Psychology in Modules 13th edition Myers Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?
   a. critical thinking
   b. structuralism
   c. empirical approach
   d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: c

2. Professor Thomas uses scientific procedures to test whether watching violent movies increases the frequency of emotionally upsetting dreams among participants. This best illustrates
   a. functionalism.
   b. Freudian psychology.
   c. an empirical approach.
   d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

3. In a research study that asked 40,000 teens to identify math concepts they knew, males from advantaged backgrounds
   a. claimed to know nonexistent concepts.
   b. recalled fewer terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.
   c. recalled more terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.
   d. could not remember anything.

ANSWER: a

4. One of psychology's early mottos was "The rat is always right." Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?
   a. humility
   b. respect for animals
   c. curiosity
   d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

5. Stephanie suffers from severe depression and is undergoing a treatment in which electric shocks are delivered to her brain. What type of therapy is she receiving?
   a. psychodynamic therapy
   b. electroconvulsive therapy
   c. behavioral therapy
   d. cognitive therapy

ANSWER: b

6. Less helpfulness and lower academic confidence have been associated with
   a. enhanced critical thinking.
   b. a lack of curiosity.

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c. increased skepticism.
d. a lack of humility.

ANSWER: d

7. Three key attitudes of scientific inquiry are
a. pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
b. ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
c. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
d. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

ANSWER: d

8. A desire to be able to confirm predictions is related to
a. overconfidence.
b. curiosity.
c. humility.
d. skepticism.

ANSWER: b

9. In conducting research, Douglas demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics is part of that attitude?
a. curiosity
b. indifference
c. certainty
d. sureness

ANSWER: a

10. Virginia insists that Dr. Chewning's theory regarding violent behavior be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
a. pride.
b. skepticism.
c. practicality.
d. enthusiasm.

ANSWER: b

11. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to
a. perceive order in random events.
b. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
c. recognize the errors in our own ideas.
d. respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

ANSWER: c

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12. The statement that "the rat is always right" refers to which aspect of the scientific attitude?
    a. humility
    b. respect for animals
    c. curiosity
    d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

13. Critical thinking involves all of the following EXCEPT
    a. appraising the source of information.
    b. automatic acceptance of information.
    c. evaluating provided evidence.
    d. assessing conclusions.

ANSWER: b

14. Patricia recently read an online article about the meaning of horoscopes, which explained how the locations of the stars at one's birth determines one's personality and life course. Patricia is not convinced that this information is accurate and so she is quite skeptical. She has concluded that the assumptions and conclusions of this article are faulty, that the writer is biased and lacks credibility, and that the evidence to support this claim does not justify a cause-effect conclusion. Patricia has engaged in
    a. critical thinking.
    b. introspection.
    c. speculation.
    d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

15. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates
    a. introspection.
    b. critical thinking.
    c. the psychodynamic perspective.
    d. an empirical approach.

ANSWER: b

16. Critical thinking most clearly involves
    a. a biopsychosocial approach.
    b. introspection.
    c. evaluating evidence.
    d. the psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

17. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
    a. behaviorism.
    b. critical thinking.

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c. introspection.
d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: b

18. Jennifer was worried that the wording of the questions in a diet and exercise survey may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive levels of health. Jennifer's concern best illustrates
a. behavior genetics.
b. skepticism.
c. critical thinking.
d. the neuroscience perspective.

ANSWER: c

19. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates
a. critical thinking.
b. functionalism.
c. a biopsychosocial approach.
d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

20. When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are most clearly demonstrating
a. functionalism.
b. behaviorism.
c. an empirical approach.
d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: d

21. Shane is discussing climate change with Brandon. Shane does not believe that climate change is real and is trying to convince Brandon that climate change is not real. Brandon believes that climate change is real but is open to the possibility that he could be wrong. Who would be most likely to engage in critical thinking?
a. Shane
b. Brandon
c. both Shane and Brandon
d. neither Shane nor Brandon

ANSWER: b

22. Which of the following is NOT associated with critical thinking?
a. debunking popular presumptions
b. following hidden biases
c. leading to surprising findings
d. identifying effective policies

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ANSWER: b

23. Janice is concerned about pollution and its effects on the planet. She has read several news articles, paying careful attention to the content in the articles and the sources of the information. She has also reviewed information that seems contrary to her view. She is involved in
    a. critical thinking.
    b. skepticism.
    c. making assumptions.
    d. sharing false information.

ANSWER: a

24. Who speculated that a meal makes us sleepy by causing gas and heat to collect around our heart?
    a. Aristotle
    b. Plato
    c. Descartes
    d. Locke

ANSWER: a

25. Aristotle suggested that the source of our personality is the
    a. brain.
    b. throat.
    c. heart.
    d. stomach.

ANSWER: c

26. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?
    a. Wundt
    b. Plato
    c. Freud
    d. James

ANSWER: a

27. Wilhelm Wundt developed the first _____ used in psychology, which measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform.
    a. developmental study
    b. theoretical perspective
    c. experimental apparatus
    d. subfield

ANSWER: c

28. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
    a. animal intelligence.

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b. personality development.
c. social influence.
d. mental processes.

ANSWER: d

29. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using
a. a biopsychosocial perspective.
b. an evolutionary perspective.
c. positive psychology.
d. scientific methods.

ANSWER: d

30. Which early psychologist aimed to discover the mind's structure?
a. Edward Bradford Titchener
b. William James
c. John Locke
d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

31. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the structure of the human mind?
a. functionalism
b. behaviorism
c. structuralism
d. humanism

ANSWER: c

32. The early school of thought that used introspection to reveal the mind's makeup was called
a. cognitive neuroscience.
b. behaviorism.
c. structuralism.
d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: c

33. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
a. John B. Watson
b. Charles Darwin
c. Edward Titchener
d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: c

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34. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called
    a. cognitive neuroscience.
    b. introspection.
    c. behaviorism.
    d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

35. Antonio and other research participants are asked to report elements of their experience as they looked at differently shaped objects. This research involves a technique known as
    a. behavior genetics.
    b. psychoanalysis.
    c. massed practice.
    d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

36. The unreliability of _____ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.
    a. introspection
    b. spaced practice
    c. behaviorism
    d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: a

37. Which early school of thought in psychology focused on how the mind functions?
    a. behaviorism
    b. functionalism
    c. structuralism
    d. humanism

ANSWER: b

38. William James was a prominent American
    a. psychoanalyst.
    b. behaviorist.
    c. functionalist.
    d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: c

39. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?
    a. Edward Bradford Titchener
    b. William James
    c. John Locke

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d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: b

40. The work of philosopher-psychologist William James was heavily influenced by
    a. Sigmund Freud.
    b. Charles Darwin.
    c. Ivan Pavlov.
    d. Edward Titchener.

ANSWER: b

41. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
    a. adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
    b. component elements of sensory experience.
    c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
    d. treatment of psychological disorders.

ANSWER: a

42. Edward Titchener is to William James as structuralism is to
    a. behaviorism.
    b. humanistic psychology.
    c. functionalism.
    d. psychoanalytic psychology.

ANSWER: c

43. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?
    a. Wilhelm Wundt
    b. John B. Watson
    c. Sigmund Freud
    d. William James

ANSWER: d

44. The psychology textbook that William James took 12 years to author was titled
    a. *The New Science.*
    b. *Psychology.*
    c. *Principles of Psychology.*
    d. *The Abstract Mind.*

ANSWER: c

45. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?

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a. John B. Watson
b. Sigmund Freud
c. Carl Rogers
d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

46. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to
a. behaviorism.
b. humanistic psychology.
c. cognitive neuroscience.
d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

47. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
a. Jean Piaget
b. Margaret Floy Washburn
c. Rosalie Rayner
d. Mary Whiton Calkins

ANSWER: d

48. Which psychologist was the first woman to officially earn a doctorate degree and was the author of the influential book, *The Animal Mind*?
a. Margaret Floy Washburn
b. Mary Whiton Calkins
c. Anna Freud
d. Marla Wundt

ANSWER: a

49. Between 1997 and 2019, more than _____ percent of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science were women.
a. 10
b. 25
c. 50
d. 75

ANSWER: c

50. Which of the following people is most likely to earn a doctorate degree in psychology today?
a. Samantha, who is from the United States
b. Nick, who is from Canada
c. Margo, who is from Mexico

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d. Steven, who is from Europe

ANSWER: a

51. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of
    a. mental processes.
    b. clinical psychology.
    c. unconscious motives.
    d. conditioned responses.

ANSWER: a

52. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of
    a. genetic influences.
    b. self-esteem.
    c. conscious thoughts and feelings.
    d. observable behavior.

ANSWER: d

53. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
    a. behaviorism.
    b. cognitive neuroscience.
    c. humanistic psychology.
    d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

54. John B. Watson was an American
    a. psychiatrist.
    b. behaviorist.
    c. cognitive neuroscientist.
    d. structuralist.

ANSWER: b

55. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
    a. science.
    b. introspection.
    c. spaced practice.
    d. applied research.

ANSWER: b

56. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned was of most central interest to
    a. Freudian psychology.

