Psychology 7th edition Ciccarelli Test Bank

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TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1
The Science of Psychology

Learning Objectives	Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.	1-2, 6, 8, 10, 14, 18-20, 165-167, 189-190	5, 11-13, 15	3-4, 7, 9, 16-17	206
1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.	27, 29, 32, 37, 42, 168-169, 191	21-22, 24, 26, 30, 34-35, 39	23, 28, 33, 36, 38, 43, 208	25, 31, 40-41, 207
1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.	44, 46, 48, 51-53, 57, 170, 172, 193-194	49, 61, 171, 192	45, 47, 54-55, 58, 60, 209	50, 56, 59, 62
1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.	63, 69, 173-174		64-68, 175	195
1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.	196	71, 176, 210	72-74	70
1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.	75-76, 86, 92, 95, 177-178	81-84, 94	77, 79-80, 85, 88, 90-91, 96, 197, 211	78, 87, 89, 93
1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.	97, 99, 101, 107, 112, 114, 180-181, 199	100	98, 102-106, 108-111, 113, 115-118, 179, 182, 212	198
1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.	119, 121, 125, 127, 130, 133, 183-184, 200-201	120	122-123, 126, 128-129, 131, 134	124, 132
1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.	135, 143, 152, 185-186, 202, 204	151	136, 138-142, 145-150	137, 144, 203
1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.	154, 157-158, 160, 187		153, 155	156, 159

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Learning Objectives	Remember the Facts	Understand the Concepts	Apply What You Know	Analyze It
1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.	161-162, 188, 205			163
1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.	164			
1.13 Identify strategies for critically evaluating news and other information shared on social media.				

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Name _____

Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz 1

1. The goals of psychology are to _____.
   a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind
   b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior
   c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death
   d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

2. Which of these individuals was an early founder and proponent of functionalism?
   a) Ivan Pavlov
   b) William James
   c) Wilhelm Wundt
   d) Max Wertheimer

3. Freud said phobias were _____, whereas Watson said phobias were _____.
   a) learned; inherited
   b) repressed conflicts; learned
   c) sexual; unconscious
   d) conditioned; unconditioned

4. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?
   a) psychoanalysis
   b) humanism
   c) cognitive perspective
   d) behaviorism

5. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Specialties in Psychology for $300." The revealed answer is, "These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health." What will you say?
   a) "What is a neuropsychologist?"
   b) "What is a forensic psychologist?"
   c) "What is a psychiatric social worker?"
   d) "What is a developmental psychologist?"

6. When you watch dogs play in the park, or watch how shoppers look at products in stores, you are engaging in a form of _____.
   a) case study research
   b) naturalistic observation
   c) survey research
   d) psychometric study

7. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a _____.
   a) representative sample
   b) case study
   c) single-masked study
   d) naturalistic observation

8. A negative correlation means that _____.
   a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other
   b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other
   c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other
   d) there is no relationship between the two variables

9. _____ is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.
   a) The double-masked study
   b) Field research
   c) The single-masked study
   d) Correlational research

10. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because _____.
    a) there is informed consent
    b) research is more important than people
    c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work
    d) it is not that harmful

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Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz 1
Answer Key

1. d Explanation: These goals adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior. (Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach, APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.)

2. b Explanation: William James was a functionalist. (Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

3. b Explanation: Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior. (Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism, Skill Level: Analyze It, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

4. b Explanation: The humanistic perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization. (Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology, APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.)

5. c Explanation: Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorders. (Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization, Skill Level: Apply What You Know, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology, APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.)

6. b Explanation: In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing. (Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods, Skill Level: Apply What You Know, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior, APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

7. b Explanation: A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual. (Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior, APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

8. a Explanation: A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other. (Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables, APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.)

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9. c Explanation: The single-masked study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group. (Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects, APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

10. c Explanation: Deception is justified if the study wouldn't work any other way. (Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People, Skill Level: Analyze It, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people, APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.)

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Name _____

Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz 2

1. The question "What is happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?
   a) description
   b) explanation
   c) prediction
   d) control

2. _____ claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement.
   a) William James
   b) Sigmund Freud
   c) B. F. Skinner
   d) Wilhelm Wundt

3. Dr. Seigel probably agrees with the _____ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are an intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.
   a) psychoanalytic
   b) behavioral
   c) cognitive
   d) evolutionary

4. "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a _____.
   a) conclusion
   b) result
   c) hypothesis
   d) fact

5. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?
   a) case study
   b) experiment
   c) correlational studies
   d) naturalistic observation

6. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.
   a) independent variable
   b) dependent variable
   c) experimental effect
   d) correlation

7. Thylane has always been drawn to the saying "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Thylane is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.
   a) hypothesis
   b) operationalization
   c) double-masked study
   d) theory

8. A good control group _____.
   a) contains at least one confound
   b) has a limited number of dependent variables
   c) has a limited number of research participants
   d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

9. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the _____.
   a) dependent variable
   b) experimental variable
   c) independent variable
   d) placebo

10. "There is no life outside this solar system and nothing you can say will change that fact!" Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?
    a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.
    b) All evidence is not equal in quality.
    c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
    d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

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Chapter 1 – Quick Quiz 2
Answer Key

1. a — Explanation: Asking "what" means asking for a description. (Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach, Skill Level: Understand the Concepts, Difficulty Level; Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

2. c — Explanation: Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced. (Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

3. d — Explanation: Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology. (Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives, Skill Level: Analyze It, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology, APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.)

4. c — Explanation: This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons. (Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach, Skill Level: Apply What You Know, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

5. d — Explanation: Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening. (Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior, APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

6 d — Explanation: A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related. (Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships, Skill Level: Remember the Facts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables, APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.)

7. b — Explanation: Operationalization defines terms in ways that render them measurable. (Topic: 1.9 The Experiment, Skill Level: Apply What You Know, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment, APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

8. d — Explanation: A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any confounds. (Topic: 1.9 The Experiment, Skill Level: Understand the Concepts, Difficulty Level: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment, APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

9. c — Explanation: The name for the variable that is manipulated in any experiment is the *independent variable*. (Topic: 1.9 The Experiment, Skill Level: Understand the Concepts, Difficulty Level: Easy, Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment, APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.)

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10. d Explanation: The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind. (Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking, Skill Level: Apply What You Know, Difficulty: Moderate, Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives, APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.)

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1 The Science of Psychology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?
    a) the scientific study of behavior
    b) the scientific study of mental processes
    c) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
Correct. While this is not a comprehensive definition, it encapsulates much of what psychology seeks to achieve.
    d) the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes
Incorrect. The definition of psychology also includes nonhuman animal behavior and mental processes.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

2. In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to _____.
    a) internal, covert activities
Correct. Think of mental processes as "thinking." We know it exists, but we cannot see it occurring.
    b) outward behavior
    c) overt actions and reactions
Incorrect. Overt *means outward, not internal.*
    d) only nonhuman animal behavior
Answer: a
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

3. You are at a basketball game and the arena is packed; the crowd is evenly split between fans of the two teams. At one point, the referee makes a call. Half of the fans yell insults because they saw the call as wrong; the other half shout their approval because they saw the call as correct. The event reminds you of the topic of today's lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?
    a) bias
Correct. Bias *refers to a way of thinking in which we are predisposed to regard certain situations in a given manner.*
    b) experiments
Incorrect. The fans are not part of any treatment groups.
    c) psychoanalysis
    d) extraneous variables
Answer: a
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

4. Dane is a fan of the Boston Celtics basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage his friends in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Dane *may* be demonstrating _____.
a) bias
Correct. Bias *refers to a way of thinking in which we are predisposed to regard certain situations in a given manner.*
b) critical thinking
Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.
c) an eclectic approach
d) unconscious behavior
Answer: a
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

5. The general curiosity about why people think, feel, and behave the way they do _____.
a) primarily happened after World War II
b) is about a century old
c) is several centuries old
Incorrect. These curiosities are probably much older than centuries, and have always been with us.
d) goes all the way back to early philosophers
Correct. Philosophy is considered one of the predecessors of psychology.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

6. In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was overseen by _____.
a) William James
Incorrect. James was an essential early American psychologist. His work was not done in Germany.
b) Hermann von Helmholtz
c) Wilhelm Wundt
Correct. Wundt is sometimes called the "father of scientific psychology" due to his establishment of this first lab.
d) Leon Festinger
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

7. Early in psychology's history, research participants might have been asked to view a chair and describe its color, shape, and texture and other aspects of their conscious experience. They would then be asked to think about their own thoughts about that same chair. These individuals would have been using a method called _____.
a) hypnosis
b) objective introspection

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Correct. Though this method was anything but objective, Wundt felt that it was the way to make psychology a science.

c) psychosurgery

d) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

8. Objective introspection required _____.

a) metaphysical experiences

b) self-skepticism about experiences

c) empiricism

Incorrect. Empiricism *refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection*

d) reflection on the self

Correct. Objective introspection could be thought of as intense meditation on one's own experiences.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

9. At the close of the nineteenth century, Scarlett is excited to learn that she has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Scarlett will be trained to _____.

a) analyze how to break down her sensations into their most basic elements

Correct. Wundt felt that by engaging in intense self-observation, one could determine the makeup of their aware mind.

b) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior

c) listen intently while individuals tell her of their depression or nervousness

Incorrect. Wundt was not a clinician who offered any therapy services.

d) carefully feel the bumps on a person's head in order to determine their character traits

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

10. The approach in psychology that came to be known as *structuralism* used a technique called _____, which involved observing and reporting on the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.

a) intervention

Incorrect. Intervention *has a totally different meaning than* introspection*, even though it looks similar.*

b) objective introspection

Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.

c) insight inventory

d) induction

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

11. Which of the following is the BEST analogy for Wundt's and Titchener's mission for psychology?
a) a chart listing the basic chemical elements
Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic elements.
b) a list of the courses required for graduation
c) a list of the types of clothing sold at a retail outlet
d) a computer program for word processing a term paper
Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

12. The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they _____.
a) examined consciousness and the basic construction of mental processes
Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.
b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain
c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the function of behaviors
d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin
Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

13. Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?
a) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
b) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.
Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.
c) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
d) Their primary focus was on describing what one's conscious experience is made up of.
Correct. Structure was key in the definition.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

14. Which of these individuals was an early founder and proponent of functionalism?
a) Ivan Pavlov
b) William James
Correct. James was a functionalist.
c) Wilhelm Wundt
Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.
d) Max Wertheimer
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James

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Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

15. How our minds help us adapt to the world around us was a primary question addressed by which early movement of psychology?
a) behaviorism
b) cognitivism
c) functionalism
Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.
d) structuralism
Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

16. If an individual believed that *why* people think and feel as they do is more important than *what* they think and *how* they think, that individual would be a proponent of which of the two earliest approaches to psychology?
a) structuralist
Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.
b) functionalist
Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.
c) psychodynamic
d) behaviorist
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

17. If a functionalist from the 1870s were alive today, where would we most likely find him?
a) in a laboratory, studying principles of perception
b) in a school, working to improve teaching methods
Correct. Functionalists applied research to actual problems.
c) in a mountain retreat, contemplating the meaning of life
d) in a sleep laboratory, trying to determine if our need for sleep is biologically based
Incorrect. This would be considered pure research.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

18. Which psychologist was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in educational psychology in 1925?
a) Charles Henry Thompson
Correct. Charles Henry Thompson earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology in 1925 at the University of Chicago, the first African American to receive this degree in the United States.
b) Linus Pauling

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Incorrect. The correct individual was Thompson, not Pauling.

c) Albert Sidney Beckham

d) Inez Beverly Prosser

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

19. While Margaret F. Washburn was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States (in 1894), the first Black American woman to do so was _____ , whose degree was in educational psychology.

a) Inez Beverly Prosser

Correct. Prosser was the first woman of color to receive the doctorate in any area of psychology in the United States.

b) Ruth Howard

c) Margaret Mahler

d) Anna Freud

Incorrect. Anna Freud did not do her studies in the United States. The correct answer is Ruth Howard.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

