tells you it is true is an example of
A) authority.
B) civic duty.
C) tenacity.
D) intuition.
Answer: A

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 8
Skill: Applied

5) The method of acquiring knowledge in which an individual has a hunch or "gut feeling" but does not rationally examine facts is
A) authority.
B) tenacity.
C) intuition.
D) empiricism.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 8
Skill: Interpretive

6) "Research methods examinations are always easy; this is a research methods exam; therefore, this exam is easy" is an example of
A) intuition.
B) rationalism.
C) empiricism.
D) sick humor.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 8-9
Skill: Applied

7) Rationalism develops knowledge by the use of
A) observation.
B) empirical facts.
C) reasoning.
D) reasoning and observation.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 8-9
Skill: Interpretive

8) One problem with using rationalism to obtain knowledge is that
A) the premises may be unimportant.
B) the premises may not be true.
C) observations may be representative, but there may be exceptions.
D) observations may not be completely representative.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Interpretive

9) Empiricism gains knowledge through
A) intuition.
B) reasoning.
C) observation.
D) reasoning and intuition.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

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10) Understanding or knowing the world through observation of real events is called
A) rationalism.
B) empiricism.
C) tenacity.
D) intuition.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9-10 (SG)
Skill: Factual

11) In which method of acquiring knowledge must the major and minor premises be true if we are to draw a correct conclusion?
A) tenacity
B) intuition
C) authority
D) rationalism
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Interpretive

12) Which of the following methods of gaining knowledge is developed through reasoning processes alone?
A) rationalism
B) empiricism
C) raison d'etre
D) science
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Interpretive

13) Which of the following methods of gaining knowledge employs the use of actual sense data?
A) empiricism
B) intuition
C) extrasensory perception
D) tenacity
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9-10
Skill: Interpretive

14) Of the following methods of acquiring knowledge, which is the most demanding in terms of adequacy of information?
A) tenacity
B) intuition
C) authority
D) empiricism
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

15) A researcher observes many babies and sees them all cry. She concludes that babies often cry. This is an example of
A) empiricism.

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B) intuition.
C) rationalism.
D) tenacity.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9-10
Skill: Applied

16) Which of the following methods of acquiring knowledge places the most demands on the nature of evidence and procedures for study?
A) intuition
B) tenacity
C) empiricism
D) authority
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

17) A person who does not believe that the North Pole exists because he or she has never seen it is demonstrating
A) rational empiricism.
B) naive empiricism.
C) tenacious empiricism.
D) sophisticated empiricism.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Applied

18) One limitation of the use of empiricism is that
A) observations may not be representative.
B) logical processes can be incorrect.
C) costly equipment is necessary.
D) basic premises must be true.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9-10
Skill: Interpretive

19) _____ empiricism includes observing phenomena, not only directly but also indirectly through direct observation of their impact on other objects.
A) Rational
B) Tenacious
C) Sophisticated
D) Naive
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Interpretive

20) Which of the following brings together elements of both empiricism and rationalism?
A) colloquia
B) science
C) scientology
D) phenomenology

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Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

21) Science is a way of thinking that integrates both
A) tenacity and intuition.
B) ad hoc and post hoc reasoning.
C) rational logic and empirical observation.
D) a priori hypotheses and tenacity.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

22) The statement, "I won't believe it unless I see it" is an example of
A) naive empiricism.
B) rational empiricism.
C) sophisticated empiricism.
D) tenacity.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 9
Skill: Applied

23) The method of acquiring knowledge that makes the most demands on the information is
A) empiricism.
B) rationalism.
C) science.
D) tenacity
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

24) Which of the following does science NOT use?
A) empiricism
B) astrology
C) rationalism
D) general principles
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

25) A researcher observes children, logically thinks about his observations, and produces a theory. He is using
A) science.
B) empiricism.
C) theorism.
D) rationalism.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Applied

