Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

SKU: 9781319247201-TEST-BANK

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 0

1. A variety of needs guided the survival of the members of the Wild Boars soccer team who were trapped in a cave. How these needs guided their survival is a topic discussed in:
   a. stress and health (Chapter 12).
   b. motivation (Chapter 9).
   c. personality (Chapter 10).
   d. social psychology (Chapter 11).

ANSWER: b

2. The group dynamics of the members of the Wild Boars soccer team and their coach is a topic discussed in:
   a. stress and health (Chapter 12).
   b. motivation (Chapter 9).
   c. personality (Chapter 10).
   d. social psychology (Chapter 11).

ANSWER: d

3. What is a learning objective (LO)?
   a. a chart found in the text
   b. a figure found in the text
   c. a conceptual link between chapters
   d. a statement of essential content in the text

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: d

6. "Will I survive this ordeal?" "Are my parents coming to look for me?" are both examples of _____ that the members of the Wild Boars soccer team might have had as they remained trapped in the cave.
   a. behaviors

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 0

b. emotions
c. thoughts
d. stress reactions

ANSWER: c

7. One subfield of psychology includes counseling and clinical psychologists. In addition to providing therapy to clients, clinical and counseling psychologists:
a. might also research the causes and treatments of psychological disorders.
b. provide advice for physical ailments.
c. work only with clients in hospital or institutional settings.
d. work only with clients in a clinical setting or in an institutional setting.

ANSWER: a

8. In the United States, psychology has _____ major professional organizations devoted to advancing the field and seeking to ensure that humanity benefits from psychological knowledge.
a. two
b. three
c. four
d. five

ANSWER: a

9. The American Psychological Association (APA) has over _____ divisions representing various subdisciplines and areas of interest in psychology.
a. 25
b. 50
c. 75
d. 100

ANSWER: b

10. The Association for Psychological Science (APS) lists over _____ different societies, organizations, and agencies with some connection to the field of psychology.
a. 25
b. 50
c. 75
d. 100

ANSWER: d

11. Approximately what percentage of psychologists specialize in clinical or counseling psychology?
a. 15%
b. 25%

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. 50%

d. 70%

ANSWER: d

12. Enzokuhle has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. The most popular setting for someone with her degree is in:

a. higher education.

b. a hospital.

c. government.

d. K–12.

ANSWER: d

13. Approximately 24% of psychologists work in:

a. business or government.

b. managed care.

c. hospitals.

d. independent practice.

ANSWER: d

14. The largest area of specialization in psychology is:

a. developmental.

b. clinical/counseling.

c. educational.

d. social/personality.

ANSWER: b

15. Lethabo is an industrial/organizational psychologist working for a major company. About _____ of other psychologists are also in the industrial organizational subfield.

a. 4%

b. 6%

c. 8%

d. 9%

ANSWER: a

16. Divnia is an educational psychologist working for a local school. Approximately _____ of psychologists are educational psychologists.

a. 2%

b. 5%

c. 9%

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. 55%

ANSWER: a

17. _____ psychologist Rebecca Symes talks and works with athletes of the Surrey County Cricket Club in the United Kingdom.

a. Developmental
b. Clinical
c. Sport
d. Educational

ANSWER: c

18. Every chapter of the text contains research citations. Failure to properly cite source information is called _____ and is considered a very serious academic offence.

a. hindsight bias
b. anecdotal evidence
c. plagiarism
d. fake news

ANSWER: c

19. Sharon writes a research paper for her psychology class. She forgets to provide citations within the paper. Since she did not cite her sources, Sharon has engaged in:

a. plagiarism.
b. proper research.
c. the scientific method.
d. confirmation bias.

ANSWER: a

20. Andre has a research paper to complete for his class. What types of sources should he use?

a. news articles
b. popular blog posts
c. articles from Facebook
d. scientific journal articles

ANSWER: d

21. How are scientific journal articles different from news articles and blog posts?

a. News articles and blog posts do not interpret the study's findings or appropriately emphasize what the study's original authors think is important.

b. News articles and blog posts provide more important details than do scientific journal articles.

c. Scientific journal articles do not provide readers with relevant information whereas news articles and

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

blog post provide more up-to-date information.

d. There is no difference between these. They all provide the reader with the same information.

ANSWER: a

22. The abstract of a scientific article:
    a. lists all of the articles cited.
    b. is a brief description of the entire article.
    c. identifies themes or topics in the article.
    d. describes how the study was conducted.

ANSWER: b

23. The method section of a scientific article:
    a. lists all of the articles cited.
    b. is a brief description of the entire article.
    c. identifies themes or topics in the article.
    d. describes how the study was conducted.

ANSWER: d

24. The reference section of a scientific article:
    a. lists all of the articles cited.
    b. is a brief description of the entire article.
    c. identifies themes or topics in the article.
    d. describes how the study was conducted.

ANSWER: a

25. The keywords section of a scientific article:
    a. lists all of the articles cited.
    b. is a brief description of the entire article.
    c. identifies themes or topics in the article.
    d. describes how the study was conducted.

ANSWER: c

26. In which section of a scientific article would the author list the sources?
    a. references
    b. method
    c. abstract
    d. introduction

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 0

27. In which section of a scientific article would the author explain the topic of the study?
    a. references
    b. method
    c. abstract
    d. introduction

ANSWER: d

28. In which section of a scientific article would the author provide the details about participants, materials, and procedures?
    a. references
    b. method
    c. abstract
    d. introduction

ANSWER: b

29. In which section of a scientific article would the author explain the topic of the study?
    a. references
    b. method
    c. abstract
    d. results

ANSWER: c

30. What is the purpose of the discussion section in a scientific article?
    a. to interpret the results and determine support or lack of support for the hypothesis of the study
    b. to describe the data that were collected and the outcome of the study
    c. to provide details about the participants, materials, and procedures
    d. to provide information that helps the reader search for similar articles

ANSWER: a

31. What is the purpose of the results section in a scientific article?
    a. to interpret the results and determine support or lack of support for the hypothesis of the study
    b. to describe the data that was collected and the outcome of the study
    c. to provide details about the participants, materials, and procedures
    d. to provide information that helps the reader search for similar articles

ANSWER: b

32. What is the purpose of the methods section in a scientific article?
    a. to interpret the results and determine support or lack of support for the hypothesis of the study
    b. to describe the data that was collected and the outcome of the study

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. to provide details about the participants, materials, and procedures

d. to provide information that helps the reader search for similar articles

ANSWER: c

33. What is the purpose of the keywords section in a scientific article?

a. to interpret the results and determine support or lack of support for the hypothesis of the study

b. to describe the data that was collected and the outcome of the study

c. to provide details about the participants, materials, and procedures

d. to provide information that helps the reader search for similar articles

ANSWER: d

34. Dr. Rashid is conducting research on how alcohol impacts the behavior of young adults. He wants to note in the research journal article that one possible flaw was the small sample size. Where would Dr. Rashid include this information within the article?

a. Introduction

b. Method

c. Discussion

d. References

ANSWER: c

35. Dr. Matos just concluded her research and it turns out that her hypothesis was not supported by her findings. Where should she include this in her paper?

a. the results section

b. the method section

c. the introduction

d. the discussion section

ANSWER: d

36. Concepts covered in Chapter 2, such as the difference between EEG, MRI, PET, and CAT technologies, would be particularly helpful to those pursuing a career in:

a. graphic design or architecture.

b. law enforcement.

c. nursing or medicine.

d. working with animals.

ANSWER: c

37. Zeeshan would like to pursue a career in _____. With Zeeshan's career interests, concepts found in Chapter 6 related to the reliability of eyewitness testimony and methods for questioning witnesses would be of particular interest.

a. graphic design or architecture

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

b. law enforcement

c. nursing or medicine

d. working with animals

ANSWER: b

38. A student of Dr. Alexander asked if it is true that people only use 10% of their brains. Dr. Alexander explained:

a. "Yes, people have not yet unlocked their brain's full capabilities."

b. "Yes, people only have access to about 10% of the information that has been stored in their brains."

c. "No, people essentially use all of their brains."

d. "No, but people only use about 50% of their brain's full capabilities."

ANSWER: c

39. Joy is giving a presentation to her class about food and happiness. One of her classmates asks her if it is true that eating comfort foods makes you feel happier. Joy responds that research shows:

a. yes, but only comfort foods increase happiness.

b. all foods increase happiness.

c. a wide variety of foods can improve mood.

d. only a strict, carb-free diet increases happiness.

ANSWER: c

40. Charlotte is an educator who is investigating the belief that people have different learning styles, such as "visual" or "auditory." In reading psychological research on the topic, she discovers that:

a. visual learners retain information better when it is presented in ways that they can see.

b. auditory learners retain information better when it is presented so that they can hear it.

c. there is no research evidence indicating that people have specific learning styles.

d. knowing people's learning styles can maximize educators' teaching effectiveness.

ANSWER: c

41. Jackie and Tiffany are talking about their newborn babies. Jackie mentioned that she has been playing Mozart and other classical music for her infant. Tiffany, who is currently taking a psychology class, tells Jackie:

a. "That is a great idea! I have heard that it makes babies smarter."

b. "You should also add some rock and roll music!"

c. "Who is Mozart?"

d. "There is actually no solid evidence to suggest that playing Mozart makes babies smarter."

ANSWER: d

42. Many people believe that listening to Mozart and other classical music will make an infant smarter. This:

a. is a myth and has been debunked by psychological research.

b. is true and has been supported by psychological research.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. still needs to be addressed in psychological research.

d. is a myth because only a small percentage of people actually believe it.

ANSWER: a

43. "My mother is an ER nurse and she says that the emergency room is always busier during a full moon." This statement is an example of:

a. hindsight bias.

b. anecdotal evidence.

c. critical thinking.

d. confirmation bias.