20. Which noted African American psychologist held a post as president of Shaw University in North Carolina and then president of Virginia State College?

a) Charles Henry Thompson

b) Howard Hale Long

Incorrect. The correct psychologist referred to in this question is Robert Prentiss Daniel.

c) Robert Prentiss Daniel

Correct. This is the individual referred to in the question.

d) Albert Sidney Beckham

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

21. Which type of early psychologist advocated the idea that "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts"?

a) Gestaltists

Correct. The Gestaltists studied the perception of wholes.

b) behaviorists

c) structuralists

Incorrect. Structuralists focused on the elements of consciousness.

d) functionalists

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

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22. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.
a) introspection
b) functionalism
c) psychoanalysis
Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not "wholes."
d) Gestalt psychologists
Correct. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" was the theme of the Gestaltists.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

23. You attend an event at a local park where several hundred drones fly in the dark night sky and light up to form figures, shapes, and movement. You don't see the individual drones as their lights change and their positions move; rather, you see the entire image the drones create. This perception of the "whole" rather than the individual parts would be interesting to which type of psychologist?
a) Gestalt
Correct. Gestaltists focused on perception of wholes.
b) behavioral
c) humanistic
d) psychodynamic
Incorrect. This theory focused on the unconscious.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

24. Gestalt psychology attempted to discover _____.
a) how the mind helped people adapt to the world
b) the overall patterns of perceptions and thoughts
Correct. Gestalt psychologists looked at larger wholes, rather than individual parts.
c) the basic building blocks of consciousness
Incorrect. This would be an emphasis of structuralists, not Gestalt psychologists.
d) the unconscious motivations for human functioning
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

25. The ideas of the early perspective called Gestalt psychology have been adopted into what current perspective?
a) psychoanalysis
b) cognitive psychology
Correct. Gestalt psychology is now part of cognitive psychology, which focuses on perception as well as learning, memory, and thought processes.

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c) behavioral psychology
Incorrect. This area of psychology only focuses on observable behavior.
d) social psychology
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

26. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early field of psychology?
a) structuralism
Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.
b) functionalism
c) psychoanalysis
Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.
d) behaviorism
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

27. What did Sigmund Freud consider to be the key to understanding the nervous disorders he observed?
a) free will
b) brain physiology
Incorrect. There was no physical cause to the problems patients had.
c) the unconscious mind
Correct. Freud's entire theory centered on the unconscious.
d) external consequences
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

28. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Pioneers in Psychology for $100." The revealed answer is "Focused on unconscious factors." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?
a) "Who is B. F. Skinner?"
Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.
b) "Who are the humanists?"
c) "Who is Sigmund Freud?"
Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious.
d) "Who are the behaviorists?"
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

29. Freud stressed the importance of _____.
a) early childhood experiences
Correct. Freud believed personality was formed in the first 6 years of life.
b) adolescence
Incorrect. Freud stressed the first 6 years.
c) early adulthood
d) middle adulthood
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

30. According to Freud, repressed unconscious urges _____.
a) are able to be suppressed
b) only pertain to sex
Incorrect. Freud also felt that unconscious urges were related to aggressive impulses.
c) can surface and create nervous disorders
Correct. Freud believed that unconscious urges could not stay completely unconscious indefinitely, and that they would be expressed in one way or another.
d) have no impact on everyday life
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

31. The work of Freud was built around a _____.
a) theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one's own cognitive processes
b) theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts
Correct. Unconscious motives and conflicts are the essential elements of psychoanalysis.
c) method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behavior without interfering with the behavior
Incorrect. Psychoanalysts don't necessarily refrain from directing behavior.
d) method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviors are learned through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

32. Which treatment approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?
a) drug therapy
b) neuropsychology

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c) clinical psychology
Incorrect. This was not a discipline yet.
d) psychoanalysis
Correct. It fit with his assumptions about the mind.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

33. Which type of psychologist would be most likely to argue that a criminal engages in unlawful behavior because he grew up around older boys who engaged in criminal activities?
a) Gestaltist
b) behavioralist
Correct. This theory focused on learned behavior.
c) psychodynamic
Incorrect. This theory focused on unconscious influences.
d) functionalist
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

34. John B. Watson believed that psychology should only involve the study of _____.
a) observable behavior
Correct. He thought that a focus on observable behavior was the most scientific method of study.
b) the mind
c) the brain
d) consciousness
Incorrect. This was not observable.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

35. The school of behaviorism attempted to explain behavior by studying _____.
a) the reasons people give for their behaviors
b) the specific personality traits that lead to behavior
c) how a specific stimulus evokes a specific response
Correct. This relationship, called a stimulus–response association, is one of the major foundations of behaviorism.
d) the purposes of people's behavior
Incorrect. This would be the focus of functionalism, not behaviorism.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

36. Which of the following advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?
a) "Focus only on behaviors you can see."
Correct. Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior.
b) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."
c) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."
Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.
d) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

37. The Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov discovered that dogs would salivate to the sound of a ticking metronome due to _____.
a) habituation
Incorrect. Conditioning, not habituation, is the correct answer.
b) reflexology
c) a learned reflexive response called conditioning
Correct. Dogs would salivate due to conditioning.
d) their fear response
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

38. Yael has noticed that when her alarm clock goes off in the morning, her dog, Boots, is standing by her bed salivating. This is because she immediately rolls out of bed and feeds Boots, who very much enjoys his canned dog food. It is likely that Yael has conditioned Boots to _____.
a) enjoy canned dog food
Incorrect. Boots's enjoyment of dog food would be an unconditioned response, not a conditioned response.
b) sleep next to her bed
c) salivate over canned dog food
d) salivate to the sound of her alarm clock
Correct. Boots has learned to associate the sound of the alarm clock with being fed.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

39. Pavlov's research demonstrated that _____.
a) involuntary reaction (salivation) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (sound of a bell)

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Correct. This is true based on his research of conditioning.

b) an unrelated stimulus (salivation) could occur in response to an involuntary reaction (sound of a bell)

Incorrect. The involuntary reaction is salivation and the unrelated stimulus is the sound of the bell.

c) involuntary reaction (sound of a bell) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (food)

d) an unrelated stimulus (food) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (barking)

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

40. According to Freud, phobias were _____; according to Watson, phobias were _____.

a) learned; inherited

b) repressed conflicts; learned

Correct. Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.

c) sexual; unconscious

Incorrect. Watson did not believe in the unconscious.

d) conditioned; unconditioned

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

41. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. One was a functionalist and the other was a structuralist.

b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer

c) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson

Correct. They used conditioning in their theories.

d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

42. The ideas of *which* early figures helped develop the school of thought called behaviorism?

a) Gestalt and Wundt

b) Freud and Watson

Incorrect. Freud was a psychoanalyst.

c) Watson and Pavlov

Correct. They contributed to behaviorism.

d) Pavlov and Wundt

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

43. Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?

a) a survey of daydreams
b) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired

Correct. Watson believed observable behavior should be the focus of study.

c) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women
d) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items

Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

44. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the earlier work of _____.

a) Watson

Incorrect. Watson was a behaviorist.

b) Wundt
c) Gestalt
d) Freud

Correct. Freud developed the psychodynamic theory.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

45. Professor Sanderstein approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious processes within the individual, such as inner forces or conflicts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

a) social-cognitive learning
b) behaviorism
c) the cognitive approach

Incorrect. The cognitive approach focuses on how people think, remember, and store information, not on the unconscious.

d) the psychodynamic approach

Correct. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious dynamics.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

46. Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

a) William James

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b) Sigmund Freud
Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize positive reinforcement.
c) B. F. Skinner
Correct. Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced.
d) Wilhelm Wundt
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

47. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will* and *self-actualization*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?
a) behaviorism
Incorrect. This perspective does not involve free will or human nature.
b) humanism
Correct. This perspective suggests people have many choices.
c) functionalism
d) psychodynamics
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

48. Which perspective is sometimes referred to as the "third force" in psychology?
a) psychoanalysis
Incorrect. This theory does not acknowledge free will.
b) humanistic perspective
Correct. Humanistic theory focuses on free will and self-actualization.
c) cognitive perspective
d) behaviorism
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

49. According to humanist Abraham Maslow, when people reach self-actualization, they _____.
a) develop to their fullest potential
Correct. When a person has become everything they are capable of, the person has become self-actualized, according to Maslow.
b) avoid negative consequences of behavior
c) seek maximum reward for all their behaviors
Incorrect. This would be a theoretical suggestion of a behaviorist, not a humanist.
d) learn from their mistakes and move on
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

50. In the early part of the past century, psychologists who broke down thought processes into their basic elements and analyzed them were called structuralists. What term might we use to describe psychologists with similar interests today?
a) Gestalt
Incorrect. Gestaltists were not involved in breaking down thought processes into basic elements.
b) cognitive
Correct. The cognitive perspective focuses on breaking down thought processes.
c) behavioral
d) humanistic
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

51. Cognitive neuroscientists can examine the brain with tools such as _____.
a) electrolysis and PET
b) PET, MRI, and fMRI
Correct. These are all discussed in the text and used by cognitive neuroscientists.
c) MRI and electrolysis
d) Gamma images and electrolysis
Incorrect. PET and MRI is the right answer.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

52. The emerging field of brain imagery in cognitive neuroscience has developed methods such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to examine _____.
a) images and activity of the living brain
Correct. MRI and PET take images of a living brain for analysis.
b) biopsies of the brain of a cadaver
Incorrect. Biopsies are not taken by an MRI.
c) select biopsied portions of a brain
d) acute time of death in stroke patients
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

53. If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behavior, you are interested in the _____ perspective.
a) behavioral
b) sociocultural
Correct. This approach focuses on social environment.
c) psychodynamic

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d) cognitive
Incorrect. This approach focuses on individual thought processes, not groups of people.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

54. Jayda just had her purse stolen while walking down Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is a very busy part of Manhattan. She screamed loudly, and several people looked in her direction, but nobody stopped walking or made an attempt to help. She immediately broke down in tears and trembled for 10 minutes until she could walk to her car. Jayda's experience is an example of _____.
a) democracy
b) the bystander effect
Correct. This example would support this concept as nobody immediately helped despite being a heavily populated area.
c) diffusion of effects
Incorrect. The diffusion of responsibility could also be a correct answer, but not diffusion of effects.
d) flaws in the judicial system
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

55. Jaxon's car broke down and smoke started rising from the engine. He felt lucky to have broken down while parked in the center of town during lunch hour, when many people were outside and could help. However, 30 minutes has passed and despite the heavily populated area, nobody has offered assistance. Jaxon's experience is an example of the _____.
a) zeitgeist
b) behaviorist effect
c) bystander effect
Correct. This example would support the effect because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.
d) self-serving prophecy
Incorrect. This concept is not discussed in the text.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

56. In studying the bystander effect, a researcher is interested in looking at differences between prison guards in China and the United Kingdom. The researcher is taking a(n) _____ perspective in this cross-cultural study.
a) Eurocentric
b) egocentric
c) culturio
Incorrect. This is not a real term or a concept discussed in the text.
d) sociocultural
Correct. The researcher is looking at cultures from a sociocultural perspective.