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26) Which of the following statements is accurate?
A) Scientific thinking represents an integration of rationalism and direct empirical observation.
B) Scientific endeavors are completely separate from social parameters.
C) Scientific thinking is primarily based on intuition.
D) There was no science before Copernicus, Galileo, or Newton.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 10
Skill: Interpretive

1.3 Emergence of Science

1) The "orderliness belief" suggests that
A) although the universe is not orderly, being orderly and precise yourself can make it more orderly.
B) early men incorrectly believed that the universe was orderly.
C) the universe operates in an orderly, lawful manner.
D) the ancient religions and their gods demanded orderly worship.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Interpretive

2) Between 6000-4000 B.C.
A) the Egyptians started primitive trading networks.
B) the Sumerians created one of the strongest empires in history.
C) the Babylonians and Egyptians flourished and lived in complex, stable societies.
D) humans only had polished stone tools.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following did people NOT do between 6000-4000 B.C.?
A) complicated business skills dependent on navigation
B) write important books on astronomy, medicine, and surgery
C) have a unified concept of the universe in which gods played an important role
D) have a unified conception of the universe in which astrology played an important role
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Factual

4) Benjamin Farrington emphasized two characteristics of the skills men had up until 1,000 B.C. These were
A) practical skills and knowledge for the sake of knowledge.
B) religious, abstract knowledge and conceptualizations of the universe and practical skills.
C) practical skills and more abstract general ideas about nature.
D) abstract general ideas about nature and skill at pleasing the gods.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

5) Which of the following is correct?
A) By about 1000 B.C., humans had still not developed any measurable civilization.

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B) Technology is a recent development of the twentieth century.
C) There was no hint of science until the eighteenth century.
D) By 1000 B.C., there had developed a rich legacy of human skills.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Factual

6) The great surge from neolithic stone tools into the age of metals occurred during
A) The Golden Age.
B) 6000-4000 B.C.
C) the antediluvian era.
D) the Age of Enlightenment.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Factual

7) According to Farrington (1949), endeavors such as metallurgy and agriculture are based on
A) a cooperative decision by a community.
B) an assessment of the needs of the community.
C) the application of practical, empirical skills.
D) the development of abstract, theoretical ideas.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

8) According to Farrington (1949), people develop abstract, general ideas about nature by
A) developing rhetorical skills.
B) utilizing leisure time.
C) engaging in metallurgy and agriculture.
D) building on a long involvement in practical skills.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

9) Science began to flourish and grow into a powerful social movement during the
A) Dark Ages.
B) Eisenhower presidency.
C) Golden Age.
D) late Renaissance (seventeenth century).
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Factual

10) Human civilizations were settled in the eastern Mediterranean region by about
A) 1000 A.D.
B) 6000 B.C.
C) 1000 B.C.
D) the time of the Roman Empire.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12

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Skill: Factual

11) The development of abstract, general information comes about through
A) a renunciation of practical, everyday operations.
B) a rejection of craftsmanship and artisanship.
C) a long involvement in using empirical skills and concrete manipulations of the physical environment.
D) the study of abstract subjects such as astronomy and biology.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

12) How do we classify the early (6000-4000 B.C.) skills of the Mediterranean artisans?
A) abstract skills
B) empirical skills
C) religious
D) rationalistic skills
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

13) Science has been one of western civilization's ways of acquiring knowledge since
A) the Middle Ages.
B) the Romans, 4,400 years ago.
C) the Greeks, 2,400 years ago.
D) Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, and Darwin.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

14) Scientists and physicians believe they can predict the same outcome of a disease in different patients based on
A) the orderliness belief.
B) tenacity and intuition.
C) biological bases of behavior.
D) rational principles.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Applied

15) The first Greek philosopher to combine an empirical rational view of the universe is
A) Anaximander.
B) Socrates.
C) Xenophanes.
D) Thales.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

16) Thales' philosophy
A) speculated about a natural cosmology in which earth was the basic substance.
B) stressed the observation of natural events in an unnatural universe.