ANSWER: b

44. Simon is at a graduation party and he notices a young woman who appears to be unconscious on the ground. Since there are many other people at the party, Simon:

a. will help the person only if he knows the exact circumstances rendering her unconscious.

b. immediately rushes to offer assistance since people will notice his heroism.

c. knows that the "bystander effect" will make it less likely for others to offer help.

d. knows that the "bystander effect" will make it more likely for others to offer help.

ANSWER: c

45. The impression that psychological findings are obvious might be related to _____, or the "I knew it all along" feeling.

a. the hindsight bias

b. critical thinking

c. the confirmation bias

d. the "bystander effect"

ANSWER: a

46. Kafir, when finding out the results of a psychological research study, concluded, "I could have told you that," indicating that he may have fallen victim to the _____ bias.

a. misconception

b. hindsight

c. commonsense

d. research

ANSWER: b

47. When doctors hear the details of an autopsy and then learn of the deceased person's diagnosis, they often believe that they could have predicted the diagnosis. This is an example of the _____ bias.

a. misconception

b. hindsight

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. commonsense

d. research

ANSWER: b

48. Anecdotal evidence is:

a. a personal observation.

b. a systematic approach to gathering information.

c. the "I-knew-it-all-along" phenomenon.

d. the reason people believe fake news.

ANSWER: a

49. Felicity heard that gargling with salt and vinegar was an effective way to get rid of COVID-19. She then goes online to find information that supports that claim. Felicity is engaging in:

a. hindsight bias.

b. confirmation bias.

c. anecdotal evidence.

d. scientific research.

ANSWER: b

50. The tendency to seek out evidence that upholds our beliefs and overlook information that contradicts them is called:

a. the hindsight bias.

b. critical thinking.

c. the confirmation bias.

d. the "bystander effect."

ANSWER: c

51. One of the reasons that people are susceptible to "fake news" is that the story may reaffirm something that people already think is true. This cognitive error is called:

a. the hindsight bias.

b. critical thinking.

c. the confirmation bias.

d. the "bystander effect."

ANSWER: c

52. Science is an approach to gathering knowledge through:

a. past experiences and common sense.

b. logical reasoning and historical information.

c. careful observation and experimentation.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. surveying and interviewing people.

ANSWER: c

53. _____ involves weighing pieces of evidence and considering the source and quality of information before accepting it as valid.

a. Critical thinking

b. Hindsight bias

c. Confirmation bias

d. Common sense

ANSWER: a

54. Dr. Jensen is organizing and evaluating evidence concerning aggression in children. Dr. Jensen is engaging in _____ thinking.

a. pseudopsychological

b. critical

c. empirical

d. experimental

ANSWER: b

55. Ari weighs pieces of evidence about the connection between class attendance and academic performance, and he considers the source and quality of information before accepting it as valid. Ari is demonstrating:

a. critical thinking.

b. hindsight bias.

c. confirmation bias.

d. common sense.

ANSWER: a

56. In order to think critically about whether opposites attract, a student will need to _____ to determine whether opposites refer to personalities, interests, ethnic backgrounds, educational levels, or socioeconomic statuses.

a. be skeptical

b. think deeply

c. emotionally reflect

d. keep an open mind

ANSWER: b

57. Yeewon is trying to think critically about the issue of global warming. In order to think critically, she will need to _____ to determine what factors are important to the issue of global warming.

a. be skeptical

b. tolerate uncertainty

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. emotionally reflect

d. ask questions

ANSWER: d

58. Davion is making a presentation to his class about a global warming study. One of his classmates asks him where the study was published and if it has been replicated. Davion's classmates are engaging in:

a. critical thinking.

b. hindsight bias.

c. confirmation bias.

d. common sense.

ANSWER: a

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

a. psychological

b. experimental

c. high-level

d. critical

ANSWER: d

60. An approach that attempts to explain behavior but is without empirical support is labeled:

a. parapsychology.

b. pop psychology.

c. pseudopsychology.

d. critical psychology.

ANSWER: c

61. An example of a pseudopsychology is:

a. pharmacology.

b. astronomy.

c. astrology.

d. physiology.

ANSWER: c

62. Madame Oolong claims that she can answer questions about one's career, finances, and relationships by reading tea leaves. Madame Oolong practices:

a. psychology.

b. critical thinking.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. pseudopsychology.

d. parapsychology.

ANSWER: c

63. A telltale feature of pseudopsychology is:

a. the empirical evidence to support its findings.

b. the critical thinking involved in it.

c. its ability to predict and control future behaviors.

d. its broad or vague assertions that cannot be refuted.

ANSWER: d

64. The _____ is the tendency for people to fall for statements that are sufficiently vague and complimentary that could apply to just about anyone.

a. confirmation bias

b. pseudoscience effect

c. Barnum effect

d. hindsight bias

ANSWER: c

65. Asusena was talking to her professor and was flattered by comments about what a good student she was. Asusena believed the comments because of the _____, a tendency for people to believe statements that are vague and complimentary.

a. confirmation bias

b. hindsight bias

c. Flynn effect

d. Barnum effect

ANSWER: d

66. The most important lesson the authors hope to impart to you through the use of their textbook is:

a. to decide to major in psychology.

b. that psychology matters to all of us.

c. that all psychologists do research.

d. that psychology is only about therapy.

ANSWER: b

67. Dr. Miguel is in his first year of teaching. He knows that to enhance student learning, he should give:

a. one exam at the end of the term.

b. a midterm and final.

c. weekly quizzes.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. an exam once a month.

ANSWER: c

68. Research shows we remember information better:
a. after we have been tested on it.
b. before we have been tested on it.
c. during a testing situation.
d. only if we have reread the material.

ANSWER: a

69. Rereading is an effective study strategy if you are:
a. cramming for a comprehensive exam.
b. studying for a test asking you to make inferences.
c. studying for a test asking you to integrate knowledge.
d. studying for a test involving a lot of memorization.

ANSWER: d

70. Highlighting is an effective study strategy if you:
a. highlight during your first read-through.
b. focus on studying only the highlighted passages.
c. highlight during your second read-through.
d. highlight both main and secondary ideas.

ANSWER: c

71. Note-taking can be an effective study strategy if you:
a. use a laptop to take notes.
b. take notes by hand.
c. record everything verbatim.
d. take notes only on your second read-through.

ANSWER: b

72. Eric is planning on outlining information for the test. He will be most successful if he:
a. outlines the entire chapter.
b. creates his own outline.
c. fills in an incomplete outline during class.
d. outlines during the first read-through.

ANSWER: b

73. Dzeid is making a class presentation about effective study strategies. Dzeid is citing evidence-based guidelines on how to use the strategies. One of Dzeid's slides states:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 0

a. "Rereading is especially useful when you are cramming for a comprehensive exam."
b. "Taking notes by hand is more effective than using your laptop."
c. "Highlighting works well when you highlight during your first read-through."
d. "Rereading works best on exams where you have to integrate knowledge."

ANSWER: b

74. Dr. Asmed is teaching the Foundations of Education class. She wants to make sure that her students are aware of the common strategies most students use and the research about using them effectively. Dr. Asmed should make her students aware that:
a. rereading is especially useful when you are cramming for a comprehensive exam.
b. taking notes by hand is more effective than using your laptop.
c. highlighting works well when you highlight during your first read-through.
d. rereading works best on exams in which you have to integrate knowledge.

ANSWER: b

75. In a study of introductory psychology, students were asked to consider what resources they would find useful and how they would use the resources prior to exam time. Compared to the control group, students in the experimental group:
a. showed no differences in the use of resources.
b. reported using resources more successfully.
c. reported using resources, but not finding them helpful.
d. actually had lower academic performance.

ANSWER: b

76. Throughout the textbook students will see sections titled Career Connections. The purpose of these sections is to:
a. point out how psychology relates to various career areas.
b. tell students about careers in psychology.
c. give students advice on how to find a job.
d. help students understand what it is like to have a career.

ANSWER: a

77. Pollsters asked over 1,300 recruiters from more than 600 companies what qualifications they seek in college grads. Which of these is NOT one of the qualities they seek?
a. mathematical skills
b. creative problem solving
c. communication
d. strategic thinking

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 0

78. Briefly describe the story of the Wild Boars soccer team. Throughout this chapter, there has been a discussion of how this story relates to psychology. Provide four examples of how the story of the Wild Boars relates to the material that you will be studying in this course.

ANSWER: In June of 2018, the Wild Boars soccer team of Northern Thailand finished practice and went on an afternoon outing to the longest cave in Thailand. The forecast that afternoon was for heavy rain. The boys and their coach entered the cave and shortly encountered a passage that had filled with water. They were trapped for 10 days. British divers performed a dramatic rescue and were able to bring the coach and the boys to safety.
This story relates to the material that will be covered in the text in many ways. Students should provide four examples.
Quite obviously, this was a very stressful situation (Chapter 12). The boys were motivated to survive (Chapter 9). Factors like group dynamics or other social psychology topics like interpersonal relationships (Chapter 11) and the boys' personalities (Chapter 10) also played a role in their survival. It is quite possible that the boys will have traumatic memories (Chapter 6). The traumatic event may increase the risk for a psychological disorder (Chapter 13) and be in need of treatment (Chapter 14).

79. Define psychology, list at least three of the subfields in psychology, including the largest subfield, and describe where psychologists find employment.

ANSWER: Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Psychology has many subfields. The largest of the subfields is clinical and counseling psychology (55%). Other subfields in psychology include school, industrial/organizational, biology and experimental, social/personality, developmental, educational, and cognitive. Psychologists are employed in a variety of places, including higher education, hospitals, K–12, business or government, independent practice, and managed care.

80. List four of the main sections of a research article and describe the information that belongs in each of those sections along with a specific example of each.