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b. humanistic psychology.
c. behaviorism.
d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

57. Beverly is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the schoolyard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?
a. behaviorism
b. Freudian psychology
c. humanistic psychology
d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

58. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?
a. anxiety
b. intelligence
c. depression
d. crying

ANSWER: d

59. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be
a. applied research.
b. a positive psychology.
c. an unscientific method.
d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

60. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.
a. biology; environment
b. observable behavior; inner sensations
c. mental illness; psychiatry
d. cognitive perspective; psychodynamic perspective

ANSWER: b

61. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?
a. evolutionary psychology
b. Freudian psychology
c. behavior genetics
d. behaviorism

ANSWER: b

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62. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?
    a. John B. Watson
    b. Sigmund Freud
    c. B. F. Skinner
    d. William James
ANSWER: b

63. Elena is spends most of her time helping others. Her mother suggests that by keeping busy in this way Elena avoids confronting her own unconscious sexual conflicts. Her mother's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of
    a. evolutionary psychology.
    b. cognitive neuroscience.
    c. structuralism.
    d. Freudian psychology.
ANSWER: d

64. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as
    a. behaviorism.
    b. humanistic psychology.
    c. cognitive neuroscience.
    d. behavior genetics.
ANSWER: b

65. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
    a. childhood memories.
    b. genetic predispositions.
    c. unconscious thought processes.
    d. growth potential.
ANSWER: d

66. Dr. Anderson is a therapist who tends to focus on his clients' growth potential and their need for love and acceptance. Dr. Anderson's area of specialization is
    a. humanistic psychology.
    b. cognitive psychology.
    c. personality psychology.
    d. behaviorism.
ANSWER: a

67. Beginning in the 1960s, psychological science returned to its earlier interest in mental processes. This movement was inspired by the
    a. emergence of community psychology.

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b. push for a positive psychology.
c. cognitive revolution.
d. free love movement.

ANSWER: c

68. Cognitive psychology
a. emphasized the effects of learning.
b. focused on unconscious aspects of the mind.
c. focused on the positive potential of people.
d. emphasized the study of mental processes.

ANSWER: d

69. Professor Istrati is examining the effect that the early death of a parent has on adult children's feelings of security. The attitude regarding feelings of security can be considered a(n)
a. behavior.
b. action.
c. mental process.
d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

70. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
a. mental processes.
b. hereditary influences.
c. unconscious motives.
d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: a

71. The scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information is most central to
a. clinical psychology.
b. humanistic psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. cognitive psychology.

ANSWER: d

72. Professor Duncan studies how people learn new information and how additional stimuli affect coding and memory. Professor Duncan's area of specialization is
a. humanistic psychology.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. personality psychology.
d. behaviorism.

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ANSWER: b

73. The branch of psychology that can be considered a marriage between the science of the mind and the science of the brain is called
    a. behaviorism.
    b. Freudian psychology.
    c. neuroscience.
    d. cognitive neuroscience.

ANSWER: d

74. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity that underlies mental activity is
    a. behavior genetics.
    b. cognitive neuroscience.
    c. behaviorism.
    d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: b

75. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between
    a. natural selection and genetic predispositions.
    b. childhood memories and psychological disorders.
    c. thought processes and brain functions.
    d. philosophy and physiology.

ANSWER: c

76. Professor Thomas is investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's memories of the day they graduated from college. Professor Thomas is interested in
    a. behavior genetics.
    b. cognitive neuroscience.
    c. evolutionary psychology.
    d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

77. Psychology is currently best defined as the science of
    a. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
    b. observable responses to the environment.
    c. behavior and mental processes.
    d. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

ANSWER: c

78. In the following definition of *psychology*—the science of behavior and mental processes—what is the key word?
    a. behavior

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b. science
c. mental processes
d. all words are key words

ANSWER: b

79. Mark is defining psychology for a classmate who is thinking about taking a course. Which definition of psychology is most accurate?
a. Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes.
b. Psychology is the study of mental processes.
c. Psychology is a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential.
d. Psychology is the study of the structure of the human mind.

ANSWER: a

80. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.
a. evolution; natural selection
b. behavior; mental process
c. conscious; unconscious
d. nurture; nature

ANSWER: b

81. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and
a. economics.
b. biology.
c. geography.
d. sociology.

ANSWER: b

82. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian
a. chemist.
b. physician.
c. theologian.
d. politician.

ANSWER: b

83. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist
a. Edward Bradford Titchener.
b. Margaret Floy Washburn.
c. William James.
d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: d

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84. The fact that the International Union of Psychological Science now has 82 member nations illustrates that psychology is
    a. a Western field of study.
    b. decreasing in popularity.
    c. viewed as a science.
    d. growing and globalizing.

ANSWER: d

85. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly
    a. introspective in its methods.
    b. psychodynamic it its perspective.
    c. globalized in its influence.
    d. controversial in its application.

ANSWER: c

86. The first university psychology department in China was established in
    a. 1952.
    b. 1978.
    c. 2010.
    d. 2016.

ANSWER: b

87. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.
    a. massed practice and spaced practice
    b. unconscious and conscious motives
    c. behavior and mental processes
    d. genes and experience

ANSWER: d

88. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.
    a. observation; introspection
    b. psychology; psychiatry
    c. nature; nurture
    d. behavior; mental processes

ANSWER: c

89. Efforts to learn whether children's personalities are more heavily influenced by their biology or by their home environment are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
    a. structuralism and functionalism.
    b. conscious and unconscious thought.

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c. observation and introspection.
d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

90. Veronica wonders whether differences in the sociability of her friends who recently moved from Rwanda and those who moved from the Philippines result primarily from biological influences or from cultural influences. In this instance, Veronica is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
a. neuroscience and cognition.
b. nature and nurture.
c. behavior and mental processes.
d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

91. Plato's assumption that we inherit character traits and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding
a. conscious and unconscious thoughts.
b. observation and introspection.
c. nature and nurture.
d. basic and applied research.

ANSWER: c

92. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as
a. Plato is to Aristotle.
b. Watson is to Skinner.
c. Aristotle is to Plato.
d. Skinner is to Watson.

ANSWER: a

93. Professor Tebbeb believes that young children are frequently able to make morally correct decisions because humans are endowed with an inborn knowledge of basic ethical principles. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of
a. Aristotle.
b. Plato.
c. John Locke.
d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: b

94. Who suggested that the mind at birth is a blank sheet upon which experience writes?
a. Charles Darwin
b. René Descartes
c. John Locke
d. Plato

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ANSWER: c

95. Which seventeenth-century European philosopher believed that some ideas are innate?
    a. John Locke
    b. Ivan Pavlov
    c. Edward Titchener
    d. René Descartes

ANSWER: d

96. The English naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was
    a. Ivan Pavlov.
    b. Charles Darwin.
    c. John B. Watson.
    d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

97. Who highlighted the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?
    a. Plato
    b. Aristotle
    c. John Locke
    d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

98. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the _____ that he encountered.
    a. unconscious thought processes
    b. species variation
    c. biopsychosocial approach
    d. SQ3R method

ANSWER: b

99. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as
    a. functionalism.
    b. natural selection.
    c. behavior genetics.
    d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

100. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in _____ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
    a. learned habits
    b. inherited traits

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c. levels of analysis
d. cultural practices

ANSWER: b

101. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of
a. cognitive neuroscience.
b. community psychology.
c. behavior genetics.
d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

102. Exploring how we individually differ because of our differing genes and environments is the focus of
a. behavior genetics.
b. cognitive psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

103. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with
a. inborn ideas.
b. natural selection.
c. introspection.
d. brain plasticity.

ANSWER: d

104. Zack has advanced in competitive gymnastics rather quickly because he is genetically predisposed to enjoy competition and is physically quite flexible. This best illustrates that
a. nature outweighs the importance of nurture.
b. nature limits our adaptive capacities.
c. nurture works on what nature provides.
d. nature selects traits that contribute to survival.

ANSWER: c

105. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their
a. culture.
b. levels of analysis.
c. massed practice.
d. community psychology.

ANSWER: a

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106. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority best illustrates the importance of
a. functionalism.
b. culture.
c. introspection.
d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

107. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for
a. promoting the testing effect.
b. inhibiting introspection.
c. discerning human similarities and differences.
d. encouraging massed practice.

ANSWER: c

108. Mandi's grandmother has taught Mandi how to cook and sew and has explained to Mandi that these are important skills for women in their country. This illustrates how
a. grandparents can influence their families.
b. grandparents have more influence on young people than parents do.
c. gender stereotypes are formed.
d. culture may influence views related to gender.

ANSWER: d

109. The fact that people diagnosed with specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunctions whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that
a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is.
c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

110. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that
a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

111. Across cultures, loneliness is magnified by shyness and low self-esteem. This demonstrates that
a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.

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c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

112. Which of the following best compares gender identity and sex?
a. Gender identity is biologically influenced, whereas sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
b. Gender identity and sex are both biologically influenced, but only sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
c. Sex is biologically influenced, whereas gender identity is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
d. Gender identity and sex both refer to our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female, but only gender identity is biologically influenced.

ANSWER: c

113. The risk of being color deficient is greater for men than for women. This best illustrates an important
a. conditioned response.
b. psychodynamic perspective.
c. empirical approach.
d. gender difference.

ANSWER: d

114. Psychological differences between the genders are
a. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
b. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
c. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
d. far outweighed by gender similarities.

ANSWER: d

115. Which of the following is NOT a documented gender difference?
a. what we dream
b. emotional expression
c. depression rates
d. developmental milestones

ANSWER: d

116. How are Jennifer and Daniel most likely to differ?
a. memory storage of emotional events
b. progression of developmental milestones
c. overall intelligence
d. emotional expression

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

117. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as
a. prejudice.
b. compassion.
c. depression.
d. poverty.