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C) stressed the observation of natural events in a natural universe.
D) stressed the mysticism of gods, demons, and spirits.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

17) Which of the following was an early empiricist?
A) Estiabanes
B) Thales
C) Ptolmy
D) Plato
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

18) The ancient and implicit belief that the physical world is predictable is called
A) the empirical tradition.
B) the orderliness belief.
C) the rationalistic tradition.
D) the predictability belief.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11 (SG)
Skill: Factual

19) The basic components necessary for the emergence of science had been developed by
A) 600 B.C.
B) the twelfth through the thirteenth centuries.
C) the sixteenth century.
D) 5000 B.C.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11 (SG)
Skill: Factual

20) The "orderliness belief" of Whitehead (1925) refers to
A) Copernicus' belief that the planets are arranged in order of size.
B) the implicit belief that the universe is orderly and predictable.
C) the preoccupation of the ancient Egyptians with order.
D) the observation that order always emerges out of chaos.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Interpretive

21) The pre-Socratic period
A) neglected to include Thales.
B) occurred in Greece around 600-400 B.C.
C) occurred after the Trojan War.
D) occurred in Egypt around 2600-2400 B.C.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

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22) Thales is notable for a view of the world that
A) emphasized religious and mystic experiences.
B) rejected speculation altogether.
C) excluded attention to observational details.
D) combined empiricism and rationalism.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

23) Thales speculated that the basic substance of the universe was
A) water.
B) phlogiston.
C) air.
D) fire.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

24) Hippocrates was
A) the first physician.
B) an Ionian rationalist in Plato's tradition.
C) an empiricist.
D) the first physician to see the importance of ethics.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

25) An early concept of evolution on earth was put forth by
A) Thales.
B) Anaximander.
C) Aristophanes.
D) Hippocrates.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

26) Empirical and theoretical considerations of geological change over time were developed by
A) Hippocrates
B) Xenophanes
C) Plato
D) Socrates
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

27) The Ionian scientist-philosopher who first employed experimental methods was
A) Nebulus.
B) Ionis.
C) Strato.
D) Thales.

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Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Factual

28) A basic assumption of early artisans, which was essential for the application of their skills in a reliable manner, was
A) rationalism.
B) philosophical mysticism.
C) intuition.
D) the orderliness belief.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 11
Skill: Interpretive

29) Hippocrates' treatments for disease involved
A) clinical observations of patients.
B) prayer and exorcism.
C) many powerful medicines.
D) exercise and diet changes.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

30) Who was the first to begin actual experimentation?
A) Socrates
B) Strato
C) Thales
D) Aristotle
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

31) Thales lived in
A) Athenia.
B) Parthenon.
C) Ionia.
D) Galiccia.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Factual

32) The earliest descriptions of an orderly and knowable universe are found in
A) Ionian philosophy.
B) the writings of Plato.
C) Peripatetic philosophy.
D) the work of Ptolemy.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

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33) Both Thales and Hippocrates employed
A) leeches in the treatment of disease.
B) careful observation in natural conditions.
C) mysticism and intuition.
D) systematic, experimental manipulations.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

34) Strato was
A) an early artisan and maker of the famous Stradivarius violins.
B) a rationalist.
C) an empiricist.
D) an early Greek physician who rivaled Hippocrates.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

35) Hippocrates was one of the first people to attribute the cause of illness to
A) political events.
B) natural events.
C) incomplete exorcisms.
D) an invasion of body cavities by demons and spirits.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

36) The ancient Greeks
A) excelled in rationalistic philosophies but never developed empiricism.
B) developed scientific models but did not develop cosmologies.
C) developed both rationalism and empiricism.
D) did not use scientific methods.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

