Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

SKU: 9781319094164-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: True/False

1. Psychology is the study of mental processes.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: a

2. Psychology is more than just the study of behavior.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: a

3. More psychologists work in hospitals than in any other setting.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: b

4. A psychologist evaluating the success of a substance abuse program is conducting basic research.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: b

5. Because she is a psychiatrist, Paula has completed a mental health residency in a medical school.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: a

6. Psychology is mainly common sense.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: b

7. According to the research "Lilienfeld, Lynn, Ruscio, & Beyerstein, 2010," people become happier as they grow older.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: a

8. "Analyze" is one of the four main goals of psychology.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: b

9. The goal of "control" is addressed most directly by applied research.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

10. The field of psychology is about 60 years old.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

11. Plato is to nurture as Aristotle is to nature.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

12. Contemporary psychology's empiricism reflects Aristotle's legacy.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

13. Rene Descartes believed that the mind and body were distinct.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

14. Edward Titchener developed the school of psychology known as functionalism.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

15. William James was inspired by the work of Charles Darwin.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

16. Women made important contributions early in psychology's history.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

17. Psychology's earliest two schools were structuralism and humanism.
a. True
b. False

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

ANSWER: b

18. Emphasizing evolutionary factors in explaining obesity reflects the legacy of functionalism.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

19. Describing the feel of bedsheets as "cool . . . smooth . . . very slightly granular" echoes Wundt's introspection.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

20. The psychoanalytic perspective arose during the same general era as the cognitive and humanistic perspectives.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

21. The behavioral perspective was established by John Watson.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

22. Later in the textbook, you will discover that one may overcome a phobia by learning new associations. This treatment reflects the influence of the behavioral perspective.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

23. George Miller helped spark the cognitive revolution.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

24. The cognitive revolution represented a reaction against the biological perspective.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

25. The evolutionary perspective's emphasis on adaptation recalls the focus of the school of structuralism.
    a. True

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: b

26. Our knowledge of physiology drives the biological perspective in psychology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

27. The biological perspective would suggest that depression can be treated by changing negative thought patterns.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

28. Margaret Floy Washburn is seen by many as a "founding mother" of the sociocultural perspective in psychology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

29. A scientist determining how different findings all shed light on aggression, for example, is engaged in critical thinking.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

30. Astrology is a pseudopsychology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

31. Critical thinking is essentially the same thing as the scientific method.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

32. With respect to the scientific method, Willow is developing a question when she reviews theories to spot the research gap no one seems to have filled.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

33. "Prolonged confinement is related to elevated stress" is an example of a theory.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

34. In science, theories are often solid and well established.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

35. "Score on an IQ test" is an operational definition of intelligence.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

36. Performing searches on online databases is probably the best way to find scientific journal articles in psychology.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

37. Theories synthesize observations in order to explain phenomena.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

38. When Jolene prepares a bar graph, she is probably displaying inferential statistics.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

39. Inferential statistics enable researchers to predict the likelihood of future occurrences.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

40. Flawed or fraudulent research sometimes slips past the peer-review process.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

41. Replication is of little value to scientific progress.
a. True

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: b

42. The last step in the scientific process is publication.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

43. In a study of the link between prolonged confinement and stress, stress is a variable.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

44. The likelihood that sample results will generalize to the population depends on the representativeness of the sample.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

45. When Jaime tells his participants the purpose of the survey they have completed, he is providing informed consent.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

46. Naturalistic observation and the survey method both exemplify descriptive research.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

47. Recording drivers' texting behaviors on a busy street exemplifies naturalistic observation.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

48. In naturalistic observation, observer bias reflects the influence of the researcher's own values, attitudes, or expectations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

49. When a neuropsychologist studies a patient with damage to a small portion of the brain, she is conducting a case study.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

50. Some of Sigmund's Freud's theories were built on a foundation of case study work.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

51. Case studies allow cause-and-effect conclusions.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

52. A personality questionnaire is most likely used in naturalistic observation research.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

53. Clive marks, "Strongly Agree" to an item on a questionnaire; he is probably a participant in survey research.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

54. The representativeness of a sample has little impact on the validity of survey research.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

55. The strength of a correlation is indicated by the sign of the coefficient.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: b

56. A correlation coefficient of .00 indicates no relationship between the variables.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: a

57. Time talking on your cell phone is probably negatively correlated with remaining battery life.
a. True
b. False

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

ANSWER: a

58. On a scatterplot, the more dispersed the dots are vertically, the lower the correlation.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

59. A strong correlation suggests that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

60. A value close to 0.00 of a correlation coefficient indicates a strong correlation between variables.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

61. Of the research designs discussed in the textbook, only the correlational method enables cause-and-effect conclusions.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

62. Researchers use random assignment to ensure that participants have an equal chance of being assigned to any of the groups.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

63. In an experiment, the group that receives the treatment is the control group.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: b

64. The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: a

65. Study time is the dependent variable in an experiment examining the effect of the length of time that a list is studied on list memory.
    a. True

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

b. False

ANSWER: b

66. When a memory researcher measures recognition accuracy in two groups, recognition accuracy is a dependent variable.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

67. An extraneous variable is one type of confounding variable.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

68. To control a variable means to measure it.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

69. Single-blind studies control for experimenter bias.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

70. A research assistant does not know whether she is administering a placebo or an anti-anxiety pill to a given participant; she is therefore assisting in a single-blind study.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: b

71. In a double-blind experiment, the experimenter does not know which participants are receiving the treatment.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

72. Research suggests that children viewing television programs like *SpongeBob Squarepants* may experience a brief dip in cognitive functions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: a

73. No one can ever be forced to take part in a psychology experiment.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: True/False

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: a

74. Positive psychology reflects the legacy of the earlier humanistic perspective.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: a

75. Psychologists have traditionally emphasized the positive aspects of human nature.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: b

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. Psychology is the scientific study of:
   a. mental processes but not behavior.
   b. behavior and mental processes.
   c. mental disorders and their treatments.
   d. behavior but not mental processes.

ANSWER: b

2. When Anaïs found out that she may have an identical twin she didn't know about, she wanted to find out where this other young woman was born and whether she was adopted as well. Anaïs was also feeling excited and nervous. These thoughts, feelings, and her search for answers are all examples of:
   a. mental processes but not behavior.
   b. behavior and mental processes.
   c. mental disorders and their treatments.
   d. behavior but not mental processes.

ANSWER: b

3. When Sam was waiting to meet her identical twin for the first time, she heard a laugh coming from behind the door. It sounded just like her own laugh but it was the laugh of her identical twin, Anaïs. This similarity in laughter is an example of a _____, which is one of the things studied in _____.
   a. mental process; psychology
   b. behavior; psychology
   c. sign of a mental disorder; psychoanalysis
   d. sign of introspection; psychoanalysis

ANSWER: b

4. The primary difference between mental processes and behavior is that unlike behavior, mental processes cannot be directly:
   a. studied.
   b. observed.
   c. assessed.
   d. experimentally examined.

ANSWER: b

5. Akira has declared psychology as his major. He will be studying:
   a. only mental processes.
   b. only behavior.
   c. mental disorders and their treatments.
   d. behavior and mental processes.

ANSWER: d

6. Psychology is a relatively _____ field with _____ subfields and areas of interest.
   a. narrow; five major

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. narrow; ten major
c. broad; over fifty
d. broad; over two hundred

ANSWER: c

7. Aurora is a neuropsychologist focused on mapping certain reward circuits in the brain. She is not concerned about how her work might be used to change behavior but instead she is just trying to further knowledge about these circuits for the sake of knowledge. Aurora's research can be described as:
a. basic.
b. survey.
c. experimental.
d. applied.

ANSWER: a

8. Beatriz has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. She has decided to devote her career to basic research, which means she is likely to find employment in a:
a. university laboratory.
b. private clinical practice.
c. a Fortune 500 company.
d. government-funded clinical practice.

ANSWER: a

9. The largest area of specialization in psychology is the clinical and counseling focus. This specialization of psychology focuses on how to change behavior within people, so the research in this specialization is usually:
a. basic.
b. applied.
c. educational.
d. psychoanalytic.

ANSWER: b

10. Research with the goal of changing behaviors or outcomes is called _____ research.
a. basic
b. survey
c. experimental
d. applied

ANSWER: d

11. Aurelio is a psychologist who has conducted research on strategies that improve learning in a laboratory setting. Cassandra is a psychologist who has taken the findings of Aurelio's research and has used them to improve learning in a group of fifth graders at a public school. Which statement is correct regarding Aurelio's and Cassandra's research?
a. Aurelio's research is applied, whereas Cassandra's is basic.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. Aurelio's research is basic, whereas Cassandra's is applied.
c. Aurelio's research focuses on real-world applications, whereas Cassandra's does not.
d. Both Aurelio's and Cassandra's research would be considered basic.

ANSWER: b

12. Dr. Segal studied Sam and Anaïs, identical twins who were separated at birth. This research can be extended to important nature and nurture questions about disease and psychological processes for all individuals including twins and non-twins. Dr. Segal's research is:
a. applied.
b. basic.
c. structural in nature.
d. functional in nature.

ANSWER: a

13. The goals that lay the foundation for the scientific approach in psychology include:
a. exploring past experiences and using common sense.
b. logical reasoning and understanding historical foundations.
c. describing, explaining, predicting, and changing behavior.
d. surveying, observing, and interviewing people.

ANSWER: c

14. For her final project in graduate school, called her doctoral dissertation, Chondra monitored the participants of a mindfulness meditation program at a local grade school. Her work focused on which goal of psychology?
a. describe
b. explain
c. predict
d. change

ANSWER: a

15. In a small preliminary study of sixth graders, Britton et al. (2014) found that replacing detention with mindful meditation has resulted in:
a. only ten suspensions and two expulsions.
b. only six suspensions and one expulsion.
c. only four suspensions.
d. not a single suspension.

ANSWER: d

16. In a small preliminary study of sixth graders, Britton et al. (2014) found that replacing detention with mindful meditation has resulted in better behavior. The results of this study illustrate which goal of psychology?
a. describe
b. explain
c. predict

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. change

ANSWER: d

17. A goal of psychology is to _____, which involves using research findings to shape or modify behavior, or to apply the findings in order to direct behavior in a beneficial way.

a. explain
b. survey
c. predict
d. change

ANSWER: d

18. Organizing and making sense of behavioral observations is central to psychology's goal of:

a. description.
b. prediction.
c. change.
d. explanation.

ANSWER: d

19. Dr. Prashar is a biological psychologist who conducts research on the effects of different medications to see which is most effective for treating depression. His goal is to _____ behavior.

a. describe
b. explain
c. predict
d. change

ANSWER: d

20. Fredrica reads in the scientific literature that siblings have similar food preferences due to shared home environments. She could use that knowledge to _____ that nonrelatives living in the same home will have food preferences similar to those of the siblings.

a. describe
b. explain
c. predict
d. change

ANSWER: c

21. Psychology's goal of explanation includes _____ behavior.

a. changing people's
b. noticing patterns in
c. predicting a future
d. reporting an observed

ANSWER: b

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

22. Antwon is an industrial/organizational psychologist who advises a petroleum company on selecting offshore oil rig workers who will most likely comply with safety regulations. Antwon is pursuing psychology's goal of:

a. description.
b. prediction.
c. explanation.
d. change.

