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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Psychology, Critical Thinking, and Science

1. The tendency to believe claims because they seem true or because it would be nice if they were true is called
   a. uncritical acceptance.
   b. confirmation bias.
   c. critical acceptance.
   d. awareness bias.

ANSWER: a

2. What is confirmation bias?
   a. The tendency to believe claims because they seem true, or because it would be nice if they were true.
   b. The tendency to remember information that fits one's expectations while ignoring discrepancies.
   c. Unfounded belief held without evidence or in spite of falsifying evidence.
   d. Personal observation of your own thoughts, feelings, and behavior.

ANSWER: b

3. What is a superstition?
   a. The tendency to remember or notice information that fits one's expectations.
   b. An unfounded belief held without evidence or in spite of falsifying evidence.
   c. The tendency to believe claims because they seem true or because it would be nice if they were true.
   d. Someone with a dominant personality that can strongly influence other people.

ANSWER: b

4. Which of the following is an unfounded belief held without evidence or in spite of falsifying evidence?
   a. superstition
   b. introspection
   c. confirmation bias
   d. uncritical acceptance

ANSWER: a

5. Personal observation of one's own thoughts, feelings, or behavior is called
   a. introspection.
   b. cognitive unconscious.
   c. imageless thought.
   d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: a

6. The study of sensations and personal experience analyzed as basic elements is called
   a. structuralism.
   b. Gestalt psychology.
   c. scientific observation.
   d. functionalism.

ANSWER: a

7. Which of the following fields analyzes sensations and personal experience as basic elements?
   a. structuralism

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b. functionalism
c. behaviorism
d. biopsychosocial

ANSWER: a

8. Which of the following describes a field of study that only focuses on whole units of thinking, learning, and perception?
a. Gestalt psychology
b. structural psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. phrenology

ANSWER: a

9. Which of the following statements relates to the term Gestalt psychology?
a. study of dreams and their meaning
b. study of thinking and perception in whole units
c. study of one's attachment to significant others
d. study of cognitive dissonance

ANSWER: b

10. What is functionalism?
a. School of psychology that considers behaviors in terms of active adaptations.
b. Study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units only, not parts.
c. School of psychology that studies individual sensations and personal experiences.
d. School of psychology that emphasizes study of observable actions over study of the mind.

ANSWER: a

11. Which school of psychology considers behaviors in terms of active adaptations?
a. Gestalt psychology
b. behaviorism
c. functionalism
d. structuralism

ANSWER: c

12. Evolutionary psychologists would focus on which of the following?
a. genetically influenced behavior that is inherited and adaptive
b. sensations and personal experiences analyzed as parts of the whole units
c. bodily events and their effects on feelings and thoughts
d. psychological features of people working in groups

ANSWER: a

13. Which of these refers to the inability to become subjectively aware of some mental processes?
a. imageless thought
b. natural selection
c. functionalism

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d. structuralism

ANSWER: a

14. Which of the following refers to the part of the mind in which we are subjectively unaware and not open to introspection?

a. cognitive unconscious
b. preconscious mind
c. cognitive conscious
d. subconscious mind

ANSWER: a

15. How is behaviorism defined?

a. A school of thought in psychology that considers behaviors in terms of active adaptations.
b. The view that any muscular action, glandular activity, or other identifiable aspect of behavior must be considered.
c. The school of thought in psychology that emphasizes study of observable actions over study of the mind.
d. Darwin's theory that evolution favors those plants and animals best suited to their living conditions.

ANSWER: c

16. In Freudian theory, the parts of the mind that are beyond awareness, especially conflicts, impulses, and desires not directly known to a person, are referred to as

a. dynamic unconscious.
b. dynamic conscious.
c. psychoanalysis.
d. random behavior.

ANSWER: a

17. The Freudian approach to psychotherapy, emphasizing the exploration of unconscious using free association, dream interpretation, resistances, and transference to uncover unconscious conflicts is called

a. psychoanalysis.
b. Freudian theory.
c. psychodynamic theory.
d. Neo-Freudianism.

ANSWER: a

18. Which of the following refers to the idea that all behavior has prior causes that would completely explain one's choices and actions if all such causes were known?

a. determinism
b. psychological evolution
c. psychoanalysis
d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: a

19. Which is the study of people as inherently good and motivated to learn and improve?

a. humanistic psychology

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b. biopsychology
c. Freudian psychology
d. psychodynamic theory

ANSWER: a

20. Which of the following refers to the process of fully developing personal potentials?
a. self-actualization
b. self-realization
c. neuroticism
d. narcissism

ANSWER: a

21. Biopsychology is the study of
a. the brain, nervous system, and other physical origins of behavior.
b. human thinking and information processing abilities.
c. community-wide mental health through research, prevention, education, and consultation.
d. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious motives.

ANSWER: a

22. Which pseudoscience refers to the bumps on one's head relating to personality traits and abilities?
a. phrenology
b. extrasensory perception
c. psychoanalysis
d. subliminal persuasion

ANSWER: a

23. An interdisciplinary approach acknowledging that biological, psychological, and social factors interact to influence human behavior and mental processes is called
a. biopsychosocial model.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. positive psychology.
d. cultural relativity.