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Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

57. Darley and Latané (1968) theorized that the presence of other people in a distressing situation decreased the likelihood that someone would receive help due to _____.
a) diffusion of anonymity
Incorrect. Diffusion of responsibility is the correct choice.
b) diffusion of responsibility
Correct. When others are around, individuals have been found to believe that help is not needed and that another person will help.
c) flaws in laws protecting Good Samaritans
d) timeliness of onset
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

58. Professor Shiang approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes bodily events and chemicals, such as hormones, associated with behavior. She most likely accepts which of the following psychological approaches?
a) biopsychological
Correct. The biopsychological perspective looks at the relationship between body chemistry and behavior.
b) learning
c) cognitive
d) sociocultural
Incorrect. The sociocultural perspective focuses on culture and sociology, not biology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

59. The field of biopsychology is part of the larger discipline of _____, which refers to the study of the physical structure, function, and development of the nervous system.
a) neuroscience
Correct. This is the proper definition of neuroscience.
b) behavioral genetics
c) sociobiology
d) medicine
Incorrect. The field of medicine is related to biopsychology, but this is not the best answer.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It

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APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

60. Dr. Veltray is a psychologist who tries to understand how people select their mates. She must be a(n) _____ psychologist.
a) behavioral
b) cognitive
c) evolutionary
Correct. Evolutionary psychologists look at how human mate selection evolved.
d) biopsychological
Incorrect. Mate preference is an evolutionary issue.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

61. Evolutionary psychology might suggest that certain cognitive strategies and goals are built into the brain because _____.
a) they help humans adapt to their natural environment
Correct. Adaptation and survival are the basic tenets of evolutionary theory.
b) human brains are similar to the brains of the higher primates
c) they are the result of learning that has taken place over many centuries
Incorrect. In fact, evolutionary theory does not allow for the idea that learned behaviors can become genetically passed from generation to generation.
d) they are the result of memories we have inherited from our ancestors
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

62. Dr. Seigel probably agrees with the _____ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are an intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.
a) psychoanalytic
b) behavioral
c) cognitive
Incorrect. Cognitive psychology does not address concepts such as advantages in the natural world. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.
d) evolutionary
Correct. Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

63. Which of the following statements concerning the field of psychology is correct?
a) A psychologist has no medical training.
Correct. Psychologists do not go to medical school; they go to graduate school.
b) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.

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c) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.
Incorrect. Although the word psychiatric *is in their title, they cannot prescribe medication since they don't go to medical school.*
d) An M.D. and a Ph.D. are pretty much the same thing.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

64. Dr. Brown has been treating a child with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. He decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Brown is a _____.
a) psychiatrist
Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.
b) psychoanalyst
c) humanistic psychologist
Incorrect. This type of psychologist would never write a prescription for Ritalin.
d) school psychologist
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

65. A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would BEST be advised to see a _____.
a) psychiatrist
Correct. A psychiatrist has a medical degree, and the problem appears to be a medical one.
b) cognitive psychologist
c) psychiatric social worker
Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.
d) psychologist
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

66. Ashlee is a single mother living in a project in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of mental health professional is most likely to get involved in Ashlee's situation?
a) educational psychologist
b) psychiatrist
Incorrect. A psychiatrist focuses on issues that are severe and often require medical training.
c) psychiatric social worker
Correct. A psychiatric social worker works with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.
d) counselor
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

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Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

67. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Specialties in Psychology for $300." The revealed answer is, "These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?
a) "What is a neuropsychologist?"
Incorrect. These psychologists work on brain issues.
b) "What is a forensic psychologist?"
c) "What is a psychiatric social worker?"
Correct. Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.
d) "What is a developmental psychologist?"
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

68. On a popular podcast, an actor describes the symptoms of anxiety he has been experiencing. He reports that the severity of the symptoms has decreased since he has been taking a drug prescribed by his therapist back in Hollywood. You conclude that the actor's therapist is probably a _____.
a) podiatrist
b) psychiatrist
Correct. Prescribing drugs is usually done by a psychiatrist (except in some states).
c) clinical psychologist
Incorrect. For the most part, clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions.
d) counseling psychologist
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

69. As of the latest data (2018), which field of psychology represented the highest number of doctoral degrees awarded?
a) educational
b) general
c) experimental
Incorrect. Experimental psychology represented about 3 percent of doctorates awarded in 2018.
d) clinical
Correct. Clinical psychology represented about 37 percent of doctorates awarded in 2018.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

70. In the statement "Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments," the word *reasoned* means _____.
a) giving it a lot of thought
Incorrect. Quantity is only part of the characteristics of critical thinking.
b) logical and well thought out
Correct. Critical thinking requires logic as well as organized thinking.
c) seeing one side of an argument very clearly
d) focusing on opinion
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

71. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.
a) emotion
b) keeping a closed mind
c) reason and logical evaluation
Correct. Reason and logic are necessary to think critically.
d) authority and expertise
Incorrect. Authorities are often wrong.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

72. Several years ago, two scientists announced that they had evidence of "cold fusion" in the laboratory, but further studies failed to replicate their findings, and it was later found that the original scientists had used sloppy methods. This highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?
a) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.
b) All evidence is not equal in quality.
Correct. The "so-called" evidence of cold fusion was not very solid, due to sloppy methodology.
c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.
Incorrect. The cold fusion issue was about evidence, not open-mindedness.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

73. The CEO of a large automobile company says the cars the company makes are safe despite the fact that they lead the country in accidents due to faulty equipment. This discrepancy highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?
a) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.
Incorrect. The question is focusing on the CEO's authority rather than on what he is saying.
b) All evidence is not equal in quality.
c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

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Correct. In this case, the authority has a motivation to lie or mislead, and cannot be trusted, especially if the evidence belies his statement.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

74. "There is no life outside this solar system, and nothing you can say will change that fact!" Which criterion of critical thinking does the person who made this statement lack?

a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.

Incorrect. The statement is not a criterion for critical thinking.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct. The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

75. _____ is a system used for reducing bias and error in the measurement of data.

a) Statistics

b) The scientific approach

Correct. The scientific approach systematically controls variables reducing bias and error.

c) Checks and balances

d) The double-masked method

Incorrect. This is a method for reducing bias but is not involved in measuring data.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

76. The goals of psychology are to _____.

a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind

b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.

c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology; 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

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77. Kumiko was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores, it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?
a) describing behavior
b) explaining behavior
Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.
c) predicting behavior
Correct. Kumiko's score served as a predictor ("would do well") of performance.
d) controlling behavior
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

78. In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.
a) predict and control
Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.
b) analyze and manipulate
c) categorize and organize
Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.
d) synthesize and regulate
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

79. Dr. Falk, a psychologist, is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. She is most interested in the goal of _____.
a) description
Incorrect. "Why" does not describe; it explains.
b) explanation
Correct. "Why" asks for an explanation.
c) prediction
d) control
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

80. A teacher tells the school psychologist that Charley is late to class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?
a) describing behavior
Correct. We only know WHAT Charley is doing.
b) explaining behavior
Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.

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c) predicting behavior
d) controlling behavior
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

81. The question "What is happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?
a) description
Correct. Asking "what" means asking for a description.
b) explanation
Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond "what."
c) prediction
d) control
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

82. The question "Why is it happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?
a) description
Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.
b) explanation
Correct. Asking "why" calls for an explanation.
c) prediction
d) control
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

83. The question "When will it happen again?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?
a) description
b) explanation
Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.
c) prediction
Correct. Prediction deals with future events.
d) control
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

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84. The question "How can it be changed?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?
a) description
b) explanation
Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present, while control deals with the future.
c) prediction
d) control
Correct. Control deals with changing future events.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

85. Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might best perform are interested in the goal of _____.
a) description
b) explanation
Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.
c) prediction
Correct. The test predicts behavior.
d) control
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

86. The first step in any scientific investigation is _____.
a) forming the hypothesis
Incorrect. This step follows the development of a question to test.
b) perceiving the question
Correct. This is the first step in any scientific investigation.
c) coming to a conclusion
d) developing an argument
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

87. Perceiving the question is the first step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?
a) describing
Correct. The question comes from observing a situation and asking "What is happening?" This is a description.
b) explaining
Incorrect. Perceiving the question comes from an observation and description. Explaining comes after the experiment.
c) predicting
d) changing
Answer: a

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Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

88. "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a _____.
a) conclusion
b) result
c) hypothesis
Correct. This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.
d) fact
Incorrect. This is merely a testable statement about the effects of violent cartoons on children's behavior.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

89. Forming a hypothesis is the second step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from two goals of psychology—description and _____.
a) control
Incorrect. Forming a hypothesis, or an educated guess, is not related to controlling a behavior.
b) explanation
Correct. Forming a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.
c) predicting
d) changing
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

90. Anya proposes the idea that one's sexual history prior to marriage is linked to whether one ends up getting divorced. This best represents which step of the scientific method?
a) testing the hypothesis
b) observing events
Incorrect. The speculation regarding the correct answer to this research question is called forming a hypothesis.
c) forming a hypothesis
Correct. Forming a hypothesis involves making an educated guess as to the answer to a research question.
d) formulating a theory
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

91. After reading about the possible causes of schizophrenia, a scientist thinks that a virus is the most likely cause. What term most accurately describes the scientist's idea?

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a) hypothesis
Correct. A hypothesis is an "educated guess" based on solid information.
b) dependent variable
c) extraneous variable
d) experimental estimate
Incorrect. Experimental estimate *is not a valid term used in science.*
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

92. The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called _____.
a) the principle of falsifiability
Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability refers to the idea that a proper research question must be capable of being disproven.
b) confirmation bias
Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief.
c) criterion validity
d) volunteer bias
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

93. Testing a hypothesis is the third step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?
a) description
Incorrect. Description comes from observing a situation and asking "What is happening?"
b) explanation
Correct. Testing a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.
c) prediction
d) control
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

94. What is one of the major reasons that psychologists report results publicly?
a) to comply with legal requirements
Incorrect. There are no legal requirements to report results publicly.
b) to identify all the extraneous variables
c) to allow researchers to replicate experiments
Correct. Public reporting of results allows others to test the conclusions.
d) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand them
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts

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APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

95. Researchers must report their results completely whether the hypothesis was supported or not. Complete reporting is necessary for the purpose of _____.
a) educational knowledge
b) replication
Correct. Others must know what was done so they can repeat the procedure and make sure everything was done correctly.
c) finding a better way to support the hypothesis
Incorrect. Complete reporting of methods is mainly for replication, not just finding support of the hypothesis.
d) publication
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

96. Which of the following is an empirical question?
a) "Would Martin Luther King Jr. have been a good president?"
Incorrect. This question cannot be answered through experimentation, observation, or measurement.
b) "What is the meaning of life and why are any of us here?"
c) "Was the Civil War necessary to lead to the freeing of enslaved persons?"
d) "Are people more likely to drive through a red light in the morning or afternoon?"
Correct. This question can be answered through observation, experimentation, and measurements.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

97. Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?
a) It re-creates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.
Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve re-creating anything.
b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.
Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.
c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.
d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

98. Ander went to McDonald's to observe people eating in fast-food restaurants. He brought a camera crew and bright lights, and they all wore yellow jumpsuits. Ander said he wanted to do a naturalistic observation but may have had some problems because of _____.
a) room crowding
b) observer effects
Correct. Ander's equipment and crew would have made all the people very aware that they were being observed, thus affecting their behavior.

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c) participant observation
Incorrect. Ander was not participating in the eating behavior.
d) eating McDonald's food
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

99. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life, typical settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.
a) naturalistic observation method
Correct. Naturalistic observation entails observing behavior as it happens in real-life settings without imposing laboratory controls.
b) experimental method
c) survey method
Incorrect. Surveys involve asking questions, not observing behavior.
d) psychometric approach
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

100. Systematically collecting data in real-world environments is the essence of which descriptive research method?
a) case studies
Incorrect. A case study is an in-depth analysis of one particular case or individual.
b) naturalistic observation
Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing behaviors as they take place in the real-world setting.
c) surveys
d) correlational research
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

101. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?
a) case study
Incorrect. Case studies involve interacting with participants, not just watching them, in order to get as much information about them as possible.
b) experiment
c) correlational studies
d) naturalistic observation
Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

102. When you watch dogs play in the park, or watch how shoppers look at products in stores, you are engaging in a form of _____.
a) case study research
Incorrect. Case study research follows one person closely for a long period of time.
b) naturalistic observation
Correct. In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.
c) survey research
d) psychometric study
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

103. Sage conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. They observed the interactions of parents and children at a restaurant. Many of the people they observed seemed to notice them. When Sage described their work to their teacher, the teacher suggested that Sage find out more about the _____ effect.
a) restaurant
b) parent
c) butterfly
Incorrect. There is no psychological concept known as the butterfly effect.
d) observer
Correct. In noticing Sage, the parents may have realized they were being observed, which might have affected their behavior due to the observer effect.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

104. Dr. Gress is conducting research in Kenya into the ways that mothers and their toddlers interact throughout the day. Given the purpose of her study, it is most likely that she is engaged in _____.
a) naturalistic observation
Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing and describing, which is what the doctor seeks to do.
b) laboratory observation
c) case study research
Incorrect. Case study research focuses on one subject at a time and involves more than simple observation and description.
d) experimental research
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

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105. Soren wanted to study the effects of having the oldest child in a family go off to college. She decided to use her own family after her brother left for a college in Spain. She took notes each day on her parents' behavior and kept a diary on her own reactions. Soren was using the technique called _____.

a) participant observation

Correct. Since Soren was part of the family she was observing, she was a participant observer.

b) family survey

c) observer bias

Incorrect. Although Soren was a family member, there was no indication in the information given that she had any opinion one way or another.

d) attribution effect

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

106. Kelvin believes that people who eat at McDonald's are overweight, so he decides to do a naturalistic observation of people eating at McDonald's. What should most concern us about Kelvin's observations?

a) the observer effect

Incorrect. The observer effect would come into play only if the McDonald's customers were to become aware of Kelvin observing them.

b) the bystander effect

c) observer bias

Correct. Kelvin has a bias about McDonald's customers, which might affect his observations due to a phenomenon known as observer bias.

d) subject bias

Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

107. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a _____.

a) representative sample

b) case study

Correct. A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual.

c) single-masked study

d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves more than one individual.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

108. In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl was found locked up in a room, strapped to a potty chair. Since she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied "Genie's" ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is called a _____.

a) case study

Correct. A case study looks at only one person in great detail.