ANSWER: The abstract should include a brief description of the article and helps the reader determine if this is the type of research in which the reader is interested. The introduction should include the topic of study, relevant previous research, and specific goals and hypotheses. The method section should include a description of how study was conducted and provides details about participants, materials, and procedures, allowing the study to be replicated. The results section should include a description of the data collected and outcome of the study. This section often includes tables, graphs, or figures. The discussion section interprets results to determine support or lack of support for the research hypotheses. Discussion sections often report study limitations, contributions, and implications for future research.

81. Describe four common myths in psychology and refute each myth with the scientific evidence that exists.

ANSWER: There are several myths in psychology that have been dispelled by psychological research, for example, blowing off steam or expressing anger is good for you. In reality unleashing anger may make you more aggressive. People hold the myth that most older people live sad and solitary lives when in reality people actually become happier with age. Another myth is that punishment is a great way to change behavior in the long term. Research has shown that punishment can lead to unwanted results. Eating comfort foods will make you happier, or at least some people believe it will.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 0

Research has shown that a wide variety of foods can improve our mood and not just comfort foods. An existing myth is that listening to classical music will make an infant smarter. There is no solid evidence to support this myth. Finally, it is believed that there are distinct learning styles. While people might have different skills and areas of interest, there is little evidence to support the belief that people have specific learning styles.

82. Elvira's friend claims that psychology is just common sense. Elvira disagrees and uses her knowledge of dispelled myths in psychology, the hindsight bias, and anecdotal evidence to support her argument. What would Elvira say to effectively present her argument?

ANSWER: Elvira would first point out that there are numerous "commonsense" examples that have been dispelled using psychological research. One such myth is that people only use 10% of their brains. People essentially use all of their brains. A second such myth is that older people live sad and solitary lives. Psychological research has found that people become happier as they age. Elvira would next define the hindsight bias as the feeling that "I knew it all along." She could point out that often people have this bias in response to psychological research findings, but people generally are not able to predict the research findings beforehand. Finally, Elvira could argue that students insist that life has already taught them all they need to know about psychology. In reality, while learning from experience is important, it is not the same as scientific findings.

83. Describe the confirmation bias and provide two examples of this bias.

ANSWER: The confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out evidence that upholds our beliefs and overlook information that contradicts them. People may be susceptible to fake news because the news (e.g., immigration) may reaffirm something that they already think is true. Another example is listening to a particular talk radio station and finding the information accurate because it already supports your view.

84. When it comes to relationships, some believe that opposites attract. As a critical thinker, what should be done to evaluate this statement?

ANSWER: Be skeptical. Why should this claim be believed? Is there any supporting evidence?
Think deeply. What is meant by “opposites”? Are we referring to people with dissimilar personalities, interests, ethnic backgrounds, educational levels, socioeconomic status?
Draw on existing knowledge. Ex: “My psychology professor recently lectured on interpersonal attraction. What did I learn from that presentation?”
Ask questions. What factors are most important in determining whom we find attractive? Can these factors change as we age?
Consider alternative explanations. Maybe the opposite is true: People are attracted to those who are similar. Do “birds of a feather flock together”? Reflect on your own emotional reactions.
“I am attracted to people who are different from me?” But keep in mind that personal experience does not constitute scientific evidence (anecdotal evidence).
Tolerate uncertainty. The rules of attraction may not be universal, and they could fluctuate over a person’s lifetime.
Keep an open mind. The idea that “opposites attract” is generally not supported by scientific research; however, it may be true for certain traits or certain people.

85. Why is astrology considered pseudopsychology? Be sure to define pseudopsychology in your answer. How

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

does astrology and much of pseudopsychology relate to the Barnum effect?

ANSWER: Pseudopsychology is an approach to explaining and predicting behavior and events that appears to be psychology, but has no empirical or objective evidence to support it. Astrology is a pseudopsychology because it claims to predict and explain events and human behavior, but its descriptions and predictions are generally not supported by objective, empirical evidence. Astrology's claims are unlikely to withstand the scrutiny of critical thinking, which is the process of weighing various pieces of evidence, synthesizing them, and determining the contributions of each. Astrology's findings are sufficiently vague and could apply to just about anyone, so people tend to believe it. This is called the Barnum effect.

86. What is critical thinking? How might critical thinking be used to evaluate a source of written information about a research study?

ANSWER: Critical thinking is the process of weighing various pieces of evidence, synthesizing them, and determining the contributions of each. It involves disciplined thinking that is clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence. A critical thinker is skeptical, thinks deeply, evaluates claims using existing knowledge, asks questions, considers alternative explanations, reflects on one's own emotional reactions, and tolerates uncertainty.
To evaluate a source of information about a research study, it would be wise to do so critically. This means one should consider the professional background of the author and where the information was published (peer-reviewed journal or popular press?). An in-depth examination of the methods and findings of the research should be made, with special consideration given to sample size, how the researchers collected data, and whether limitations and alternative explanations are discussed. Finally, one should look to see if the study has been replicated. Did the replications use other samples and find the same results?

87. Serena is the director of the Getting Started Center at her community college. She uses her knowledge of psychology to design curriculum for the Planning for Success course that is required for all first-year students. An important component of the course involves learning how to study in a way that maximizes learning. What will she tell students about using the study strategies effectively?

ANSWER: Serena would discuss rereading, note-taking, highlighting, and outlining.
Rereading is effective when there is a comprehensive exam in a few days. It is especially beneficial if you space out your reading sessions. It is also effective when you have a test coming up very soon and you can space out your first and second reading sessions. It is effective if the test requires a lot of memorization and if you quiz yourself between the first and second reading.
Note-taking is effective when you review your notes, take notes by hand, and summarize, paraphrase, and outline instead of recording everything verbatim.
Highlighting is effective when you highlight important information, mark up the text during your second read-through, and think carefully about what should be highlighted.
Outlining is effective when you use an incomplete outline during class, use an outline created by your instructor, and use your outline to test yourself.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1

6. Psychology is a relatively _____ field with _____ subfields and areas of interest.

a. narrow; five major

b. narrow; 10 major

c. broad; over 50

d. broad; over 200

ANSWER: c

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

a. basic.

b. survey.

c. experimental.

d. applied.

ANSWER: a

8. Beatriz has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. She has decided to devote her career to basic research, which means she is likely to find employment in a:

a. university laboratory.

b. private clinical practice.

c. Fortune 500 company.

d. government-funded clinical practice.

ANSWER: a

9. The largest area of specialization in psychology is the clinical and counseling focus. This specialization of psychology focuses on how to change behavior within people, so the research in this specialization is usually:

a. basic.

b. applied.

c. educational.

d. psychoanalytic.

ANSWER: b

10. Research with the goal of changing behaviors or outcomes is called _____ research.

a. basic

b. survey

c. experimental

d. applied

ANSWER: d

11. General explorations of human memory and sensory abilities are examples of _____ research.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

a. basic
b. applied
c. clinical
d. experimental

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

13. Dr. Segal studied Sam and Anaïs, identical twins who were separated at birth. This research can be extended to important nature and nurture questions about disease and psychological processes for all individuals including twins and non-twins. Dr. Segal's research is:

a. applied.
b. basic.
c. structural in nature.
d. functional in nature.

ANSWER: a

14. The goals that lay the foundation for the scientific approach in psychology include:

a. exploring past experiences and using common sense.
b. logical reasoning and understanding historical foundations.
c. describing, explaining, predicting, and changing behavior.
d. surveying, observing, and interviewing people.

ANSWER: c

15. For her final project in graduate school, called her doctoral dissertation, Chondra monitored the participants of a mindfulness meditation program at a local grade school. Her work focused on which goal of psychology?

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

ANSWER: a

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

16. In a small, preliminary study of sixth graders, Kang and colleagues (2018) found that students who practiced mindfulness meditation in school reported greater improvement in _____ than those who did not.

a. social skills
b. academic achievement
c. physical well-being
d. emotional well-being

ANSWER: d

17. In a small, preliminary study of sixth graders, Kang and colleagues (2018) found that mindful meditation in school resulted in greater improvements in emotional well-being. The results of this study illustrate which goal of psychology?

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

28. Two butterflies can belong to the same species yet look completely different due to environmental pressures in the seasons that they were born. This is an example of:

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

a. nature; nurture
b. nurture; nature
c. learning; observations

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. empiricism; introspection

ANSWER: a

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

a. dualism.

b. individualism.

c. empiricism.

d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

32. Zahara is presenting her research at a local conference. She describes a process that uses observation to measure and collect her data. Zahara is using the _____ method.

a. experimental

b. correlational

c. empirical

d. longitudinal

ANSWER: c

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

a. nature; Plato's

b. nature; Aristotle's

c. nurture; Plato's

d. nurture; Aristotle's

ANSWER: a

34. Medieval mathematician Ibn-al-Haytham created a theory of vision by using systematically arranged experiments and geometrical proofs. Ibn al-Haytham embraced:

a. dualism.

b. individualism.

c. empiricism.

d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

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

a. separate.

b. the same thing.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. empirical.

d. opposing physical entities.

ANSWER: a

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

a. dualism; Descartes

b. empiricism; Aristotle

c. dualism; Aristotle

d. empiricism; Descartes

ANSWER: a

37. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

a. William James.

b. Wilhelm Wundt.

c. Edward Titchener.

d. Sigmund Freud.

ANSWER: b

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

a. mental processes.

b. empiricism.

c. introspection.

d. dualism.

ANSWER: a

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

a. behaviorism.

b. structuralism.

c. dualism.

d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

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

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: b

45. With regard to the psychology of emotion, William James would be interested in the:
a. contribution of unconscious memories to our emotional experience.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

b. observable behaviors associated with emotion.

c. ways in which emotions aid our adaptations to the environment.

d. basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.

ANSWER: c

46. _____ was the first woman to complete all of the requirements for a PhD at Harvard University, but she was not allowed to graduate because she was a woman.

a. Margaret Floy Washburn

b. Mary Whiton Calkins

c. Mamie Phipps Clark

d. Karen Horney

ANSWER: b

47. Margaret Floy Washburn had a huge influence on the field of psychology in the late 1890s in that she was the first woman to:

a. complete the requirements for a PhD at an all-male college.

b. be granted a PhD in psychology from an elite college.

c. become president of the American Psychological Association.

d. become a patient of Sigmund Freud.