ANSWER: a

24. Which of the following attempts to explain behavior in terms of brain processes, genetics, and adaptive aspects?
a. biological perspective
b. psychodynamic perspective
c. humanistic perspective
d. cognitive perspective

ANSWER: a

25. What is the first step of the scientific method?
a. Examine information from previously published studies.
b. Propose a hypothesis.

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c. Build a theory.
d. Define the problem.

ANSWER: a

26. In the context of the scientific method, a theory is a(n)
a. prediction of the relationship between the variables
b. deliberate attempt to uncover how a commonsense belief might be false.
c. process to determine whether results are accurate.
d. organized systems of assumptions and principles to explain a specific set of interrelationships.

ANSWER: d

27. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, comprise the broader field of
a. neuroscience.
b. evolution.
c. pseudoscience.
d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

28. What is the broader field within the biological perspective that specializes in the study of the brain and nervous system?
a. psychoanalysis
b. neuroscience
c. evolution
d. phrenology

ANSWER: b

29. Which of the following is a basic principle of critical thinking?
a. Religious beliefs and personal values should be evaluated by applying the rules of logic, evidence, and the scientific method.
b. If an authority is sincere or convincing, you can safely believe his/her ideas to be true.
c. Judging the quality of the evidence is crucial.
d. Critical thinking requires open-mindedness to the point of being gullible.

ANSWER: c

30. Which of the following points toward the traditional view that behavior is shaped by mental processes at the individual level?
a. the nature–nurture issue
b. the psychological perspective
c. the issue of determinism versus free will
d. the issue of how we should classify types of mental disorder

ANSWER: b

31. Which of the following is a definition of a psychiatrist?
a. A mental health professional who specializes in helping people with problems related to their marriage, career,

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work, and/or school.

b. A medical professional with additional training in psychoanalysis.

c. A medical doctor with additional training in the diagnosis and treatment of mental and emotional disorders.

d. A psychologist who specializes in the research and treatment of psychological and behavior disturbances.

ANSWER: c

32. Which of the following is an advantage of the survey method of conducting research?

a. It allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.

b. It allows investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.

c. It allows prediction and can be used in a lab, clinic, or natural setting.

d. It allows the formulation of hypotheses and questions for additional research.

ANSWER: a

33. Which of the following is a disadvantage of correlational research?

a. Obtaining a representative sample is critical and can be difficult to do.

b. It does not provide a control group for comparison.

c. Cause-and-effect relationships cannot be confirmed.

d. Observed behavior may be altered by the presence of the observer.

ANSWER: c

34. Which of the following is an advantage of the experimental method of conducting research?

a. It can address questions not answered by other research approaches.

b. It allows investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.

c. It demonstrates the existence of relationships and allows prediction.

d. It allows powerful controlled observations to be staged.

ANSWER: d

35. Which of the following is a disadvantage of naturalistic observation as a method of conducting research?

a. Some natural behavior is not easily studied in the laboratory.

b. Observations may be biased, and causes cannot be conclusively identified.

c. Relationships may be coincidental, and cause-and-effect relationships cannot be confirmed.

d. Subjective interpretation is often necessary, and a single case may be misleading or unrepresentative.

ANSWER: b

36. Which of the following is an advantage of case studies?

a. They allow for the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.

b. They allow information about large numbers of people to be gathered quickly.

c. The information gained from case studies can be easily generalized to other individuals.

d. Case studies are less susceptible to researcher bias.

ANSWER: a

37. Information literacy refers to

a. a skill that involves thinking critically about the data that we are exposed to every day.

b. information that comes from participants' physiological processes (including measures of the brain and heart,

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muscles, and the production of hormones).

c. data that is provided by participants about their own thoughts, emotions, or behaviors, typically on a questionnaire or during an interview.

d. a skill that comes from watching participants and recording their behavior.

ANSWER: a

38. Which of the following refer(s) to the rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of a group?

a. social norms

b. cultural relativity

c. gender bias

d. social bias

ANSWER: a

39. Which of the following best describes cultural relativity?

a. The idea that behavior must never be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs.

b. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs.

c. The idea that behavior must be assimilated to the values of the culture in which it occurs.

d. The idea that behavior must be judged in contrast to the values of the culture in which it occurs.

ANSWER: b

40. In research, an animal whose behavior is studied to derive principles that may apply to human behavior is called a/an

a. animal model.

b. behavioral model.

c. social model.

d. anthropomorphic model.

ANSWER: a

41. Which of the following refers to someone who specializes in the treatment of psychological and behavioral disturbances or who does research on such disturbances?

a. clinical psychologist

b. consumer psychologist

c. psychoanalyst

d. psychotherapist

ANSWER: a

42. Which of the following refers to a psychologist who specializes in the treatment of milder emotional and behavioral disturbances?

a. counseling psychologist

b. clinical psychologist

c. psychoanalyst

d. counselor

ANSWER: a

43. A medical doctor who prescribes drugs and treats serious mental disorders is known as a

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a. psychiatrist.
b. psychologist.
c. psychoanalyst.
d. clinical psychologist.