ANSWER: b

23. Dr. Segal gave Sam and Anaïs, identical twins separated at birth and reunited at age 25, several psychological tests to measure personality traits. This part of Dr. Segal's research served the goal of:

a. describing.
b. explaining.
c. predicting.
d. changing.

ANSWER: a

24. Dr. Segal's work with Sam and Anaïs, and other identical twins separated at birth, could potentially help her untangle the roles of nature and nurture in a variety of areas including intelligence and psychological disorders. This part of Dr. Segal's research serves the goal of:

a. describing.
b. explaining.
c. predicting.
d. changing.

ANSWER: b

25. Esteban wants to explain the philosophical foundations of psychology to a group of his friends. He would be correct in stating, "_____ believed that humans possess some innate knowledge, but _____ believed that all knowledge is derived from experience."

a. Plato; Aristotle
b. Aristotle; Plato
c. Aristotle; Descartes
d. Descartes; Plato

ANSWER: a

26. While Plato believed that truth and knowledge are due to _____, Aristotle believed that truth and knowledge are acquired through _____.

a. nature; nurture
b. nurture; nature
c. learning; observations
d. empiricism; introspection

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

27. Aristotle believed that people know their reality through their perceptions and that they learn though their sensory experiences. Today this is known as:

a. dualism.
b. individualism.
c. empiricism.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

28. Identical twins Anaïs and Sam, who were separated from each other at birth and raised in different households, have some similar and some different characteristics. The characteristics that are similar are likely due to _____ factors, whereas the characteristics that are different are likely due to _____ factors.

a. physical; psychological
b. psychological; physical
c. nature; nurture
d. nurture; nature

ANSWER: c

29. The inherited biological factors that shape an individual's behaviors, personality, and other characteristics refer to that individual's:

a. nature.
b. nurture.
c. psychology.
d. innateness.

ANSWER: a

30. Identical twins Sam and Anaïs were raised apart during their childhood and adolescence, but were reunited in adulthood. Despite having grown up in different households and countries, they have the same laugh and they both deal with stress by taking a nap. This indicates that their _____ is responsible for their similarities, which is consistent with _____ theory.

a. nature; Plato's
b. nature; Aristotle's
c. nurture; Plato's
d. nurture; Aristotle's

ANSWER: a

31. Descartes believed in dualism, the view that the mind and the body are:

a. separate.
b. the same thing.
c. empirical.
d. opposing physical entities.

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

32. The saying "mind over matter" reflects a philosophical view that the mind and body are separate. This view is called _____, which is associated with _____.

a. dualism; Descartes
b. empiricism; Aristotle
c. dualism; Aristotle
d. empiricism; Descartes

ANSWER: a

33. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

a. William James.
b. Wilhelm Wundt.
c. Edward Titchener.
d. Sigmund Freud.

ANSWER: b

34. In 1861, Wilhelm Wundt used an apparatus with a swinging pendulum that would hit a bell. Wundt would ask people to report the position of the pendulum when they heard the bell. He discovered that there was a slight delay between when people heard the bell and when they noted the position of the pendulum, indicating one of the first measures of:

a. mental processes.
b. empiricism.
c. introspection.
d. dualism.

ANSWER: a

35. Ohana is asked to engage in effortful reflection of her sensations, thoughts, and feelings in response to a stimulus. This procedure is known as:

a. behaviorism.
b. structuralism.
c. dualism.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

36. "By conducting introspection experiments, his aim was to understand the most basic elements of the mind. He wanted to do for psychology what the periodic table of the elements did for chemistry," lectures a Dr. Chekov. This would be part of an effective presentation about:

a. Edward Titchener.
b. William James.
c. Sigmund Freud.
d. Abraham Maslow.

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

37. Dr. Leleux believes that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental elements of mental experience. Dr. Leleux associates himself with the school of:
a. humanism.
b. behaviorism.
c. structuralism.
d. functionalism.

ANSWER: c

38. _____ was an early school of psychology that used introspection to determine the most basic elements of the mind.
a. Structuralism
b. Functionalism
c. Behaviorism
d. Humanism

ANSWER: a

39. The focus of _____ was to uncover the elements of the mind, while _____ focused on identifying what thoughts, feelings, and behaviors could be used for.
a. behaviorism; functionalism
b. introspection; structuralism
c. structuralism; functionalism
d. behaviorism; structuralism

ANSWER: c

40. Functionalism was an early school of psychology that sought to:
a. identify what the mind contains.
b. understand the purpose of the mind.
c. determine how mental experience is organized.
d. understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

ANSWER: b

41. With regard to the psychology of emotion, William James would be interested in the:
a. contribution of unconscious memories to our emotional experience.
b. observable behaviors associated with emotion.
c. ways in which emotions aid our adaptations to the environment.
d. basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.

ANSWER: c

42. Margaret Floy Washburn had a huge influence on the field of psychology in the late 1890s in that she was the first woman to:
a. complete the requirements for a PhD at an all-male college.
b. be granted a PhD in psychology from an elite college.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. become president of the American Psychological Association.
d. become a patient of Sigmund Freud.

ANSWER: b

43. Not only was Margaret Floy Washburn the first woman to be granted a PhD in psychology, she also:
a. contributed to the field's knowledge of comparative animal behavior.
b. established the first college to offer PhDs in psychology to women.
c. contributed to the field's knowledge of issues affecting African American children.
d. helped to popularize the psychoanalytic perspective of psychology.

ANSWER: a

44. Tomas is writing a paper about the women who were early influences in the field of psychology. When discussing the contributions of Margaret Floy Washburn, he should write that:
a. "Because women were perceived as inferior to men in the late 1800s, Margaret Floy Washburn was not allowed to earn a PhD in psychology."
b. "Margaret Floy Washburn was able to earn her PhD and publish scholarly work in the late 1800s because of her perseverance, despite society's belief that women are inferior to men."
c. "Margaret Floy Washburn impacted the field of psychology because of her research on the treatment of mental illness."
d. "Margaret Floy Washburn made an impact on the field of psychology because her teacher Edward Titchener allowed her to take credit for his work."

ANSWER: b

45. Because of women like Margaret Floy Washburn and Mamie Phipps Clark, the field of psychology today:
a. includes over 50 different divisions.
b. is no longer dominated by men.
c. centers on the humanistic perspective.
d. is reluctant to recruit new male psychologists.

ANSWER: b

46. Today about _____% of students earning doctorates in psychology are women.
a. 35
b. 50
c. 70
d. 90

ANSWER: c

47. In a presentation to the students in her psychology class, Tamara discussed women's roles in psychology's early days and compared them to their roles in psychology today. She said, "When psychology first started in the late 1890s, women:
a. weren't allowed to earn master's degrees or PhDs in psychology, but today most who earn such degrees are women."

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. dominated the field of psychology in every subfield, just as they do today."
c. were encouraged to earn master's degrees and PhDs in psychology, but today women are discouraged from doing so."
d. were considered suitable for psychology but not other sciences, while today women are considered suitable for other sciences but not psychology."

ANSWER: a

48. Mamie Phipps Clark was the first Black woman to be awarded a PhD in psychology, and she raised awareness about the:
a. effects of poor nutrition on childhood development.
b. effects of discrimination on children's self-esteem.
c. need to improve mental health facilities.
d. need to improve the treatment of animals in research.

ANSWER: b

49. Dr. Johnannsen is a psychologist whose research is based on that of Mamie Phipps Clark, the first Black woman to be awarded a PhD in psychology. Dr. Johanssen's research would likely focus on:
a. animals' abilities to learn new things.
b. the symbolism of people's dreams.
c. memory disorders in the elderly.
d. ways to improve education for minority children.

ANSWER: d

50. _____ was the first woman to complete all of the requirements for a PhD at Harvard University, but she was not allowed to graduate because she was a woman.
a. Margaret Floy Washburn
b. Mary Whiton Calkins
c. Mamie Phipps Clark
d. Karen Horney

ANSWER: b

51. Dr. Franklin is studying the association between the experience of discrimination and self-esteem among children and adolescents. Her research reflects the pioneering work of _____, one of psychology's "founding mothers."
a. Elizabeth Loftus
b. Margaret Floy Washburn
c. Margaret Whiton Calkins
d. Mamie Phipps Clark

ANSWER: d

52. Using the _____ perspective, the differences or similarities between identical twins Sam and Anaïs would be explained by how they were raised early in life by their caregivers.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

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

ANSWER: a

53. A psychologist who focuses on studying people's observable and measurable actions rather than on sensations, feelings, and consciousness or unconsciousness takes the _____ perspective.
a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral
c. humanistic
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

54. If identical twins Sam and Anaïs were examined by a psychologist using the _____ perspective, then the focus would be on directly observable characteristics, such as their laugh, their body language, and their mannerisms.
a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral
c. humanistic
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

55. _____ and _____ are associated with the behavioral perspective of psychology.
a. Freud; James
b. Maslow; Rogers
c. Titchener; James
d. Watson; Skinner

ANSWER: d

56. The humanistic perspective represents a reaction to both the _____ and the _____ perspectives.
a. psychoanalytic; cognitive
b. psychoanalytic; behavioral
c. behavioral; cognitive
d. behavioral; sociocultural

ANSWER: b

57. The _____ perspective would not be surprised at all about the positive outlook on life of identical twins Sam and Anaïs. Their natural inclination to grow in a positive way and see the good in life is consistent with this perspective.
a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. humanistic
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: c

58. Dr. Petrovic's goal is to help his clients channel their motivation for positive growth and to realize their potential. He is a _____ therapist.
a. cognitive
b. humanistic
c. behavioral
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: b

59. The cognitive perspective may be said to represent a reaction to the _____ perspective.
a. humanistic
b. behavioral
c. biological
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

60. Which psychologist helped pioneer the cognitive perspective?
a. George Miller
b. John Watson
c. Carl Rogers
d. Abraham Maslow

ANSWER: a

61. Finches that have big beaks can crack open a greater variety of seeds and thus are more likely to survive when food is scarce than small-beaked finches. This is an example of:
a. socioculturalism.
b. biological determinism.
c. species preparedness.
d. natural selection.