ANSWER: b

48. Not only was Margaret Floy Washburn the first woman to be granted a PhD in psychology, she also:

a. contributed to the field's knowledge of comparative animal behavior.

b. established the first college to offer PhDs in psychology to women.

c. contributed to the field's knowledge of issues affecting African American children.

d. helped to popularize the psychoanalytic perspective of psychology.

ANSWER: a

49. Tomas is writing a paper about the women who were early influences in the field of psychology. When discussing the contributions of Margaret Floy Washburn, he should write that:

a. "Because women were perceived as inferior to men in the late 1800s, Margaret Floy Washburn was not allowed to earn a PhD in psychology."

b. "Margaret Floy Washburn was able to earn her PhD and publish scholarly work in the late 1800s because of her perseverance, despite society's belief that women are inferior to men."

c. "Margaret Floy Washburn impacted the field of psychology because of her research on the treatment of mental illness."

d. "Margaret Floy Washburn made an impact on the field of psychology because her teacher Edward Titchener allowed her to take credit for his work."

ANSWER: b

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

50. The first African American psychologist to earn a PhD was:
    a. Kenneth Clark.
    b. George Sanchez.
    c. Inez Beverley Prosser.
    d. Francis Sumner.

ANSWER: d

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

ANSWER: b

52. Today about _____ of students earning doctorates in psychology are women.
    a. 39%
    b. 59%
    c. 79%
    d. 89%

ANSWER: b

53. In a presentation to the students in her psychology class, Tamara discussed women's roles in psychology's early days and compared them to their roles in psychology today. She said, "When psychology first started in the late 1890s, women:
    a. weren't allowed to earn master's degrees or PhDs in psychology, but today most who earn such degrees are women."
    b. dominated the field of psychology in every subfield, just as they do today."
    c. were encouraged to earn master's degrees and PhDs in psychology, but today women are discouraged from doing so."
    d. were considered suitable for psychology but not other sciences, while today women are considered suitable for other sciences but not psychology."

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: b

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

55. Dr. Johnannsen is a psychologist whose research is based on that of Mamie Phipps Clark, the first Black woman to be awarded a PhD in psychology. Dr. Johanssen's research would likely focus on:

a. animals' abilities to learn new things.

b. the symbolism of people's dreams.

c. memory disorders in the elderly.

d. ways to improve education for minority children.

ANSWER: d

56. Dr. Franklin is studying the association between the experience of discrimination and self-esteem among children and adolescents. Her research reflects the pioneering work of _____, one of psychology's "founding mothers."

a. Elizabeth Loftus

b. Margaret Floy Washburn

c. Margaret Whiton Calkins

d. Mamie Phipps Clark

ANSWER: d

57. Using the _____ perspective, the behavior and personality of identical twins Sam and Anaïs would be explained by conflicts of inner desires and the expectations of society.

a. psychoanalytic

b. behavioral

c. humanistic

d. evolutionary

ANSWER: a

58. The majority of psychologists are grounded in science and have distanced themselves from the _____ perspective because it is not supported by solid scientific evidence.

a. cognitive

b. humanistic

c. psychoanalytic

d. behavioral

ANSWER: c

59. About _____ of American Psychological Association members do not practice psychoanalysis.

a. 40%

b. 50%

c. 75%

d. 90%

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

60. A psychologist who focuses on studying people's observable and measurable actions rather than on sensations, feelings, and consciousness or unconsciousness takes the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: b

61. If identical twins Sam and Anaïs were examined by a psychologist using the _____ perspective, then the focus would be on directly observable characteristics, such as their laugh, their body language, and their mannerisms.

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

ANSWER: b

62. _____ and _____ are associated with the behavioral perspective of psychology.

a. Freud; James
b. Maslow; Rogers
c. Titchener; James
d. Watson; Skinner

ANSWER: d

63. The humanistic perspective represents a reaction to both the _____ and _____ perspectives.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: c

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

65. Dr. Petrovic's goal is to help his clients channel their motivation for positive growth and to realize their potential. He is a _____ therapist.

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

ANSWER: b

66. The cognitive perspective may be said to represent a reaction to the _____ perspective of studying only what can be directly observed.

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

ANSWER: b

67. Which psychologist helped pioneer the cognitive perspective?

a. George Miller
b. John Watson
c. Carl Rogers
d. Abraham Maslow

ANSWER: a

68. George Miller's research on _____was an important catalyst for the cognitive perspective.

a. emotion
b. decision making
c. memory
d. problem solving

ANSWER: a

69. When exposed to the right antibiotic, a population of bacteria typically dies or weakens. However, some bacteria have traits protecting them from the antibiotic and they survive, reproduce, and become "superbugs." This is an example of:

a. behaviorism.
b. biological determinism.
c. species preparedness.
d. evolution.

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

70. _____ is the process through which inherited traits in a given population either increase in frequency because they are adaptive or decrease in frequency because they are maladaptive.

a. Classical conditioning
b. Biological determinism
c. Species preparedness
d. Natural selection

ANSWER: d

71. In focusing on their almost identical DNA as the explanation for many of Sam and Anaïs' similarities, Dr. Segal is using the _____ perspective.

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: c

74. In many African and Asian markets, such as those in Cairo, Egypt, customers are expected to bargain with the seller, which affects their shopping behavior compared to shopping behavior in the United States. This exemplifies the importance of considering _____ when trying to understand human behavior.

a. cultural context
b. natural selection
c. learning
d. the brain

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

ANSWER: a

75. Mirela is making a presentation to her psychology class about the importance of the social and cultural contexts in studying psychology. She uses the acronym WEIRD to describe one aspect of psychological bias. WEIRD refers to how psychological research focuses on:

a. Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic cultures.
b. Weak, Educated, Nonindustrialized, Rebellious, and Developing cultures.
c. Western, Elusive, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic cultures.
d. Western, Educated, Nonindustrialized, Rebellious, and Democratic cultures.

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

a. sociocultural
b. cognitive

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. behavioral

d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: c

80. Professor Yilmza explained that human behavior is influenced by underlying conflicts. She would associate herself with the _____ perspective.

a. evolutionary

b. biological

c. psychoanalytic

d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

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

a. inclination for people to grow in a positive direction.

b. idea that environmental factors control all of people's behaviors.

c. tendency for people's behavior to be shaped by evolution.

d. belief that unconscious conflicts underlie people's behavior.

ANSWER: a

82. Hattice is working on a group presentation where the students are asked to examine the COVID-19 pandemic from multiple perspectives. She is supposed to explain how this situation may be shaped by factors such as biology, psychology, and culture. Hattice is examining the _____ perspective.

a. biopsychosocial

b. cognitive

c. behavioral

d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: a

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

a. behavioral

b. psychoanalytic

c. humanistic

d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

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

a. evolutionary

b. biological

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. behavioral

d. sociocultural

ANSWER: b

85. The scientific method:

a. removes experimenter bias from having an impact on research.

b. removes participant bias from having an impact on research.

c. helps to minimize the impact of human errors in thinking.

d. ensures that all variables have full reliability and validity.

ANSWER: c

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

a. common sense.

b. informed consent.

c. the scientific method.

d. educated guessing.

ANSWER: c

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

a. her own experience with observing twins.

b. the operationalization of cooperation.

c. some inferential statistics she ran on previous data.

d. some descriptive statistics she ran on previous data.

ANSWER: a

88. Dr. Segal, who studied the identical twins Anaïs and Sam, based her hypothesis that "when given a joint task, identical twins will cooperate more and compete less than fraternal twins" on the _____ theory.

a. evolutionary

b. behavioral

c. cognitive

d. sociocultural

ANSWER: a

89. Which statement expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?

a. A theory is more specific than a hypothesis.

b. A theory is broader than a hypothesis.

c. A theory is the same thing as a hypothesis.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

ANSWER: b

90. Dr. Segal predicted that when given a joint task, identical twins will cooperate more and compete less than fraternal twins. This prediction was her:

a. theory.

b. operational definition.

c. hypothesis.

d. descriptive statistics.

ANSWER: c

91. Taytiana is attempting to replicate a study by Kushlev and colleagues (2020) on how increases in happiness might affect health. The hypothesis of Kushlev's experiment is that participating in a program designed to increase happiness will:

a. lead to improvements in physical health.

b. lead to improvements in mental health.

c. result in a decrease in body weight.

d. also lead to an increase in lung capacity.

ANSWER: a

92. The first step in the scientific method is:

a. developing a hypothesis.

b. publishing findings.

c. developing a question.

d. designing a study.

ANSWER: c

93. Which sequence correctly represents the first three steps of the scientific method, in order?

a. develop question > develop hypothesis > design study

b. develop hypothesis > collect data > analyze data

c. develop question > design study > develop hypothesis

d. develop hypothesis > analyze data > publish findings

ANSWER: a

94. In a study of attraction, Xavier predicts that "Opposites will attract." Ling, however, predicts that "Birds of a feather will flock together." These predictions are competing:

a. hypotheses.

b. variables.

c. statistics.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

95. Kushlev and colleagues (2020) hypothesized that participating in a program designed to increase happiness will lead to improvements in physical health. During data analysis, it was found that participants who completed the program felt happier and had fewer sick days. Kushlev's hypothesis was:

a. proved.

b. unsupported.

c. supported.

d. refuted.

ANSWER: c

96. In a research study, Dr. Nancy Segal had identical twins and fraternal twins work together on a puzzle. She and her colleagues then rated the twins on different measures of "cooperative behavior." In this study, cooperative behavior was operationally defined as:

a. whether identical twins or fraternal twins worked on the puzzle.

b. the process of working together to the same end result.

c. the twins' ratings of how much they enjoyed working together.

d. the researchers' observations of how often twins worked together.