ANSWER: a

44. Which is a mental health professional who specializes in helping people with problems that do not involve serious mental disorders?
a. counselor
b. psychologist
c. psychoanalyst
d. consultant

ANSWER: a

45. In scientific research, the process of naming and classifying is defined as
a. description.
b. evaluation.
c. analysis.
d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: a

46. What are psychology's goals?
a. to predict, describe, understand, and control behavior
b. to predict, research, manipulate, and fix behavior
c. to analyze, describe, diagnose, and medicate
d. to analyze, judge, prescribe, and control behavior

ANSWER: a

47. In psychology, which is the ability to alter conditions that influence behavior?
a. control
b. prediction
c. critical thinking
d. research

ANSWER: a

48. Which is a type of reflection involving the support of beliefs through scientific explanation and observation?
a. critical thinking
b. critical analysis
c. falsification
d. hypothesis

ANSWER: a

49. Which of the following refers to the deliberate attempt to uncover how a commonsense belief or scientific theory might not be true?

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a. falsification
b. critical thinking
c. critical analysis
d. hypothesis

ANSWER: a

50. Which of these is a form of critical thinking based on careful measurement, controlled observation, and repeatable results?
a. scientific method
b. hypothesis
c. falsification
d. self-actualization

ANSWER: a

51. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about the relationship between variables is known as a(n)
a. hypothesis.
b. theory.
c. analysis.
d. falsification.

ANSWER: a

52. When an investigator manipulates at least one variable while measuring another, they are conducting a(n)
a. experiment.
b. survey.
c. research study.
d. biased sample.

ANSWER: a

53. The people or animals whose behavior is under investigation in an experiment are called what?
a. subjects
b. conditions
c. variables
d. placebo

ANSWER: a

54. Which of these is a condition or factor that may change and is excluded from influencing the outcome of an experiment?
a. extraneous variable
b. dependent variable
c. control group
d. random assignment

ANSWER: a

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55. Which of these describes random assignment?
    a. The use of chance to place subjects in experimental and control groups.
    b. The assignment of intelligence levels of members into various groups.
    c. The process of assigning all participants to one condition and not another.
    d. The process of assigning the behavior of members in control groups.

ANSWER: a

56. Which of these is an experimental outcome that would rarely occur by chance alone?
    a. statistically significant results
    b. practical applications
    c. research participant bias
    d. anthropomorphic error

ANSWER: a

57. A study where only the participants remain unaware of whether they are in the experimental group or the control group is called a
    a. meta-analysis study.
    b. single-blind study.
    c. field research study.
    d. double-blind study.

ANSWER: b

58. Which of these describes a way to avoid researcher bias?
    a. use a single-blind study format
    b. use a double-blind study format
    c. avoid introducing yourself to study participants
    d. withhold some details from study participants

ANSWER: b

59. Research where neither the observer nor the participants know which treatment was received is called a
    a. double-blind study.
    b. biased sample.
    c. survey method.
    d. single-blind study.

ANSWER: a

60. Which of these describes a double-blind study?
    a. Research where neither the observer nor the participants know which treatment was received.
    b. Research where both the observer and the participants know which treatment was received.
    c. Research where the observer knows, but the participants do not know which treatment was received.
    d. Research where the observer does not know but the participants know which treatment was received.

ANSWER: a

61. Which of the following refers to a research method based on careful recording of behavior in normal settings?

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a. survey method
b. case study
c. naturalistic observation
d. artificial observation

ANSWER: c

62. Which is a problem in which experimenters see what they expect to see or record only selected details?
a. observer bias
b. anthropomorphic error
c. observer effect
d. participant bias

ANSWER: a

63. Which is a nonexperimental study that quantifies the degree to which events, measures, or variables are associated?
a. correlational research
b. naturalistic observation
c. case study
d. survey

ANSWER: a

64. Which of these refers to correlational research?
a. descriptive study that quantifies the degree to which events, measures, or variables are associated
b. in-depth analysis of the behavior of one person or small number of people
c. research method based on careful recording of behavior in normal settings
d. descriptive study where researchers compare groups of people, but cannot randomize them

ANSWER: a

65. Which of the following ranges from −1.00 to +1.00 and indicates the direction and strength of association?
a. correlation index
b. coefficient of correlation
c. causation coefficient
d. case study index

ANSWER: b

66. A failure to evaluate claims with sufficient logical rigor is called
a. uncritical acceptance.
b. confirmation bias.
c. common sense psychology.
d. unconsciousness.

ANSWER: a

67. What is the study of sensations and personal experience characterized as basic elements?
a. functionalism
b. psychoanalysis

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c. behaviorism
d. structuralism

ANSWER: d

68. Which of the following is defined as the study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analysis into parts?
a. Gestalt psychology
b. functionalism
c. consumer psychology
d. structuralism

ANSWER: a

69. Which of the following is the school of psychology that considers behaviors in terms of active adaptations?
a. functionalism
b. Gestalt psychology
c. non-functionalism
d. structuralism

ANSWER: a

70. Study of any directly observable action or response—eating, hanging out, sleeping, talking, or sneezing—is referred to as
a. behaviorism.
b. determinism.
c. evolution.
d. humanism.