ANSWER: b

118. Positive psychology uniquely focuses on the promotion of positive
a. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.
b. emotions, character traits, and institutions.
c. descriptive, correlational, and experimental methods.
d. classroom instruction, study techniques, and test grades.

ANSWER: b

119. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of
a. the psychodynamic perspective.
b. positive psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

120. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of
a. the psychodynamic perspective.
b. behavior genetics.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: d

121. Dr. Salvia is studying how happiness in late adulthood relates to a person's social network and social connectedness. Her approach is called
a. cognitive psychology.
b. positive psychology.
c. evolutionary psychology.
d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

122. Professor Kurtines is researching the psychological benefit of friendships during adolescence. His research is best aligned with which approach to psychology?
a. cognitive psychology

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

b. positive psychology
c. evolutionary psychology
d. the biopsychosocial approach

ANSWER: b

123. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different
a. cognitive functions.
b. unconscious motives.
c. levels of analysis.
d. natural selections.

ANSWER: c

124. Clinical psychologists use the _____ to help people with mental disorders.
a. biopsychosocial approach
b. psychodynamic perspective
c. behavioral approach
d. social-cultural perspective

ANSWER: a

125. Professor Andres is examining brain circuits that may cause people to be red in the face when angry. Which perspective is she using?
a. neuroscience
b. evolutionary
c. behavior genetics
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: a

126. Jeremy is interested in how anger facilitated the survival of our ancestor's genes. He is studying anger based on which perspective?
a. neuroscience
b. evolutionary
c. behavior genetics
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

127. We live in a family that resides in a community that is part of a larger society. This demonstrates that we are
a. biological systems.
b. impressionable systems.
c. neurological systems.

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

d. biopsychosocial systems.

ANSWER: d

128. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of

a. SQ3R.

b. introspection.

c. humanistic psychology.

d. multiple levels of analysis.

ANSWER: d

129. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires

a. introspection.

b. psychoanalysis.

c. massed practice.

d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: d

130. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which

a. have little value for applied research.

b. typically contradict common sense.

c. are generally impossible to test scientifically.

d. complement one another.

ANSWER: d

131. Which of the following is NOT a biological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?

a. cognitive processing

b. genetic predispositions

c. genetic mutations

d. natural selection

ANSWER: a

132. Dr. Gormley is studying how family expectations affect people's behavior. She is examining the _____ influence on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

a. social-cultural

b. biological

c. psychological

d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

133. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by
a. environmental circumstances.
b. blood chemistry.
c. unconscious conflicts.
d. subjective interpretations.
ANSWER: b

134. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
a. evolutionary
b. behavioral
c. psychodynamic
d. neuroscience
ANSWER: d

135. Professor Kountouri believes that anxiety disorders result primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain circuitry. Professor Kountouri favors a _____ perspective on depression.
a. neuroscience
b. psychodynamic
c. behavior genetics
d. cognitive
ANSWER: a

136. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?
a. evolutionary
b. cognitive
c. behavioral
d. social-cultural
ANSWER: a

137. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
a. cognitive
b. behavioral
c. evolutionary
d. social-cultural
ANSWER: c

138. Professor Delos believes that most men prefer physically attractive and well-built partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.
a. social-cultural

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

b. cognitive
c. evolutionary
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

139. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?
a. cognitive
b. behavior genetics
c. social-cultural
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

140. Professor Thornton is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying
a. behavior genetics.
b. gender psychology.
c. cross-cultural psychology.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

141. Professor Benson attempts to measure the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on mating preferences. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the _____ perspective.
a. behavior genetics
b. psychodynamic
c. behavioral
d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

142. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
a. natural selection.
b. brain chemistry.
c. unconscious conflicts.
d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: c

143. Mrs. Wescon believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Wescon is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.
a. evolutionary
b. behavioral
c. psychodynamic
d. behavior genetics

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

144. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
a. evolutionary
b. neuroscience
c. behavioral
d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

145. Maria believes that her daughter has become a good student because she frequently praises her daughter's learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.
a. behavior genetics
b. neuroscience
c. psychodynamic
d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

146. Professor James is studying how mice navigate a new maze. His research study is most consistent with the _____ perspective.
a. humanistic
b. cognitive
c. cognitive neuroscience
d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

147. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
a. feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
b. people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
c. behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
d. people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.

ANSWER: d

148. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?
a. behavioral
b. cognitive
c. neuroscience
d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

149. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?
a. cognitive

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

b. behavioral
c. neuroscience
d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: a

150. Professor Warburton is interested in memory processes and how retrieval of information is influenced by current schema activation. He is working from the _____ perspective.
a. neuroscience
b. evolutionary
c. psychodynamic
d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

151. Dr. McAllister is studying anger as it relates to violent criminal offenders. He is particularly interested in how environmental circumstances relate to feelings of anger among these offenders, as well as how feelings of anger affect thought processes. He is working from a(n) _____ perspective.
a. evolutionary
b. behavioral
c. cognitive
d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

152. Professor Alvarez is studying divided attention and its impact on memory. This research topic is consistent with the _____ perspective.
a. humanistic
b. cognitive
c. cognitive neuroscience
d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

153. Memory processes are to the _____ perspective as cultures are to the _____ perspective.
a. cognitive; social-cultural
b. neuroscience; evolutionary
c. behavior genetics; behavioral
d. psychodynamic; neuroscience

ANSWER: a

154. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?
a. evolutionary
b. neuroscience
c. cognitive

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d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

155. Which perspective in psychology would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?

a. evolutionary
b. developmental
c. social - cultural
d. neuroscience

ANSWER: c

156. Dr. Wertheim believes that many teens are members of a street gang because of the human need to belong. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

a. behavior genetics
b. social-cultural
c. neuroscience
d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

157. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of

a. the testing effect.
b. replication.
c. basic research.
d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

158. _____ psychologists study the connection between the brain and the mind.

a. Developmental
b. Biological
c. Cognitive
d. Personality

ANSWER: b

159. Dr. Rogers conducts research on the relationship between brain chemistry and intellectual functioning. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Rogers' research best represent?

a. social psychology
b. clinical psychology
c. biological psychology
d. industrial-organizational psychology

ANSWER: c

160. Dr. Stembridge conducts research on how children's reasoning power changes as they grow older. It is

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

most likely that Dr. Stembridge is a(n) _____ psychologist.

a. social
b. clinical
c. developmental
d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

161. Dr. Carson conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Carson is most likely a _____ psychologist.

a. cognitive
b. biological
c. clinical
d. social

ANSWER: a

162. Which subfield in psychology investigates persistent traits?

a. developmental psychology
b. biological psychology
c. cognitive psychology
d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

163. Dr. Michelin studies how best to assess gender similarities and differences in traits such as emotional expression and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?

a. social psychology
b. biological psychology
c. industrial-organizational psychology
d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

164. Dr. Vescio conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?

a. cognitive psychology
b. social psychology
c. developmental psychology
d. clinical psychology

ANSWER: b

165. Which psychologists are MOST likely to be involved in applied research?

a. industrial-organizational psychologists
b. developmental psychologists

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

c. personality psychologists
d. biological psychologists

ANSWER: a

166. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?
a. cognitive psychology
b. social psychology
c. industrial-organizational psychology
d. biological psychology

ANSWER: c

167. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
a. clinical
b. developmental
c. personality
d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: d

168. Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a
a. biological psychologist.
b. counseling psychologist.
c. cognitive psychologist.
d. social psychologist.

ANSWER: b

169. Clinical psychologists specialize in
a. constructing surveys.
b. animal research.
c. providing therapy to troubled people.
d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.

ANSWER: c

170. Joshua has suddenly and unexpectedly begun to feel so depressed that he frequently stays home from school. It would be best for Joshua to contact a _____ psychologist.
a. community
b. clinical
c. personality
d. biological

ANSWER: b

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

171. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a
a. clinical psychologist.
b. personality psychologist.
c. developmental psychologist.
d. psychiatrist.
ANSWER: d

172. Dr. Simpson has a medical license and so is licensed to prescribe drugs. She is most likely a
a. personality psychologist.
b. cognitive psychologist.
c. clinical psychologist.
d. psychiatrist.
ANSWER: d

173. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environment, _____ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.
a. counseling psychologists
b. cognitive psychologists
c. community psychologists
d. clinical psychologists
ANSWER: c

174. Dr. Bryson is working to decrease the prevalence of bullying in after-school programs in his city. He is most likely a
a. community psychologist.
b. behaviorist.
c. cognitive psychologist.
d. forensic psychologist.
ANSWER: a

175. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion provided in the text for how to live a happier life?
a. Get a full night's sleep.
b. Set short-term goals.
c. Exercise.
d. Prioritize relationships.
ANSWER: b

176. Psychological research indicates that regular aerobic exercise is an effective way to minimize
a. critical thinking.
b. mild depression.
c. overconfidence.

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d. diabetes.

ANSWER: b

177. Psychological research indicates that people who are both happier and healthier than average tend to be those who

a. perceive their intellectual abilities as fixed by their heredity.
b. live spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals.
c. give priority to relationships with supportive friends.
d. are more physically attractive than average.