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b) representative sample
c) single-masked study
d) naturalistic observation
Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves studying more than one individual.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

109. A case study would be the most appropriate method to investigate which of these topics?
a) the ways in which the games of boys differ from the games of girls
b) the development of a male baby raised as a female after a surgical error destroyed his penis
Correct. A case study involves investigating only one person in great detail.
c) the math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of U.S. students
Incorrect. A case study involves investigating only one person and is not appropriate for comparing cultures.
d) physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

110. You overhear psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often "fails to generalize." Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?
a) correlation
b) case study
Correct. A case study focuses on one participant, and the information gained from it might not be generally true of other similar participants.
c) experiment
d) surveys
Incorrect. Surveys typically do generalize because the samples taken are somewhat random.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

111. Which of the following questions could be answered best by using the survey method?
a) What is the effect of ingesting alcohol on problem-solving ability?
Incorrect. Surveying students about their problem-solving abilities while drunk would allow too much room for subjectivity and give results with no accurate standards for analysis or comparison.
b) Does wall color affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?
c) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?
Correct. Student preferences are about opinions, and surveys are good at gathering the opinions of many people.
d) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

112. Surveys, as discussed in the text, are a form of _____ research.
a) correlational
b) descriptive
Correct. A survey is a type of descriptive research, not experimental design.
c) inferential
d) experimental
Incorrect. There is no manipulation of variables in a survey, so it is not experimental research.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

113. A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?
a) survey
Correct. A survey asks the same questions of many people.
b) experiment
c) case study
d) naturalistic observation
Incorrect. Naturalistic observation never involves asking questions.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

114. A group of randomly selected participants for a study that matches the population on important characteristics such as age and sex is called _____.
a) volunteer bias
b) a representative sample
Correct. A representative sample is a randomly selected group that matches the population on important characteristics.
c) an experimental group
Incorrect. An experimental group is not necessarily representative of the population.
d) a control group
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

115. Dr. Acosta wants to know about the alcohol consumption patterns among college juniors in the United States. He should _____.
a) give the survey to every college junior in the country
Incorrect. It is impossible to survey every college junior.
b) remember that sample size is the most critical factor in survey research

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c) require students' names on each survey to avoid the tendency to lie
d) draw a representative sample among college juniors
Correct. A representative sample should give enough information to enable him to generalize his findings to all juniors.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

116. The editors of *Scientific American* are able to obtain a representative sample of their readers in order to assess their attitudes toward preservation of the rainforests in Costa Rica. When interpreting the results of their survey, the editors will be able to apply the results to _____.
a) the entire U.S. population
Incorrect. Readers of Scientific American *are not representative of the entire U.S. population.*
b) Costa Rica
c) subscribers of *Scientific American*
Correct. The editors picked a representative sample of their own readers.
d) scientists
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

117. The magazine *Happy Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. The critical flaw in this research would be the fact that _____.
a) the sample is not representative of American wives
Correct. The survey asks only readers of the magazine, and they are not representative of all American wives.
b) a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given
Incorrect. There is no mention of the need for a psychological test in this situation.
c) rubber boots are not equally available in all regions of the country
d) *making love* has not been operationally defined
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

118. The magazine *Happy Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. A more accurate title for this survey would be _____.
a) "Rubber Boot Preferences and the American Wife"
b) "The New Sexuality in America: Rubber Boots in Bed!"
c) "The Sex Lives of Our Readers: *Happy Wives* Women Respond"
Correct. The article, like the survey, should focus on the readers of the magazine.
d) "Sex in America: These Boots Were Made for Walking and for…"
Incorrect. The results of the survey do not apply to all Americans, only to the readers of the magazine.

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Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

119. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.
a) independent variable
Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates.
b) dependent variable
c) experimental effect
d) correlation
Correct. A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

120. The word *correlation* is often used as a synonym for _____.
a) validity
Incorrect. Validity is unrelated to correlation.
b) reliability
c) variable
d) relationship
Correct. Correlation means relationship.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

121. A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the _____.
a) unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues from the experimenter
Incorrect. There are no cues involved in correlation.
b) strength and direction of the relationship between two variables
Correct. Relationship strength and direction are determined by this statistic.
c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time
d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

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122. Skye records data that indicate that the number of hot chocolates sold at the concession stand increases as temperature outside decreases (for example, more hot chocolates are purchased during late fall than late spring). Which of the following statements is the most accurate depiction of this finding?

a) There is a correlation between the two variables.

Incorrect. This answer is only partially accurate. The best answer is that there is a negative correlation between the two variables.

b) There is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables.

c) There is a weak, positive correlation between the two variables.

d) There is a negative correlation between the two variables.

Correct. Remember that a negative correlation indicates that two variables move in opposite directions.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

123. Lynnea finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Lynnea realizes that _____.

a) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Incorrect. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

b) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Correct. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

c) her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz

d) she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

124. Professor Walker gives a psychology exam on the origins of intelligence. She gives a short answer question based on the IQ scores of a parent–child pair. In order to answer the question correctly, her students need to remember that _____.

a) a parent's high IQ does not necessarily cause a child to have a high IQ

Correct. Correlation does not prove causation.

b) given these variables, the correlation will be positive

Incorrect. The fact that a parent has a high IQ is not necessarily related to their child's IQ.

c) given these variables, the correlation will be negative

d) given these variables, the correlation will be uncorrelated

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

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125. A negative correlation means that _____.
a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other
Correct. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other
Incorrect. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other
d) there is no relationship between the two variables
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

126. A correlation coefficient shows that smoking and life expectancy are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict that _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.
a) if a person smokes a lot of cigarettes, they will have less money monthly to buy gas
b) the person's life expectancy will go up or down based on the number of cigarettes the person smokes daily
Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.
c) if a person smokes cigarettes, they will eventually develop lung cancer
d) a person's lungs will repair themselves and they will live a longer life
Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about lungs.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

127. Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?
a) .50
Incorrect. Because –.75 is closer to ±1.00, it is the strongest relationship of the options.
b) .25
c) –.25
d) –.75
Correct. The closer a correlation coefficient is to ±1.00, the stronger the relationship it indicates.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

128. Which correlation coefficient is most likely to describe the relationship between brushing one's teeth and the number of cavities one gets?

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a) –.62
Correct. One would expect that as brushing increases, cavities tend to decrease. Thus, a negative correlation would best describe the relationship. Further, one would expect the relationship to be fairly strong and thus closer to ±1.0 than to 0.
b) .83
Incorrect. This correlation coefficient would suggest that as brushing increases, the number of cavities increases. We would hope that the relationship between tooth brushing and the number of cavities one gets would be a strong negative correlation.
c) –.08
d) .45
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

129. Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is true?
a) The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.
Incorrect. When the two variables move up or down together, it is a positive correlation.
b) The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.
Correct. When as one variable goes up (juice drinking), the other goes down (risk of cancer); that is a negative correlation.
c) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.
d) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

130. A correlation coefficient represents two things: _____ and _____.
a) a representative sample; strength
b) strength; direction of the relationship
Correct. These are the two concepts that a correlation coefficient represents.
c) the experimental group; control group
d) direction of the relationship; expectant functionality
Incorrect. Direction of the relationship is accurate, but expectant functionality is a made-up term.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

131. A correlation coefficient shows that alcohol consumption and driving accidents are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict that the number of _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.
a) arrests a person has will go up or down based on the type of car they drive

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b) driving accidents a person has will go up or down as the number of alcoholic drinks they consume goes up or down

Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.

c) arrests will increase the fewer drinks an individual consumes

d) driving accidents a person has will contribute to the number of days spent in jail

Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about days spent in jail.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

132. Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

a) A correlation of +.89 is strong and –.89 is weak.

Incorrect. Both +.89 and –.89 are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.

b) A correlation of +.89 and –.89 are both strong and equally so.

Correct. Both +.89 and –.89 are the same distance from 0.

c) Correlation coefficients are indicators of cause and effect.

d) A correlation of +1.5 is very strong.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

133. A perfect correlation, whether positive or negative, is _____ in the real world.

a) expected

b) imperfect

Incorrect. The correct answer is rare.

c) common

d) rare

Correct. Perfect correlations are not common in actual life examples.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

134. As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was .00. What did the scatterplot look like?

a) a random distribution of points

Correct. When there is no correlation, the points are distributed all over the scatterplot with no particular shape or direction.

b) a line with a positive slope

Incorrect. A line with a positive slope indicates a correlation.

c) a straight line from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner

d) a straight line from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner

Answer: a

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Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

135. Operationalization is _____.
a) a statement that attempts to predict a set of phenomena and specifies relationships among variables that can be empirically tested
b) an organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specified set of phenomena and their interrelationships
Incorrect. Operationalization does not involve assumptions.
c) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behavior, that researchers want to measure
Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific approach.
d) the principle that a scientific theory must make predictions that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

136. As part of a psychology experiment, Domingo decides to measure a person's "anxiety" by noting the number of blinks a person makes in a 20-minute social interaction with a stranger. Domingo has offered a(n) _____ of anxiety.
a) variable
b) operationalization
Correct. Operationalization specifies how a particular concept is to be measured or manipulated.
c) theory
d) hypothesis
Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess about a sequence of events.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

137. The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to control or measure the variables in an experiment is called the _____.
a) hypothesis
Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess.
b) operationalization
Correct. This is the term used for the procedure experimenters use to control or measure variables in an experiment.
c) double-masked study
d) theory
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

138. Leilani is trying to define *anxiety* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.
a) hypothesis
Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.
b) operationalization
Correct. Operationalization defines responses in terms that allow them to be measured.
c) double-masked study
d) theory
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

139. Thylane has always been drawn to the saying "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Thylane is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.
a) hypothesis
Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.
b) operationalization
Correct. Operationalization defines terms in ways that render them measurable.
c) double-masked study
d) theory
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

140. The administration of Middle Tennessee State University wants to know if the arrangement of chairs affects student participation in classrooms. What would be a good operationalization of the dependent variable in an experiment designed to measure this relationship?
a) class size: under 50 or over 50
b) number of students enrolled in each class
c) chair arrangement: theater style or circular
Incorrect. Chair arrangement is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.
d) frequency with which students ask questions
Correct. Counting the number of questions students ask is one measurable way to define the dependent variable, which is student participation.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

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141. A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. What are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

a) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.

Correct. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, independent of anything the participants do, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise.

b) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.

c) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.

d) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.

Incorrect. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

142. In order to increase typing speed, CompuTime Inc. has redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime that is related to typing speed. The company wants to know if its innovations affect typing speed. What are the independent and dependent variables in this proposed study?

a) The dependent variable is the chime; the independent variables are the chime and typing speed.

b) The dependent variable is speed of typing; the independent variables are the keyboard design and the chime.