ANSWER: a

71. The study of people as inherently good and motivated to learn and improve is called
a. evolutionary psychology.
b. psychoanalysis.
c. determinism.
d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: d

72. Which of the following psychologists would study the physical brain and body structures that underlie behavior and mental processes?
a. biopsychologist
b. clinical psychologist
c. developmental psychologist
d. pathologist

ANSWER: a

73. Describing a scientific concept by stating the specific actions or procedures used to measure it is called which of the following?
a. operational definition

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b. observer effect
c. researcher bias
d. correlation coefficient

ANSWER: a

74. Which of these is the idea that behavior must be judged in relation to the values of the society in which it occurs?
a. cultural relativity
b. positive psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. social relativity

ANSWER: a

75. Which of the following refers to participants in an experimental study who do not receive the treatment under investigation?
a. experimental group
b. dependent variable
c. extraneous variable
d. control group

ANSWER: d

76. Which type of research allows researchers to combine the data from numerous previously published studies?
a. meta-analysis
b. experiment
c. factor analysis
d. correlation

ANSWER: a

77. Which of the following is a prediction that prompts people to act in ways that make the prediction come true?
a. self-fulfilling prophecy
b. self-indulgent prophecy
c. placebo effect
d. researcher bias

ANSWER: a

78. Who is an advisor who helps solve problems with marriage, career, school, or work?
a. psychoanalyst
b. counselor
c. psychologist
d. psychiatrist

ANSWER: b

79. One of the advantages of the experimental method is that it allows for a(n)
a. clear cause-and-effect relationship to be identified.
b. behavior to be observed in a natural setting without interference.

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c. investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
d. large amount of information about a large group of people to be gathered.

ANSWER: a

80. Which of the following is the only difference between experimental and control groups and the only possible cause of a change in the dependent variable?
a. random assignment
b. comparative differences
c. independent variable
d. extraneous variable

ANSWER: c

81. Which of the following does a researcher want to prevent from affecting the outcome of the experiment?
a. independent variable
b. extraneous variable
c. dependent variable
d. experimental variable

ANSWER: b

82. A behaviorist approach that rejects both introspection and any study of mental events, such as thinking, as inappropriate topics for scientific psychology is called
a. radical behaviorism.
b. determinism.
c. Neo-Freudian.
d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

83. Who accepted the basic features of Freud's theory, but revised it to include cultural and social factors?
a. Neo-Freudians
b. Non-Freudians
c. Anti-Freudian psychologists
d. Psycholinguists

ANSWER: a

84. Like behaviorism, which of these relies primarily upon objective observation rather than subjective introspection?
a. cognitive psychology
b. experimental psychology
c. Gestalt psychology
d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: a

85. An operational definition defines a scientific concept by stating
a. the specific actions or procedures used to measure it.
b. the general idea of what they want to collect data on.

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c. which population data is being collected on.
d. the vague, nonspecific actions or procedures used to measure it.

ANSWER: a

86. Mental processes are strongly influenced by a combination of
a. biological, psychological, and social factors.
b. environmental and evolutionary factors.
c. humanistic and biological factors.
d. evolutionary and social factors.

ANSWER: a

87. Which of the following is an example of a positive correlation?
a. average income and shoe size
b. average income and heart disease
c. school grades and amount of time spent daily playing video games
d. height and weight

ANSWER: d

88. Which of the following doctrines argued that search for building blocks of experience was useless since the brain and mind are constantly changing?
a. functionalism
b. determinism
c. structuralism
d. fundamentalism

ANSWER: a

89. Jeffrey is watching television and a commercial comes on for diet pills. Someone in a lab coat similar to the one his family doctor wears guarantees that these pills will cause weight loss. Jeffrey orders the pills since he trusts the person wearing the lab coat, like he trusts his family doctor. Which of these is this an example of?
a. phrenology
b. pseudoscience
c. awareness bias
d. uncritical acceptance

ANSWER: d

90. Ochanya is convinced that her purple hair clips are lucky. Every time she wears them, her soccer team wins the game. Last week, Ochanya could not find the purple hair clips and wore her black ones. This time her team lost the game. She believes that the team lost due to her hair clips. What is this an example of?
a. phrenology
b. awareness bias
c. superstition
d. critical acceptance

ANSWER: c

91. Researchers are interested in seeing how many drivers are on their cell phones while leaving the parking lot. The

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parking lot has one exit, so the two researchers each write down driver gender, car color, and whether the driver was on the phone or not. Data gathered would then be analyzed for significance. What process did the researchers use to gather data?

a. scientific observation
b. natural selection
c. pseudoscience
d. phrenology

ANSWER: a

92. Researchers are interested in seeing how many drivers are on their cell phones while leaving the parking lot. The parking lot has one exit, so the two researchers each write down driver gender, car color, and whether the driver was on the phone or not. Data gathered would then be analyzed for significance. Since both researchers collected the same data, what scientific approach is this considered?