ANSWER: c

178. The testing effect refers to the _____ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.

a. introspection
b. natural selection
c. enhanced memory
d. increasing boredom

ANSWER: c

179. The testing effect is sometimes called

a. the retrieval practice effect.
b. test-enhanced learning.
c. both the retrieval practice effect and test-enhanced learning.
d. neither the retrieval practice effect nor test-enhanced learning.

ANSWER: c

180. In one study, English-speaking students who had been tested repeatedly recalled the meaning of 20 previously learned Lithuanian words better than those who had spent the same time restudying the words. The results of this study demonstrate

a. social learning.
b. the benefits of heuristics.
c. the testing effect.
d. the SQ3R method.

ANSWER: c

181. Students learn and remember course materials best when they

a. practice introspection.
b. engage in massed practice.
c. process information actively.
d. avoid multiple levels of analysis.

ANSWER: c

182. One way to improve our understanding and retention of course material is to actively retrieve the

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

information by
a. self-testing.
b. rehearsal.
c. both self-testing and rehearsal.
d. neither self-testing nor rehearsal.

ANSWER: c

183. Miguel just opened his psychology textbook to read the module that is being covered this week. He turns to the learning objectives listed at the beginning of the module and tries to answer each one. He is currently using which part of the SQ3R method?
a. read
b. retrieve
c. survey
d. question

ANSWER: d

184. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, _____, and review.
a. revise
b. reason
c. retrieve
d. research

ANSWER: c

185. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
a. massed practice.
b. introspection.
c. retrieving information.
d. role modeling.

ANSWER: c

186. Bria, who is taking her first psychology class, earned a C on her first exam. Although C is a passing grade, Bria would like to earn an A in this class. What can she do to help improve not only her grade but also her retention of the material?
a. Set long-term goals.
b. Break up with her boyfriend.
c. Cram for the test the night before the exam.
d. Use the SQ3R method when studying.

ANSWER: d

187. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates _____, which is an important learning tool.
a. critical thinking

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TB1 Module 01: Multiple Choice

b. the testing effect
c. introspection
d. SQ3R

ANSWER: a

188. Carolyn is attending a class lecture. She listens for the main ideas and sub-ideas of the lecture and writes them down. She also asks questions during class as well as after class. Carolyn is
a. thinking critically.
b. using massed practice.
c. processing the information actively.
d. overlearning.

ANSWER: c

189. Using note cards to test yourself on course material while studying aids
a. critical thinking.
b. using massed practice.
c. processing the information actively.
d. overlearning.

ANSWER: d

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB1 Module 02: Essay

1. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion.
ANSWER:

2. Janet is convinced that most immigrants in the United States are criminals. Discuss four ways in which misperceptions, such as this, are so readily accepted by most people.
ANSWER:

3. Explain how research in psychological science is used to create, test, and verify or disprove various theories.
ANSWER:

4. Professor James wants to examine children's classroom behavior in relation to their peers. Explain how he would use naturalistic observation in his research.
ANSWER:

5. Stephanie is a graduate student who is preparing a survey for her thesis. Her survey will assess health-compromising behaviors among college students, such as drug and alcohol use. What should she know about wording effects when developing her survey? What can she do to make sure that her questions are not worded in such a way as to influence the responses of her participants?
ANSWER:

6. Describing behavior is the first step in being able to predict it. Outline the research method that is used to predict behavior, including how behavior is measured and the types of relationships that are generally found.
ANSWER:

7. Imagine that you are a researcher. Outline a study that you might want to conduct using correlation to determine if a relationship exists between your variables. Identify your variables. What kind of relationship would you expect to find between the variables you selected?
ANSWER:

8. The table below lists the scores of eight students on a test to measure stress, as well as the typical number of drinks each student has daily. Scores on the stress test can range anywhere from a low of 0 (indicating very low anxiety) to a high of 30 (indicating very high anxiety).

Student	Anxiety Test Score	Drinks Consumed Daily
1	8	11
2	9	3
3	15	11
4	14	16
5	21	26
6	12	10

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TB1 Module 02: Essay

7	22	24
8	17	18

Construct a scatterplot to represent the correlation between drinking and stress. Describe the direction of the correlation and give two possible explanations for it.
ANSWER:

9. Compare and contrast illusory correlations and regression toward the mean. Provide an example of each.
ANSWER:

10. We know that correlations do not provide cause-effect explanations. Give an example of a correlation, and explain why it does not demonstrate cause and effect.
ANSWER:

11. Design an experiment to test whether playing violent video games influences childhood aggression. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.
ANSWER:

12. Dr. Berkowitz would like to investigate the effectiveness of a new treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. Specifically, he would like to determine if it is more effective than current treatments for this disorder. With this in mind, design an experiment using the double-blind procedure and explain how the placebo effect could impact the results of this study. Be sure to identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Also, specify your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.
ANSWER:

13. Professor Schmidt would like to examine how parental use of corporal punishment during childhood is related, if at all, to increased delinquent behavior when the child is an adolescent. Which research design should he use? What factors would Professor Schmidt consider when deciding which research design is best?
ANSWER:

14. Provide specific research examples that highlight how simplified lab conditions used in experimental research can illuminate human behavior in everyday life.
ANSWER:

15. To investigate the impact of alcohol consumption on sexual arousal, researchers plan to give experimental participants either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic drink just prior to their watching a sexually arousing movie. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.
ANSWER:

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Psychology in Modules 13th edition Myers Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

1. Unconscious gut feelings, or _____, provide(s) a sharp contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning.
   a. theory
   b. chance-based explanation
   c. common sense
   d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

2. Commonsense thinking has several flaws. Which of the following is NOT one of those flaws?
   a. hindsight bias
   b. overconfidence
   c. scientific inquiry
   d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: c

3. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
   a. dismiss the value of skepticism.
   b. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
   c. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
   d. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

ANSWER: c

4. Francis is talking to her husband about their son, Marcus, who is in the tenth grade. Marcus seems to have changed dramatically. He has found a new group of friends, he stays out past curfew, and he has been caught smoking marijuana. Also, his grades have dropped significantly. Francis' husband remarks, "Of course! Bad associations spoil useful habits." This best demonstrates
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. overconfidence.
   c. scientific inquiry.
   d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

5. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our commonsense thinking is most likely to be undermined by
   a. hindsight bias.
   b. correlational evidence.
   c. random assignment.
   d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

6. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
   a. random assignment.
   b. hindsight bias.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

c. operational definitions.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

7. Steven sees a group of teenagers walking down the street toward him. They are all wearing jeans with holes in them, black T-shirts with band logos on the front, and have spiked, colorful hair. He thinks, "Birds of a feather flock together." This demonstrates
a. hindsight bias.
b. overconfidence.
c. scientific inquiry.
d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

8. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
a. the placebo effect.
b. confounding variables.
c. hindsight bias.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

9. John Jacobs told one group of people that smoking marijuana has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another group that smoking marijuana has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither group was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
a. cause-effect conclusions.
b. hindsight bias.
c. replication.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

10. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
a. the placebo effect.
b. random assignment.
c. wording effects.
d. hindsight bias.

ANSWER: d

11. Irwin Moore's banker has informed him that his bank account is overdrawn. When Irwin tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that you shouldn't have put a down payment on a new car!" Her comment best illustrates
a. hindsight bias.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. debriefing.
c. the placebo effect.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

12. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
a. random sampling.
b. hindsight bias.
c. the placebo effect.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

13. _____ describes, after the fact, what has happened better than it predicts what will happen.
a. Theory
b. Chance-based explanation
c. Common sense
d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

14. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates
a. naturalistic observation.
b. the placebo effect.
c. overconfidence.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

15. American Shelly was certain that she would never marry someone from another country. However, when she met Frenchman Pierre, she fell in love and decided to marry him. Shelly's experience best illustrates
a. hindsight bias.
b. random assignment.
c. the placebo effect.
d. overconfidence.

ANSWER: d

16. Research has shown that about two percent of people are able to accurately predict social behavior. Psychologist Philip Tetlock (with Dan Gardner) has referred to these successful predictors as
a. overconfident.
b. victims of hindsight bias.
c. critical thinkers.
d. superforecasters.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

17. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?
    a. hindsight bias
    b. overconfidence
    c. discerning hidden values
    d. creativity

ANSWER: b

18. Johann has tossed a coin 20 times and has correctly predicted heads or tails six times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Johann's predictive accuracy
    a. defies the laws of statistical probability.
    b. illustrates hindsight bias.
    c. is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
    d. is a random and coincidental occurrence.

ANSWER: d

19. Six of the people in Mr. Martin's office were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as amazing and unlikely. In this instance, he should be reminded that
    a. random sequences of events often don't look random.
    b. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
    c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
    d. correlation does not prove causation.

ANSWER: a

20. Statisticians Persi Diaconis and Frederick Mosteller commented, "But with a large enough sample, any outrageous thing is likely to happen." What were they referring to?
    a. hindsight bias
    b. overconfidence
    c. scientific inquiry
    d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: d

21. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of
    a. common sense.
    b. operational definitions.
    c. informed consent.
    d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

22. The idea that "people's emotions and personal beliefs often override their acceptance of objective facts" is expressed in the dictionary definition of

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. false news.
b. post-truth.
c. powerful examples.
d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

23. What was the *Oxford English Dictionary*'s word of the year in 2017?
a. false news
b. preregistration
c. post-truth
d. repetition

ANSWER: c

24. Which of the following can reduce people's acceptance of objective facts?
a. emotions
b. personal beliefs
c. both emotions and personal beliefs
d. neither emotions nor personal beliefs

ANSWER: c

25. Shannon believes that social programs drain the economy, even after being shown specific information regarding the state of the nation's economy. Her persistent beliefs and refusal to accept the facts she has been shown may be related to
a. her emotions.
b. her personal beliefs.
c. both her emotions and personal beliefs.
d. neither her emotions nor personal beliefs.