Correct. The speed of typing is expected to be dependent on the keyboard design and chime, which are independent variables controlled by the experimenter.

c) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the chime.

Incorrect. Both the keyboard design and the chime are independent variables controlled by CompuTime.

d) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the speed of typing.

Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

143. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

a) coefficient of correlation

b) dependent variable

Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is measured.

c) control condition

d) independent variable

Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

144. Independent variable is to dependent variable as _____.

a) effect is to confound

b) experimental is to correlation

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c) measure is to manipulate
Incorrect. This is the opposite of the correct answer.
d) manipulate is to measure
Correct. Independent variables are manipulated, while dependent variables are measured.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

145. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *independent variable* is the _____.
a) use of nicotine
Correct. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.
b) use of a driving simulator
c) number of collisions
Incorrect. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.
d) driving skills of each driver
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

146. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *dependent variable* is the _____.
a) use of nicotine
Incorrect. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.
b) use of a driving simulator
c) number of collisions
Correct. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.
d) driving skills of each driver
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

147. Marcello is planning on studying the influence of intelligence on the ability to recall events from the 1960s. If Marcello does not account for variables such as age, which could also influence one's ability to recall these events, age could be considered a(n) _____ variable.
a) random

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b) dependent
c) confounding
Correct. Any variable that may influence outcome and is not controlled is called a confounding variable.
d) independent
Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

148. Dr. Brody has individuals run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is the _____.
a) self-reported mood
Incorrect. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.
b) individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes
c) individuals who run for 0 minutes
d) number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill
Correct. This is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

149. Dr. Khrystof has individuals cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes, after which he measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is the _____.
a) self-reported mood
Correct. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.
b) individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike
c) number of minutes individuals ride the bike
Incorrect. This is the variable that is manipulated, so it is the independent variable.
d) riding of bikes
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

150. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the participants who smoke a *cigarette without nicotine* make up the _____.
a) control group
Correct. A control group gets either no treatment or treatment with no effect; in this case, experimenters are controlling for the possibility that the cigarette itself (not the nicotine) might cause people to get into collisions.
b) driving simulator

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c) experimental group
Incorrect. The experimental group does get treatment that is expected to have an effect, whereas the control group gets either no treatment or treatment without effect.
d) no-control group
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

151. A good control group _____.
a) contains at least one confound
b) has a limited number of dependent variables
c) has a limited number of research participants
Incorrect. In fact, a good control group would have the same number of participants as an experimental group.
d) holds constant all variables in the experiment
Correct. A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any compound.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

152. Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?
a) In random assignment, each participant has an equal chance for each condition.
Correct. In random assignment, each participant has an equal chance of being assigned.
b) In random assignment, each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.
c) Random assignment can only be determined after an experiment is over.
d) The best formula for random assignment is birth dates.
Incorrect. Birth dates are not random because many people are born on the same day.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

153. Which of the following situations best illustrates the placebo effect?
a) You sleep because you are tired.
b) You throw up after eating bad meat.
Incorrect. Throwing up after eating bad food is caused by a physiological reflex, not by expectations, as would be the case in a placebo effect.
c) You have surgery to repair a defective heart valve.
d) You drink a nonalcoholic drink and become “intoxicated” because you think it contains alcohol.
Correct. The placebo effect is brought on by expectations, and in this case, you felt drunk only because you believed you were drinking alcohol.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

154. The placebo effect means _____.
a) all conditions in an experiment are the same
b) that there is no control group
Incorrect. The placebo effect is one reason why it's necessary to have a control group.
c) the expectations of the participants influence their behavior
Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of the participants influence their behavior.
d) experimenter bias causes the participants to act strangely
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

155. Elodie was participating in an experiment in which she was given a pill that was supposed to cause her to get drowsy. Five minutes after taking the pill, Elodie reported that she felt drowsy and wanted to lie down. The pill was actually made of sugar and had no ingredients to cause drowsiness. How do you explain Elodie's drowsy feeling?
a) experimenter effect
b) placebo effect
Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of participants influence their behavior; in this case, Elodie expected the pill to make her drowsy, and that expectation—not the pill itself—made her feel drowsy.
c) subject bias
Incorrect. Elodie is not biased, as she had no knowledge of the hypothesis.
d) treatment effect
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

156. Two groups of graduate students were given rats and instructed to teach the rats how to run mazes. Group 1 was told that they had "very smart" rats that should learn quickly. Group 2 was told that they had "very stupid" rats that should learn slowly. In actuality, neither group was any different, and the rats were randomly assigned. In spite of that, when the experiment concluded, the rats taught by Group 1 had learned the maze much more quickly. How can that be explained?
a) experimenter effect
Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter. In this case, the experimenters who believed they had smart rats must have behaved in some way that boosted their rats' performance.
b) placebo effect
c) subject bias
Incorrect. The rats were the subjects, and they do not have bias.
d) treatment effect
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects

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Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

157. Unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues inadvertently given by the experimenter are called _____.
a) replications
b) experimenter effects
Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter.
c) volunteer biases
d) double-masked studies
Incorrect. A double-masked study is one in which both the participants and the researcher are kept unaware of who is in which of the participant groups.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

158. _____ is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.
a) The double-masked study
Incorrect. In a double-masked study, the experimenters would also be "masked," meaning they would not know which participants are part of which group.
b) Field research
c) The single-masked study
Correct. The single-masked study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.
d) Correlational research
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

159. Double-masked studies control for _____.
a) only the placebo effect
b) only the experimenter effect
Incorrect. Double-masked studies also control for placebo effects.
c) both the placebo effect and the experimenter effect
Correct. In double-masked studies, neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know which participants are in the experimental group.
d) extrinsic motivation
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It

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APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

160. _____ is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group until after the results are tallied.
a) The double-masked study
Correct. The double-masked study is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group.
b) Field research
c) The single-masked study
Incorrect. In a single-masked study, only the participants are kept unaware of who is assigned to which group.
d) Correlational research
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

161. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?
a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.
Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.
d) Deception must be justified.
Correct. It is a basic principle that deception must be justified.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

162. A common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association is that participants _____.
a) may not withdraw once they start
b) must be allowed to make an informed decision
Correct. It is a basic principle that participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.
c) cannot be subjected to shock of any kind
Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.
d) cannot be deceived about aspects of the research
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

163. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because _____.
a) there is informed consent
b) research is more important than people
Incorrect. It is a basic principle that people come first, research second.
c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work
Correct. Deception is justified if the study wouldn't work any other way.

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d) it is not that harmful
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

164. Which of the following statements concerning using nonhuman animals in research is correct?
a) There are no ethical guidelines when it comes to nonhuman animals.
b) There are rules that prevent the killing of nonhuman animals.
Incorrect. Nonhuman animals are sometimes destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.
c) Pain and suffering of nonhuman animals are allowed, but only when necessary, and must be minimized as much as possible.
Correct. Pain and suffering of nonhuman animals are allowed under scientific guidelines.
d) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
Topic: 1.12 Nonhuman Animal Research
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

TRUE OR FALSE

165. The most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology today is that it is the science of behavior.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

166. Wilhelm Wundt used the method of objective introspection.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

167. Sigmund Freud is the recognized father of scientific psychology.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Difficult
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

168. Pavlov found that dogs would salivate to the sound of a metronome before food was presented, demonstrating the process of conditioning.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism

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Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

169. John Watson studied salivation in dogs in order to examine the concept of habituation.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

170. Cognitive neuroscience includes the use of tools such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET).
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

171. Darley and Latané (1968) believe that the presence of other people in a distressing situation actually increased the likelihood that an individual in trouble would receive help.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

172. Diffusion of responsibility is the tendency to feel that someone else is responsible for responding in a crisis situation.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

173. The majority of psychologists are self-employed or work for private, not-for-profit agencies.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

174. Counseling psychology is the largest subfield of psychology.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

175. Dr. Ward can prescribe drugs in some situations and works with women living with depression. He must be a psychologist.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

176. Critical thinking requires making judgments that are well-reasoned and well thought out.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

177. The goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

178. The first step in the scientific approach is developing a method of gathering data.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

179. Siobhan conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. She observed the interactions of parents and children at a football game. Many of the people she observed seemed to have noticed her watching them. Siobhan forgot about the observer effect.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

180. The laboratory observation always involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

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181. Surveys are procedures used to measure and evaluate personality traits, emotional states, aptitudes, interests, abilities, and values.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

182. Dr. Zarul wants to know how college students in her state will vote during the next election. By sampling the seniors at her college, she can get a representative sample.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology; 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

183. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

184. Direction and strength are important in understanding correlation coefficients.
Answer: True
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

185. Control groups should receive exactly the same treatment as the experimental groups when conducting a research study.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

186. Random assignment is when each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

187. Double-masked studies control only for the placebo effect.

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Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topic: 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

188. One of the common guidelines for ethical research is that participants may not withdraw from a study once they start.
Answer: False
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

SHORT ANSWER

189. What is the definition of psychology?
Learning Objective: None
Topic: 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

190. Describe a method used in one of the early schools of psychology.
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

191. How did Ivan Pavlov discover the process of conditioning when working with dogs?
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

192. What is the main emphasis of cognitive psychology?
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

193. What is cognitive neuroscience?
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

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194. How does *diffusion of responsibility* contribute to the bystander effect?
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

195. How are psychologists and psychiatrists alike? How are they different?
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Topic: 1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

196. Describe one principle of critical thinking.
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

197. Pick a goal of psychology and provide a clear example of how it works.
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

198. What are the strengths of descriptive research methods?
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Topic: 1.7 Descriptive Methods
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

199. Describe a research method used in psychology.
Learning Objectives: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior; 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topics: 1.7 Descriptive Methods; 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

200. What is meant by the "direction of the relationship" in a correlation coefficient?
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

201. Which two important factors contribute to the formula in measuring a correlation coefficient?
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

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Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

202. What is operationalization?
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

203. What is the difference between the control group and the experimental group in a research study?
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

204. What is random assignment?
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Topic: 1.9 The Experiment
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

205. Describe one of the eight common ethical guidelines for conducting research.
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research with People
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 3.1 Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

ESSAY

206. Compare and contrast two early perspectives of psychology. Be sure to include comparisons of founders, methods, and philosophies.
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Topic: 1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

207. How did Pavlov and Watson's focus on scientific inquiry of behaviors differ from the earlier viewpoints of structuralists, psychoanalysts, and functionalists?
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Analyze It
APA Learning Objective: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

208. Provide a real-life example of conditioning according to Ivan Pavlov. Be sure to label each part of your example accordingly and be very detailed.

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Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Topic: 1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

209. Darley and Latané (1968) studied a concept called the bystander effect. Provide a detailed real-life example of this concept and explain how culture might be a factor.
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Topic: 1.3 Modern Perspectives
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objectives: 1.2 Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains; 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry.

210. What are the basic principles of critical thinking, and how can they be used in everyday life?
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Topic: 1.5 Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking
Difficulty Level: Moderate
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
APA Learning Objective: 2.1 Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

211. Using an example of a study you might conduct, go through all of the steps of the scientific approach.
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Topic: 1.6 The Scientific Approach
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

212. Propose three methods typically used in psychology to test a topic, such as the effects of marijuana on GPA (grade point average).
Learning Objectives: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior; 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Topics: 1.7 Descriptive Methods; 1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects
Difficulty Level: Difficult
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 2.4 Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

GRAPHICAL QUESTION

213. In figure 1.6, what is the shape of the scatterplot that indicates a perfect negative correlation?
a) Dots appear in a straight diagonal line from the upper left to the lower right.
Correct. This diagonal progression indicates a negative correlation with a very high (perfect) magnitude.
b) Dots appear in a straight diagonal line from the lower left to the upper right.
Incorrect. This diagonal progression indicates a positive correlation with a very high (perfect) magnitude.
c) Dots are scattered around in a horizontal oval, giving a globular appearance to the graph.
d) Dots are scattered all over the x- and y-axes, giving no clear indication of a specific shape.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Topic: 1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
APA Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

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APA IPI INTEGRATIVE THEMES QUESTION

214. Dr. Shazier is conducting research using undergraduate students from his Introduction to Psychology class as his participants. Dr. Shazier tells the students that they must sign up for 10 hours of lab time to participate in his study, for which they will receive 20 percent of their grade. If they do not do so, their grade will suffer. Dr. Shazier is reprimanded by his college because his study is not giving students the option of participating but rather he is forcing them to do so. Which of psychology's integrative themes is demonstrated by this example?

a) Psychological, biological, social, and cultural factors influence behavior and mental processes.