ANSWER: d

97. Kiesha indicates that she will measure happiness as the number of times an individual smiles per hour. She has provided a(n):

a. operational definition.

b. hypothesis.

c. theory.

d. independent variable.

ANSWER: a

98. Psychologist Jessica Eberhardt worked with the Oakland Police Department and analyzed data from police reports, neighborhood surveys, and footage from police body cameras. Her data analysis revealed:

a. officers did not behave differently toward individuals of different races.

b. officers did not behave differently toward men and women.

c. officers did behave differently toward men and women.

d. officers did behave differently toward individuals of different races.

ANSWER: a

99. After a researcher collects raw data from a study, the raw data must be analyzed using _____ to give it meaning.

a. configuration

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

b. statistics
c. publication
d. investigation

ANSWER: b

100. "_____ data" is the term used for data once they have been gathered and entered into a data file, but before they have been analyzed to give the numbers meaning.

a. Raw
b. Descriptive
c. Inferential
d. Investigative

ANSWER: a

101. The data collected in a research study will either support or refute the _____ that the study is designed to test.

a. analyses
b. hypothesis
c. operational definition
d. statistics

ANSWER: b

102. Descriptive statistics:

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

ANSWER: c

103. Tyrell is creating a bar graph to summarize the results of an experiment. The graph displays _____ statistics.

a. inferential
b. empirical
c. descriptive
d. operational

ANSWER: c

104. After gathering data on psychologists, Jocelyn creates a pie chart to display the percentage of psychologists working in different fields. In this scenario, she uses _____ to display the collected data.

a. descriptive statistics
b. inferential statistics

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. correlation coefficients

d. probability distributions

ANSWER: a

105. Inferential statistics help researchers:

a. determine the probability of future events.

b. know what mistakes were made in the research study.

c. organize and present the data from the research study.

d. operationally define their variables.

ANSWER: a

106. Seda looked at the results of her study and found that there was a high probability that a mindfulness meditation program would reduce stress. _____ helped Seda reach her conclusion.

a. Empirical data

b. Descriptive statistics

c. Inferential statistics

d. Archival data

ANSWER: c

107. In _____ review, other psychologists examine an article submitted for publication and make recommendations regarding its acceptance, revision, or rejection.

a. peer

b. creative

c. scientific

d. experimental

ANSWER: a

108. Dr. Schiavo is an expert on adolescence and is reading an article submitted for publication in the *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. At the moment, she is examining the methods section for potential flaws in the design of the research. Dr. Schiavo is contributing to the process of _____ review.

a. descriptive

b. experimental

c. peer

d. scientific

ANSWER: c

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

a. peer-review

b. hypothesis development

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. statistical analysis

d. replication

ANSWER: a

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

a. the results of the study were fabricated.

b. the study was not peer-reviewed.

c. the study did not include statistics.

d. autism was not operationally defined.

ANSWER: a

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

a. do not use inferential statistics.

b. have not been peer-reviewed.

c. cannot be replicated.

d. have no operationally defined variables.

ANSWER: c

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

a. replicate.

b. debrief.

c. describe.

d. peer-review.

ANSWER: a

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

a. peer review.

b. replication.

c. control study.

d. double-blind study.

ANSWER: b

114. _____ places importance on "the rules of logic and science" rather than popular beliefs.

a. Pseudopsychology

b. Critical thinking

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. Surveying

d. Experimentation

ANSWER: b

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

a. Pseudopsychology

b. Critical thinking

c. Surveying

d. Experimentation

ANSWER: b

116. Dr. Jensen is organizing and evaluating evidence concerning aggression in children. Dr. Jensen is engaging in _____ thinking.

a. pseudopsychological

b. critical

c. empirical

d. experimental

ANSWER: b

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

a. psychological

b. experimental

c. high-level

d. critical

ANSWER: d

118. Katrina is a high school teacher who would like to nurture critical thinking in her students. To do this, she needs to nurture a balance between:

a. behavioral and cognitive thinking.

b. experimental and empirical thinking.

c. high-level and low-level thinking.

d. skepticism and open-mindedness.

ANSWER: d

119. Hasan is evaluating a new piece of research he just heard on the news. To critically think about this research, he should ask whether the research:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

a. was consistent with his point of view or not.
b. sounds like "high-level" quality work.
c. relied on the behavioral theory or the cognitive theory.
d. was written by an author with a professional background.

ANSWER: d

120. Identical twins Anaïs and Sam went through 25 years of life without any knowledge of each other. When the twins reunited, they:
a. didn't recognize each other.
b. looked similar, but their mannerisms were very different.
c. looked similar and had similar mannerisms.
d. were reluctant to talk to each other.

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: a

123. Measurable characteristics that can change over time or across people are called:
a. variables.
b. theories.
c. operational definitions.
d. hypotheses.

ANSWER: a

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

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. variable.

d. outcome.

ANSWER: c

125. One difference between identical twins Sam and Anaïs was that Anaïs scored higher than Sam on _____ which is consistent with her interest in _____.

a. visual-spatial skills; fashion design

b. memory; engineering

c. visual-spatial skills; painting

d. memory; math

ANSWER: a

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

a. control group.

b. treatment group.

c. sample.

d. population.

ANSWER: d

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

a. control group; sample

b. experimental group; population

c. population; sample

d. sample; population

ANSWER: d

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

a. sample

b. variable

c. cohort

d. population

ANSWER: a

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

a. representative

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

b. not representative
c. random
d. operationally defined

ANSWER: b

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

a. all members of a population have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study.
b. only the most representative members of the population will be selected to participate in the study.
c. the sample will have the same number of members as the population that he is interested in studying.
d. some members of the sample will be studied at random, but some members will not.

ANSWER: a

131. A subgroup of a population selected so that its members have characteristics similar to those of the population of interest is called a(n):

a. random sample.
b. representative sample.
c. operational definition.
d. independent variable.

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: a

133. Dr. Musa is lecturing his undergraduate psychology students about research methods. He tells the class "if half of the population is female then half of the sample should be female." Dr. Musa is describing:

a. a random sample.
b. an operational definition.
c. a representative sample.
d. the hypothesis.

ANSWER: c

134. For her undergraduate thesis, Sying decides to watch children interact with other children in a preschool

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

setting. She explores and makes note of the behavior of these children. Sying is engaging in _____ research.

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

ANSWER: d

135. Sam and Anaïs, the identical twins separated at birth and raised in different households, showed differences in their levels of extraversion. Sam's higher level of extraversion as compared to Anaïs' may be due to Sam growing up with brothers and Anaïs growing up as an only child. This difference between the twins is likely due to:

a. observer bias.
b. the placebo effect.
c. nature.
d. nurture.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

137. A research study using naturalistic observation entails:

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

ANSWER: a

139. A study conducted by Berry and colleagues (2015) had researchers sitting quietly inside bathroom stalls on a university campus using stopwatches to measure how long people spent using the facilities and washing their hands. It was found that most men and women washed their hands after using the toilet, but only about half of the men washed their hands after using the urinal. This is an example of what kind of descriptive research technique?

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

ANSWER: b

140. A study conducted by Berry and colleagues (2015) had researchers sit quietly in bathroom stalls and measure how long men and women spent using the facilities and washing their hands. What did this naturalistic observation study find?

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

142. Dr. Inyang is conducting a naturalistic observation study of children and their use of playground equipment. She cannot control who is playing on the equipment and when. Because whoever shows up at the playground at the time of observation has become Dr. Inyang's subject, she will have difficulty:

a. obtaining consent.
b. replicating the study.
c. demonstrating causation.
d. demonstrating a correlation.

ANSWER: b

143. Dr. Villatte is overseeing a naturalistic observation study of children's aggression. He notices that male and

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

female research assistants vary in how they rate the aggressiveness of girls' behaviors. Dr. Villatte suspects the presence of _____ bias.

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: c

147. Dr. Lee, a clinical psychologist, conducted a detailed examination of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. She gathered a lot of information about her patient from a variety of sources and immersed herself into the life of her patient. Dr. Lee conducted:

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

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

150. Which descriptive research technique relies on questionnaires or interviews of a large group of people?

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

ANSWER: a

151. Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask a large group of college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking:

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

ANSWER: a

152. An example of using the survey method to conduct scientific research would be:

a. recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat.
b. observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle school student.
c. comparing students' performance on abstract and concrete versions of problems.
d. asking a group of students questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors.

ANSWER: d

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

ANSWER: b

154. Fincham and May (2017) found that when asked about infidelity, male and female college students who were led to believe their responses were being analyzed by a lie detector were equally likely to admit to cheating. If, however, the subjects believed their self-reports were anonymous, then men were more likely to confess to cheating than women. The issue of _____ may have influenced the results.
a. social desirability
b. observer bias
c. experimenter bias
d. confounding variables

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: a

156. In a recent study, Leiserowitz and colleagues (2014) asked half of their participants about harm to their families from "global warming" and the other half about harm to their families from "climate change." They found that most participants were significantly more alarmed by:
a. the phrase "climate change" than by the phrase "global warming."
b. the phrase "global warming" than by the phrase "climate change."
c. these phrases when they were accompanied by scary anecdotes than when they were presented alone.
d. these phrases when they were accompanied by well-supported statistics than when they were presented alone.

ANSWER: b

157. Dr. Almari, a health psychologist, is interested in the exercise intentions of students on her campus. She surveys 1,000 students about whether they intend to exercise regularly in the near future. One potential problem with this method is that:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

a. surveys are an expensive and time-consuming method of research.
b. the intention to exercise can mean different things to different people.
c. it cannot be used effectively with other research methods like experiments.
d. almost everyone in her sample will likely lie about whether they will exercise.