ANSWER: d

62. In focusing on their almost identical DNA as the explanation for many of Sam and Anaïs' similarities, Dr. Segal is using the _____ perspective.
a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral
c. biological
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: c

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

63. The differences between the identical twins separated at birth, Sam and Anaïs, may be partly due to the fact that Sam was raised in the United States and Anaïs was raised in France. This idea would be consistent with the _____ perspective.

a. psychoanalytic
b. behavioral
c. sociocultural
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: c

64. In the 1980s research began questioning whether psychology's findings could be applied universally. This research sparked the _____ perspective.

a. cognitive
b. biological
c. sociocultural
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: c

65. In many Asian markets, such as those in Vietnam, customers are expected to bargain with the seller, which affects their shopping behavior in a way that is very different from the shopping behavior of customers in the United States. This exemplifies the importance of considering _____ when trying to understand human behavior.

a. social interactions and culture
b. natural selection
c. learning and memory
d. the brain and its chemicals

ANSWER: a

66. Dr. Gayle studies behavior by considering people's brain chemistry, thoughts, feelings, and societal factors, and the ways in which these factors interact with each other. He takes the _____ perspective.

a. biological
b. psychoanalytic
c. humanistic
d. biopsychosocial

ANSWER: d

67. Professor Gomez explained that human mate selection is due to a tendency to seek out those who ensure reproductive success and, ultimately, human survival. She would associate herself with the _____ perspective.

a. sociocultural
b. biological
c. evolutionary
d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

68. Mamie Phipps Clark conducted research on how prejudice, discrimination, and segregation impact the development of the self. Mamie probably would have associated herself with the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: a

69. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes an understanding of the reinforcers in the environment—the "people, places, and things"—that underlie her addiction. Her program reflects the _____ perspective of psychology.

a. sociocultural
b. cognitive
c. behavioral
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: c

70. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the:

a. inclination for people to grow and change for the better.
b. idea that environmental factors control all of people's behaviors.
c. tendency for people's behavior to be shaped by evolution.
d. belief that unconscious conflicts underlie people's behavior.

ANSWER: a

71. Mirri is interested in studying the mental processes, specifically thought and memory, that underlie the decision to help or not to help someone in need. Mirri associates herself with the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: d

72. Deborah is a graduate student studying how levels of the hormone testosterone affect aggressive behavior. What psychological perspective is she taking?

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

ANSWER: b

73. The scientific method:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. removes experimenter bias from having an impact on research.
b. removes participant bias from having an impact on research.
c. helps to minimize the impact of human errors in thinking.
d. ensures that all variables have full reliability and validity.

ANSWER: c

74. Dr. Nancy Segal, who studied the identical twins Anaïs and Sam, initially thought of the idea to develop a twin study due to a common research-generating experience that she had. The idea initially came to her because of:

a. her own experience with observing twins.
b. the operationalization of cooperation.
c. some inferential statistics she ran on previous data.
d. some descriptive statistics she ran on previous data.

ANSWER: a

75. Taytiana is attempting to replicate a study by Foroughi, Werner, Barragan, and Boehm-Davis (2015) on the effects of interruptions on reading comprehension. The hypothesis of Taytiana's experiment is that interruptions while reading will lead to:

a. poor comprehension of the material.
b. a strong encoding of the memory of the reading material.
c. poor comprehension but only for older students.
d. poor comprehension but only when there is no break before the interruption.

ANSWER: a

76. Foroughi, Werner, Barragan, and Boehm-Davis (2015) conducted an experiment on the effects of interruptions on reading comprehension. They found that participants struggled more with reading comprehension after being interrupted. However, this effect was not observed:

a. when the interruption was preceded by a 15-second break.
b. for the participants who were over 25 years of age.
c. for the participants who were under 25 years of age.
d. when there was no break before the interruption.

ANSWER: a

77. The continuing cycle of exploration, critical thinking, and systematic observation that psychologists use to conduct research is called:

a. the introspection process.
b. informed consent.
c. the scientific method.
d. educated guessing.

ANSWER: c

78. The first step in the scientific method is:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. developing a hypothesis.
b. publishing findings.
c. developing a question.
d. designing a study.

ANSWER: c

79. Which sequence correctly represents the first three steps of the scientific method, in order?
a. develop question > develop hypothesis > design study
b. develop hypothesis > collect data > analyze data
c. develop question > design study > develop hypothesis
d. develop hypothesis > analyze data > publish findings

ANSWER: a

80. In a study of attraction, Xavier predicts that "Opposites will attract." Ling, however, predicts that "Birds of a feather will flock together." These predictions are competing:
a. hypotheses.
b. variables.
c. statistics.
d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

81. Which statement expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?
a. A theory is more specific than a hypothesis.
b. A theory is broader than a hypothesis.
c. A theory is the same thing as a hypothesis.
d. A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

ANSWER: b

82. Dr. Segal predicted that when given a joint task, identical twins will cooperate more and compete less than fraternal twins. This prediction was her:
a. theory.
b. operational definition.
c. hypothesis.
d. descriptive statistics.

ANSWER: c

83. In a research study, Dr. Nancy Segal had identical twins and fraternal twins work together on a puzzle. She and her colleagues then rated the twins on different measures of "cooperative behavior." In this study, cooperative behavior was operationally defined as:
a. whether identical twins or fraternal twins worked on the puzzle.
b. the process of working together to the same end result.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. the twins' ratings of how much they enjoyed working together.
d. the researchers' observations of how often twins worked together.

ANSWER: d

84. Kiesha indicates that she will measure happiness as the number of times an individual smiles per hour. She has provided a(n):
a. operational definition.
b. hypothesis.
c. theory.
d. independent variable.

ANSWER: a

85. After a researcher collects raw data from a study, the raw data must be analyzed using _____ to give it meaning.
a. configuration
b. statistics
c. publication
d. investigation

ANSWER: b

86. "_____ data" is the term used for data once they have been gathered and entered into a data file but before they have been analyzed to give the numbers meaning.
a. Raw
b. Descriptive
c. Inferential
d. Investigative

ANSWER: a

87. The data collected in a research study will either support or refute the _____ that the study is designed to test.
a. analyses
b. hypothesis
c. operational definition
d. statistics

ANSWER: b

88. Descriptive statistics:
a. allow predictions beyond a data set.
b. show how two or more variables are related.
c. organize and present a set of data.
d. indicate the significance of the results.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

89. Tyrell is creating a bar graph to summarize the results of an experiment. The graph displays _____ statistics.
a. inferential
b. empirical
c. descriptive
d. operational

ANSWER: c

90. After gathering data on psychologists, Jocelyn creates a pie chart to display the percentage of psychologists working in different fields. In this scenario, she uses _____ to display the collected data.
a. descriptive statistics
b. inferential statistics
c. correlation coefficients
d. probability distributions

ANSWER: a

91. Inferential statistics help researchers:
a. determine the probability of future events.
b. know what mistakes were made in the research study.
c. organize and present the data from the research study.
d. operationally define their variables.

ANSWER: a

92. In _____ review, other psychologists examine an article submitted for publication and make recommendations regarding its acceptance, revision, or rejection.
a. peer
b. creative
c. scientific
d. experimental

ANSWER: a

93. Dr. Schiavo is an expert on adolescence and is reading an article submitted for publication in the *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. At the moment, she is examining the methods section for potential flaws in the design of the research. Dr. Schiavo is contributing to the process of _____ review.
a. panel
b. experimental
c. peer
d. scientific

ANSWER: c

94. It is important that during the _____ process that experts attempt to catch cases of fabricated data before it is

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

published.

a. peer-review
b. hypothesis development
c. statistical analysis
d. replication

ANSWER: a

95. One lesson of the Wakefield autism-vaccine study incident is that consumers of media should be skeptical of studies that:

a. do not use inferential statistics.
b. have not been peer-reviewed.
c. cannot be replicated.
d. have no operationally defined variables.

ANSWER: c

96. In 1998, research conducted by Wakefield and colleagues was published that suggested vaccinations cause autism. The study was retracted from the journal years later because:

a. the results of the study were fabricated.
b. the study was not peer-reviewed.
c. the study did not include statistics.
d. autism was not operationally defined.

ANSWER: a

97. Redoing and expanding on a study to see if its results hold up in different conditions with new samples is to:

a. replicate.
b. debrief.
c. describe.
d. peer review.

ANSWER: a

98. Iyesha reads a journal article reporting a study in which a small sample of women undertook tests of spatial ability at two points during their menstrual cycle. Iyesha conducts a similar study using not only spatial ability but also verbal ability tests. In addition, Iyesha tests a larger sample of women. Iyesha is performing a:

a. peer review.
b. replication.
c. control study.
d. double-blind study.

ANSWER: b

99. _____ involves weighing various pieces of evidence, synthesizing them, and determining how each contributes to the bigger picture.

a. Pseudopsychology

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. Critical thinking
c. Surveying
d. Experimentation

ANSWER: b

100. Dr. Jensen is organizing and evaluating evidence concerning aggression in children. Dr. Jensen is engaging in _____ thinking.
a. pseudopsychological
b. critical
c. empirical
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

101. An advertisement touts the muscle-building benefits of a new herbal supplement. Jana is a researcher who investigates the credentials of the individuals testifying to its benefits and performs some research on the company that manufactures the supplement. In addition, she searches the scientific literature for any research that might attest to the benefits of the supplement. Jana is engaged in _____ thinking.
a. psychological
b. experimental
c. high-level
d. critical

ANSWER: d

102. Katrina is a high school teacher who would like to nurture critical thinking in her students. To do this, she needs to nurture a balance between:
a. behavioral and cognitive thinking.
b. experimental and empirical thinking.
c. high-level and low-level thinking.
d. skepticism and open-mindedness.

ANSWER: d

103. Hasan is evaluating a new piece of research he just heard on the news. To critically think about this research, he should ask whether the research:
a. was consistent with his point of view or not.
b. sounds like "high-level" quality work.
c. relied on the behavioral theory or the cognitive theory.
d. was written by an author with a professional background.

ANSWER: d

104. Identical twins Anaïs and Sam went through 25 years of life without any knowledge of each other. When the twins reunited, they:
a. didn't recognize each other.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. looked similar, but their mannerisms were very different.
c. looked similar and had similar mannerisms.
d. were reluctant to talk to each other.

ANSWER: c

105. Identical twins Sam and Anaïs participated in research with Dr. Segal. This research was an excellent way to study:
a. how nature and nurture interact.
b. how correlation does not equal causation.
c. the effects of genetic mutations on the characteristics of twins.
d. the effects of evolutionary theory on human traits.

ANSWER: a

106. A characteristic that can take on different values is called a(n):
a. variable.
b. theory.
c. operational definition.
d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

107. Personality can differ over time and across different people. In this regard, personality is a(n):
a. sample.
b. population.
c. variable.
d. outcome.

ANSWER: c

108. One difference between identical twins Sam and Anaïs was that Anaïs scored higher than Sam on _____ which is consistent with her interest in _____.
a. visual-spatial skills; fashion design
b. memory; engineering
c. visual-spatial skills; painting
d. memory; math

ANSWER: a

109. Sam and Anaïs, the identical twins separated and birth and raised in different households, showed differences in their levels of extraversion. Sam's higher level of extraversion as compared to Anaïs' may be due to Sam growing up with brothers and Anaïs growing up as an only child. This difference between the twins is likely due to:
a. observer bias.
b. the placebo effect.
c. nature.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

d. nurture.