Incorrect. The Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) has offered several integrative themes that bind different areas of the field taught in a standard introductory psychology course.

b) Psychological science relies on empirical evidence and adapts as new data develop.

c) Our perceptions and biases filter our experiences of the world through an imperfect personal lens.

d) Ethical principles guide psychology research and practice.

Correct. The Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) has offered several integrative themes that bind different areas of the field taught in a standard introductory psychology course.

Answer: d
Learning Objective: Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) Integrative Themes
Topic: 1.11 The Guidelines for Doing Research With People
Difficulty Level: Easy
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
APA Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe applications of psychology.

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EXTRA BANK OF QUESTIONS

1: THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology

1. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of _____.
a. reinforcement
b. alienation and apathy
c. mental processes
d. self-actualization
Answer c

2. In the late twentieth century, psychology _____.
a. expanded dramatically
b. stagnated
c. contracted slightly
d. contracted dramatically
Answer a

1.1 In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James

3. By general agreement, the scientific pursuit of psychology was born in _____.
a. 1642
b. 1853
c. 1879
d. 1906
Answer c

4. The first psychology laboratory was opened by _____.
a. Wundt
b. James
c. Titchener
d. Watson
Answer a

5. Modern psychology is said to have begun when _____.
a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people
b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology
c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy
d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis
Answer b

6. Psychology is said to have begun when _____.
a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis
b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory
c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna
d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis
Answer b

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7. Scientific psychology is formally recognized to have begun _____.
a. in Greece, with the work of Hippocrates
b. in the United States, with the work of James
c. in Austria, with the work of Freud
d. in Germany, with the work of Wundt
Answer d

8. Structuralism emphasizes _____.
a. individual differences
b. the application of biological principles to the mind
c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior
d. the basic units of experience and their combinations
Answer d

9. Titchener was a member of the _____ school of thought.
a. structuralist
b. functionalist
c. behaviorist
d. reductionist
Answer a

10. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. behaviorism
d. humanism
Answer a

11. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is _____.
a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. humanism
d. Gestalt
Answer b

1.2 Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism

12. Wertheimer was associated with _____ psychology.
a. functionalist
b. psychoanalytic
c. Gestalt
d. existential
Answer c

13. Wertheimer was associated with the _____ school.
a. functionalist
b. psychoanalytic
c. Gestalt
d. behaviorist
Answer c

14. Which of the following is associated with Gestalt psychology?

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a. Skinner
b. Wertheimer
c. James
d. Jones
Answer b

15. Which school of psychology assumes that human activity cannot be broken down into separate units for analysis but must be evaluated as wholes?
a. humanism
b. Gestalt
c. functionalism
d. behaviorism
Answer b

16. John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as _____.
a. functionalism
b. structuralism
c. behaviorism
d. humanism
Answer c

17. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.
a. Watson
b. Titchener
c. James
d. Wundt
Answer a

18. _____ is the founder of behaviorism.
a. James
b. Skinner
c. Watson
d. Wundt
Answer c

19. John Watson, who is associated with the _____ school of psychology, argued that psychology must concern itself only with _____.
a. behavioral; behavior
b. behavioral; mental processes
c. cognitive; thought and action
d. cognitive; behavior
Answer a

20. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.
a. Watson
b. Titchener
c. James
d. Wundt
Answer a

21. Which of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?
a. Pavlov
b. Watson
c. Skinner
d. Rayner

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Answer b

22. Behaviorist J. B. Watson objected to early theories of psychology because of their focus on _____.
a. evolution
b. science
c. mental processes
d. physical processes
Answer c

23. Psychologists should only study observable behavior, according to _____.
a. Freud
b. Titchener
c. Galton
d. Watson
Answer d

24. Watson felt that psychologists should study _____.
a. consciousness
b. observable behavior
c. mental imagery
d. elements of thought
Answer b

25. John Watson was a behaviorist who argued that the science of psychology must concern itself only with _____.
a. experiences as whole units
b. observable events
c. unconscious mental processes
d. early childhood experiences
Answer b

26. Freud was the founder of _____.
a. existential psychology
b. behavioral psychology
c. psychoanalysis
d. behaviorism
Answer c

27. For Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by _____.
a. unconscious desires
b. environmental stimuli
c. mental Gestalts
d. mental associations
Answer a

28. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of _____.
a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims
b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture
c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes
d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics
Answer c

29. Freud believed that many unconscious desires are _____.
a. the result of excessive punishment
b. byproducts of introspection

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c. the result of excessive reinforcement
d. sexual in nature
Answer d

30. Wundt is to structuralism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.
a. Freud
b. Watson
c. Rogers
d. Maslow
Answer a

31. Watson is to behaviorism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.
a. Freud
b. James
c. Skinner
d. Wundt
Answer a

32. What early school of thought in psychology was noted for its emphasis on the unconscious determinants of behavior?
a. structuralism
b. behaviorism
c. Gestalt psychology
d. psychoanalytic theory
Answer d

33. Jiro, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Jiro's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents and his childhood experiences with them. Jiro's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?
a. behaviorism
b. psychoanalytic
c. humanistic
d. Gestalt
Answer b

34. Dr. Ramachandra, a psychologist, bases her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. She is probably a _____.
a. humanist
b. behaviorist
c. structuralist
d. functionalist
Answer b

1.3–1.4 The Field of Psychology Today

1.3 Modern Perspectives

35. B. F. Skinner is associated with _____.
a. psychodynamic psychology
b. behaviorism
c. Gestalt psychology
d. existentialism
Answer b

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36. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?
a. cognitive
b. humanistic
c. functionalism
d. behaviorism
Answer d

37. Skinner is associated with _____.
a. structuralism
b. behaviorism
c. Gestalt psychology
d. existentialism
Answer b

38. Like Watson, Skinner believed that psychology should study only _____.
a. mental processes
b. perceptions
c. elements of thought
d. observable behavior
Answer d

39. Anything that follows a response and makes that response more likely to recur is _____.
a. an antecedent
b. an enhancement
c. reinforcement
d. a consequence
Answer c

40. Each day in class, Dr. Soledad explains to his students that they are wonderful whether they are academic successes or failures. He also points out that each individual consciously chooses to attend class and study and that these choices dramatically affect whether one is academically successful. Dr. Soledad is most likely a _____ psychologist.
a. psychoanalytic
b. humanistic
c. behavioral
d. Gestalt
Answer b

41. Which of the following assumptions associated with the psychoanalytic school produced the strongest negative reaction?
a. Psychology, as therapy, is more philosophical than scientific.
b. All human behavior is a product of one's experiences.
c. Humans are basically good.
d. All humans, including infants, have sexual motivations and drives.
Answer d

1.4 Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization

42. Which of the following types of psychologists is most prepared to help a person who hears voices and believes she is the Easter Bunny?

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a. forensic
b. counseling
c. school
d. clinical
Answer d

43. After more than a year in Iranian prisons, 52 American hostages were released by Iran's revolutionary government and allowed to return to the United States. Of the following professionals, _____ psychologists would probably have the LEAST professional interest in that event.
a. counseling
b. clinical
c. social
d. experimental
Answer d

1.5–1.10 Scientific Research

1.6 The Scientific Approach

44. Psychologists use techniques based on _____.
a. cultural ethnocentrism
b. objective introspection
c. philosophical logic
d. the scientific approach
Answer d

45. Psychologists use research techniques based on _____.
a. inductive reasoning
b. objective introspection
c. deductive reasoning
d. the scientific approach
Answer d

46. Which of the following shows the correct order of the steps that psychologists use in studying a particular behavior?
a. describe, explain, predict, control
b. explain, describe, predict, control
c. predict, describe, explain, control
d. describe, predict, explain, control
Answer a

47. Almost all research done in psychology is analyzed _____.
a. visually
b. using correlational techniques
c. statistically
d. at the .1 level
Answer c

1.7 Descriptive Methods

48. Naturalistic observation is _____.

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a. re-creating natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid
b. studying behavior in its natural context
c. basically the same process as objective introspection
d. observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experiment findings
Answer b

49. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.
a. naturalistic observation method
b. experimental method
c. correlational method
d. psychometric approach
Answer a

50. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with _____.
a. survey research
b. applied research
c. laboratory research
d. naturalistic observation
Answer d

51. Research in which a carefully selected group of people is asked a set of predetermined questions in interviews or through questionnaires is known as _____ research.
a. correlational
b. case study
c. survey
d. experimental
Answer c

52. Political polls taken before major elections are examples of _____ research.
a. correlational
b. experimental
c. case study
d. survey
Answer d

53. As part of an assignment, Tyler's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on female sexual harassment. Which research method was Tyler's professor using?
a. field experiment
b. survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. laboratory experiment
Answer b

54. A weakness of _____ is that people participating in the research often report, consciously and unconsciously, inaccurate information.
a. naturalistic observation
b. surveys
c. field experiments
d. laboratory experiments
Answer b

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55. As part of an assignment, Cillian's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on prejudice. Which research method was Cillian's professor using?
a. field experiment
b. survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. laboratory experiment
Answer b

56. A large group of people whom you want to know about is called a _____.
a. control group
b. treatment group
c. population
d. sample
Answer c

57. A subset of cases selected from a larger population is a _____.
a. control group
b. target group
c. treatment group
d. sample
Answer d

58. A psychologist, studying pilot trainees, picks a select group of trainees who are hopefully representative of all other trainees. The group of trainees being studied by this psychologist are collectively known to researchers as a _____.
a. sample
b. population
c. target group
d. control group
Answer a

59. A detailed, well-researched biography of a famous historical person is technically an example of the _____ method of research.
a. psychometric
b. naturalistic observation
c. case study
d. correlational
Answer c

60. A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected person is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the _____ method of research.
a. survey
b. psychometric
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation
Answer c

61. One of the main reasons for using a laboratory for psychological research is to _____.
a. prevent participants from escaping
b. study behavior in a natural setting
c. do large-scale studies
d. allow the researchers to control certain factors
Answer d

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1.8 Correlations: Finding Relationships

62. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is _____.
a. a correlation
b. validity
c. reliability
d. a hypothesis
Answer a

63. Dr. MacIntyre wishes to study the relationship between high school grades and college grades. Which of the following research methods would be the most appropriate for Dr. MacIntyre's study?
a. case study
b. correlation
c. experiment
d. survey
Answer b

64. A correlation of .00 means that _____.
a. you made a mistake in calculation
b. you did not find out anything about the relationship between the two variables
c. the two variables are unrelated
d. everyone who scored low on one variable scored high on the other variable, and vice versa
Answer c

65. The greatest disadvantage of correlation is that _____.
a. it has a limited range of values, being only -1 to +1
b. it does not enable cause-and-effect conclusions
c. its value can be negative
d. its value can be zero
Answer b

66. A correlation tells us _____.
a. whether a cause-and-effect relationship exists
b. whether two variables are related
c. whether or not a test is efficient
d. if people are responding to demand characteristics
Answer b

67. A psychologist uses the correlational method to _____.
a. explain the effects of one variable on another
b. compare two groups of participants
c. determine what causes a variable to change
d. identify relationships between variables
Answer d

68. The survey method of research is _____ in nature.
a. correlational
b. experimental
c. field experimental
d. both correlational and field experimental group
Answer a

69. Positive correlation shows _____.

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a. the extent to which two independent variables change together
b. that as one independent variable increases, another decreases
c. that as one variable changes, another changes in the same direction
d. that as one variable changes, another changes in the opposite direction
Answer c