37) In the history of science,
A) rationalism was the first tradition to emerge.
B) ratiocination served as the cornerstone of modern science.
C) authority quickly became the primary tradition of scientists.
D) empiricism was the first tradition to emerge.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

38) Greek empirical science declined for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
A) the decrease in the use of slavery.
B) the upper class beginning to focus on pure reason and abstract truths.
C) the growing stratification of society.
D) the increasing social power of religion.
Answer: A

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

39) After about 400 B.C., observations of orderliness and regularity in the physical world were taken as evidence that
A) philosophy was useless.
B) there was more than one deity.
C) nature was controlled by divine intelligence.
D) nature was capricious and uncontrollable.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

40) After 400 B.C., Greek philosophy became
A) increasingly abstract, rational, and mystical.
B) increasingly involved with questioning the existence of divine intelligence.
C) increasingly abstract, rational, and empirical.
D) more focused on understanding and controlling nature.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

41) Which of the following may have been partly responsible for the decline of Greek empiricism?
A) the Peloponnesian Wars
B) the emergence of Christianity
C) stratification of society into occupational and status classes
D) the Trojan War
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

42) The technical and empirical skills and knowledge of the early Greeks were primarily passed on through
A) the mystical philosophers.
B) the code of Hammurabi.
C) scrupulously documented writings.
D) the oral tradition.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

43) For the Greeks, _____ represented the culmination of their philosophical legacy.
A) empiricism and rationalism
B) the pursuit of pure reason
C) the pursuit of hedonism
D) empiricism and pragmatism
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 12
Skill: Interpretive

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44) The value of using sense data was rediscovered during
A) the French Revolution.
B) the post-Platonic period.
C) the medieval years.
D) the Renaissance.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

45) The value of empirical science during the medieval age was
A) to contradict theological dogma.
B) to challenge ancient Greek thought.
C) to help illustrate divine workings.
D) to question the validity of religious teachings.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

46) Some of the theological constraints placed on empiricism by the medievals were weakened by
A) church authorities who believed that progress was important.
B) the revival of classical and Islamic empirical science in the thirteenth century.
C) the influence of Renaissance art.
D) the influx of Hindus and Muslims from the Indian subcontinent.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

47) From the end of the twelfth century, there was a general trend toward
A) a decrease in the use of scientific methods.
B) learning about phenomena by using scientific methods.
C) rational mysticism.
D) reliance on intuition and reason to acquire knowledge.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

48) Early empirical science was supressed until
A) the French Revolution.
B) its rescue by Socrates and Plato.
C) the late Renaissance.
D) the Magna Carta.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

49) Which of the following events helped science to become established during the thirteenth century?
A) the transfer of church authority from Rome to Avignon
B) the teachings of Francis Bacon
C) the development of medical schools
D) an edict from Pope Pius II
Answer: C

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Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

50) Which of the following is true?
A) Medieval Christianity, whatever its abstract notions, was primarily an empirical and scientific social movement.
B) Medieval Christianity preserved and even enhanced empirical science.
C) Medieval Christianity totally rejected all empirical science.
D) The suppression of Galileo's discoveries is an example of the medieval Christian's complete suppression of science.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

51) The emergence of modern science occurred during the
A) Bubonic Plague.
B) twentieth century.
C) fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
D) Industrial Revolution.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13-14
Skill: Factual

52) The most basic tenet in medieval thought was that
A) the king was the ultimate source of truth.
B) the most important way to discover information was by combining rationalism and empiricism.
C) the scriptures were the ultimate source of truth.
D) the directly observable was most important.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

53) The most basic tenet of medieval thought was probably that
A) scientific methods were superior to the scriptures.
B) truth was attainable by reading animal entrails.
C) truth could be discovered by empirical inquiries.
D) the ultimate source of truth was to be found in the scriptures.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

54) There were two major constraints on empirical science during the medieval years. These constraints were that science could not contradict
A) either the government or the church.
B) theological dogma and had to be used in the service of religion.
C) theological dogma and had to be used in the service of humanity.
D) the government and had to be used in the service of humanity.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 13
Skill: Interpretive