ANSWER: d

110. An identified group a researcher is interested in studying is called the:

a. control group.

b. treatment group.

c. sample.

d. population.

ANSWER: d

111. Amy is conducting a survey of dating attitudes and behaviors among young adults as part of her master's thesis work. Amy distributes questionnaires to 200 randomly selected students enrolled in an introductory psychology class at her university. The 200 students are Amy's _____. The people to whom she assumes her results will generalize are the _____.

a. control group; sample

b. experimental group; population

c. population; sample

d. sample; population

ANSWER: d

112. At a police checkpoint for drunk drivers, some cars are stopped at random; many others are not stopped. The cars that are stopped may be considered a _____ of all the cars that pass by the checkpoint.

a. sample

b. variable

c. cohort

d. population

ANSWER: a

113. A lawyer is arguing that the sample of drivers stopped at a roadside checkpoint by police officers is _____, because the characteristics of the sample are different from those of the population it is intended to reflect.

a. representative

b. not representative

c. random

d. operationally defined

ANSWER: b

114. Marcus is interested in studying the effects of sleep on exam performance. If he randomly chooses a sample for his research study, then:

a. all members of a population have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study.

b. only the most representative members of the population will be selected to participate in the study.

c. the sample will have the same number of members as the population that he is interested in studying.

d. some members of the sample will be studied at random, but some members will not.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

115. Tamara was interested in studying people's attitudes toward immigration reform, so she surveyed a sample of friends from her college in Chicago. In her study, Tamara found that 63% of her friends favored immigration reform. She concluded that "The majority of people in the United States are in favor of immigration reform." Which statement expresses the problem with Tamara's conclusion?

a. Her sample is not representative of the United States population.
b. Her sample is representative of college students but not of the United States population.
c. Her sample is random, but it is not representative of the United States population.
d. Her sample is representative of the United States population but not of college students.

ANSWER: a

116. As part of her research in graduate school, Janice wants to examine children's play behavior in a realistic setting. She decides to watch groups of children as they play at a playground and note whether boys or girls tend to engage in more risky behavior on a particular piece of equipment. What kind of descriptive research is Janice conducting?

a. case study
b. correlational method
c. experiment
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: d

117. A research study using naturalistic observation entails:

a. the systematic, detailed study of a single individual.
b. asking a sample of individuals a set of questions.
c. the manipulation of an independent variable.
d. examining behavior in the setting where it typically occurs.

ANSWER: d

118. DeAndre is a graduate student conducting research for his master's thesis. For his study, he is recording instances of physical aggression as he watches children in a schoolyard at recess. DeAndre is undertaking:

a. naturalistic observation.
b. an experiment.
c. a survey.
d. a case study.

ANSWER: a

119. A study conducted by Johnson and colleagues (2003) had researchers pose as regular people using the restroom who then observed hand-washing behavior of men and women. The study found that 97% of women washed their hands, but only 37% of men did. This is an example of what kind of descriptive research technique?

a. case study

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. naturalistic observation
c. correlational method
d. experiment

ANSWER: b

120. A study conducted by Johnson and colleagues (2003) had researchers pose as regular people using the restroom who then observed hand-washing behavior of men and women. What did this naturalistic observation study find?

a. Both men and women usually washed their hands no matter what the circumstances.
b. Men who had just used the urinals were less likely to wash their hands than women.
c. Both men and women usually did not wash their hands no matter what the circumstances.
d. Men were more likely to wash their hands than women were when they spent a long time in the stall.

ANSWER: b

121. Naturalistic observation involves systematic observations of individuals in their natural environment. It is important that the researchers observe unobtrusively. However, an ethical issue involved in naturalistic observation is that the:

a. individuals being observed don't consent to participate in the research.
b. researchers can't control unwanted variables that may appear.
c. researchers don't know which variable they are observing.
d. researchers must operationally define the variables before observing them.

ANSWER: b

122. Dr. Villatte is overseeing a naturalistic observation study of children's aggression. He notices that male and female research assistants vary in how they rate the aggressiveness of girls' behaviors. Dr. Villatte suspects the presence of _____ bias.

a. participant
b. observer
c. naturalistic
d. sample

ANSWER: b

123. Multiple observers might be used in a naturalistic observation study to see whether they make similar observations. If they make different observations, this may be an indication of:

a. actor bias.
b. observer bias.
c. biased sampling.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: b

124. A report describes the harrowing experiences of 33 trapped Chilean miners. Rare phenomena such as these may be studied using the _____ method.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. survey
b. experimental
c. naturalistic observation
d. case study

ANSWER: d

125. Samantha and Anaïs are identical twins who were separated at birth and raised in different cultures. Samantha was raised in the United States, and Anaïs was raised in France. Their rare circumstances made them good candidates for:

a. naturalistic observation.
b. an experiment.
c. a case study.
d. the correlational method.

ANSWER: c

126. Dr. Lee, a clinical psychologist, conducted a detailed examination of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. He gathered a lot of information about his patient from a variety of sources, and immersed himself into the life of his patient. Dr. Lee conducted:

a. a survey.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. a case study.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: c

127. Sigmund Freud based much of his theory on intensive analyses of individual patients. Freud's theory therefore is built on a foundation of:

a. case studies.
b. surveys.
c. experiments.
d. naturalistic observations.

ANSWER: a

128. Researchers conducted an in-depth investigation of Jim Springer and Jim Lewis, also known as the "Jim Twins." The investigation is an example of a(n) _____ study.

a. placebo
b. randomized
c. experimental
d. case

ANSWER: d

129. The in-depth investigation of Jim Springer and Jim Lewis, also known as the "Jim Twins," was fascinating because the twins:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. claimed to be able to communicate telepathically with one another.
b. were identical but looked and acted nothing alike.
c. grew up together in early childhood but then were separated during adolescence.
d. had many similarities, including the names of their first and second wives, despite having grown up separately and not meeting again until adulthood.

ANSWER: d

130. Which descriptive research technique relies on questionnaires or interviews of a large group of people?
a. survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. experiment
d. case study

ANSWER: a

131. Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask a large group of college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking:
a. a survey.
b. a case study.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

132. An example of using the survey method to conduct scientific research would be:
a. recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat.
b. observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle school student.
c. comparing students' performance on abstract and concrete versions of problems.
d. asking a group of students questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors.

ANSWER: d

133. In a recent study Leiserowitz et al. (2014) asked half of their participants about harm to their families from "global warming" and the other half about harm to their families from "climate change." Their results illustrated that:
a. the wording of the question influences how people respond.
b. most people lie when given an anonymous survey.
c. most people lie when given a non-anonymous survey.
d. wording changes can cause observer bias.

ANSWER: a

134. In a recent study Leiserowitz et al. (2014) asked half of their participants about harm to their families from "global warming" and the other half about harm to their families from "climate change." They found that most participants were significantly more alarmed by:
a. the phrase "climate change" than by the phrase "global warming."

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. the phrase "global warming" than by the phrase "climate change."
c. these phrases when they were accompanied by scary anecdotes than when they were presented alone.
d. these phrases when they were accompanied by well-supported statistics than when they were presented alone.

ANSWER: b

135. One potential problem with the survey method is that:
a. it allows researchers to gather data from a lot of people at once.
b. participants are not always honest in their responses to survey questions.
c. it can be used alone or with other research methods.
d. it eliminates concerns about the effects of question wording on responses.

ANSWER: b

136. Dr. Almari, a health psychologist, is interested in the exercise intentions of students on her campus. She surveys 1,000 students about whether they intend to exercise regularly in the near future. One potential problem with this method is that:
a. surveys are an expensive and time-consuming method of research.
b. the intention to exercise can mean different things to different people.
c. it cannot be used effectively with other research methods like experiments.
d. almost everyone in her sample will likely lie about whether they will exercise.

ANSWER: b

137. Kumiko decided to work with her faculty mentor to examine the issue of burnout among physicians for her senior project. She sent her survey out to 300 physicians in the local area but she only received 52 of them back. This illustrates the general problem with getting a _____ sample when using the survey methodology.
a. representative
b. naturalistic
c. positively correlated
d. negatively correlated

ANSWER: a

138. A recent survey by Common Sense Media found that although parents spend an average of more than nine hours in front of screens during the day, they also felt that:
a. their screen use was below that of the average parent surveyed during the study.
b. they were good role models for their children for how to use digital technology.
c. their use was primarily productive both for their work and for their home life.
d. they were getting an adequate amount of exercise during their non-media time.

ANSWER: b

139. A recent survey by Common Sense Media found that the amount of time parents spend in front of screens during the day is connected to poorer processing of emotional and nonverbal cues by toddlers because parents have:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. "still face phenomenon" from concentrating on mobile devices.
b. such a short attention span that they are not adequately responding to their toddlers.
c. fewer trips out of the house with their toddlers, which means the children are exposed to fewer faces.
d. less emotional interactions because their parents also have significant depression.

ANSWER: a

140. A recent survey by Common Sense Media found that parents' high use of screen time can be a double whammy for children because their:
a. parents are ignoring them and they learn to mimic their parents' overuse of screens.
b. parents' genetically pass down and model a short attention span.
c. parents are being more neglectful and more aggressive with their own children.
d. parents show less emotion and have a less secure attachment with their children.

ANSWER: a

141. A descriptive research technique that permits examination of relationships among variables is:
a. a case study.
b. a survey.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. the correlational method.

ANSWER: d

142. Irving has noticed that the more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to become. Which research technique would be aimed at verifying the relationship between these two variables?
a. naturalistic observation
b. case study
c. correlational method
d. experiment

ANSWER: c

143. Judge and colleagues (2010) found that the correlation coefficient for the relationship between salary and job satisfaction is +.15. What does this mean?
a. Higher salaries are strongly related to higher job satisfaction.
b. As salary increases, job satisfaction decreases.
c. The relationship between salary and job satisfaction is very weak.
d. The relationship between salary and job satisfaction is near perfect.

ANSWER: c

144. As people's education level increases, their income also increases. This is an example of:
a. a correlation coefficient.
b. no correlation.
c. a positive correlation.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

145. Which statement indicates a negative correlation?

a. As people's education level increases, their income level increases.

b. The more money people make, the less stressed they tend to be.

c. The more people eat, the more they weigh.

d. As people's level of attractiveness decreases, their happiness level decreases.

ANSWER: b

146. The correlation coefficient ranges from _____ to _____.

a. +1.00; +100

b. –1.00; +1.00

c. 0; +1.00

d. –100; +100

ANSWER: b

147. "What does a correlation coefficient tell us?" Zoe asks the members of her psychology study group. "The strength of a relationship between two variables," answers Yvonne. "The reason two variables are related," suggests Will. "The causal relationship between two variables," answers Tony. "None of those things," exclaims Jordan. Who is correct?

a. Yvonne

b. Will

c. Tony

d. Jordan

ANSWER: a

148. If researchers found a strong negative correlation between the amount of time a mother holds a baby and the amount of time the baby cries, you should expect to see a correlation coefficient close to:

a. +1.00.

b. –1.00.

c. –2.00.

d. 0.