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: a

159. A report on a study conducted with a large representative sample of over 2,000 adults found that:
a. only a small percentage had experienced rude and disrespectful people on a daily basis.
b. a very large percentage had experienced rude and disrespectful people on a daily basis.
c. a large percentage of women, but not men, experienced rude or disrespectful people on a daily basis.
d. the amount of rude or disrespectful people encountered on a daily basis had significantly decreased over a 10-year time period.

ANSWER: b

160. Studies have shown that dealing with rude e-mails at work:
a. can create stress only at work.
b. can create stress only at home.
c. can create stress at work and at home.
d. typically doesn't bother individuals.

ANSWER: c

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

ANSWER: d

162. Judge and colleagues (2010) found that there was a relationship between salary and job satisfaction among research assistants. This is an example of:
a. a case study.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

b. a survey.

c. naturalistic observation.

d. the correlational method.

ANSWER: d

163. Judge and colleagues (2010) found that the correlation coefficient for the relationship between salary and job satisfaction is +.14. What does this mean?

a. Higher salaries are strongly related to higher job satisfaction.

b. As salary increases, job satisfaction decreases.

c. The relationship between salary and job satisfaction is very weak.

d. The relationship between salary and job satisfaction is negative.

ANSWER: c

164. Irving has noticed that the more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to become. Which research technique would be aimed at verifying the relationship between these two variables?

a. naturalistic observation

b. case study

c. correlational method

d. experiment

ANSWER: c

165. Correlational research cannot provide information about _____, but it can provide _____.

a. negative relationships; information about positive relationships

b. relationships between variables; information about single variables

c. causation; a description of a relationship

d. empirical data; survey results

ANSWER: c

166. Bzdok and Dunbar (2020) found that the tighter someone is embedded in a network of friends, the less likely they are to become ill. This is an example of:

a. an experiment.

b. no correlation.

c. a positive correlation.

d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

167. Studies suggest that immune responses may be stronger in people who are socially connected. This represents:

a. a causal relationship.

b. no correlation.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. a positive correlation.

d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

168. As people's education level increases, their income also increases. This is an example of:

a. a correlation coefficient.

b. no correlation.

c. a positive correlation.

d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

169. Using a scatterplot, researchers can express the:

a. cause between two variables.

b. explanation between two variables.

c. relationship between two variables.

d. description of two variables.

ANSWER: c

170. Which statement indicates a negative correlation?

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: b

171. The correlation coefficient ranges from _____ to _____.

a. +1.00; +100

b. –1.00; +1.00

c. 0; +1.00

d. –100; +100

ANSWER: b

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

a. Yvonne

b. Will

c. Tony

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. Jordan

ANSWER: a

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

a. +1.00.

b. –1.00.

c. –2.00.

d. 0.

ANSWER: b

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

a. alcohol consumption and grade point average

b. depression level and height

c. grade point average and amount of studying

d. grade point average and depression level

ANSWER: c

175. A scatterplot of a perfect negative correlation would show:

a. a diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right.

b. a diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right.

c. a horizontal line.

d. plots that are all over the graph.

ANSWER: b

176. A scatterplot of a perfect positive correlation would show:

a. a diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right.

b. a diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right.

c. a horizontal line.

d. plots that are all over the graph.

ANSWER: a

177. Which sequence of correlation coefficients is in order of increasing strength?

a. –.65, .15, .55

b. .45, .55, –.65

c. –.60, .50, .10

d. 0, –.60, .50

ANSWER: b

178. If there is no relationship between two variables, then the correlation coefficient would be:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

a. +1.00.
b. –1.00.
c. 0.
d. +2.00.

ANSWER: c

179. In a survey project, Dr. Miyake finds a correlation of +.70 between people's reported levels of attachment security and their likelihood of engaging in prosocial behaviors. Which statement is consistent with this result?

a. Attachment security causes people to behave antisocially while at work.
b. Prosocial behavior at work can cause a feeling of attachment security.
c. Decreases in attachment security cause an increase in prosocial behavior.
d. As people's attachment security increases, their prosocial behavior increases.

ANSWER: d

180. Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of +.55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Based on this correlation alone, Dr. Nguyen can legitimately conclude that:

a. uninvolved parenting is the cause of delinquency among adolescents.
b. poverty is associated with both uninvolved parenting and juvenile delinquency.
c. uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency among adolescents.
d. uninvolved parenting is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.

ANSWER: d

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

a. positive
b. negative
c. experimental
d. third

ANSWER: d

182. If two variables X and Y are strongly correlated, it can be concluded that:

a. X caused Y.
b. Y caused X.
c. as the value of X increases or decreases, the value of Y increases or decreases, respectively.
d. a third variable is not likely to be responsible for the relationship between variables X and Y.

ANSWER: c

183. Researchers consistently report a positive correlation between exposure to violence in the media and

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

aggressive behavior. It is possible that the two variables caused each other, but it is also possible that a _____ variable actually influences both exposure to violence and aggressive behavior.

a. positive
b. experimental
c. third
d. negative

ANSWER: c

184. Ingraham (2020) stated his research found "More masks, less COVID-19." This statement reflects:

a. the fact that masks don't prevent COVID-19.
b. no correlation between masks and COVID-19.
c. a positive correlation between masks and COVID-19.
d. a negative correlation between masks and COVID-19.

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: d

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

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

ANSWER: a

187. Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the sequence of items on a list and later measured participants' ability to recall the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n) _____ study.

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

ANSWER: c

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

a. assignment

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

b. selection
c. sampling
d. placement

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: b

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

a. Independent assignment; Dependent assignment
b. Random sampling; Random assignment
c. Controlled sampling; Controlled assignment
d. Independent sampling; Dependent sampling

ANSWER: b

192. If Juan were to correctly explain the difference between an independent variable and a dependent variable in a presentation to his class, he would say, "In an experiment, the independent variable is _____, and the dependent variable is _____."

a. measured; manipulated
b. manipulated; measured
c. manipulated; an unforeseen factor that could interfere with the results
d. a behavior; the effect on this behavior

ANSWER: b

193. One group of participants in an experiment texted on their cell phones while driving a car through an

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

obstacle course, and another group did not text while driving through the course. Researchers recorded the number of objects each participant hit while driving through the course. What was the independent variable?

a. the participants in the study
b. the cell phones
c. texting or not while driving
d. the number of objects hit

ANSWER: c

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

a. representative
b. controlled
c. third
d. extraneous

ANSWER: d

195. Pedro flips a coin to determine which participants will be in the control group of his experiment and which will be in the experimental group. Pedro is using:

a. random sampling.
b. random assignment.
c. a third variable.
d. an extraneous variable.

ANSWER: b

196. In a social psychology experiment, one group of participants is reminded of a social stereotype they are likely to believe, while another group is not. All participants then interact with a member of the group to which the stereotype applies, and the nature of their interactions is recorded. Which statement is true?

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

ANSWER: b

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

a. control
b. dependent
c. independent

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. third

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

199. In an experiment, the dependent variable is:

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

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

201. In an experiment to test the effects of throat lozenges on children with sore throats due to a cold, some of the children were given a medicated lozenge made of sugar and some of them were given a lozenge made of sugar that did not contain any medication. In this experiment, children who received the sugar lozenge were the _____ group.

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

ANSWER: c

202. A sports psychologist conducted an experiment on the effects of whey protein on people's muscle development. In this experiment, whether or not people consumed whey protein is:

a. the dependent variable.
b. the independent variable.
c. a placebo.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. an extraneous variable.

ANSWER: b

203. Characteristics of the environment or the participants that might interfere with an experiment's outcome are called:

a. placebos.

b. control variables.

c. third variables.

d. extraneous variables.

ANSWER: d

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

a. independent

b. dependent

c. confounding

d. double-blind

ANSWER: c

205. Stephanie is a graduate student in charge of an experiment for her research group at her university. She has two of her friends, Rebecca and Aldo, actually run the experiment with participants on campus. Rebecca runs all of the participants getting the real treatment, and Aldo runs all of the participants getting the placebo. What error did Stephanie make in setting up this study?

a. Stephanie inadvertently created a confounded variable.

b. Stephanie did not randomly assign participants to groups.

c. Stephanie did not randomly select participants from groups.

d. Stephanie accidentally ran a double-blind study.

ANSWER: a

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

a. random assignment.

b. random selection.

c. dependent variables.

d. independent variables.

ANSWER: a

207. Dr. Pepper conducted an experiment to test the effects of a new stimulant drug on a group of participants. In the experiment, Dr. Pepper knew which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. However, the participants did not know which type of pill they were taking. Given this

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

information, it can be inferred that Dr. Pepper conducted a _____ study.

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

ANSWER: a

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

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

ANSWER: d

209. A placebo is given to members of the _____ group.

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

ANSWER: a

210. Neuropsychologist Ling Chew gives half of the participants in her experiment a pill that contains a stimulant drug. She gives the other half of her participants an identical-looking pill that does not contain the drug. Dr. Chew is using a pill without the drug as a(n):

a. random variable.
b. extraneous variable.
c. confound.
d. placebo.

ANSWER: d

211. A placebo is intended to minimize _____ expectations; a double-blind procedure is intended to minimize _____ expectations.

a. participant; experimenter
b. participant; participant

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. experimenter; experimenter

d. experimenter; participant

ANSWER: a

212. Ramona received a pill containing only sugar while participating in an experiment for anxiety. After the treatment, Ramona reported less anxiety. This was due to:

a. experimenter bias.

b. random assignment.

c. the placebo effect.

d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

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

a. participant bias.

b. experimenter bias.

c. random assignment.

d. random sampling.

ANSWER: b

214. Lo told her subjects that she "really has high hopes for this new treatment." This is an example of:

a. participant bias.

b. experimenter bias.

c. the placebo effect.

d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: b

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

a. a single-blind study.

b. a double-blind study.

c. experimenter bias.

d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: c

216. The consistency or stability of a measure refers to:

a. standardization.

b. the third variable.

c. validity.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

d. reliability.