a. interobjective
b. intraobjective
c. intersubjective
d. intrasubjective

ANSWER: c

93. Janice was starting a new yoga class which had a meditation component to it. She learned how to focus on her breathing and inner emotional state while in class. She was able to use her new skills as she encountered new experiences the following week. Janice learned what skill in her class?

a. structuralism
b. functionalism
c. introspection
d. retrospection

ANSWER: c

94. Jim was studying the basic component parts of each of the paintings that hung in the gallery prior to standing back and viewing the picture as a whole. Each element in the painting evoked a different response from Jim. The way Jim viewed the paintings is an example of

a. structuralism.
b. functionalism.
c. humanism.
d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: a

95. Jennifer viewed a set of paintings in a gallery. She tried to view each element separately, but could only focus on whole paintings instead of component parts. Jennifer focused on what concept?

a. functionalism
b. structuralism
c. Gestalt psychology
d. commonsense psychology

ANSWER: c

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96. Which of the following statements accurately contrasts Gestalt psychology and structuralism?
   a. Gestalt psychology focuses on learning the entire picture; structuralism focuses on the component parts of the picture.
   b. Structuralism focuses on learning the entire picture; Gestalt psychology focuses on the component parts of the picture.
   c. Gestalt psychology uses personal observation of your own perceptions of the basic parts; structuralism uses personal experiences to analyze the whole picture.
   d. Gestalt psychology uses personal experiences of your own perceptions of the basic parts; structuralism uses personal observations to analyze the whole picture.

ANSWER: a

97. A yoga class was being offered with a new meditative technique focusing on each individual sense and how each piece of information was interpreted by each person. This relaxation and training technique worked for each person in the class because
   a. everyone had the same thoughts from this training technique, since they all learned it at the same time.
   b. each individual experienced sensations and perceptions differently than anyone else in the room due to retrospection.
   c. everyone had the same experience from this training technique, since they all learned it at the same time.
   d. each individual experienced sensations and perceptions differently than anyone else in the room due to introspection.

ANSWER: d

98. River wants to conduct research on distracted driving behaviors. River's psychology professor wants to know exactly what distracted driving includes. What does River need to do to solve this problem?
   a. River needs to collect more published research articles about distracted driving.
   b. River needs to operationally define what distracted driving behaviors the study will focus on.
   c. River needs to randomize the participants to various distracted driving conditions.
   d. River needs to survey fellow classmates to determine what distracted driving means to them.

ANSWER: b

99. One afternoon, Connor, and Pradeep decided to ride the escalator backwards at the mall. They got lots of weird looks, some people pointed, and even heard a group of people laughing at them. What behavior did they display?
   a. a biological norm violation
   b. acculturative stress
   c. a social norm violation
   d. cultural relativity

ANSWER: c

100. Before gathering data, Margaret wrote that she believed more men than women would drive trucks to school. What is this an example of?
   a. hypothesis
   b. theory
   c. operational definition
   d. scientific method

ANSWER: a

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101. Kwaku is a researcher who wants to know whether drinking caffeine makes people nervous. Some participants are given two glasses of a caffeinated beverage and some are given water to drink. An hour later all of the participants are tested to determine their level of nervousness. Which of the following is the independent variable in this experiment?

a. the amount of time it takes the participants to drink their beverage
b. the level of nervousness
c. the caffeinated beverage
d. the water

ANSWER: c

102. Your roommate is researching if consuming a low carbohydrate diet will result in increased weight loss for their health class. In the study, one group of participants follows a low-carb diet for three weeks and a second group follows a high-carb diet containing the same number of calories for three weeks. The average number of pounds lost for each group is then compared. What is the dependent variable?

a. The number of pounds lost.
b. The length of time on the diet.
c. The amount of carbs in each diet.
d. The number of calories in each diet.

ANSWER: a

103. Carl, a new driver, attempted to text his girlfriend while driving. When the car in front of him stopped at a red light, Carl, distracted, rear-ended the car. Which of the following is the extraneous variable in this situation?

a. Carl is a new driver.
b. The car stopped at the red light.
c. Carl hit the car in front of him.
d. Carl was texting while driving.

ANSWER: a

104. Your college wants to survey the students and community members about the various community services that are offered on campus and how often they are being used. To do this, the college used the current school roster and local mailing addresses to select participants from. The college then used a computer program that selected every 6th name on the list to participate in their survey. What is this an example of?

a. natural selection
b. control group
c. experimental group
d. random selection

ANSWER: d

105. What factor prevents a researcher from conducting a true experimental study on the effects of traumatic brain injuries on various age groups?

a. With various age groups, the experimental study will require a fixed control group.
b. With a true experimental study, there needs to be an additional variable other than age.
c. With age as a variable, the participants are unable to be randomly selected.
d. With traumatic brain injuries, the study could only be qualified as quasi-experimental.