ANSWER: c

26. Who reported that partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives at identical levels?
a. Roese
b. Ditto
c. Tetlock
d. Gardner

ANSWER: b

27. Who is(are) most likely to hold biased views?
a. Samantha, who is a Republican
b. James, who is a Democrat
c. Steven, who is not affiliated with any major political party
d. Both Stephanie, who is a Republican, and Derek, who is a Democrat

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

28. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to why, according to Tom Gilovich (1991), people "know what isn't so"?
    a. increase in false news
    b. repetition
    c. limited powerful examples
    d. group identification

ANSWER: c

29. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called
    a. false news.
    b. post-truth.
    c. powerful examples.
    d. repetition.

ANSWER: a

30. In one analysis of 126,000 stories tweeted by 3 million people false information was _____ as compared with true information.
    a. less likely to be believed
    b. less likely to be shared
    c. spread farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly
    d. more easily accessible

ANSWER: c

31. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: b

32. Norman is especially prone to ulcers and has been told by friends and parents that spicy foods can lead to or aggravate ulcers. When dining with friends at a Mexican restaurant, he opts for a light salad. When asked why he was not indulging, he replies that he cannot eat spicy foods because he is prone to ulcers. Why might Norman believe this myth?
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: b

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

33. Dr. Smith is conducting a research study on people's belief in real and false information. He is likely to find that participants are more likely to believe false information if it is
    a. told to them by an expert.
    b. told to them in front of a group of people.
    c. shared with them on multiple occasions.
    d. shared with them anonymously.

ANSWER: c

34. Gabriella is telling her grandmother about a concert she plans to attend. Her grandmother replies that she should not go because a mass shooting could occur. When Gabriella asked why her grandmother would make such a statement, her grandmother replied that mass shootings are always in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. the availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: c

35. Vishal believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how _____ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.
    a. false news
    b. repetition
    c. availability of powerful examples
    d. group identity

ANSWER: d

36. The foundation of all science is a scientific attitude, which combines all of the following EXCEPT
    a. confirmation bias.
    b. curiosity.
    c. skepticism.
    d. humility.

ANSWER: a

37. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of
    a. having a scientific attitude.
    b. using the scientific method.
    c. forming a theory.
    d. testing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

38. When researchers submit their work to a scientific journal, _____ provide anonymous evaluations of the study's theory, originality, and accuracy.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. consultants
b. peer reviewers
c. counselors
d. testers

ANSWER: b

39. Dr. Stott is an expert in cognitive psychology and is currently reading and reviewing a research study that has been submitted for publication consideration in an academic journal. Dr. Stott does not know who wrote the article and is reviewing the study based on incorporation and application of theory, originality, and accuracy in research design, analysis, and results. Dr. Stott is serving as a

a. consultant.
b. peer reviewer.
c. counselor.
d. tester.

ANSWER: b

40. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as

a. a theory.
b. a prediction.
c. the scientific method.
d. an operational definition.

ANSWER: c

41. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that _____ observations and _____ behaviors or events.

a. questions; surveys
b. replicates; controls
c. organizes; predicts
d. randomly samples; randomly assigns

ANSWER: c

42. Professor Valetta believes that identical twins have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)

a. theory.
b. replication.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. operational definition.

ANSWER: a

43. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable

a. assumptions.
b. correlations.

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c. predictions.
d. variables.

ANSWER: c

44. A hypothesis is a(n)
a. observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
b. testable prediction that gives direction to research.
c. set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
d. unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.

ANSWER: b

45. Testing hypotheses and refining theories is central to
a. debriefing.
b. regression toward the mean.
c. the scientific method.
d. informed consent.

ANSWER: c

46. Professor Martinez believes that because attractive people are more sensitive, more successful, and more socially skilled, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
a. informed consent.
b. the placebo effect.
c. a hypothesis.
d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

47. Dr. Carlson is studying the relationship between playing nonviolent video games and helpful behavior. Dr. Carlson predicts that those who play more nonviolent games are more likely to perform charitable work. This idea is a(n)
a. theory.
b. hypothesis.
c. operational definition.
d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

48. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)
a. hypothesis.
b. control condition.
c. replication.
d. operational definition.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

49. Dr. Farley is conducting a study that examines how violent video games are related to aggression in children. He hypothesizes that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that as children play more violent video games their level of aggression also increases. To ensure that his hypothesis does not influence the results of his study, Dr. Farley should
    a. clearly state his hypothesis.
    b. include a control condition in his research study.
    c. begin by replicating the studies of previous researchers.
    d. specify, clearly, his operational definitions for both aggression and violent video games.

ANSWER: d

50. In a published report of a research study on personal control, Drs. Jamison and Phillips included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of personal control. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)
    a. hypothesis.
    b. independent variable.
    c. operational definition.
    d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

51. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by
    a. regression toward the mean.
    b. debriefing.
    c. operational definitions.
    d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: c

52. Dr. Psychology is studying the relationship between alcohol intoxication and risky driving behaviors. Dr. Psychology defines alcohol intoxication as having a blood alcohol level of .08. This definition of alcohol intoxication is a(n)
    a. theory.
    b. hypothesis.
    c. operational definition.
    d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

53. Dr. Wertheim is studying the effect of studying at night or during the day on high school students' test performance and has defined time of day as before 5 P.M. or after 5 P.M. This definition is an example of a(n)
    a. theory.
    b. hypothesis.
    c. operational definition.

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d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

54. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called

a. replication.
b. random sampling.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

55. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of research on the benefits of running a mile every day. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?

a. naturalistic observation
b. replication
c. random sampling
d. the case study

ANSWER: b

56. Dr. Smith just reviewed an article that found a relationship between playing violent video games and childhood aggression. Dr. Smith would like to conduct a similar study to see if he obtains the same results. Dr. Smith is planning on _____ this study.

a. operationalizing
b. replicating
c. copying
d. plagiarizing

ANSWER: b

57. When multi-lab efforts attempted to replicate 100 psychological studies, they produced mixed findings with 35 to 85 percent of results being replicated. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for this?

a. The psychologists involved in the multi-lab effort did not accurately repeat the original studies.
b. Psychology is a pseudoscience.
c. Some research topics make replication quite difficult.
d. Using a small sample size makes replication difficult.

ANSWER: b

58. What does preregistration mean when used in relation to scientific research?

a. a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study
b. a descriptive technique in which one individual is studied in depth
c. publicly communicating planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses
d. repeating the essence of a research study to see whether the basic finding can be reproduced

ANSWER: c

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

59. When researchers publicly communicate planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses, they are engaged in
    a. preregistration.
    b. replication.
    c. prediction.
    d. debriefing.

ANSWER: a

60. Dr. Vaughn has publicly communicated her planned research design and hypotheses. She has also communicated how she plans to collect data and anticipated analyses that will be used to test her study hypotheses. This is known as
    a. a meta-analysis.
    b. preregistration.
    c. peer review.
    d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

61. When investigators gather data and then seek to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field, they are engaging in _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: a

62. Dr. Gaunt is gathering data on the relationship between age and mental ability. His goal is to develop a theory about whether mental ability declines with age. Dr. Gaunt is engaging in _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: a

63. Theories in psychology can be tested with _____ research.
    a. exploratory
    b. confirmatory
    c. correlational
    d. replication

ANSWER: b

64. When researchers engage in _____ research, they may preregister their hypotheses and preplanned

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analyses.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: b

65. Dr. Stanley is conducting a research study to validate the socioemotional selectivity theory in late adulthood. He is conducting _____ research.

a. exploratory
b. confirmatory
c. correlational
d. replication

ANSWER: b

66. By combining the results of many studies, researchers who conduct _____ avoid the problem of small samples and arrive at a bottom-line result.

a. longitudinal studies
b. meta-analyses
c. experimental designs
d. case studies

ANSWER: b

67. Professor Bryson is combining the results of multiple studies that have examined the prosocial effects of media. He is conducting a(n)

a. longitudinal study.
b. meta-analysis.
c. experimental design.
d. case study.

ANSWER: b

68. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive method?

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

ANSWER: d

69. The case study is a research method in which

a. a single individual or group is studied in great depth.
b. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

c. organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
d. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

ANSWER: a

70. To better understand how patients recover from brain damage after an automobile accident, Dr. Thomas carefully observes and questions Michael, who was in an automobile accident over a year ago and suffered brain damage as a result of the accident. Which research method is Dr. Thomas implementing?
a. random sampling
b. the survey
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: c

71. To understand the anxiety experienced by his 30-year-old client, Dr. Vince, a clinical psychologist, carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
a. the survey
b. the case study
c. experimentation
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

72. Dr. Blake is examining a patient, named Bethany, in depth. Bethany suffers from schizophrenia, and Dr. Blake hopes to be able to learn more about schizophrenia by studying Bethany so closely. This is an example of a(n)
a. case study.
b. survey.
c. correlation.
d. experiment.