70. As children grow older, their discretionary income usually increases. The best conclusion to draw about the variables age and income are that they are _____.
a. causally related
b. uncorrelated
c. negatively correlated
d. positively correlated
Answer d

1.9 The Experiment

71. The purpose of an experiment is to discover whether there is a relationship between the _____ and the _____.
a. independent variable; control variable
b. dependent variable; control variable
c. control group; experimental group
d. independent variable; dependent variable
Answer d

72. Using both independent and dependent variables is associated with which of the following types of research used in psychology?
a. experimentation
b. naturalistic observation
c. correlation
d. correlation and experimentation
Answer a

73. The process of establishing causal relationships is most associated with _____.
a. naturalistic observation
b. experiments
c. correlation
d. surveys
Answer b

74. Which of the following is a strength of experiments?
a. They cannot be repeated by anyone other than the experimenter.
b. They allow for the establishment of cause-and-effect relationships.
c. They are not subject to demand characteristics since the participants do not know they are being observed.
d. They allow us to draw definitive conclusions about behavior in the natural environment based on participants' behavior in the laboratory.
Answer b

75. Cause-and-effect conclusions can be drawn from the results of an experiment because _____.
a. it is almost always performed in a laboratory setting
b. statistical analysis can be applied to data from an experiment
c. the independent variable is manipulated while other possible causes of change in the dependent variable are held constant
d. several groups of participants, not just one sample, are typically investigated in a laboratory experiment
Answer c

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76. Which method of psychological research utilizes a control group, a dependent variable, and an independent variable?
a. experiment
b. survey
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation
Answer a

77. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. control
c. independent
d. hypothetical
Answer a

78. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. control
c. independent
d. hypothetical
Answer c

79. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. What is the manipulated variable called?
a. dependent variable
b. experimental variable
c. independent variable
d. placebo
Answer c

80. In a controlled experiment, the group subjected to a change in the independent variable is called the _____ group.
a. independent
b. experimental
c. dependent
d. control
Answer b

81. In an experiment to test the effects of anxiety on performance, the dependent variable is the _____.
a. amount of anxiety
b. age of the person
c. person's performance
d. cause of the anxiety
Answer c

82. If explanation of the causes of thoughts, feelings, and behavior is a psychologist's goal, which method of research should be used?
a. correlation
b. experiment
c. survey
d. naturalistic observation
Answer b

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83. In a controlled experiment, the group not subjected to a change in the independent variable, and used for comparison with the group receiving the experimental change, is the _____ group.
a. independent
b. experimental
c. dependent
d. control
Answer d

84. Professor Amir-Ansari designed an experiment to test his hypothesis that exercise will increase spelling ability. He divided children into three groups and had one group do 10 minutes of exercises, one group do 30 minutes of exercises, and the third group do no exercise. He then tested all three groups of children to see how many words they could spell correctly on a spelling test. In this experiment, the scores on the spelling test serve as the _____.
a. dependent variable
b. independent variable
c. control group
d. reliability measure
Answer a

85. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that seemed identical but was not a high-sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In this study, the high-sugar diet is the _____.
a. placebo
b. independent variable
c. dependent variable
d. control group
Answer b

86. Based on her review of relevant scientific studies, Dr. Schoenfeld believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, the feeding schedule would be called the _____.
a. independent variable
b. dependent variable
c. extraneous variable
d. control factor
Answer a

87. Based on her review of relevant scientific studies, Dr. Schoenfeld believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, frequency of crying would be called the _____.
a. latent factor
b. dependent variable
c. independent variable
d. control factor
Answer b

88. Dr. Waggoner tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, where students study is the _____.
a. independent variable
b. dependent variable

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c. manipulation
d. hypothesis
Answer a

89. Dr. Waggoner tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, test performance is the _____.
a. dependent variable
b. independent variable
c. manipulation
d. control group
Answer a

90. In an experiment on the effects of level of motivation on the performance of typists, the researcher randomly assigned one-third of her participants to each of three levels of motivation (and then induced different levels of motivation in the three groups). She measured the average words typed per minute by each group, and found that performance was highest under medium motivation, average under low motivation, and worst under high motivation. What was the independent variable in this experiment?
a. motivation
b. typing speed
c. variation in typing speed
d. manipulation of typing speed
Answer a

91. In an experiment, four groups of college students used different memorizing strategies to learn the material in one chapter of a textbook. Then each group was given the same multiple-choice test on the material. What was the dependent variable in this study?
a. the students' performance on the test
b. the four different groups
c. the four different memorizing strategies
d. manipulation of memorizing strategies
Answer a

92. For her psychology class, Noellani conducted an experiment in which Group A was given 3 minutes to study a word list, while Group B was given 10 minutes to study the same list. Later, both groups were asked to recall words from the list. In this study, the number of words recalled is the _____.
a. independent variable
b. dependent variable
c. placebo
d. control group
Answer b

93. Dr. Tavertine wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his participants to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of participants. Finally, he recorded how many participants in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the independent variable in this study?
a. tendency to desire the company of others
b. level of shock
c. level of anxiety
d. the anxious group
Answer c

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94. Dr. Tavertine wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his participants to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of participants. Finally, he recorded how many participants in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the dependent variable in this study?
a. the two groups
b. the level of anxiety
c. preference for being alone or in a group
d. manipulation of anxiety
Answer c

95. In an experiment, the group of participants to which the experimental group is compared is called the _____ group.
a. comparison
b. standard
c. confederate
d. control
Answer d

96. In an experiment concerning the effect of auditory feedback on accuracy in writing computer programs, one group hears a computer-simulated voice say each character or symbol that they type in as they are writing their programs. The second group does not receive the auditory feedback as they type their program lines. This second group is the _____ group.
a. experimental
b. control
c. placebo
d. confederate
Answer b

97. Dr. Tavertine wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his participants to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of participants. Finally, he recorded how many participants in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. In this study, the group that was NOT frightened would be called the _____ group.
a. experimental
b. control
c. placebo
d. test
Answer b

98. In psychological studies, randomization is used to ensure that _____.
a. there will be an independent and dependent variable
b. each person has an equal chance of being assigned to each group
c. the control group does not know the purpose of the study
d. the experimenter won't know who is in each group
Answer b

1.10 Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects

99. A "fake treatment" is one way to define a _____.
a. decoy
b. demand characteristic
c. control group
d. placebo

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Answer d

100. Dr. Busch is conducting a research study on sleep and learning. She questions her own objectivity and decides to let another researcher, who is not associated with conducting the experiment, score the tests. Dr. Busch is probably trying to eliminate _____ bias.
a. experimenter
b. sample
c. control
d. treatment
Answer a

101. The experimenter effect can best be controlled by using _____.
a. a placebo
b. a double-masked study
c. randomization
d. participants who do not know the purpose of the study
Answer b

102. Mr. Morrow hired Ilana to collect data from a group of participants. Neither Ilana nor the participants were aware of the independent variable that Mr. Morrow had or of which group the participants were assigned to. This is an example of _____.
a. randomization
b. a placebo
c. double-masked control
d. experimenter bias
Answer c

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Revel Quizzes

End of Module Quiz 1.1 – 1.2 The History of Psychology

EOM Q1.0.1
In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processe*s means _____.
a) unconscious, conflicted processes
Consider This: Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
b) outward or overt actions and reactions
Consider This: Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
c) internal, covert (hidden) processes
d) all human and nonhuman animal behaviors
Consider This: Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
Module: The History of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.1.2
Which early psychologist was the first to try to bring objectivity and measurement to the concept of psychology?
a) Wilhelm Wundt
b) William James
Consider This: The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology are why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
c) John Watson
Consider This: The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology are why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
d) Sigmund Freud
Consider This: The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology are why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Module: The History of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.1.3
Which of the following early psychologists would have been most likely to agree with the statement, "The study of the mind should focus on how it functions in everyday life"?
a) Carl Rogers
Consider This: This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings rather than studying its basic structure or the elements of which it was comprised. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
b) Ivan Pavlov
Consider This: This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings rather than studying its basic structure or the elements of which it was comprised. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
c) Edward Titchener

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Consider This: This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings rather than studying its basic structure or the elements of which it was comprised. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
d) William James
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Module: The History of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.1.4
Which woman was denied her doctorate in psychology at Harvard University due to her sex?
a) Mary Whiton Calkins
b) Mary Cover Jones
Consider This: She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
c) Margaret Washburn
Consider This: She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
d) Ruth Howard
Consider This: She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Module: The History of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.2.5
Which early perspective tried to return to a focus on scientific inquiry by ignoring the study of consciousness and focusing exclusively on observable actions that could be seen and measured?
a) behaviorism
b) functionalism
Consider This: This perspective noted that all behaviors were learned, and that seeking for unconscious motivations of actions was not worthy of a scientific endeavor. 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
c) psychoanalysis
Consider This: This perspective noted that all behaviors were learned, and that seeking for unconscious motivations of actions was not worthy of a scientific endeavor 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
d) Gestalt
Consider This: This perspective noted that all behaviors were learned, and that seeking for unconscious motivations of actions was not worthy of a scientific endeavor 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Module: The History of Psychology
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

End of Module Quiz 1.3–1.4: The Field of Psychology Today

EOM Q1.3.1
Which of the following perspectives focuses on the biological bases of universal mental characteristics?

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a) humanistic
Consider This: This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
b) behavioral
Consider This: This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) evolutionary
d) psychodynamic
Consider This: This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Field of Psychology Today
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.3.2
Which perspective offers a hereditary or genetic root of schizophrenia?
a) psychodynamic
Consider This: There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
b) biopsychological
c) behavioral
Consider This: There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
d) humanistic
Consider This: There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Field of Psychology Today
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.3.3
Winston has learned that if he cries with his mother in public, she will often get him a new toy or a piece of candy in order to quiet him down. Which of these perspectives explains Winston's behavior?
a) psychodynamic
Consider This: In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
b) cognitive
Consider This: In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) behavioral
d) biopsychological
Consider This: In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Field of Psychology Today
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

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EOM Q1.3.4
Which perspective would a researcher be taking if she were studying a client's early childhood experiences and their resulting development of self?
a) cognitive
Consider This: In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person's behavior. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
b) behavioral
Consider This: In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person's behavior. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) evolutionary
Consider This: In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person's behavior. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
d) psychodynamic
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Field of Psychology Today
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.4.5
If Dr. Hellena is like most psychologists, in which subfield does she specialize?
a) clinical
b) general psychology
Consider This: The most commonly practiced specialty in the field of psychology is clinical, followed by general psychology and counseling psychology.1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
c) counseling
Consider This: The most commonly practiced specialty in the field of psychology is clinical, followed by general psychology and counseling psychology.1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
d) educational
Consider This: The most commonly practiced specialty in the field of psychology is clinical, followed by general psychology and counseling psychology.1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Module: The Field of Psychology Today
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

End of Module Quiz 1.5–1.10 Scientific Research

EOM Q1.5.1
A dangerous yet common misconception found on the web and social media is the belief that certain childhood vaccinations can lead to autism. This is false and began with the publication of a falsified and now discredited paper that made this claim. The people who have accepted this claim are violating which criterion of critical thinking?
a) Authority or claimed expertise does not make something true.
Consider This: This involves looking at the quality of the research to support some statement, such as the ability to be replicated and the use of a control group. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
b) Very few "truths" do not need to be tested.