ANSWER: c

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106. Which of the following statements highlights the differences between experimental and control groups?

a. Control groups receive the intervention, while experimental groups do not receive the intervention.

b. Both control groups and experimental groups receive intervention.

c. Control groups do not receive the intervention. Experimental groups receive the intervention.

d. Neither control groups nor experimental groups receive intervention.

ANSWER: c

107. The Federal Drug Administration is testing a new drug for high blood pressure. They have recruited patients to try their new drug and fill out a survey based on their use of their new pill and any side effects. The participants do not know if they have the real or fake drug, but both groups report side effects. What is this an example of?

a. researcher effect

b. blind effect

c. pseudo effect

d. placebo effect

ANSWER: d

108. April has a headache and takes the experimental drug that was given to her as part of the study. She does not know whether it is the real drug, but the researchers do. What is this an example of?

a. single-blind study

b. double-blind study

c. researcher bias

d. participant bias

ANSWER: a

109. Anton is told he is bad at math. The more he is told this, the more he believes it. His math grade goes down as his test and homework performance decreases. This is an example of

a. a self-fulfilling prophecy.

b. a confirmation prophecy.

c. researcher bias.

d. participant bias.

ANSWER: a

110. Megan is a researcher interested in how many parents with children visit the toy store in the mall. She creates a quick table with check boxes to include the parents' gender, the child's gender, how many children, and the age range of the children. Which type of research is Megan most likely conducting?

a. quasi-experimental research

b. case study (clinical method)

c. naturalistic observation

d. correlational research

ANSWER: c

111. Megan is a researcher interested in how many parents with children walk by the toy store in the mall without stopping in. She creates a quick table with check boxes to include whether the parent is a man or a woman, the child is a boy or a girl, how many children are together, and what day of the week and time of day it is. The families walking by, take notice of Megan taking notes, and come into the store. Which of the following is this an example of?

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a. observer bias
b. observer effect
c. participant effect
d. researcher bias

ANSWER: b

112. Arjun conducts research on whether the amount of screen-time students have weekly decreases test scores. While analyzing his data, he notes that the correlation coefficient is −0.78. Which statement accurately represents what this information means?

a. There is a negative relationship between screen-time and test scores.
b. There is no relationship between screen-time and test scores.
c. There is a positive relationship between screen-time and test scores.
d. There is a causal relationship between screen-time and test scores.

ANSWER: a

113. Acacia reviewed her correlational data and obtained a coefficient of 0.12 for the association between the amount of sleep someone obtains each night and their overall happiness. Which statement accurately represents what this information means?

a. There is a moderate negative relationship between amount of sleep obtained and happiness.
b. There is a weak negative relationship between amount of sleep obtained and happiness.
c. There is a moderate positive relationship between amount of sleep obtained and happiness.
d. There is a weak positive relationship between amount of sleep obtained and happiness.

ANSWER: d

114. Michelle has been diagnosed with an extremely rare illness. Which research option would best be used to investigate this type of illness?

a. survey method
b. correlational research
c. naturalistic observation
d. case study (clinical method)

ANSWER: d

115. A large university is interested in finding out what majors make up their enrollment for this academic year, so they know what classes to offer in the upcoming semesters. What research option would be best used to obtain this information?

a. correlational research
b. survey method
c. naturalistic observation
d. case study (clinical method)

ANSWER: b

116. A professor gives her English class a survey at the start of the semester. After reviewing the data, she wants to know if her English class is a representative sample of the overall school population. She should compare her class's results to the results of

a. the entire university system.

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b. the university's math classes.
c. a different university in town.
d. all the English classes at the school.

ANSWER: a

117. Jim was doing research on the impact of drinking milk on health. He found a website that contained information that said milk was bad for your health. While Jim was reviewing the website, he noticed that the information was posted on a blog. What should Jim do with this information about milk?

a. Jim should not use this research as scholarly since it is a blog page and not peer reviewed.
b. Jim should contact the writer of this blog page and confirm the validity of the writer's research.
c. Jim should contact the writer of this blog page and find out if it was peer reviewed.
d. Jim should feel comfortable using this research since it is a blog page and a scholarly work.

ANSWER: a

118. The evening news reporter spoke of a story where they said drinking red wine was beneficial to overall health, but they only gave the journal where the information was published. Upon review of this original research, Robert realizes there was no control group. Should Robert consider the research to be valid?

a. Maybe—If there was justification for no control group, the research may still be valid.
b. No—Since there was no control group, the research should not have been published.
c. No—Since there was no control group, the research needs to be replicated.
d. Maybe—If he can validate the finding with additional research on the same topic.

ANSWER: d

119. Aki has been researching the impact of the plastics on ocean wildlife for his environmental science class. Aki has found a variety of different websites related to this topic that all say the same thing. Which of the following should Aki consider when reviewing the information found on the websites to determine if it is valid?

a. Is the information easy to understand?
b. What are the sources the websites use to support their information?
c. What famous people support the views of those websites?
d. Is there support for the information on social media?