ANSWER: a

73. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)
a. experiment.
b. survey.
c. case study.
d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

74. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
a. is based on naturalistic observation.
b. may not be representative of what is generally true.
c. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

d. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.

ANSWER: b

75. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of even an atypical individual, _____ often suggests directions for future research.

a. the double-blind procedure
b. random assignment
c. a case study
d. a survey

ANSWER: c

76. Studying one individual or group in depth is to _____ as observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations is to _____.

a. survey; correlation
b. case study; naturalistic observation
c. correlation; survey
d. naturalistic observation; case study

ANSWER: b

77. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called

a. random sampling.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. replication.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

78. New technologies such as phone apps, social media, and Google searches have enabled the collection of "big data" by means of

a. scatterplots.
b. case studies.
c. experimentation.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

79. Dr. Packwood is examining Twitter messages among men and women as part of her research project. This is an example of how modern technology has improved research using

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

ANSWER: b

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

80. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of
a. experimentation.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. case studies.
d. a survey.
ANSWER: b

81. Which of the following facilitates descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?
a. random assignment
b. informed consent
c. naturalistic observation
d. the double-blind procedure
ANSWER: c

82. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of lion societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
a. the survey.
b. experimentation.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. the case study.
ANSWER: c

83. James, a graduate student, is observing parents as they interact with their children on a playground. He is not trying to change or manipulate the situation. Rather, he is recording their interactions without interruption or influence. This is referred to as
a. a case study.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. correlational research.
d. an experiment.
ANSWER: b

84. Professor Sampson carefully observes and records the behaviors of high school students as they gather at a local hangout to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Sampson is most clearly engaged in
a. survey research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. experimentation.
d. replication.
ANSWER: b

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

85. In one study, introductory psychology students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers were employing a scientific method known as
a. naturalistic observation.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. experimentation.
d. the case study.

ANSWER: a

86. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the accuracy of public clocks. Which research method did this illustrate?
a. the case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. the double-blind procedure
d. the survey

ANSWER: b

87. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as
a. naturalistic observation.
b. debriefing.
c. a case study.
d. a survey.

ANSWER: d

88. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the political beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward welfare?
a. the survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. the case study
d. experimentation

ANSWER: a

89. The finding that twice as many Millennials report having no sexual partners since the age of 18 than do those born in the 1960s and 1970s, was derived from the use of which research method?
a. survey
b. experiment
c. case study
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

90. Surveys indicate that people are less likely to support "affirmative action" than "preferential treatment." These survey results best illustrate the importance of

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. random sampling.
b. wording effects.
c. the placebo effect.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

91. In their research on people's perception of how prisoners accused of terrorism are questioned, Dr. Pedersen and Dr. MacDonald have found that people are more approving of "enhanced interrogation" than "torture." This finding demonstrates which of the following?
a. survey
b. naturalistic observation
c. wording effects
d. case study

ANSWER: c

92. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.
a. randomly selected
b. vivid
c. representative
d. operationally defined

ANSWER: b

93. After noting that a majority of professional football players are African American, Stig concluded that African Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Stig's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
a. replication.
b. random assignment.
c. the placebo effect.
d. generalizing from vivid cases.

ANSWER: d

94. Mark is reviewing recent applications for an opening at his company. The first few he reviews do not meet the minimum qualifications for the position, and Mark thinks to himself, "There is not one qualified applicant this time." Mark has demonstrated
a. operational definitions.
b. hypothesizing.
c. hindsight bias.
d. sampling bias.

ANSWER: d

95. When people generalize from a few vivid but unrepresentative cases, they are falling prey to
a. operational definitions.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. hypothesizing.
c. hindsight bias.
d. sampling bias.

ANSWER: d

96. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger
a. control group.
b. scatterplot.
c. dependent variable.
d. population.

ANSWER: d

97. To accurately generalize study results, researchers need
a. a good population base.
b. a highly reliable survey.
c. naturalistic observation.
d. a representative sample.

ANSWER: d

98. Dr. Dimitrov would like to study marijuana use among young adults. To be able to generalize her findings to all young adults, she needs a representative sample. To obtain such a sample, Dr. Dimitrov should
a. offer a reward to young adults who complete her questionnaire.
b. use naturalistic observation in her study.
c. seek a random sample of participants.
d. exhibit sampling bias when selecting participants.

ANSWER: c

99. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
a. the case study.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. random sampling.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: c

100. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
a. the case study
b. naturalistic observation
c. random sampling
d. operational definitions

ANSWER: c

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

101. Senator Scott always held his political rallies at large stadiums because of the large, enthusiastic crowds that attended. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of re-election. In this instance, the senator needs to be alerted to the value of

a. replication.
b. random sampling.
c. experimental control.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

102. All those in a group being studied make up the

a. population.
b. sample.
c. case study.
d. survey.

ANSWER: a

103. To learn about the gaming habits of all the children attending Eastchester High School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)

a. population.
b. representative sample.
c. independent variable.
d. control condition.

ANSWER: a

104. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using

a. random assignment.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. replication.
d. random sampling.

ANSWER: d

105. Suppose you want to find out which candidate women will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample you survey is representative of the population of women, you should survey

a. only a small sample of women.
b. only politically informed women.
c. every woman in the country.
d. a large representative sample of the population of women.

ANSWER: d

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

106. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that
a. the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
b. there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
c. the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
d. the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.
ANSWER: a

107. The accuracy of survey results can be determined by
a. comparing the results to available government statistics.
b. comparing the results to a random sample.
c. conducting multiple meta-analyses.
d. examining the correlation between variables.
ANSWER: a

108. An analysis of 30,000 general election political predictions in 45 countries between 1942 and 2017 concluded that election polls are
a. generally accurate.
b. impossible to administer correctly.
c. biased as a result of improper sampling methods.
d. never accurate.
ANSWER: a

109. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two variables
a. are related.
b. are random samples.
c. influence each other.
d. are dependent variables.
ANSWER: a

110. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
a. explanation.
b. prediction.
c. control.
d. replication.
ANSWER: b

111. To discover the extent to which religious beliefs can be used to predict political preferences, Professor Steele and his colleagues are most likely to use
a. the case study approach.
b. naturalistic observation.

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c. correlational measures.
d. experimental research.

ANSWER: c

112. To determine whether the students' intelligence scores are related to their later professional achievements, researchers would most likely make use of
a. case studies.
b. correlational research.
c. experimentation.
d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

113. Professor Stevens wants to examine the relationship between false news and negative attitudes about refugees. Professor Stevens' research would be an example of
a. correlational research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. a case study.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

114. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
a. a correlation coefficient
b. the descriptive method
c. an operational definition
d. a theory

ANSWER: a

115. Professor Terrance has conducted a study that examined the relationship between level of physical activity and academic performance among children. He is most likely to use _____ to determine if a relationship exists.
a. meta-analysis
b. preregistration
c. a correlation coefficient
d. experimental research

ANSWER: c

116. Anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure is called a(n)
a. scatterplot.
b. coefficient.
c. integer.
d. variable.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: d

117. When we ask, for example, how closely related are the intelligence scores of fraternal twins, we are asking how strongly two _____ are related.
a. experimental groups
b. control groups
c. variables
d. scatterplots

ANSWER: c

118. A graphed cluster of dots, each of which represents the values of two factors, is called a
a. replication.
b. scatterplot.
c. control group.
d. correlation coefficient.

ANSWER: b

119. Displaying data in a scatterplot can help us see the extent to which two variables are
a. random samples.
b. operationally defined.
c. correlated.
d. replications.

ANSWER: c

120. Dr. Johnson has used a _____ to display the results of his study on the correlation between college student stress and academic performance.
a. bar graph
b. scatterplot
c. table
d. normal curve

ANSWER: b

121. A direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together represents
a. a dependent variable.
b. replication.
c. a positive correlation.
d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

122. A positive correlation indicates
a. a direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together.

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b. an inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease.
c. a measure of how much scores vary around the mean score.
d. the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution.

ANSWER: a

123. Dr. Abe is an expert in weight-loss management and techniques. He repeatedly finds that as consumers eat fewer calories, they also lose weight. This is an example of a
a. positive correlation.
b. negative correlation.
c. confounding variable.
d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: a

124. An inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease represents
a. a confounding variable.
b. random assignment.
c. replication.
d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

125. Professor Schmidt is a developmental psychologist who examines external influences on the parent-child relationship. She has found that as parental income increases, the level of parental stress decreases, which then increases the level of parent-child interaction. The relationship between parental income and parental stress is a
a. positive correlation.
b. negative correlation.
c. confounding variable.
d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: b

126. If the correlation between the physical weight and reading ability of children is +.85, this would indicate that
a. there is very little statistical relationship between weight and reading ability among children.
b. low body weight has a negative effect on the reading abilities of children.
c. better reading ability is associated with greater physical weight among children.
d. body weight has no causal influence on the reading abilities of children.

ANSWER: c

127. A correlation between physical attractiveness and dating frequency of +.60 would indicate that
a. physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency.
b. more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

c. it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on knowledge of dating frequency.
d. less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.

ANSWER: d

128. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from the upper left to the lower right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are
a. operationally defined.
b. positively correlated.
c. negatively correlated.
d. not correlated.

ANSWER: c

129. Professor O'Malley displays on a scatterplot the relationship between students' exam scores and their success at obtaining gainful employment. The points on the scatterplot are most likely clustered in a pattern that
a. resembles a U-shaped curve.
b. extends from the upper left to the lower right.
c. resembles a bell-shaped curve.
d. extends from the lower left to the upper right.