ANSWER: d

217. _____ answers the question "Did the researchers measure what they intend to measure?"

a. Standardization
b. The third variable
c. Validity
d. Reliability

ANSWER: c

218. If the findings of a study can be generalized to the real world and the population of interest, it has:

a. internal validity.
b. external validity.
c. standardization.
d. reliability.

ANSWER: b

219. Studies that use _____ are more likely to have external validity.

a. random sampling
b. a standard sample
c. representative sampling
d. a double-blind design

ANSWER: c

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

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

ANSWER: b

221. Correlational research can be an important tool:

a. to determine cause-and-effect relationships between two variables.
b. when the experimental is not possible.
c. to increase the control over variables.
d. to prevent experimenter bias.

ANSWER: b

222. When people know they are being observed, their behavior changes. Researchers call this:

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

a. the placebo effect.
b. a confounding variable.
c. the Hawthorne effect.
d. experimenter bias.

ANSWER: c

223. Annalise is a kindergarten teacher who read an experiment by Lillard and Peterson (2011) about the effects of watching fast-paced, fantastical cartoons on children's cognitive performance. Based on the results of the study, Annalise should:
a. not allow her students to view such shows because of the negative effects on cognition.
b. allow her students to watch such shows because of the positive effects on cognition.
c. dismiss the results of the study because of the numerous extraneous variables in it.
d. dismiss the results of the study because she likes the cartoon that was used in the study.

ANSWER: a

224. The ethical guidelines written by professional organizations encourage psychologists to:
a. maintain accuracy in research, teaching, and practice.
b. form their own internal review boards anywhere they are practicing or researching.
c. never use deception no matter what the circumstances.
d. never manipulate participants in research studies.

ANSWER: a

225. If Kayla were writing a research ethics paper on the topic of confidentiality, she should write that "It is important for researchers to:
a. protect research data from misuse as well as from theft."
b. inform people what their participation in the study will entail."
c. share the purpose of the study with participants after it has ended."
d. reveal to participants any deception used in the study."

ANSWER: a

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

ANSWER: b

227. Dr. Segal told Sam and Anaïs before she began the research that their participation was completely voluntary and that they could stop taking part at any time. Dr. Segal is:
a. debriefing her participants.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

b. obtaining informed consent.

c. providing peer review.

d. performing random assignment.

ANSWER: b

228. Constance participated in a psychological research study. When it ended, she left not knowing the purpose of the study or the deception that was used. The ethical issue with this study involves:

a. informed consent.

b. debriefing.

c. confidentiality.

d. unnecessary harm.

ANSWER: b

229. Bali serves on an Institutional Review Board (IRB) at his university. As a member of the IRB, he would:

a. review research manuscripts that have been submitted for publication.

b. edit research proposals for spelling and grammar.

c. help researchers review research literature.

d. review research proposals to protect the rights of participants.

ANSWER: d

230. A researcher found that there was an association between meat avoidance and higher levels of anxiety and depression. The correct conclusion from this study would be:

a. eating meat will cause lower levels of anxiety.

b. eating meat will cause higher levels of anxiety.

c. meat avoidance will cause decreases in anxiety and depression.

d. meat avoidance is related to anxiety and depression.

ANSWER: d

231. Sometimes the media incorrectly reports the findings of correlational psychology research studies because the media does not understand that when a correlation is found between two variables, X and Y, then:

a. the only conclusion is that X caused Y.

b. the only conclusion is that Y caused X.

c. it must be concluded that X and Y are the same variable.

d. it could be that X and Y are caused by a third variable.

ANSWER: d

232. By giving equal attention to two viewpoints on an issue, the media promotes the misconception that people are split 50–50 on that issue. This is called:

a. false consensus.

b. false balance.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

c. confounding.

d. double-blind.

ANSWER: b

233. Sam and Anaïs are identical twins who were raised apart. Instead of lamenting the fact that they were separated for 25 years, they both focus on the brighter aspects of life and on helping others. Their approach to life would be of particular interest to _____ psychology, a relatively new approach that counters the field's more traditional focus on abnormality and maladaptive behavior.

a. adaptive

b. positive

c. cognitive

d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: b

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

a. positive

b. cognitive

c. adaptive

d. psychoanalytic

ANSWER: a

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

a. cognitive

b. humanistic

c. sociocultural

d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

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

ANSWER: The first goal of psychology is to describe, which involves systematic observation of behavior and the reporting of the results of such observation. For Sam and Anaïs, Dr. Segal examined their habits, mental abilities, and personality dispositions. For example, individual variables such as their job satisfaction, visual-spatial skills, and memory were observed.
A second goal is to explain, which involves the organization and understanding of behavioral observations. Because Sam and Anaïs share almost all of their DNA and they were raised in different environments, Dr. Segal can better understand the degree to which nature and nurture influenced their habits, abilities, and dispositions. For example, Anaïs' visual-spatial skills were stronger than Sam's visual-spatial skills. As a result, Dr. Segal knows that a difference in their environment, such as the Anaïs' focus on fashion design, may have contributed to that skill.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

A third goal is to predict, which involves projecting or forecasting future behaviors and outcomes. Dr. Segal could use some of the differences and similarities that she found between Sam and Anaïs and predict similar results for other sets of identical twins who have been separated. A final goal of psychology is change, which is the use of research to shape and modify behavior. Dr. Segal could use some of her findings to help others develop better visual-spatial skills since she now knows that practice and experience impact this skill.

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

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

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

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

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

One example of the mind-body problem is to better understand how mental activities influence behavior: How do mental activities direct behavior? Does how we think affect how we act?

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

239. Contrast the early views of structuralism and functionalism and identify one or two key people associated with each.

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: Students should select three of the following strategies:
The psychoanalytic perspective suggested that behavior is influenced by conflicts between one's inner desires (such as sexual and aggressive impulses) and the expectations of society, and that these conflicts primarily occur unconsciously, or outside conscious awareness. Thus, Arthur's need to have everything organized is probably closely tied to some inner and unconscious desire that is probably closely tied to his childhood. Perhaps his parents were extremely clean and orderly or perhaps his cleanliness was tied to avoiding some negative consequence from his parents.
The behavioral perspective focused on learning behaviors through consequences. Perhaps Arthur learned to be orderly and clean from his parents, or from a friend, or from a television show. Once he engaged in the behavior he received some kind of reward that made him feel good so he continued to clean.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

The humanistic approach suggested that humans are essentially positive in nature. In Arthur's case, perhaps the extreme cleaning behavior is fulfilling for him personally. According to this perspective Arthur must be actively choosing this in a way that brings him fulfillment.
The cognitive perspective suggested that mental processes direct human behavior. In Arthur's case, perhaps he has a thought that replays again and again that directs him to clean in a compulsive manner. Arthur's behavior could also be tied to a neurological process or dysfunction that directs his compulsive behavior.
The evolutionary behavior focused on behaviors that are shaped by evolution. According to this perspective, Arthur's compulsive cleaning may be tied to an evolutionary advantage. Perhaps having a clean living space has been tied to a survival or a reproductive advantage.
The biological approach focused on underlying physiology to explain behavior and mental processes. Using this approach, the reason for Arthur's behavior likely has a structural or chemical cause originating within his brain.
The sociocultural approach focused on the importance of social and cultural factors. In this example, there may be factors specific to Arthur's culture or upbringing that impacted his behavior. Perhaps cleanliness is highly valued in Arthur's culture or perhaps his parents highly valued having a clean living space.
For contrasts and comparisons, students could have a number of different ideas. The key here is that the contrast and comparison are clear and direct. For example, the psychoanalytic and behavioral perspective both suggest that this behavior may have originated in childhood. However, the behavioral approach suggests that this is just the result of a direct learning experience that could be observed, whereas the psychoanalytic approach argues that it would need to be the result of a conflict that is unconscious and cannot be observed.

242. Xuan is working on a class presentation in which he needs to draw a timeline of psychology's major theoretical perspectives from its founding to the perspectives used today. He needs to begin with the first perspective in psychology and include at least five other perspectives. As he draws the timeline, he needs to include the name of the perspective, the name of one psychologist associated with the perspective, and a short description of the perspective. When he is giving his presentation, he needs to discuss how many of the perspectives of psychology developed in part as a reaction to one of the previous perspectives. Draw his timeline with its required components, and then underneath the timeline use full sentences with quotation marks to discuss how he might verbally describe the different connections among the perspectives within the timeline.

ANSWER: The student needs to draw a timeline that includes structuralism first and then five of the other perspectives covered in the book. Note that the biological and the biopsychosocial perspectives are not included here because there were no dominant psychologists discussed in the book with these perspectives.
• Structuralism (Wundt and Titchener) – Identify the elements of the mind.
• Functionalism (James) – Examine the function of thoughts, feelings, and behavior.
"Functionalism was developed as a reaction to structuralism because James believed that just identifying the individual elements of the mind through introspection was meaningless since consciousness is changing all the time. He felt that a much more worthwhile pursuit of psychology would be to explain the purpose of the behavior."
• Psychoanalysis (Freud) – Underlying unconscious conflicts influence behavior.
"Psychoanalysis was developed to study the abnormal aspects of human life. This is in

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

contrast to structuralism and functionalism, which focused on the normal functioning of the mind."
• Behaviorism (Watson and Skinner) – Behavior is learned through association, reinforcers, and observation.

"Behaviorism developed in contrast to psychoanalysis because the behaviorists felt it was important to focus on what can be directly measured as opposed to trying to assess the unconscious, which cannot be directly observed."
• Humanism (Rogers and Maslow) – Humans are naturally good and driven toward growth.

"Humanism developed in reaction to both psychoanalysis and behaviorism, which both suggested that people have very little control over their own lives. In contrast, the humanists strongly emphasized the idea of free will and self-determinism."
• Cognitive (Miller) – Behavior is driven by mental processes.