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55) The value of using the senses was rediscovered by
A) Francis Bacon and St. Augustine.
B) Aldous Huxley and Francis Bacon.
C) Louis Pasteur and Ernst Mach.
D) Roger Bacon and Thomas Aquinas.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual

56) The concept of mind-body dualism was conceived by
A) Marquis de Sade.
B) Rene Descartes.
C) Francis Bacon.
D) Thomas Aquinas.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual

57) About when did modern science emerge?
A) the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
B) the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries
C) the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
D) the twentieth century
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

58) Science achieved independent status as a way of understanding nature by the
A) beginning of the eighteenth century.
B) beginning of the nineteenth century.
C) beginning of the twentieth century.
D) middle of the twentieth century.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual

59) The most rapid development in science occurred during
A) the end of the twentieth century.
B) the Eisenhower presidency.
C) the beginning of the twentieth century.
D) World War II.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Interpretive

60) Science had achieved an independent status by the beginning of
A) the nineteenth century.
B) the seventeenth century.
C) the Middle Ages.
D) the Renaissance.

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Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual

61) Science had become an accepted social institution by
A) the Renaissance.
B) the twentieth century.
C) the medieval period.
D) the nineteenth century.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Factual

62) Science is
A) primarily a development of the twentieth century.
B) alive and well but hidden in laboratories in big universities.
C) primarily a recent phenomena.
D) not really a recent or modern development.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Interpretive

63) The view that science and technology are closely linked has fostered the notion that
A) science itself is a fairly recent phenomenon.
B) science itself is actually an old phenomenon.
C) technology is necessary in scientific research.
D) technology is better than science.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 14
Skill: Interpretive

64) Scientists
A) indulge their curiosity.
B) seldom follow-up their "hunches."
C) never question their research.
D) have no real goals.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 15
Skill: Interpretive

65) The overriding goal of science
A) is to develop more effective medicine.
B) is to develop knowledge about the universe.
C) is yet to be determined.
D) differs from one decade to another as science advances.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 15
Skill: Interpretive

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66) Prediction in science is
A) seldom accurate.
B) making a "good guess."
C) the overriding goal of science.
D) rarely attempted.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 15
Skill: Interpretive

1.4 Psychology

1) Evolutionary theory
A) has had little impact on psychological science.
B) has profoundly affected psychological science.
C) deals with the history of social revolutions.
D) is a biological concept that does not apply to psychology.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

2) An evolutionary concept that supports research on animals in order to understand human behavior is
A) geological formations.
B) psychophysics.
C) phylogenetic continuity.
D) mind-body dualism.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

3) The discipline of psychology is devoted to
A) the scientific study of behavior.
B) the study of the psyche.
C) understanding social systems.
D) performing various kinds of psychotherapy.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Interpretive

4) The Darwinian concept of natural selection
A) was taken directly from the nineteenth century humanitarian movement.
B) emphasized individual differences, which later led to psychological testing.
C) described the choices that people are free to make when they are not bound by ethics.
D) down-played the biological changes that can occur over generations.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Interpretive

5) Which of the following did NOT contribute to the evolution of psychology?
A) biology
B) astronomy

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C) physiology
D) astrology
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Interpretive

6) Psychology as an independent scientific discipline started in the laboratory of
A) Wilhelm Wundt.
B) Ernst Weber.
C) Ivan Pavlov.
D) Sigmund Freud.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual

7) Wilhelm Wundt's work was known as
A) structural functionalism.
B) structuralism.
C) functionalism.
D) behaviorism.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual

8) The trend in early psychology in America was a movement from
A) Gestalt psychology to functionalism.
B) behaviorism to structuralism.
C) functionalism to structuralism.
D) structuralism to functionalism.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Interpretive