ANSWER: d

130. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and physical appearance would enable you to most accurately predict physical appearance from knowledge of level of self-esteem?
a. +.60
b. +.01
c. –.10
d. –.06

ANSWER: a

131. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
a. –.15
b. –.99
c. +.20
d. –.65

ANSWER: a

132. Professor Madigan would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
a. intelligence and income.
b. poverty and physical health.
c. self-esteem and depression.
d. school grades and school absences.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: a

133. Stan is reading peer-reviewed research studies that have found that as the amount of corporal punishment increases, the intelligence level of the child decreases. This demonstrates a(n)

a. positive correlation.
b. neutral relationship.
c. absence of cause and effect.
d. negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

134. If Professors Juan and Vince discovered that poor people are more satisfied with their marriages than wealthy people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are

a. causally related.
b. negatively correlated.
c. independent variables.
d. positively correlated.

ANSWER: b

135. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that

a. there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables.
b. lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level.
c. among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence.
d. level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children.

ANSWER: c

136. Illusory correlation refers to

a. the perception of a relationship between two variables that does not exist.
b. a correlation that exceeds the value of +1.00.
c. a random cluster of points on a scatterplot.
d. the belief that the correlation of two variables proves causation.

ANSWER: a

137. Gamblers often throw dice gently for low numbers and hard for high numbers. This most directly illustrates

a. an illusion of control.
b. a scatterplot.
c. random assignment.
d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: a

138. The illusion that uncontrollable events are correlated with our actions is facilitated by a phenomenon known as

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. regression toward the mean.
b. the correlation coefficient.
c. random assignment.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

139. Regression toward the mean refers to the tendency for
a. changes in one factor to predict changes in another factor.
b. unusual scores or events to be followed by more ordinary scores or events.
c. pessimistic thinking to trigger episodes of depression.
d. a placebo pill to reduce suffering.

ANSWER: b

140. Dwayne is generally a happy person. Two weeks ago, he felt sad and depressed. This week, he feels happy again. What is the best explanation for his fluctuating emotions?
a. illusory correlation
b. descriptive statistics
c. regression toward the mean
d. correlational relationship

ANSWER: c

141. Mimi received an A on her first chemistry test and a B+ on the second, even though she spent the same amount of time studying for both tests. Which of the following best explains Mimi's deteriorating pattern of performance?
a. illusory correlation
b. the illusion of control
c. the random sampling effect
d. regression toward the mean

ANSWER: d

142. After sports magazines give cover-story attention to the recent outstanding performances of an athlete, the individual often suffers a real decline in performance. This may be at least partially explained in terms of
a. illusory correlation.
b. the illusion of control.
c. the placebo effect.
d. regression toward the mean.

ANSWER: d

143. Michael, who is an average basketball player, has scored 20 points in his school's last game. It is most likely that he will score fewer points in later games. Psychologists call this
a. illusory correlation.
b. an illusion of control.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

c. regression toward the mean.
d. the normal curve.

ANSWER: c

144. Dr. Cast has found that children who watch more television are more likely to be overweight. Which conclusion can he reach?
a. Watching television causes obesity.
b. Children who are obese like to watch television.
c. Watching increased amounts of television is correlated with obesity.
d. He cannot come to any conclusion.

ANSWER: c

145. Dr. Dundon has researched the effects of video watching for the past four years and has repeatedly found that teenagers who report exposure to increased sexual content in the videos are also more likely to report engaging in unprotected sex, having sex with several partners, and consuming alcohol or drugs prior to having sex. What does this mean?
a. Exposure to sexual content in the media causes risky sexual behaviors.
b. College students who engage in risky sexual behaviors are drawn to sexually explicit media.
c. Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with risky sexual behaviors.
d. Dr. Dundon cannot come to a conclusion.

ANSWER: c

146. The conclusion that "playing violent video games leads to violent crime" has been refuted by the American Psychological Association. Why was this statement problematic?
a. It was derived from a survey study.
b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

147. A recent report stating that "Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children" is problematic because
a. it was derived from a survey study.
b. correlation does not prove causation.
c. the experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

148. What do the parallel research findings of "Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children" and "Seventy-five percent of college students in the United States were spanked as children" demonstrate?
a. The survey method leads to causal results.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. Correlation does not prove causation.
c. Experimental designs cannot be replicated.
d. These statements do not demonstrate any problem.

ANSWER: b

149. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?
a. naturalistic observation
b. correlational research
c. the case study
d. the experimental method

ANSWER: b

150. Suppose that people who see a lot of violent movies are also more likely to be aggressive. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violent movies influences aggressive behavior because
a. we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
b. association does not prove causation.
c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
d. the sample may have been randomly selected.

ANSWER: b

151. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
a. failing to construct a scatterplot.
b. generalizing from extreme examples.
c. being influenced by a confounding variable.
d. assuming that association proves causation.

ANSWER: d

152. If psychologists discovered that older parents have smarter children than younger parents, this would demonstrate that
a. intelligence is inherited.
b. older parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do younger parents.
c. the age of parents and children is positively correlated.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

153. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that
a. poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. people who are poor are more likely than wealthy people to have a psychological disorder.
c. psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: b

154. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?
a. the survey
b. the experiment
c. correlational research
d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

155. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate
a. facts from theories.
b. causes from effects.
c. case studies from surveys.
d. random samples from representative samples.

ANSWER: b

156. Professor Stone wants to determine how stereotype threat can affect test performance. Specifically, he wants to prove that stereotype threat causes poor test performance. Professor Stone must use which research design?
a. correlation
b. case study
c. survey
d. experiment

ANSWER: d

157. The research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process is called a(n)
a. scientific method.
b. operational definition.
c. case study.
d. experiment.

ANSWER: d

158. Experiments enable researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by
a. manipulating the factors of interest.
b. controlling for factors that are not of interest.
c. both manipulating the factors of interest and controlling for factors that are not of interest.
d. neither manipulating the factors of interest nor controlling for factors that are not of interest.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

ANSWER: c

159. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
a. obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
b. statistically summarizing participants' responses on a scatterplot.
c. holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
d. fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.

ANSWER: c

160. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether aerobic exercise boosts mental alertness?
a. the case study
b. the survey
c. naturalistic observation
d. the experiment

ANSWER: d

161. British researchers randomly assigned 424 hospitalized premature infants either to formula feeding or to breast-milk feeding. They found that on intelligence tests taken at the age of 8, those who were breast-fed significantly scored higher than those who were formula-fed. These researchers conducted a(n):
a. survey.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. experiment.
d. correlational design.

ANSWER: c

162. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use
a. survey research.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. correlational research.
d. experimental research.

ANSWER: d

163. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
a. naturalistic observation.
b. survey research.
c. a case study.
d. an experiment.

ANSWER: d

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

164. The group of people who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment is called the _____ group.

a. control
b. standardized
c. baseline
d. experimental

ANSWER: d

165. Dr. Bole is studying the relationship between background noise and college students' ability to study. He randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group studies in a noisy room; the second group studies in a quiet room. Which is the experimental group?

a. the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
b. the group of students who studied in the noisy room
c. the group of students who studied in the quiet room
d. There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: b

166. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The experimental group consisted of the students who

a. were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
b. were exposed to explicit sexual content.
c. completed the word as "bad."
d. completed the word as "bed."

ANSWER: b

167. Dr. Psychology is conducting a study on the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. In her study, research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages prior to having their anxiety levels assessed. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.

a. survey
b. experimental
c. correlational
d. control

ANSWER: b

168. To assess the effectiveness of the pneumonia vaccine for city residents, Mr. Bromberg wants to administer vaccine injections to all city residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Bromberg is most clearly underestimating the importance of

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. testing a large sample.
b. operationally defining his procedures.
c. replicating observations of other researchers.
d. creating a control group.

ANSWER: d

169. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
a. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
b. The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
c. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
d. The experimental treatment is absent.

ANSWER: d

170. Professor Vescio is studying the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving. In his study, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the _____ group.
a. experimental
b. survey
c. control
d. correlational

ANSWER: c

171. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned
a. to that group by chance.
b. to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
c. in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
d. to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.

ANSWER: a

172. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use
a. random assignment.
b. naturalistic observation.
c. case studies.
d. correlation coefficients.

ANSWER: a

173. Theresa is working on her dissertation and is assigning participants to the experimental and control groups by chance. She is using
a. a correlational design.
b. a case study.
c. forced participation.

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d. random assignment.

ANSWER: d

174. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, Professor Terry plans to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, Professor Terry should make use of

a. random assignment.

b. the double-blind procedure.

c. naturalistic observation.

d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

175. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to

a. minimize chances that participants in any group know one another.

b. increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.

c. minimize any differences between groups of participants.

d. increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.

ANSWER: c

176. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast-milk feedings. Which research method did they use?

a. case study

b. experimentation

c. naturalistic observation

d. correlational research

ANSWER: b

177. A(n) _____ is said to be double-blind when the participants and the research staff are unaware of who has received an actual treatment and who has not.

a. correlation

b. case study

c. survey

d. experiment

ANSWER: d

178. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about

a. what experimental hypothesis is being tested.

b. whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.

c. how the dependent variable is measured.

d. which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

ANSWER: d

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

179. Neither the researchers nor the participants in a study of a weight-loss pill know which participants have actually received a drug designed to help weight loss and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

a. naturalistic observation.
b. random sampling.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. replication.