ANSWER: b

149. A positive correlation would be predicted for which two variables?

a. alcohol consumption and grade point average

b. depression level and height

c. grade point average and amount of studying

d. grade point average and depression level

ANSWER: c

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

150. A scatterplot of a perfect negative correlation would show:
a. a diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right.
b. a diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right.
c. a horizontal line.
d. plots that are all over the graph.
ANSWER: b

151. Which sequence of correlation coefficients is in order of increasing strength?
a. –.65, .15, .55
b. .45, .55, –.65
c. –.60, .50, .10
d. 0, –.60, .50
ANSWER: b

152. If there is no relationship between two variables, then the correlation coefficient would be:
a. +1.00.
b. -1.00.
c. 0.
d. perfect.
ANSWER: c

153. In a survey project, Dr. Miyake finds a correlation of +.70 between people's reported levels of attachment security and their likelihood of engaging in prosocial behaviors. Which statement is consistent with this result?
a. Attachment security causes people to behave antisocially while at work.
b. Behaving prosocially at work can cause a feeling of attachment security.
c. Decreases in attachment security cause an increase in prosocial behavior.
d. As people's attachment security increases, their prosocial behavior increases.
ANSWER: d

154. Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of +.55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Based on this correlation alone, Dr. Nguyen can legitimately conclude that:
a. uninvolved parenting is the cause of delinquency among adolescents.
b. poverty is associated with both uninvolved parenting and juvenile delinquency.
c. uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency among adolescents.
d. uninvolved parenting is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.
ANSWER: d

155. Even if two variables are strongly correlated, it is important to consider whether there is a(n) _____ variable, an unaccounted for characteristic of participants or the environment that explains changes in the variables of interest.
a. positive

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

b. negative
c. experimental
d. third

ANSWER: d

156. Researchers consistently report a positive correlation between exposure to violence in the media and aggressive behavior. It is possible that the two variables caused each other, but it is also possible that a _____ variable actually influences both exposure to violence and aggressive behavior.
a. positive
b. experimental
c. third
d. negative

ANSWER: c

157. If two variables X and Y are strongly correlated, it can be concluded that:
a. X caused Y.
b. Y caused X.
c. as the value of X increases or decreases, the value of Y increases or decreases, respectively.
d. a third variable is not likely to be responsible for the relationship.

ANSWER: c

158. Correlational research cannot provide information about _____ but it can provide _____.
a. negative relationships; information about positive relationships
b. relationships between variables; information about single variables
c. causation; a description of a relationship
d. empirical data; survey results

ANSWER: c

159. Correlational research can be an important tool for researchers who want to test:
a. cause-and-effect relationships between two variables.
b. real-world variables that cannot ethically be manipulated.
c. single variables or several variables, but only one at a time.
d. the cause of more than three different variables at one time.

ANSWER: b

160. According to the *World Happiness Report* published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, the happiest people live in:
a. Syria.
b. Canada.
c. the United States.
d. Finland.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

161. According to the *World Happiness Report* published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, one key factor that leads to variations in happiness in people of different countries of the world is:

a. pollution.
b. education level.
c. health insurance.
d. social support.

ANSWER: d

162. According to the *World Happiness Report* published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network, five of the top ten happiest countries in the world are _____ countries.

a. African
b. North American
c. Asian
d. Nordic

ANSWER: d

163. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is known as:

a. enriched.
b. sustainable.
c. negotiated.
d. collaborative.

ANSWER: b

164. The _____ method manipulates an independent variable to reveal causal effects on a dependent variable.

a. experimental
b. correlational
c. descriptive
d. observational

ANSWER: a

165. Of all the research methods, only _____ can tell us about cause and effect.

a. naturalistic observation
b. surveys
c. correlational methods
d. experiments

ANSWER: d

166. Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the sequence of items on a list and later measured participants' ability to

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

recall the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n) _____ study.

a. correlational
b. naturalistic
c. experimental
d. observational

ANSWER: c

167. In an experiment, the process of random _____ ensures that each participant has an equal chance of being in either the control group or the experimental group.

a. assignment
b. selection
c. sampling
d. placement

ANSWER: a

168. In an experiment, Casimer assigned all males to a group in which participants drank three glasses of fruit punch. All females were assigned to a group in which participants drank three glasses of wine. Casimer found that the participants who drank the wine made more errors on a simulated driving test than did the participants who drank the punch. An obvious problem with this experiment is that:

a. participants were not randomly assigned to groups.
b. there was no control group.
c. there was an independent variable but not a dependent variable.
d. there was no experimental group.

ANSWER: a

169. A control group would be included in an experiment to:

a. determine whether two variables are related.
b. allow comparisons with the experimental groups.
c. ensure that participants are similar across all groups.
d. ensure the inclusion of confounding variables.

ANSWER: b

170. Dr. Richards is studying the impact of the exposure to trauma on health-related outcomes. She finds that almost all of the participants in her trauma-exposed group also happen to smoke cigarettes. Whether or not participants smoke is considered a(n) _____ variable in her study.

a. independent
b. dependent
c. confounding
d. double-blind

ANSWER: c

171. Stephanie is a graduate student in charge of an experiment for her research group at her university. She has

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

two of her friends, Rebecca and Aldo, actually run the experiment with participants on campus. Rebecca runs all of the participants getting the real treatment and Aldo runs all of the participants getting the placebo. What error did Stephanie make in setting up this study?

a. Stephanie inadvertently created a confounded variable.
b. Stephanie did not randomly assign participants to groups.
c. Stephanie did not randomly select participants from groups.
d. Stephanie accidentally ran a double-blind study.

ANSWER: a

172. A good way to minimize the influence of extraneous variables is to use:

a. random assignment.
b. random selection.
c. dependent variables.
d. independent variables.

ANSWER: a

173. Dr. Pepper conducted an experiment to test the effects of a new stimulant drug on a group of participants. In the experiment, Dr. Pepper knew which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. However, the participants did not know which type of pill they were taking. Given this information, it can be inferred that Dr. Pepper conducted a _____ study.

a. single-blind
b. double-blind
c. triple-blind
d. placebo-blind

ANSWER: a

174. A pharmaceutical company wishes to test the effects of a new antidepressant using a double-blind study. Which alternative correctly describes the procedure the company would use?

a. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient would also know which type of pill they were taking.
b. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would not know which type of pill they were taking.
c. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would know which type of pill they were taking.
d. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. None of the patients would know which type of pill they were taking, either.

ANSWER: d

175. _____ involves people being selected from a larger population. _____ involves how these people are put into different groups of an experiment.

a. Independent assignment; Dependent assignment
b. Random sampling; Random assignment

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. Controlled sampling; Controlled assignment
d. Independent sampling; Dependent sampling

ANSWER: b

176. If Juan were to correctly explain the difference between an independent variable and a dependent variable in a presentation to his class, he would say, "In an experiment, the independent variable is _____, and the dependent variable is _____."
a. measured; manipulated
b. manipulated; measured
c. manipulated; an unforeseen factor that could interfere with the results
d. a behavior; the effect on this behavior

ANSWER: b

177. One group of participants in an experiment texted on their cell phones while driving a car through an obstacle course, and another group did not text while driving through the course. Researchers recorded the number of objects each participant hit while driving through the course. What was the independent variable?
a. the objects that were hit
b. the cell phones
c. texting or not while driving
d. the number of objects hit

ANSWER: c

178. Raphael conducted an experiment in which participants texted on their cell phones while driving a car through an obstacle course, or participants did not text while driving through the course. Raphael concluded from the results of the study that texting had a negative effect on participants' driving. Michael pointed out that participants' levels of driving experience could have interfered with the results, making driving experience a(n) _____ variable.
a. representative
b. controlled
c. third
d. extraneous

ANSWER: d

179. Pedro flips a coin to determine which participants will be in the control group of his experiment and which will be in the experimental group. Pedro is using:
a. random sampling.
b. random assignment.
c. blind sampling.
d. blind assignment.

ANSWER: b

180. In a social psychology experiment, one group of participants is reminded of a social stereotype they are

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

likely to believe, while another group is not. All participants then interact with a member of the group to which the stereotype applies, and the nature of their interactions is recorded. Which statement is true?

a. The reminded group receives the treatment and is the control group.
b. The reminded group receives the treatment and is the experimental group.
c. The non-reminded group receives the treatment and is the control group.
d. The non-reminded group receives the treatment and is the experimental group.

ANSWER: b

181. In an experiment, the _____ variable is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

a. control
b. dependent
c. independent
d. experimental

ANSWER: c

182. In an experiment, the _____ variable is measured by the researcher.

a. control
b. dependent
c. independent
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

183. In an experiment, the dependent variable is:

a. applied to the treatment group.
b. randomized across groups.
c. measured by the researcher.
d. deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

ANSWER: c

184. A researcher gives the experimental group a nutritional supplement, and the control group is not given anything. In this example, what the groups are given is the _____ variable.

a. sample
b. independent
c. dependent
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

185. In an experiment to test the effects of throat lozenges on children with sore throats due to a cold, some of the children were given a medicated lozenge and some of them were given a lozenge made of sugar. In this experiment, children who received the sugar lozenge were the _____ group.

a. independent
b. confounding

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

c. control
d. experimental

ANSWER: c

186. A sports psychologist conducted an experiment on the effects of whey protein on people's muscle development. In this experiment, whether or not people consumed whey protein is:
a. the dependent variable.
b. the independent variable.
c. a placebo.
d. an extraneous variable.

ANSWER: b

187. Characteristics of the environment or the participants that might interfere with an experiment's outcome are called:
a. placebos.
b. control variables.
c. third variables.
d. extraneous variables.

ANSWER: d

188. A placebo is given to members of the _____ group.
a. control
b. dependent
c. experimental
d. independent

ANSWER: a

189. Neuropsychologist Ling Chew gives half of the participants in her experiment a pill that contains a stimulant drug. She gives the other half of her participants an identical-looking pill that does not contain the drug. Dr. Chew is using a pill without the drug as a(n):
a. random variable.
b. extraneous variable.
c. confound.
d. placebo.