9) A study focused on the clinical treatment of children would most typically have developed from
A) structural functionalism.
B) functionalism.
C) structuralism.
D) Gestalt psychology.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Applied

10) Psychology as an independent discipline had its roots in the laboratory of
A) Wilhelm Wundt.
B) Ernst Mach.
C) Sigmund Freud.
D) Alfred Binet.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 16
Skill: Factual

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11) Gestalt psychology focuses on
A) specific individual behaviors.
B) the whole, which is less than the sum of its parts.
C) the whole, which is greater than the sum of its parts.
D) analyzing the whole in separate parts.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Interpretive

12) The chief spokesperson for early behaviorism was
A) Edward Hull.
B) Francis Galton.
C) Edward Watkins.
D) John Watson.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Factual

13) Behaviorism is the study of
A) actions caused by the conscious mind.
B) instinctive animal behaviors.
C) specific actions.
D) unconscious processes causing behavior.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Interpretive

14) A study of test taking behavior under stressful conditions is most typical of which type of psychology?
A) behaviorism
B) psychoanalytic
C) functional structuralism
D) structural functionalism
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Applied

15) Conscious experience, creativity, and personal growth are central ideas in
A) humanistic psychology.
B) behaviorism.
C) psychophysics.
D) psychobiology
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Applied

16) Humanistic psychology
A) was never influential.
B) grew out of behaviorism.
C) never developed into a "school" of psychology.
D) is the major psychotherapeutic model today.

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Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Interpretive

17) A major concept in Humanistic Psychology is
A) social stratification.
B) self-actualization.
C) the unconscious mind.
D) learning.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17
Skill: Interpretive

18) Cognitive psychology
A) now routinely addresses applied issues.
B) has no history as an academic discipline.
C) focuses on academic research with no possible applied value.
D) grew out of nineteenth century humanism.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

19) The "school" of psychology that emphasized holistic experience was
A) functionalism.
B) structuralism.
C) Gestalt psychology.
D) humanistic psychology.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

20) The field that studies perception, learning, and memory is
A) behaviorism.
B) humanistic psychology.
C) psychoanalysis.
D) cognitive psychology.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

21) In the early 20th century, a group of people generally barred from higher education were
A) Caucasians.
B) Protestants.
C) women.
D) the wealthy.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 17-18 (SG)
Skill: Interpretive

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22) In the early twentieth century, women
A) were generally well accepted as professionals in psychology.
B) entered graduate schools in great numbers.
C) were discriminated against by university graduate programs.
D) earned nearly 35% of the advanced degrees in psychology
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 18
Skill: Interpretive

23) Edward B. Tichener was the mentor for the first female to earn a Ph.D. degree in psychology. Nevertheless, he
A) refused to offer her a job after graduation.
B) disagreed with the position of the university to grant her the degree.
C) never allowed her to attend his weekly research meetings.
D) refused to allow her to teach.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual

24) In addition to women, what group experienced heavy discrimination in the early 20th century in psychology graduate schools?
A) African Americans
B) Chinese
C) Mexicans
D) Caucasian males
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 18
Skill: Factual

25) The ground breaking work of Kenneth and Mamie Clark heavily influenced the
A) developmental theories of Piaget.
B) early behavioral treatments of depression.
C) development of functionalism in the United States.
D) Supreme Court decision ending racial segregation in public schools.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 18-19
Skill: Factual

26) The dominant clinical model of psychotherapy in the 1930s and 1940s was
A) rational emotive therapy.
B) psychoanalysis.
C) behaviorism.
D) cognitive therapy.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 19
Skill: Factual

27) Which of the following is NOT an example of an effort to integrate ideas from different schools and disciplines?
A) behavioral medicine
B) behavioral neuroscience

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C) didactic science
D) health psychology
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 19
Skill: Interpretive