"Cognitive psychology developed in part as a reaction against behaviorists and their unwillingness to study anything other than behavior. The cognitive psychologists believed that thought and emotion could be objectively studied."
• Evolutionary (Buss) – Humans have evolved to have characteristics that increase their chances of survival and reproducing.

"Although evolutionary psychology was not a direct reaction against another perspective of psychology, it did focus on genetics, which had not yet been a focus of study in psychology. The previous perspectives in psychology, with the exception of functionalism, mostly ignored the impact of genes on behavior and this perspective filled that hole."
• Sociocultural (Vygotsky) – The broader cultural context and other people influence behavior and mental processes.

"In other perspectives of psychology, most psychologists just assumed that their findings were representative of all people around the world, regardless of culture. With the sociocultural perspective the focus was placed on how culture does change behavior and cognition."

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

ANSWER: The biopsychosocial perspective explains behavior by examining the biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors that influence it. The perspective emphasizes the complex interaction between these many factors. The biopsychosocial perspective integrates insights from many other perspectives in psychology:
Biological/Evolutionary: Traits and behaviors have been shaped by natural selection.
Biological: Behavior is rooted in genes, hormones, and brain structure.
Psychological/Behavioral: Behavior reflects learning by association, reinforcement, and observation.
Cognitive: Behavior is directed by such thought processes as memory and language.
Sociocultural: Behavior is influenced by other people and by the larger culture.

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

ANSWER: Drawing the steps out in a circle would work best for the scientific method. Each step could be represented by a square or circle within the larger circle with arrows leading from each step to the

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

next one. The arrows help to illustrate the cyclical nature of the whole process. Step One: The first step of the scientific method is to develop a research question about human behavior. Often the question comes from a researcher's own interests and/or observations of the world. With a tentative topic in mind, the researcher then reviews the scientific literature on this topic.
Step Two: The second step is to develop a hypothesis, which is a specific testable prediction about the outcome of the research study. The hypothesis should be based on a theory, which is a general explanation of human behavior based on a sturdy foundation of scientific evidence.
Step Three: The third step is to design a research study and collect data on human behavior. The researcher picks a research method, either descriptive or experimental, that will best test the hypothesis. The precise ways in which variables in the study will be manipulated or measured (operational definitions) must be specified. Data are then collected using controlled measurement techniques.
Step Four: The fourth step is to analyze the data that has been collected. Descriptive statistics are used to organize and present the data, and inferential statistics are used to make inferences and determine the probability of events occurring in the future. The researcher determines whether the hypothesis is supported.
Step Five: The fifth step is to publish the findings of the research study. The researcher writes a description of the study and submits it to an academic journal, where it will be reviewed by a group of subject-matter experts (peer review). If the study is approved, it will be published for other researchers to read when they are at step one of the scientific method. The scientific method begins again with these researchers, hence the cyclical nature of the process.

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

ANSWER: Peer review—an article submitted for publication is sent to subject-matter experts for close examination; experts make recommendations with respect to acceptance, revision, or rejection; provides certainty that the research is sound and that the findings can be trusted; peer review helps to safeguard against fraud and inaccuracies, and to ensure that research is published based on merit rather than on favoritism.
Replication—repeating a study with a different sample, and/or with other modifications to the procedures; when other researchers replicate research findings, it boosts confidence in those findings and the theories underlying the research; helps ensure that initial findings are reliable, and not just a fluke, the result of a poorly designed study, or the results of experimenter bias.
The peer-review process is not foolproof and sometimes erroneous studies are reviewed and accepted for publication. This was the case with Andrew Wakefield's study, which was published in a peer-reviewed journal in the late 1990s. His study suggested that there was a connection between vaccines and autism. Later investigations revealed that Wakefield had fabricated the data of the study and eventually the study was retracted from the journal. Although the peer-review process failed to identify these fabrications, the second piece of the scientific method, replication, did succeed in protecting the integrity of the process. Over 10 years, many high-quality studies failed to replicate his original findings. Due to this failure to replicate the original study, many scientists were rightfully skeptical of the original study and this probably helped to drive the investigation into the original publication itself.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

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

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

ANSWER: Tamara's conclusion is problematic because she did not have a representative sample. A representative sample is a subgroup of a population selected so that its members have characteristics similar to those of the population of interest. Tamara's population of interest is all college students from the United States. However, her sample is a small group of her college student friends from Chicago. It is possible that the characteristics of her sample may have biased her findings. It is important that Tamara choose a representative sample, because this will allow her to generalize her findings to the population of all United States college students. In other words, immigration reform attitudes of her college student friends from Chicago may not generalize to the attitudes of all college students in the United States.

One way Tamara could improve her study is by picking a random sample. This involves using a procedure that ensures that all members of the population of interest have an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study. This means Tamara would have to find a database that includes contact information for all college students and then randomly select people from that database. Perhaps she could select people from SAT or ACT databases. Choosing the sample randomly ensures that she has a representative sample and can draw valid conclusions based on it.

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

Chapter 1

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

ANSWER: Survey research is straightforward. It is fast and efficient, and it will allow Mitsu to gather a large amount of data from a large group of people in a short time. However, there are several pitfalls with the survey method. First, he needs to be careful about how he words his questions on the survey. Simple wording changes can cause participants to give different kinds of answers. He should check his wording with other people before he finalizes his survey to be sure that the questions are interpreted the way he intends. Second, significant care must be taken to ensure that the sample is truly representative of the population (a random sample is ideal). This is extremely difficult in most survey studies, but he should try to get as representative of a population as possible. He should try to avoid taking a convenience sample of friends he knows or other students in his class. He should try to get a diversity of types of students involved in his study. Third, participants may not be honest in their responses or may not be consciously aware of their true behaviors, thoughts, and/or feelings. To try to reduce this limitation, he should be careful to make sure that the surveys are anonymous, and he should avoid questions that require a lot of memory. Fourth, surveys tend to only "skim the surface" of people's beliefs, failing to tap into the complex issues underlying responses. To obtain a more precise solution he could use a scale that indicates the degree to which they agree or disagree as opposed to a more yes or no answer. This is a correlational study because he is not randomly assigning participants to experience either high or low stress. As a result, he cannot draw cause and effect conclusions, and instead he can only discuss how the variables are related.

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

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

A positive correlation is a relationship between two variables in which as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable increases. For example, there is probably a positive correlation between the amount of time identical twins Sharon and Debbie spend interacting and the amount of knowledge they possess about one another. The more they talk on the phone and visit, the more they learn about each other's lives.

A negative correlation is a relationship between two variables in which as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable decreases. A good example would be the number of hours Sharon and Debbie talk and text on their cell phones during the day and the amount of battery power remaining on their phones. As phone usage increases, battery power goes down. Many correlations between variables can be identified in normal daily life. Increase the hours devoted to studying, and grades will likely go up (a positive correlation). The more a baby is held, the less the baby cries (a negative correlation).

250. Tran conducts a research study and finds a correlation of –.61 between the amount of stress participants

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: The answer should mention both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b) the random assignment of participants to groups. The independent variable is the variable the researcher manipulates to see if it affects the dependent variable, which is the behavior the researcher measures. If the only difference between treatment groups in the experiment is in the

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

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

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

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

254. Describe each of the following issues in experimental research and provide an example of each issue. The issues are: (1) confounding variable, (2) experimenter bias, (3) placebo effect, and the Hawthorne effect.

ANSWER: When psychologists design experiments there are many issues to consider in order to design a good experiment. One issue is the issue of confounding variables. A confounding variable is a type of extraneous variable that changes along with the independent variable. This makes it difficult to tell which variable is causing the changes in the dependent variable. For example, a researcher is testing the effects of particular odors on mood. The researcher wears perfume or cologne in the lab, thus confounding whether it is the odor being tested or the perfume or cologne that is having the effect on mood.

Experimenter bias is when the researcher may affect the study's outcome by something that they do or say. For example, if a researcher unknowingly shakes their head or uses some other nonverbal cue to influence the participant's reactions.

The placebo effect is essentially "thinking is believing". A placebo is an inert substance or fake treatment given to members of the control group. If the people who are in the placebo group respond in a similar way compared to the people in the treatment group, then it may be the "placebo effect". For example, taking a placebo for depression may relieve the depression in some individuals.

The Hawthorne effect occurs when people know they are being observed and their behavior changes. An example of the Hawthorne effect is in education. When teachers know that they are being observed by the principal, they may make extra effort on their performance.

255. Pietro is making a presentation to his psychology class. His topic is reliability and validity in research. Outline Pietro's presentation and be sure and include how Pietro should define reliability and validity, the types

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank

of validity, and the role representative samples play in validity.

ANSWER: Pietro would first define reliability as the consistency or stability of a measure. Next, he would define validity as the measures actually measuring what they say they will measure. Following the definitions Pietro would say that there are two types of validity to consider. Internal validity and external validity. An experiment has internal validity it its design allows it to measure what it intends to measure. An experiment has external validity if the finding can be generalized to the real world. Studies that use representative samples are more likely to have external validity.

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

ANSWER: The answer should contain elements such as these:
Experimental Research: A type of research that manipulates a variable of interest (independent variable) to uncover cause-and-effect relationships. Example: The effect of texting on driving. Advantage: Only method of research that permits researchers to determine cause-and-effect relationships. Disadvantage: Results may not generalize beyond laboratory settings; potential for extraneous variables; may not be ethical.
Correlational Research: This is a type of research that shows whether two variables are related. Example: The relationship between odor and mood. Advantage: It can be used when an experiment is not possible. Disadvantage: The third variable problem can exist, and it cannot determine cause and effect.
Descriptive Research: This type of research can study things in the natural environment. Example: Watching children in the daycare with regard to altruistic behavior. Advantage: It is good for tackling new research questions. Disadvantage: There is very little control in descriptive research and it cannot determine cause and effect.

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

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

Copyright Macmillan Learning. Powered by Cognero.

Presenting Psychology 3rd edition Licht Test Bank