ANSWER: c

180. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of

a. random sampling.
b. the double-blind procedure.
c. random assignment.
d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: b

181. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a

a. placebo.
b. scatterplot.
c. case study.
d. replication.

ANSWER: a

182. In a study of the effects of drinking coffee, some participants drank a decaf coffee that actually smelled and tasted like regular coffee. This decaf coffee was a

a. dependent variable.
b. replication.
c. placebo.
d. double blind.

ANSWER: c

183. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates

a. random assignment.
b. hindsight bias.
c. debriefing.
d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

184. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

a. the double-blind procedure
b. random sampling
c. positive expectations
d. regression toward the mean

ANSWER: c

185. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the
a. confounding variable.
b. dependent variable.
c. operational definition.
d. independent variable.

ANSWER: d

186. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. independent
c. control
d. experimental

ANSWER: b

187. Dr. Flint is conducting an experimental study of the impact of bullying on self-esteem. In his study being bullied would be the _____ variable.
a. replicated
b. dependent
c. confounding
d. independent

ANSWER: d

188. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a
a. wording effect.
b. correlation coefficient.
c. placebo effect.
d. confounding variable.

ANSWER: d

189. Factors other than those of interest that can potentially influence the results of a study are called
a. independent variables.
b. dependent variables.
c. confounding variables.

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d. randomly assigned variables.

ANSWER: c

190. To help control for possible confounding variables, researchers use
a. experimental designs.
b. the scientific method.
c. random assignment.
d. participation effects.

ANSWER: c

191. If participants in the experimental group of a study of athletic ability are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a
a. dependent variable.
b. correlation coefficient.
c. confounding variable.
d. replication.

ANSWER: c

192. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.
a. dependent
b. experimental
c. control
d. independent

ANSWER: a

193. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The dependent variable is
a. sexual thought.
b. the word-completion task.
c. exposure to explicit sexual content.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: a

194. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was
a. insults or compliments.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. physical appearance.
c. interpersonal attraction.
d. feelings of self-esteem.

ANSWER: c

195. For an experiment designed to study how drinking alcohol might affect romantic attraction, Dr. Washburn clearly identified the procedures used to measure romantic attraction. This illustrates
a. the independent variable.
b. an operational definition.
c. the double-blind procedure.
d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

196. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to _____ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to _____.
a. naturalistic observation; case studies
b. descriptive methods; correlational methods
c. a control group; an experimental group
d. correlational research; experimental research

ANSWER: d

197. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind _____ research.
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

198. Examining naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting _____ research.
a. descriptive
b. correlational
c. experimental
d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

199. Which of the following is NOT a weakness of the experimental method?
a. lack of feasibility
b. lack of control of variables
c. reduced generalizability
d. ethical limitations on manipulation of variables

ANSWER: b

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

200. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting
a. descriptive research.
b. correlational research.
c. an experiment.
d. longitudinal research.
ANSWER: c

201. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to
a. predict human behavior in almost all situations.
b. perceive order in completely random events.
c. develop general principles that help explain behavior.
d. observe random samples of human conduct.
ANSWER: c

202. Depression and suicide are more common in North America today than they were a century ago. But in both periods, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness correspond(ed) to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that _____ play a role in depression and suicide in varied settings.
a. genetic differences
b. unconscious motives
c. early childhood memories
d. common underlying principles
ANSWER: d

203. Professor Jamison is studying the impact of alcohol consumption on driving impairment. She divides participants into two groups. One group gets the treatment, in this case alcohol, and the other group does not. Participants then complete a task to measure their reaction time. Professor Jamison finds that those who had consumed alcohol had a slower reaction time than those who did not consume alcohol. She then concludes that alcohol consumption would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?
a. She can make this conclusion because she adhered to all research ethics.
b. She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate.
c. She is testing theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors.
d. She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study.
ANSWER: c

204. Psychologists study animals because
a. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
b. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
c. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
d. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
ANSWER: d

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

205. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers on the
a. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
b. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
c. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
d. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.
ANSWER: b

206. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on
a. whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
b. when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
c. whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.
d. what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.
ANSWER: d

207. Research on animal subjects has demonstrated that
a. animals can benefit from research.
b. animals are always harmed during research.
c. it is not possible for animals to benefit from research.
d. research using animal subjects is unethical.
ANSWER: a

208. Which of the following is NOT an example of animal research guidelines, as discussed in the text?
a. informed consent
b. companions for social animals
c. humane care
d. minimize discomfort
ANSWER: a

209. Which of the following is NOT included in the ethics code of the APA for utilizing human participants in research?
a. Researchers must obtain potential participants' informed consent to participate.
b. Researchers must keep personal information of participants confidential.
c. Researchers must fully debrief participants following participation in a research study.
d. Researchers must report the results of individual participants.
ANSWER: d

210. Professor Z is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to

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explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Professor Z will NOT need to

a. obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
b. keep personal information about participants confidential.
c. protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
d. report the results of individual participants.

ANSWER: d

211. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes

a. obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
b. treat information about individual participants confidentially.
c. deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
d. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

ANSWER: c

212. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking

a. a representative sample.
b. informed consent.
c. an operational definition.
d. a placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

213. The ethics codes of the APA and Britain's BPS urge researchers to

a. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
b. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
c. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
d. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

ANSWER: d

214. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called

a. debriefing.
b. replication.
c. informed consent.
d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

215. Dr. Carlson wants to conduct a research study that will examine the sexual behaviors of college students. Before she can begin data collection she must submit her research proposal to

a. her institution's review board.

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TB1 Module 02: Multiple Choice

b. the APA.
c. the BPS.
d. her department chair for review.

ANSWER: a

216. Studies conducted in the late 1990s in which the researcher concluded that children who were administered the MMR vaccination developed autism were
a. withheld from the public intentionally.
b. accurate.
c. never published by academic journals.
d. discovered to be fraudulent.

ANSWER: d

217. Because of a study suggesting that the MMR vaccination caused autism, U.S. measles rates in 2019
a. increased to their highest levels in 25 years.
b. increased only slightly from 2010.
c. decreased by 10 percent compared with the year before.
d. decreased by 25 percent compared with the year before.

ANSWER: a

218. Psychologists' personal values and goals
a. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
b. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
c. can bias their observations and interpretations.
d. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.

ANSWER: c

219. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that
a. we tend to generalize from samples that we observe.
b. correlation does not prove causation.
c. the words used can reflect values.
d. an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect.

ANSWER: c

220. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
a. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
b. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
c. psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
d. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

ANSWER: a

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TB1 Module 01: Essay

1. Explain what the empirical approach is, and provide an example of it being used in psychological science.
ANSWER:

2. Outline the three key aspects of a scientific attitude and provide an example of each.
ANSWER:

3. An online news story claims that subtle differences between the body odors of male and female infants enable women to correctly identify the sex of a baby solely on the basis of their sense of smell. Describe how the scientific attitude would enable you to think in an intelligent way about this claim.
ANSWER:

4. Explain the relationship between the scientific attitude, critical thinking, and psychological science.
ANSWER:

5. Tetania writes class notes rather than typing them on her laptop. Simona, who often sits beside her in class, missed the last class and asked to see Tetania's notes from that class. Tetania was happy to help. When Simona finished reviewing the notes, she stated, "Based on your writing, you are shy and prefer spending time alone in the library. You have only a few close friends." Simona was making claims based on graphology. Put yourself in Tetania's shoes, so to speak, and consider Simona's statements using critical thinking.
ANSWER:

6. Discuss the major differences between structuralism and functionalism.
ANSWER:

7. How did the field of psychology react to the first women who were interested in the field? Give specific examples. How has the treatment of women in the field changed over time?
ANSWER:

8. Describe how psychology has changed since its early origins as the study of mental processes to the science it is today.
ANSWER:

9. Lilia, a chemistry major, has difficulty believing that psychology is a science because people cannot observe other people's thoughts and sensations. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to Lilia's skepticism regarding psychology's scientific status.
ANSWER:

10. Compare and contrast behaviorism, Freudian psychology, and humanistic psychology?
ANSWER:

11. Explain how the nature–nurture issue is debated in the field of psychology.
ANSWER:

12. Using examples, provide support for the claim that the same underlying processes guide the behavior and mental processes of people everywhere.

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TB1 Module 01: Essay

ANSWER:

13. Professor Xi claims to be a positive psychologist. What does that mean?
ANSWER:

14. Walter is a third-grade student. He can't sit still in class, and often disrupts the class by talking to his friends or throwing objects at other students. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Walter's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Walter to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces.
ANSWER:

15. Mathilda is not interested in becoming a psychologist because she has no desire to treat mentally ill people. Use your knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Mathilda's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.
ANSWER:

16. Compare and contrast the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve basic research.
ANSWER:

17. Imagine that you are in graduate school studying industrial-organizational psychology. It is time to start thinking about research topics for your thesis. Identify the focus of industrial-organizational psychology, and discuss the possible implications of research in this area.
ANSWER:

18. How might the application of psychological principles improve your own life?
ANSWER:

19. Thinking about your academic expectations and goals, explain how you can use what you know about psychology to become a better student.
ANSWER:

20. Explain how you can use the SQ3R method for this course.
ANSWER:

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