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Consider This: This involves looking at the quality of the research to support some statement, such as the ability to be replicated and the use of a control group. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
c) Keep an open mind.
Consider This: This involves looking at the quality of the research to support some statement, such as the ability to be replicated and the use of a control group. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
d) All evidence is not equal in quality.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.6.2
Dr. Lowe noticed something odd happening to the behavior of his students as midterm exams neared. He decided to take notes about this behavior to find out exactly what was happening so he could gather details about these behavioral changes. His goal is clearly _____.
a) explanation
Consider This: This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
b) prediction
Consider This: This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
c) description
d) control
Consider This: This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.7.3
Which of the following is an example of observer bias?
a) You ask your fellow students to be participants in a study of adult memory.
Consider This: This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what they expect to see. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
b) You ask people from your church to participate in a study of family values.
Consider This: This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what they expect to see. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
c) You allow a student to quit an experiment simply because they are bored.
Consider This: This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what they expect to see. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
d) You develop an opinion of what you expect to see in an experiment.
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.8.4

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Which of the following correlation coefficients clearly indicates that the variables in question are unrelated?
a) +0.01
b) +0.26
Consider This: The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
c) −0.65
Consider This: The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
d) −0.86
Consider This: The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.9.5
In an experiment to examine the effects of sleep deprivation on the completion of a puzzle, one group is allowed to sleep for their usual eight hours while another group must stay awake. In this experiment, the control group is _____.
a) the group that remains awake
Consider This: The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
b) the group that gets to sleep
c) the puzzle complexity
Consider This: The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
d) the difference in time for each group to complete the puzzle
Consider This: The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOM Q1.10.6
In a _____ study, the participants do not know if they are part of the control group or the experimental group. Only the experimenter knows who is in each group.
a) placebo
Consider This: For a long time, this was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
b) single-masked
c) double-masked
Consider This: For a long time, this was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
d) triple-masked
Consider This: For a long time, this was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Module: Scientific Research
Skill Level: Remember the Facts

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Difficulty Level: Easy

End of Module Quiz 1.11–1.12 Ethics of Psychological Research

EOM Q1.11.1
What is the first guideline for doing research with people?
a) The rights and well-being of the participants must be weighed against the study's value to science.
b) Participants have to give informed consent.
Consider This: There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
c) Deception cannot be used in any studies with human beings.
Consider This: There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
d) Data must remain confidential.
Consider This: There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Module: Ethics of Psychological Research
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.11.2
What happens when the results of a study create an undesirable outcome for the participant?
a) The participants signed permission forms and must take their chances.
Consider This: Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher's best efforts to prevent any negative impact on participants. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
b) The participant is asked to participate in further studies.
Consider This: Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher's best efforts to prevent any negative impact on participants. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
c) The researcher must find some way of helping the participant overcome that negative impact.
d) The researcher simply adds an addendum to the report of the study's results.
Consider This: Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher's best efforts to prevent any negative impact on participants. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Module: Ethics of Psychological Research
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOM Q1.12.3
What is the biggest reason we use nonhuman animals in research?
a) Nonhuman animals have simple behavior that makes it easy to see changes.
Consider This: Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
b) Nonhuman animals don't live as long as humans.
Consider This: Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
c) Nonhuman animals are easier to control.
Consider This: Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
d) We can do things to nonhuman animals that we can't do to people.

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Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
Module: Ethics of Psychological Research
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOM Q1.12.4
Which of the following is an ethical consideration when using nonhuman animals in research?
a) Avoid exposing them to unnecessary pain.
b) Nonhuman animals cannot be killed during the course of an experiment.
Consider This: It is acceptable to cause nonhuman animals pain if it can be justified for the advancement of science and there is no other way to get the needed details, but unnecessary pain to a nonhuman animal is forbidden. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
c) Nonhuman animals must not experience any pain during an experiment.
Consider This: It is acceptable to cause nonhuman animals pain if it can be justified for the advancement of science and there is no other way to get the needed details, but unnecessary pain to a nonhuman animal is forbidden. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
d) If surgery is part of the research, it must be done under anesthesia.
Consider This: It is acceptable to cause nonhuman animals pain if it can be justified for the advancement of science and there is no other way to get the needed details, but unnecessary pain to a nonhuman animal is forbidden. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
Module: Ethics of Psychological Research
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Moderate

End of Chapter Quiz: The Science of Psychology

EOC Q1.1
In the definition of psychology, the term *behavior* means _____.
a) internal, covert processes
Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
b) outward behavior
Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
c) outward, overt actions and reactions
d) only nonhuman animal behavior
Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: See introduction to 1.1–1.2 The History of Psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.2
Who was the first Black person in the United States to earn a Ph.D. in psychology?
a) Charles Henry Thompson
Consider This: He went on to be the chair of the psychology department at Howard University. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
b) Francis Cecil Sumner
c) Robert V. Guthrie

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Consider This: He went on to be the chair of the psychology department at Howard University. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
d) Howard Hale Long
Consider This: He went on to be the chair of the psychology department at Howard University. 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.3
Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis focused on _____.
a) early childhood experiences
b) observable behavior
Consider This: Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
c) Gestalt perceptions
Consider This: Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
d) introspection
Consider This: Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.4
Which psychologist dared to ignore the whole consciousness issue and return to a study of scientific inquiry by focusing on observable, measurable behavior?
a) Ivan Pavlov
Consider This: By the early 1900s, he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own "science of behavior." 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
b) B.F. Skinner
Consider This: By the early 1900s, he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own "science of behavior." 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
c) John Watson
d) John Garcia
Consider This: By the early 1900s, he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own "science of behavior." 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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EOC Q1.5
Which perspective is often referred to as the "third force" in psychology and focuses on people's free will in choosing their own destinies?
a) humanism
b) existentialism
Consider This: This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) Gestalt psychology
Consider This: This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
d) behavioral neuroscience
Consider This: This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.6
Which perspective best explains the bystander effect whereby individuals will be less likely to help someone in need because of the presence of others close by?
a) sociocultural
b) psychoanalytic
Consider This: This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) behaviorism
Consider This: This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
d) cognitive psychology
Consider This: This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.7
If Dr. Richardson uses an eclectic approach in her clinical treatment of children, what is it that she is doing?
a) She is relying primarily on one psychological perspective to treat all her patients.
Consider This: Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
b) She is using medications with all her patients, especially those suffering from depression.
Consider This: Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
c) She is using a combination of perspectives to treat different clients.
d) She is relying heavily on the Freudian psychodynamic perspective to help children who show abnormal behavior.
Consider This: Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the modern perspectives in psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

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EOC Q1.8
Dr. Verenzano identifies himself with the largest subfield of psychology. What kind of psychologist is he?
a) clinical
b) counseling
Consider This: Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
c) school
Consider This: Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
d) experimental
Consider This: Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.9
Logan has recently been diagnosed with a psychological disorder that is best addressed initially with medication. They would likely benefit the most by first seeing a _____.
a) psychoanalyst
Consider This: This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
b) psychiatrist
c) psychiatric social worker
Consider This: This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
d) psychologist
Consider This: This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.10
A famous golfer advertises a new golf bracelet that helps minimize fatigue while playing. If Brexton decides to order the bracelet because she believes that such a well-known personality should know if it works or not, she has made an error in which of the following criteria for critical thinking?
a) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert automatically true.
b) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.
Consider This: Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
c) All evidence is not equal in quality.
Consider This: Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.
Consider This: Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.5 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.

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Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.11
A psychologist is interested in finding out why married couples seemingly begin to look like each other after several years of marriage. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of _____.
a) description
Consider This: The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
b) explanation
c) prediction
Consider This: The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
d) control
Consider This: The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.12
Which step in the scientific approach is derived from the goal of description?
a) reporting your results
Consider This: The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
b) drawing conclusions
Consider This: The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
c) forming a hypothesis
Consider This: The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
d) perceiving a question
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Remember the Facts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.13
Annaliese wants to find an explanation for the behavior of her lab rats in her study. Which step in the scientific approach is she currently focusing on?
a) perceiving the question
Consider This: Annaliese is at the stage where she might make more detailed observations or design an experiment. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
b) drawing conclusions
Consider This: Annaliese is at the stage where she might make more detailed observations or design an experiment. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
c) reporting her results
Consider This: Annaliese is at the stage where she might make more detailed observations or design an experiment. 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.
d) testing a hypothesis
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.6 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

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Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.14
The famous study of Phineas Gage, who survived when a metal rod pierced his skull, is an example of a _____.
a) laboratory experiment
Consider This: The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
b) correlation
Consider This: The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
c) case study
d) survey
Consider This: The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.7 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Understand the Concepts
Difficulty Level: Easy

EOC Q1.15
A researcher finds that as her participants increased the number of hours they spent exercising, the overall weight of her participants decreased. This would be an example of a _____ correlation.
a) negative
b) positive
Consider This: A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
c) zero
Consider This: A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
d) causal
Consider This: A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.8 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Difficult

EOC Q1.16
A researcher wants to study the effects of texting on driving. Students in Group A drive a car in a computer game and see how many virtual accidents they have. Students in Group B are asked to drive the same virtual car, but they must respond to and send at least three texts. The number of virtual accidents is measured for each group. What is the independent variable?
a) the virtual car
Consider This: The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
b) the number of virtual accidents

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Consider This: The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
c) the group assignment
Consider This: The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
d) texting
Answer: d
Learning Objective: 1.9 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.17
A researcher asks an assistant to conduct a study on her behalf. She specifically tells her assistant only to share the results anonymously and not to include the names of the students along with their scores. Such an experiment would be considered a _____.
a) single-masked experiment
Consider This: Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be "masked" as well as the participants in research. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
b) double-masked experiment
c) correlational study
Consider This: Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be "masked" as well as the participants in research. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
d) laboratory observation
Consider This: Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be "masked" as well as the participants in research. 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Answer: b
Learning Objective: 1.10 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.18
Dr. Esposito needs just one more participant to complete her experiment. Zoey, a student of Dr. Esposito, has almost completed the experiment when she announces she wants to quit because the experiment is boring. What options does Dr. Esposito have?
a) Dr. Esposito must let Zoey go and find another participant.
b) Dr. Esposito can require that Zoey finish because students don't have the same rights to quit an experiment as the general public does.
Consider This: An ethical mandate when doing research with human participants is that they have the right to withdraw from a study at any time. They do not even have to give a reason, and cannot be compelled to change their mind. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
c) Dr. Esposito can require that Zoey finish because boredom is not an acceptable excuse for quitting.
Consider This: An ethical mandate when doing research with human participants is that they have the right to withdraw from a study at any time. They do not even have to give a reason, and cannot be compelled to change their mind. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
d) Dr. Esposito can make Zoey stay since she is a student of hers and she requires students to take part in her experiments.
Consider This: An ethical mandate when doing research with human participants is that they have the right to withdraw from a study at any time. They do not even have to give a reason, and cannot be compelled to change their mind. 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Answer: a
Learning Objective: 1.11 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know

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Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.19
Which of these is an important reason why researchers use nonhuman animals instead of people in their studies?
a) Nonhuman animals do not experience pain the same way as human beings, so we can worry less about this when using them as research subjects.
Consider This: Human beings can be very complicated, and sometimes simpler behavior is easier to draw conclusions from. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research
b) Nonhuman animals learn behaviors more rapidly than human beings.
Consider This: Human beings can be very complicated, and sometimes simpler behavior is easier to draw conclusions from. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
c) Nonhuman animals behave in a simpler way, making it easier to see the impact of manipulation.
d) Nonhuman animals do not experience the emotions that can interfere with psychological research.
Consider This: Human beings can be very complicated, and sometimes simpler behavior is easier to draw conclusions from. 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research
Answer: c
Learning Objective: 1.12 Explain why psychologists sometimes use nonhuman animals in their research.
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Moderate

EOC Q1.20
A researcher is examining how research participants will relate to facial features that are commonly found in people of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. She shows digitally altered images to her participants and asks them to identify words that they'd associate with each image. She is hoping to help identify implicit biases that might impact how we perceive others. Which of psychology's integrative themes is most addressed by this study?
a) Ethical principles guide psychology research and practice.
Consider This: The Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) offers several integrative themes that bind different areas of the field taught in a standard introductory psychology course.
b) Applying psychological principles can change our lives, organizations, and communities in positive ways.
Consider This: The Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) offers several integrative themes that bind different areas of the field taught in a standard introductory psychology course.
c) Psychology values diversity, promotes equity, and fosters inclusion in pursuit of a more just society.
d) Psychology explains general principles that govern behavior while recognizing individual differences.
Consider This: The Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI) offers several integrative themes that bind different areas of the field taught in a standard introductory psychology course.
Answer: c
Learning Objective: Introduction to Psychology Initiative (IPI)
Module: The Science of Psychology
Skill Level: Apply What You Know
Difficulty Level: Easy

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