ANSWER: b

120. Farhad finds a wallet on the ground in front of a coffee shop. He takes it into the coffee shop to turn it in. Celia asks Farhad why he turned it in, when she knows he could use the money from in the wallet. Farhad said he would like to think that if he lost his wallet, someone would turn it in without taking anything. Farhad's behavior is in accordance with which psychological perspective?

a. behaviorism
b. psychoanalytic
c. humanistic
d. determinism

ANSWER: c

121. Raphael has been learning in class that societal norms and value impact one's decision-making behaviors. It is most likely that Raphael has been learning about which psychological perspective?

a. behavioral perspective

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b. social perspective
c. biological perspective
d. humanistic perspective

ANSWER: b

122. April's son has been acting violently toward other children in school. She decides to take her son to a child psychologist, who takes a sample of April's son's blood to test his testosterone levels. With this, the psychologist can confirm that they are in balance with his age and maturity level. Which psychological perspective applies to April's situation?

a. biological
b. evolutionary
c. behavioral
d. biopsychosocial

ANSWER: d

123. Karen has been studying the psychology of bonobo apes. She is particularly interested in the relationship between newborn bonobos and their mothers. Karen plans to use her study results to gain further insight into the relationship between human mothers and their babies. Which perspective applies to what Karen has been studying?

a. ethical
b. evolutionary
c. biopsychosocial
d. humanistic

ANSWER: b

124. For every "A" that Linsey earns on her report card, she is rewarded with a trip to the movies. Linsey really loves going to the movie theatre, so she begins studying harder to get better grades, and more "As" on her report card. Which perspective applies to what Linsey is experiencing?

a. cognitive
b. evolutionary
c. humanistic
d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

125. In the United States, which of the following professionals must have a doctoral degree in psychology?

a. clinical psychologists
b. psychoanalysts
c. psychiatrists
d. psychotherapists

ANSWER: a

126. Kelly was leaving work and noticed someone by her car. Her heart started beating fast and she started to sweat since she was so scared. She called security to walk her to her car. Which perspective would likely be used to research her reaction in this situation?

a. humanistic
b. cognitive

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c. biopsychological
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

127. Kevin performed a research study and obtained statistically significant results. Jason asked him for the step-by-step process he used to complete his research study, so that Jason could do the same study at his university. Which of the following is Jason attempting to do?

a. Jason is attempting to replicate Kevin's study to increase reliability of the research.
b. Jason is attempting to validate Kevin's study to increase reliability of the research.
c. Jason is attempting to invalidate Kevin's study to decrease reliability of the research.
d. Jason is attempting to replicate Kevin's study to decrease reliability of the research.

ANSWER: a

128. A researcher studies why highly successful employees left their careers to become stay-at-home parents. The researcher's goal is to understand the events and personality traits that led to the person becoming a stay-at-home parent. Which type of research method might this researcher use?

a. case study
b. correlational study
c. quasi-experimental study
d. observational study

ANSWER: a

129. A marketing firm is looking to revamp packaging so that it will be more eye catching for shoppers, in an effort to increase sales. Which psychologist applies his research to this field?

a. clinical psychologist
b. comparative psychologist
c. cultural psychologist
d. consumer psychologist

ANSWER: d

130. A human resource manager at a large organization is looking to enhance his hiring skills by taking additional psychology courses at a local college. Which area of psychology would be most beneficial for him?

a. developmental psychology
b. industrial-organizational psychology
c. sensation and perception psychology
d. evolutionary psychology

ANSWER: b

131. Jim and Carol have been married for nearly ten years, but since the last year, they have been fighting more than usual. It has been suggested to them to see a professional to help get their marriage back on track. Who of the following would be the best to help them?

a. counselor
b. psychiatrist
c. psychoanalyst
d. clinician

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ANSWER: a

132. Paul has been feeling depressed lately and his counselor has suggested that he may need medication to help alleviate these feelings. Who can Paul go to for a prescription, and should he do anything else to manage his depression?

a. Paul can get a prescription from his counselor. He should not seek any additional help to manage his depression.
b. Paul can get a prescription from a pharmacist. He should talk to his friends and ask them for tips on managing his depression.
c. Paul can a prescription from a psychiatrist. He should continue to see his counselor to talk about his feelings.
d. Paul can get a prescription from a psychologist. He should continue to see his counselor to talk about his feelings.

ANSWER: c

133. A psychologist begins to research a hypothesis to prove why she thinks that her colleague's recent findings are not true. What process in psychology is this person attempting to achieve in this investigation?

a. falsification
b. critical thinking
c. replication
d. prediction

ANSWER: a

134. Carrie wants to study digestion in dogs, similar to Pavlov's research. She decides to use all the dogs in her apartment complex for her research study, but not inform their owners. Which of the following statements best describes how Carrie violated research guidelines?

a. Carrie used the neighborhood dogs without their owners' permission.
b. Carrie violated the replication research guidelines.
c. Carrie used animals, which is inhumane.
d. Carrie did not violate any research guidelines.