ANSWER: d

190. A placebo is intended to minimize _____ expectations; a double-blind procedure is intended to minimize _____ expectations.
a. participant; experimenter
b. participant; participant
c. experimenter; experimenter
d. experimenter; participant

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

191. Dr. Ahmad is worried that his beliefs about the effectiveness of a drug might influence the behaviors of participants in his experiment. He is worried about:

a. participant bias.
b. experimenter bias.
c. random assignment.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: b

192. Paulette has her research assistants determine whether each participant in her experiment will receive a placebo or a real treatment. This type of research, known as a _____ study, ensures that neither the participants nor Paulette will know which treatment is being given.

a. single-blind
b. double-blind
c. representative
d. confounding

ANSWER: b

193. "Clever Hans" was a horse who appeared to be able to be solve math problems as well as perform a host of other cognitive tasks. However, it turned out that Hans was just a brilliant reader of human behavior because he was getting the correct answer by observing cues from the person asking the question. This is an example of:

a. a single-blind study.
b. a double-blind study.
c. experimenter bias.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: c

194. One advantage of the experimental method over the correlational method is that the experiment _____, but the correlational study does not.

a. always generalizes beyond the lab setting
b. determines cause and effect
c. involves very little control over variables
d. has third variables

ANSWER: b

195. Karim has decided to conduct a(n) _____ since he wants to study people in an environment that has not been manipulated.

a. experiment
b. double-blind study
c. naturalistic observation
d. survey

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

196. An experiment conducted by Lillard and Peterson (2011) showed that four-year-old children who watched a fast-paced, fantastical cartoon did _____ than did those who did not watch such a cartoon.

a. better on cognitive tests
b. worse on cognitive tests
c. better on physical tests
d. worse on physical tests

ANSWER: b

197. Annalise is a kindergarten teacher who read an experiment by Lillard and Peterson (2011) about the effects of watching fast-paced, fantastical cartoons on children's cognitive performance. Based on the results of the study, Annalise should:

a. not allow her students to view such shows because of the negative effects on cognition.
b. allow her students to watch such shows because of the positive effects on cognition.
c. dismiss the results of the study because of the numerous extraneous variables in it.
d. dismiss the results of the study because she likes the cartoon that was used in the study.

ANSWER: a

198. The ethical guidelines written by professional organizations encourage psychologists to:

a. maintain accuracy in research, teaching, and practice.
b. form their own internal review boards anywhere they are practicing or researching.
c. never use deception no matter what the circumstances.
d. never manipulate participants in research studies.

ANSWER: a

199. If Kayla were writing a research ethics paper on the topic of confidentiality, she should write that "It is important for researchers to:

a. protect research data from misuse as well as from theft."
b. inform people what their participation in the study will entail."
c. share the purpose of the study with participants after it has ended."
d. reveal to participants any deception used in the study."

ANSWER: a

200. Before allowing her newborn baby to participate in a research study, Sabina is told by the researcher exactly how the baby will be treated and that there will be no risks to the baby. This process is called:

a. collaboration.
b. debriefing.
c. informed consent.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

201. Which factor is a component of informed consent?
a. the disclosure of any deception that was used
b. a statement of the potential risks of participating in the study
c. information about whom to contact to get the results of the study
d. information about the manipulations that were used in the study
ANSWER: b

202. Dr. O'Connor is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. O'Connor is:
a. debriefing his participants.
b. obtaining informed consent.
c. providing peer review.
d. performing random assignment.
ANSWER: b

203. Dr. Oladapo is telling her participants before she begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. Quick is providing a detailed explanation to participants who have just completed his study. Dr. Oladapo is _____ her participants, whereas Dr. Quick is _____ his participants.
a. debriefing; obtaining informed consent
b. obtaining informed consent; debriefing
c. presenting a placebo; obtaining informed consent
d. obtaining informed consent; deceiving
ANSWER: b

204. Constance participated in a psychological research study. When it ended, she left not knowing the purpose of the study or the deception that was used. The ethical issue with this study involves:
a. informed consent.
b. debriefing.
c. confidentiality.
d. unnecessary harm.
ANSWER: b

205. Bali serves on an Institutional Review Board (IRB) at his university. As a member of the IRB, he would:
a. review research manuscripts that have been submitted for publication.
b. edit research proposals for spelling and grammar.
c. help researchers review research literature.
d. review research proposals to protect the rights of participants.
ANSWER: d

206. A 2017 research study found a correlation between screen time and problems with speech in infants and toddlers. The correct conclusion from this study would be:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

a. high levels of screen time cause poor speech development.
b. parents who allow high levels of screen time are damaging their children's speech development.
c. parents should not allow any screen time use in children under 2 years of age.
d. screen time use is related to problems with speech.

ANSWER: d

207. Sometimes the media incorrectly reports the findings of correlational psychology research studies because the media does not understand that when a correlation is found between two variables, X and Y, then:
a. the only conclusion is that X caused Y.
b. the only conclusion is that Y caused X.
c. it must be concluded that X and Y are the same variable.
d. it could be that X and Y are caused by a third variable.

ANSWER: d

208. By giving equal attention to two viewpoints on an issue, the media promote the misconception that people are split 50-50 on that issue. This is called:
a. false consensus.
b. false balance.
c. confounding.
d. double-blindness.

ANSWER: b

209. Even though a cable news network knows that 97% of climate scientists agree that humans are causing global warming, the network still treats the issue as a "debate" between scientists who are split 50-50 on the issue. The misconception created by the news network is called:
a. false consensus.
b. false balance.
c. confounding.
d. double-blindness.

ANSWER: b

210. Sam and Anaïs are identical twins who were given up for adoption in 1987 by their biological mother in South Korea. She may have given them up due to the devastating stigma in South Korea associated with giving birth to a child out of wedlock. This information indicates that:
a. attitudes toward unwed mothers have not changed much from the 1980s to the present.
b. attitudes toward unwed mothers can be impacted by cultural context.
c. adoption was considered unethical during the 1980s.
d. it was standard procedure for identical twins to be raised apart in the 1980s.

ANSWER: b

211. Sam and Anaïs are identical twins who were raised apart. Instead of lamenting the fact that they were separated for 25 years, they both focus on the brighter aspects of life and on helping others. Their approach to

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

life would be of particular interest to _____ psychology, a relatively new approach that counters the field's more traditional focus on abnormality and maladaptive behavior.

a. adaptive
b. positive
c. cognitive
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: b

212. _____ psychology is a relatively new approach that counters the field's more traditional focus on abnormality and maladaptive behavior.

a. Adaptive
b. Positive
c. Cognitive
d. Psychoanalytic

ANSWER: b

213. Dr. Moyer is studying the association between opportunities for workplace creativity and overall happiness. Dr. Moyer is a practitioner of _____ psychology.

a. positive
b. cognitive
c. adaptive
d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: a

214. Positive psychology has its roots in the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: b

215. Research by Catalino and Fredrickson (2011) indicates that optimism is _____ correlated with mental health.

a. not
b. weakly
c. negatively
d. positively

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Essay

1. Use the example of Sam and Anaïs, the identical twins separated at birth, to explain the four goals of psychology. Explain how their story can be used to illustrate each goal of psychology.

ANSWER: The first goal of psychology is to describe, which involves systematic observation of behavior and the reporting of the results of such observation. For Sam and Anaïs, Dr. Segal examined their habits, mental abilities, and personality dispositions. For example, individual variables such as their job satisfaction, visual-spatial skills, and memory were observed.
A second goal is to explain, which involves the organization and understanding of behavioral observations. Because Sam and Anaïs share almost all of their DNA and they were raised in different environments, Dr. Segal can better understand the degree to which nature and nurture influenced their habits, abilities, and dispositions. For example, Anaïs' visual-spatial skills were stronger than Sam's visual-spatial skills. As a result, Dr. Segal knows that a difference in their environment, such as the Anaïs' focus on fashion design, may have contributed to that skill.
A third goal is to predict, which involves projecting or forecasting future behaviors and outcomes. Dr. Segal could use some of the differences and similarities that she found between Sam and Anaïs and predict similar results for other sets of identical twins who have been separated. A final goal of psychology is change, which is the use of research to shape and modify behavior. Dr. Segal could use some of her findings to help others develop better visual-spatial skills since she now knows that practice and experience impact this skill.

2. Sam and Anaïs are identical twins who were separated at birth and didn't meet again until they were 25 years old. Explain why their unique situation can address the nature versus nurture debate. Use an example to show the power of nature on their experience and then use an example to illustrate how nurture impacted their experience. Finally, explain how identical twin research could be applied to the average person and use an example to explain this.

ANSWER: The story of Sam and Anaïs is uniquely suited to address the nature versus nurture problem because the twins share almost 100% of their DNA but they grew up in different environments. As a result, researchers can examine the nature underpinnings of their experience by looking at things that they have in common, such as their use of naps to calm down when they are stressed out, and researchers can examine the nurture underpinnings of their experience by looking at differences in their traits, such as differences in their levels of extraversion. To further explain the power of nature in their story, students could discuss several behaviors and traits that the twins had in common. As stated earlier, the twins both use naps to decrease their stress levels. They also showed similarities across several variables such as job satisfaction and certain mental abilities and personality traits. Clearly, though these young women were influenced by their upbringing as well. For example, Anaïs scored higher on tests measuring visual-spatial skills than Sam did. This is likely due to Anaïs' training and interest in fashion design. In contrast, Sam showed better memory skills and this is likely due to Sam's practice of memorizing lines for acting roles. Finally, twin research can be applied to the average person because researchers can discover the interactions between genes and the environment more clearly with this type of research. For example, if both twins had a predisposition to cancer but only one twin developed the cancer, then it is likely important information about environmental triggers from the twin who did develop the cancer. Psychologists have used twin research to untangle the roles of nature and nurture in a variety of areas including intelligence, sexual orientation, personality, and psychological disorders.

3. Describe the contributions of the philosophers Plato, Aristotle, and Descartes to the nature–nurture and mind–body issues. Suggest how EITHER the nature–nurture issue OR the mind–body problem is relevant to a psychological phenomenon in which you are especially interested.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Essay

ANSWER: Plato believed in innate knowledge. He highlighted the importance of nature in human development, thought, and behavior. Aristotle suggested that all knowledge comes from experience (empiricism), which paved the way for the scientific method and study through observation. Descartes proposed that the mind and body were distinct (dualism), which paved the way for the scientific study of mental processes and emotion.

The nature–nurture problem arises in many areas. Homosexuality, aggression, mental disorders, and intelligence (to name a few) all reflect some combination of heredity and environmental factors.

Mind–body problem: One example is to better understand how mental activities influence behavior: How do mental activities direct behavior? Does how we think affect how we act?

4. Contrast the schools of structuralism and functionalism and identify one or two key people associated with each.

ANSWER: The school of structuralism aims to use introspection, the examination of one's own conscious activities, to determine the structure and elements of the mind. One person associated with structuralism is Edward Titchener, a student of Wilhelm Wundt. Titchener had research participants focus on their subjective experiences and describe them in detail.
The school of functionalism aims to determine how thoughts, feelings, and actions help us adapt to the environment. One person associated with functionalisms is William James, whose ideas were inspired by Charles Darwin. James rejected introspection and structuralism. Instead, he believed that one should focus on the study of the purpose of people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors, and their role in adaptation.

5. Identify two prominent women in psychology's early history. Briefly describe the achievements and contributions of the two women you select.