28) _____ precipitated a shift in psychology from an academic discipline to a largely applied field.
A) Sigmund Freud
B) University Solidarity
C) Charles Darwin
D) World War II
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 19
Skill: Interpretive

29) Most psychologists represent _____ psychology, which integrates many schools, such as behaviorism or Gestalt psychology.
A) integrated
B) mainstream
C) combined
D) selected
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 19
Skill: Interpretive

30) Although psychology had its roots in the natural sciences, it is often considered to be
A) one of the seven hub sciences.
B) a branch of physics.
C) a pseudoscience.
D) a physical science.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 19
Skill: Interpretive

31) _____ uses unscientific methods, theories, assumptions, and conclusions that pretend to be scientific.
A) Humanism
B) Pseudoscience
C) Deuteronomy
D) Pragmatism
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 20-21
Skill: Interpretive

32) Recovered memory therapy is an example of
A) breaking down barriers to effective therapeutic change.
B) a treatment that was based on pseudoscientific principles.
C) a technique that is now widely accepted by psychologists.
D) a program that helped millions of psychologically disordered individuals.
Answer: B
Type: MC

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Page Ref: 20
Skill: Applied

33) In facilitated communication,
A) teachers help young children to learn the basics of English grammar.
B) individuals called facilitators help deaf individuals to speak more clearly.
C) specialists working with autistic individuals try to help those individuals to express feelings and ideas.
D) psychologists interpret the underlying meaning of statements made by people with schizophrenia.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 21
Skill: Interpretive

34) Why were so many professionals fooled into believing that facilitated communication with people who had autism was possible?
A) Most were simply following the principles of communication established by early psychologists.
B) They failed to be skeptical and entertain other interpretations of the findings.
C) They were fooled by people who was masters at deception.
D) There was extensive evidence that children with autism had higher level thoughts, and therefore, they naturally believed that those thoughts could be expressed if one was clever enough.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 21
Skill: Applied

35) The most common practitioners of pseudoscience are
A) drug companies.
B) research assistants.
C) television advertisers.
D) engineering firms.
Answer: C
Type: MC
Page Ref: 21-22
Skill: Applied

36) The primary evidence for pseudoscience is usually
A) experimental research.
B) high constraint.
C) presented in scientific journals.
D) anecdotal.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 21-22
Skill: Interpretive

1.5 Ethical Principles: Responsible Conduct

1) The ethics of science and scientific research
A) are not mentioned in this text.
B) are immensely important.
C) are not understood by most scientists.
D) are relatively unimportant in psychology.
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 23

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Skill: Interpretive

2) The authors of your textbook maintain that ethical guidelines for research
A) must be learned by every student of science.
B) are only a matter of common sense.
C) need not be studied.
D) do not apply to psychology.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 23
Skill: Interpretive

3) Whose responsibility is it to make sure that research is carried out in an ethical manner?
A) the research methods instructors
B) the researcher
C) the university
D) the federal government
Answer: B
Type: MC
Page Ref: 23
Skill: Interpretive

4) Ethical principles for research were developed to help guide
A) research participants.
B) government oversight committees.
C) instructors of research methods courses.
D) researchers.
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 24
Skill: Interpretive

1.6 Student Resource Website

1) The best way to learn anything is
A) through the process of active learning.
B) by reading the material carefully.
C) by listening carefully to your instructor's lectures.
D) through the process of passive learning.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 24
Skill: Interpretive

2) The Student Resource Website
A) is thoroughly integrated with the content of the textbook.
B) is available to students who purchase a separate subscription.
C) can replace the text for those students who want to avoid the cost of the text.
D) includes access to several advanced level textbooks.
Answer: A
Type: MC
Page Ref: 24
Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following are included on the Student Resource Website?

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A) Tutorials on writing research reports in APA style
B) Numerous resources for each chapter
C) An interactive study guide/lab manual
D) Background reading in clinical and social psychology
Answer: D
Type: MC
Page Ref: 24
Skill: Factual

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