ANSWER: a

135. Michelle was helping to conduct a research study and did not lock up the surveys at the end of the day. The next day, all the participant information was shared on social media. Which guideline for conducting research did Michelle violate?

a. voluntary participation
b. anonymous participation
c. maintenance of confidentiality
d. treating participants with respect

ANSWER: c

136. Holly is conducting a study to see if eating three servings of vegetables every day increases weight loss. Which of the following is this an example of?

a. theoretical explanation
b. hypothesis statement
c. operational definition
d. empirical definition

ANSWER: b

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Chapter 01: Psychology, Critical Thinking, and Science

137. Kyle wanted to do a research study, but writing everything out for daily observation was kind of a hassle, so he recorded data only on the days he was feeling up to it. Which of these statements best describes what happened in this study?

a. Kyle amended the parameters of his study by adjusting the time of his data recording.
b. Kyle invalidated his study by not recording data every day.
c. Kyle did not follow the scientific method using systematic data collection.
d. Kyle did follow the scientific method, but revised his observation technique.

ANSWER: c

138. Researchers are analyzing various traffic accidents in an effort to reduce the number of traffic accidents across the United States. What statement best reflects their prediction for this research?

a. If we can understand what happened, we can describe the situation.
b. If we can describe the nature of these accidents, we can predict when or how they might occur.
c. We could only understand these situations if we were there when they happened.
d. We will never be able to describe or control these conditions out in the real world.

ANSWER: b

139. Which of the following statements accurately describes an example of controlling researcher bias?

a. June reads the script through a voice modulator, so that participants cannot recognize the sound of her voice.
b. June wears the same lab coat and reads the same script every time she interacts with participants.
c. June reads from a script to familiarize participants with the sound of her voice.
d. June wears the same lab coat and reads a different script every time she interacts with participants.

ANSWER: b

140. Sharib is conducting a series of tests on graphology, or the study of handwriting. His data has conclusively indicated that this particular form of psychological analysis does not have any validity in determining personality. Belief that handwriting is an indicator of personality is an example of

a. confirmation bias.
b. pseudoscience.
c. critical acceptance.
d. uncritical acceptance.

ANSWER: b

141. Which statement is a clear illustration of confirmation bias?

a. “If it was good enough for my grandmother, then it’s good enough for me.”
b. “I keep hearing all about it on the news, so there must be some truth to it.”
c. “My barber told me to try using baking soda to get out tough carpet stains.”
d. “I believe everyone who drives a red car is a rude driver, even though blue cars cut me off just as frequently.”

ANSWER: d

142. While on vacation with his family, Hector meet a few people from California that only eat organic food. Later he read an article about a town in California where residents grow their own food and do not carry nonorganic foods in their grocery store. Hector concludes that Californians are very particular about their food choices. What type of error in critical thinking does this illustrate?

a. falsification

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b. disconfirming evidence
c. an error between correlation and causation
d. oversimplification

ANSWER: d

143. A researcher would like to study the effects of coffee on memory retention. In order to make an objective assessment of memory retention, she will first need to establish a(n)
a. operational definition for memory retention.
b. theory for how coffee will affect memory retention.
c. set of variables to use in the study.
d. comprehensive report on previous studies related to memory retention and aging.

ANSWER: a

144. Logan is conducting a research survey to determine which social media platforms college students use. What is one way for Logan to avoid a gender bias in the research?
a. Logan can select participants from the people in the research methods class.
b. Logan can randomly survey the people that live in the same dorm.
c. Logan can randomly select participants for the survey and not worry about the participants' gender.
d. Logan can select an equal number of men and women to complete the survey.

ANSWER: d

145. In which circumstance would a researcher need to first establish an operational definition in order to objectively assess its variable?
a. researching the effects of coffee on energy levels
b. researching the effects of water on the metabolic rate
c. researching the effects of salt on systolic blood pressure
d. researching the effects of magnesium on the average number of hours of slept at night

ANSWER: a

146. In which circumstance would a researcher be only able to run a quasi-experiment?
a. researching the effects of a multi-vitamin on energy levels
b. researching how sunlight affects sleep patterns
c. researching how calcium absorption changes with aging
d. researching the effects of daily exercise on glucose levels

ANSWER: c

147. Gail has just finished reading a research paper and was intrigued by some of the source material listed in the paper. She begins to look up all of the websites listed in the reference material. What should Gail remember when confirming the accuracy of web-based information?
a. Extensions such as .gov (a government website) are typically less reliable than information coming from sites with extensions such as .com.
b. Sites with extensions such as .gov, .edu, and .k12 can be purchased by companies and individuals with their own special interests.
c. Academic websites are often unreliable because they are only associated with that particular university's special interests.

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d. Websites that claim to be scientific and that quote studies can sometimes be unreliable in their assessment of source material.

ANSWER: d

148. Akira is attempting to test a hypothesis through an experiment. He has just finished creating a concrete set of operational definitions. What would be the next step in his study?

a. Akira needs to develop a theory that interrelates concepts to summarize existing data.

b. Akira needs to create an outline of his research report that details his methods.

c. Akira needs to confirm that his methods adhere to the basic ethical guidelines of psychologists.

d. Akira needs to gather evidence to test the hypothesis he has proposed.

ANSWER: d

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