ANSWER: Students should pick two of the following women and identify at least two contributions or achievements of each:
Mary Whiton Calkins was a student of William James and completed all the requirements for a PhD at Harvard University but was not allowed to graduate because she was a woman. She established a laboratory at Wellesley College and was the first female president of the APA.
Margaret Floy Washburn was a student of Edward Titchener and the first woman to receive a PhD in Psychology (from Cornell University). Mamie Phipps Clark was the first Black woman to be awarded a PhD (from Columbia University). She examined the impact of prejudice and discrimination on child development, worked as a data analyst, and headed the child development center in New York City as the executive director of the Northside Center for Child Development (in Manhattan).

6. Arthur is a sophomore in college. He has been having a lot of arguments with his roommate because Arthur is so demanding when it comes to the organization of their room. Arthur spends an unusual amount of time cleaning their room and putting things away and he gets really exasperated when his roommate does not keep his things precisely organized. Use three of the theories discussed in your book (e.g., psychoanalytic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive, evolutionary, biological, sociocultural) to describe three possible reasons why Arthur may feel the need to keep everything extremely clean and orderly. Finally, explain one contrast among your explanations and one comparison.

ANSWER: Students should select three of the following strategies:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Essay

The psychoanalytic perspective suggested that behavior is influenced by conflicts between one's inner desires (such as sexual and aggressive impulses) and the expectations of society, and that these conflicts primarily occur unconsciously, or outside conscious awareness. Thus, Arthur's need to have everything organized is probably closely tied to some inner and unconscious desire that is probably closely tied to his childhood. Perhaps his parents were extremely clean and orderly or perhaps his cleanliness was tied to avoiding some negative consequence from his parents.

The behavioral perspective focused on learning behaviors through consequences. Perhaps Arthur learned to be orderly and clean from his parents, or from a friend, or from a television show. Once he engaged in the behavior he received some kind of reward that made him feel good so he continued to clean.

The humanistic approach suggested that humans are essentially positive in nature. In Arthur's case, perhaps the extreme cleaning behavior is fulfilling for him personally. According to this perspective Arthur must be actively choosing this in a way that brings him fulfillment.

The cognitive perspective suggested that mental processes direct human behavior. In Arthur's case, perhaps he has a thought that replays again and again that directs him to clean in a compulsive manner. Arthur's behavior could also be tied to a neurological process or dysfunction that directs his compulsive behavior.

The evolutionary behavior focused on behaviors that are shaped by evolution. According to this perspective, Arthur's compulsive cleaning may be tied to an evolutionary advantage. Perhaps having a clean living space has been tied to a survival or a reproductive advantage.

The biological approach focused on underlying physiology to explain behavior and mental processes. Using this approach, the reason for Arthur's behavior likely has a structural or chemical cause originating within his brain.

The sociocultural approach focused on the importance of social and cultural factors. In this example, there may be factors specific to Arthur's culture or upbringing that impacted his behavior. Perhaps cleanliness is highly valued in Arthur's culture or perhaps his parents highly valued having a clean living space.

For contrasts and comparisons, students could have a number of different ideas. The key here is that the contrast and comparison are clear and direct. For example, the psychoanalytic and behavioral perspective both suggest that this behavior may have originated in childhood. However, the behavioral approach suggests that this is just the result of a direct learning experience that could be observed, whereas the psychoanalytic approach argues that it would need to be the result of a conflict that is unconscious and cannot be observed.

7. Xuan is working on a class presentation in which he needs to draw a timeline of psychology's major theoretical perspectives from its founding to the perspectives used today. He needs to begin with the first perspective in psychology and include at least five other perspectives. As he draws the timeline, he needs to include the name of the perspective, the name of one psychologist associated with the perspective, and a short description of the perspective. When he is giving his presentation, he needs to discuss how many of the perspectives of psychology developed in part as a reaction to one of the previous perspectives. Draw his

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Essay

timeline with its required components, and then underneath the timeline use full sentences with quotation marks to discuss how he might verbally describe the different connections among the perspectives within the timeline.

ANSWER: The student needs to draw a timeline that includes structuralism first and then five of the other perspectives covered in the book. Note that the biological and the biopsychosocial perspectives are not included here because there were no dominant psychologists discussed in the book with these perspectives.
- Structuralism (Wundt and Titchener) – Identify the elements of the mind.
- Functionalism (James) – Examine the function of thoughts, feelings, and behavior.
"Functionalism was developed as a reaction to structuralism because James believed that just identifying the individual elements of the mind through introspection was meaningless since consciousness is changing all the time. He felt that a much more worthwhile pursuit of psychology would be to explain the purpose of the behavior."
- Psychoanalysis (Freud) – Underlying unconscious conflicts influence behavior.
"Psychoanalysis was developed to study the abnormal aspects of human life. This is in contrast to structuralism and functionalism, which focused on the normal functioning of the mind."
- Behaviorism (Watson and Skinner) – Behavior is learned through association, reinforcers, and observation.
"Behaviorism developed in contrast to psychoanalysis because the behaviorists felt it was important to focus on what can be directly measured as opposed to trying to assess the unconscious, which cannot be directly observed."
- Humanism (Rogers and Maslow) – Humans are naturally good and driven toward growth.
"Humanism developed in reaction to both psychoanalysis and behaviorism, which both suggested that people have very little control over their own lives. In contrast, the humanists strongly emphasized the idea of free will and self-determinism."
- Cognitive (Miller) – Behavior is driven by mental processes.
"Cognitive psychology developed in part as a reaction against behaviorists and their unwillingness to study anything other than behavior. The cognitive psychologists believed that thought and emotion could be objectively studied."
- Evolutionary (Buss) – Humans have evolved to have characteristics that increase their chances of survival and reproducing.
"Although evolutionary psychology was not a direct reaction against another perspective of psychology, it did focus on genetics, which had not yet been a focus of study in psychology. The previous perspectives in psychology, with the exception of functionalism, mostly ignored the impact of genes on behavior and this perspective filled that hole."
- Sociocultural (Vygotsky) – The broader cultural context and other people influence behavior and mental processes.
"In other perspectives of psychology, most psychologists just assumed that their findings were representative of all people around the world, regardless of culture. With the sociocultural perspective the focus was placed on how culture does change behavior and cognition."

8. Describe the biopsychosocial perspective in psychology. Explain how the perspective integrates or synthesizes at least three other psychological perspectives.

ANSWER: The biopsychosocial perspective explains behavior by examining the biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors that influence it. The perspective emphasizes the complex interaction between these many factors. The biopsychosocial perspective integrates insights from many other perspectives in psychology:
• Biological/Evolutionary: Traits and behaviors have been shaped by natural selection.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Essay

- Biological: Behavior is rooted in genes, hormones, and brain structure.
- Psychological/Behavioral: Behavior reflects learning by association, reinforcement, and observation.
- Cognitive: Behavior is directed by such thought processes as memory and language.
- Sociocultural: Behavior is influenced by other people and by the larger culture.

9. Chenoa needs to complete her senior thesis by doing a psychological experiment. She decides to study the impact of violent videos games on aggression. First, give an example of a hypothesis she might have. Second, identify her independent and dependent variables and explain why each one fits the label given. Third, identify what she could use as a control group and an experimental group. Fourth, give examples of how she could operationalize both her independent and dependent variables. Be sure to operationalize both the control and the experimental group as well. Finally, explain what advantage she has in the conclusions she can draw because she used an experiment as opposed to another kind of design.

ANSWER: A hypothesis is a statement that allows a prediction to be tested. An example of a hypothesis that she could test might be, "I predict that violent video games will increase aggression." Another example of a hypothesis she could test might be, "I predict that violent video games will not increase aggression." Her independent variable here is "violent video games." This is the independent variable because it is the variable that is the predictor in this hypothesis. Her dependent variable here is "aggression." This is her dependent variable because it is the outcome and the variable that Chenoa is measuring. Her control group could play a non-violent video game and her experimental group could play a violent video game. An operational definition is a specification of how a variable is to be manipulated or measured. Chenoa needs to operationalize both her independent and dependent variables. There is no one correct answer here because there are multiple ways she could operationalize these variables. She could operationalize her experimental group of her independent variable (violent video games) as, "2 hours of playing Fortnite." She could operationalize her control group of her independent variable (non-violent video game) as, "2 hours of playing Tetris." Her dependent variable, aggression, could be operationalized as the number of times the participant uses retaliation instead of cooperation in a subsequent game with another participant. Finally, it is important to note that Chenoa is able to discuss cause and effect in this type of study because she used an experimental design instead of a correlational design. The random assignment that she will use to assign participants to groups allows her to remove potential confounding variables.

10. Gia is giving a poster presentation in her introduction to psychology class about the scientific method. She needs to draw the cycle of the scientific method and then identify and explain each step of the process as it relates to psychology. She also needs to explain within her poster the cyclical nature of the process.

ANSWER: Drawing the steps out in a circle would work best for the scientific method. Each step could be represented by a square or circle within the larger circle with arrows leading from each step to the next one. The arrows help to illustrate the cyclical nature of the whole process. Step One: The first step of the scientific method is to develop a research question about human behavior. Often the question comes from a researcher's own interests and/or observations of the world. With a tentative topic in mind, the researcher then reviews the scientific literature on this topic.
Step Two: The second step is to develop a hypothesis, which is a specific testable prediction about the outcome of the research study. The hypothesis should be based on a theory, which is a general explanation of human behavior based on a sturdy foundation of scientific evidence.
Step Three: The third step is to design a research study and collect data on human behavior. The researcher picks a research method, either descriptive or experimental, that will best test the

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

hypothesis. The precise ways in which variables in the study will be manipulated or measured (operational definitions) must be specified. Data are then collected using controlled measurement techniques.
Step Four: The fourth step is to analyze the data that has been collected. Descriptive statistics are used to organize and present the data, and inferential statistics are used to make inferences and determine the probability of events occurring in the future. The researcher determines whether the hypothesis is supported.
Step Five: The fifth step is to publish the findings of the research study. The researcher writes a description of the study and submits it to an academic journal, where it will be reviewed by a group of subject-matter experts (peer review). If the study is approved, it will be published for other researchers to read when they are at step one of the scientific method. The scientific method begins again with these researchers, hence the cyclical nature of the process.

11. Select two of the following aphorisms: (1) "Birds of a feather flock together," (2) "Opposites attract," (3) "The more the merrier," (4) "Two heads are better than one," and (5) "Two's company; three's a crowd." Translate each aphorism that you select into a testable hypothesis. Provide operational definitions of each of the variables in each hypothesis.

ANSWER: The answer should include examples similar to the following:
"Birds of a feather flock together." *Hypothesis*: The more similar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. *Operational definitions*: Similarity—(high) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures. Interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

"Opposites attract." *Hypothesis*: The more dissimilar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. *Operational definitions*: Dissimilar—(low or negative) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures. Interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

"The more the merrier." *Hypothesis*: As more people participate in a social event, each individual's enjoyment of the event increases. *Operational definitions*: More people—the number of people attending an event. Enjoyment—enjoyment ratings; whether a subsequent get-together is endorsed.

"Two heads are better than one." *Hypothesis*: Problems are solved more rapidly when two individuals collaborate than when one individual attempts the problems alone. *Operational definitions*: Rapidly—the time it takes to solve the problem. Collaboration—a second problem solver contributes to the solution or is absent.

"Two's company; three's a crowd." *Hypothesis*: Interpersonal attraction between members of a potential couple is higher when they meet alone than when they meet in the presence of a third individual. *Operational definitions*: Interpersonal attraction—attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place. Third individual—a confederate is either present or absent.

12. Describe the processes of peer review and replication. Explain why these processes are important to the progress and ethics of psychological science. Use the Andrew Wakefield vaccines–autism study example to

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

illustrate these important steps of the scientific method.

ANSWER: Peer review—an article submitted for publication is sent to subject-matter experts for close examination; experts make recommendations with respect to acceptance, revision, or rejection; provides certainty that the research is sound and that the findings can be trusted; peer review helps to safeguard against fraud and inaccuracies, and to ensure that research is published based on merit rather than on favoritism.
Replication—repeating a study with a different sample, and/or with other modifications to the procedures; when other researchers replicate research findings, it boosts confidence in those findings and the theories underlying the research; helps ensure that initial findings are reliable, and not just a fluke, the result of a poorly designed study, or the results of experimenter bias.

The peer-review process is not foolproof and sometimes erroneous studies are reviewed and accepted for publication. This was the case with Andrew Wakefield's study, which was published in a peer-reviewed journal in the late 1990s. His study suggested that there was a connection between vaccines and autism. Later investigations revealed that Wakefield had fabricated the data of the study and eventually the study was retracted from the journal. Although the peer-review process failed to identify these fabrications, the second piece of the scientific method, replication, did succeed in protecting the integrity of the process. Over 10 years, many high-quality studies failed to replicate his original findings. Due to this failure to replicate the original study, many scientists were rightfully skeptical of the original study and this probably helped to drive the investigation into the original publication itself.

13. Ling is scrolling through some of her social media and she comes across a post about a study. How could she use critical thinking to evaluate the validity of the study? Explain at least three things she can do to think critically when she is evaluating the study and her reaction to it. Then more specifically explain three things she can ask about the source of the study that might be helpful in her evaluation of the study's validity.

ANSWER: Critical thinking is the process of weighing various pieces of evidence, synthesizing them, and determining the contributions of each. It involves disciplined thinking that is clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence. There are eight things that Ling could actively consider when she is evaluating the study. Students need to discuss three of them. (1) Ling could be skeptical of the original results and not just accept everything that the posting says. (2) Ling could think deeply about the conclusions of the study. (3) Ling could evaluate the claims of the study using her existing knowledge. (4) Ling could ask questions about the study and the conclusions it draws. (5) Ling could consider alternative explanation for the results discussed by the study. (6) Ling could reflect on her own emotional reactions to the study. If she is overly emotional about the study this could cloud her ability to critically think about it. (7) Ling could try to tolerate uncertainty. She needs to remember that it is ok if she is uncertain about the veracity of the study. (8) Ling should remain open-minded. If the study concludes something that she disagrees with, she should not just dismiss it out of hand. Instead she can try to keep an open-mind. More specifically, there are five primary questions Ling could ask about the source of the study. Students need to discuss three of them. (1) Ling could ask who wrote the article. What is the professional background of the author(s)? (2) Ling could ask where the article was published. Was it peer-reviewed, open-source, or in the popular press? (3) Ling could ask what the study's findings are. Do the findings support the hypothesis? Are there limitations cited? What other variables might have influenced the outcome? (4) Ling could ask what methods were used to conduct the study. How big was the sample? How did the researchers collect the data? (5) Ling could ask whether the study has been replicated. Have other studies reported the same results? Have other studies tried different samples?

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 01: Essay

14. Tamara was interested in studying people's attitudes toward immigration reform, so she surveyed a sample of friends from her college in Chicago. In her study, Tamara found that 63% of her friends favored immigration reform, so she concluded that "The majority of college students in the United States are in favor of immigration reform." Discuss why Tamara's conclusion is problematic. What could she do to improve her study?

ANSWER: Tamara's conclusion is problematic because she did not have a representative sample. A representative sample is a subgroup of a population selected so that its members have characteristics similar to those of the population of interest. Tamara's population of interest is all college students from the United States. However, her sample is a small group of her college student friends from Chicago. It is possible that the characteristics of her sample may have biased her findings. It is important that Tamara choose a representative sample, because this will allow her to generalize her findings to the population of all United States college students. In other words, immigration reform attitudes of her college student friends from Chicago may not generalize to the attitudes of all college students in the United States.
One way Tamara could improve her study is by picking a random sample. This involves using a procedure that ensures that all members of the population of interest have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. This means Tamara would have to find a database that includes contact information for all college students and then randomly select people from that database. Perhaps she could select people from SAT or ACT databases. Choosing the sample randomly ensures that she has a representative sample and can draw valid conclusions based on it.

15. Identify and briefly describe three research methods used in psychology. Provide an original example of each. Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each method you describe.

ANSWER: The answer should contain elements such as these:
Example: Naturalistic observation
A type of research that manipulates a variable of interest (independent variable) to uncover cause-and-effect relationships. Example: The effect of texting on driving. Advantage: Only method of research that permits researchers to determine cause-and-effect relationships. Disadvantage: Results may not generalize beyond laboratory settings; potential for extraneous variables; may not be ethical.

16. Mitsu is working on his master's thesis. He has decided to conduct a survey research project examining how exercise habits of undergraduates impact their reported mood. Explain what the advantages are for using the survey method. Explain three common problems with the survey method Mitsu will have to think about and then explain what he can do to try to avoid those problems. Be sure to also discuss what type of design this study is, correlational or experimental, and explain why. Finally, address the type of conclusion he will be able to draw with this kind of study.

ANSWER: Survey research is straightforward. It is fast and efficient, and it will allow Mitsu to gather a large amount of data from a large group of people in a short time. However, there are several pitfalls with the survey method. First, he needs to be careful about how he words his questions on the survey. Simple wording changes can cause participants to give different kinds of answers. He should check his wording with other people before he finalizes his survey to be sure that the questions are interpreted the way he intends. Second, significant care must be taken to ensure that the sample is truly representative of the population (a random sample is ideal). This is extremely difficult in most survey studies, but he should try to get as representative of a population as possible. He should try to avoid taking a convenience sample of friends he knows or other students in his class. He should try

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

to get a diversity of types of students involved in his study. Third, participants may not be honest in their responses or may not be consciously aware of their true behaviors, thoughts, and/or feelings. To try to reduce this limitation, he should be careful to make sure that the surveys are anonymous, and he should avoid questions that require a lot of memory. Fourth, surveys tend to only "skim the surface" of people's beliefs, failing to tap into the complex issues underlying responses. To obtain a more precise solution he could use a scale that indicates the degree to which they agree or disagree as opposed to a more yes or no answer. This is a correlational study because he is not randomly assigning participants to experience either high or low stress. As a result, he cannot draw cause and effect conclusions, and instead he can only discuss how the variables are related.

17. Briefly explain the correlational method. Discuss the difference between a positive and negative correlation and provide an example of each.

ANSWER: The correlational method examines relationships among variables and assists researchers in making predictions. When researchers collect data on many variables, it can be useful to determine if these variables are related to each other in some way. A correlation is a relationship or link between variables.

A positive correlation is a relationship between two variables in which as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable increases. For example, there is probably a positive correlation between the amount of time identical twins Sharon and Debbie spend interacting and the amount of knowledge they possess about one another. The more they talk on the phone and visit, the more they learn about each other's lives.
A negative correlation is a relationship between two variables in which as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable decreases. A good example would be the number of hours Sharon and Debbie talk and text on their cell phones during the day and the amount of battery power remaining on their phones. As phone usage increases, battery power goes down. You have probably noticed correlations between variables in your own life. Increase the hours you devote to studying, and you will likely see your grades go up (a positive correlation). The more you hold a baby, the less the baby cries (a negative correlation).

18. Tran conducts a research study and finds a correlation of –.61 between the amount of stress participants report having experienced recently and participants' scores on an index of physical health. Tran needs to state her finding to her master's thesis committee. What should she say based on the correlation coefficient? What possible third variable might she suggest underlies the obtained correlation between stress and health? Be sure to define what a third variable is in your response.

ANSWER: The interpretation should be similar to, "The more stress participants report having experienced, the lower their scores on a physical health index."
A third variable is an unaccounted for characteristic of participants or the environment that explains changes in variables of interest. A third variable would produce changes in stress and health. One example of a third variable might be a person's socioeconomic status; low SES affects people's self-reported stress levels as well as their physical health.

19. How does the experimental method allow researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions? Identify the critical elements of the experimental method and explain how each allows researchers to draw valid causal conclusions.

ANSWER: The answer should mention both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b)

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank

the random assignment of participants to groups. The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates to see if it affects the dependent variable, which is the behavior the researcher measures. If the only difference between treatment groups in the experiment is in the level of the independent variable, and extraneous variables are minimized as much as possible, then it can be concluded that any changes across groups on the dependent variable must have been caused by the independent variable. One way to minimize the potential effects of an extraneous variable is using random assignment. This involves putting people in the control or experimental groups in such a way that each person has an equal chance of being assigned to any group. Random assignment ensures that characteristics of the participants are not influencing the results differently across treatment groups, and thus allows the researcher to draw cause-and-effect conclusions.

20. Malala wants to conduct an experiment on how taking daily vitamin D supplements affect people's memory performance. How should she conduct this experiment? Be sure to define and explain the following terms in your response: random assignment, experimental group, control group, independent variable, and dependent variable.

ANSWER: The independent variable, the thing that Malala would manipulate in her experiment, is whether people take vitamin D supplements. She would start by randomly assigning her participants to the experimental or control group. Random assignment involves putting the participants into groups in such a way that each person has an equal chance of being assigned to any of the groups. The experimental group would consist of participants who are exposed to the variable of interest—a daily dose of vitamin D. The control group would consist of participants who are not exposed to the manipulated variable, so they would not get a daily dose of vitamin D. The dependent variable, the characteristic of behavior that Malala would measure in her experiment, would be the participants' performance on a memory task. In the end, Malala would conduct statistical tests to see if the experimental and control groups differed in performance.

21. Define informed consent and debriefing. Explain how informed consent and debriefing contribute to the ethical conduct of research with human participants.

ANSWER: Informed consent—Before a study begins, researchers explain to potential participants the basic methods of the study and any risks that may be involved in participating in the study. The potential participants then acknowledge that the researchers have provided this information to them, that their participation is voluntary, and that they understand any risks that participation may entail.
Debriefing—After a study, researchers tell the participants the purpose of the study and of any deception to which they may have been exposed.
These procedures ensure that participants in human research know what they are getting into, that participation is voluntary, and that research is conducted as honestly as possible.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Scientific American Presenting Psychology 2nd edition Licht Test Bank