Introduction to Psychology v5 1st edition Frantz Test Bank

SKU: 9798887943886-TEST-BANK

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Published by:
FlatWorld

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Introduction to Psychology v5 1st edition Frantz Test Bank

Chapter 1
Welcome to Psychology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Your textbook defines psychology as which of the following?
a. the science of behavior
b. the study of mental processes
c. the study of mental disorders and their treatment
d. the science of mind and behavior
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.0 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

2. Allanah has declared psychology as her major. Which of the following alternatives best identifies what Allanah will study?
a. mental processes
b. mind and behavior
c. psychological disorders and their treatment
d. the development of the individual
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.0 TOP: Integrative Theme 1 | Integrative Theme 3

3. Barry states that psychology is the study of the mind. Candace states that psychology is the science of behavior. How might you evaluate these two statements?
a. Barry's definition is correct. Candace's definition is incorrect.
b. Barry's definition is incorrect. Candace's definition is correct.
c. Barry's definition is too broad. Candace's definition is correct.
d. Both statements are partially correct.
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.0 TOP: Integrative Theme 1 | Integrative Theme 3

4. In the doll study conducted by Mamie and Kenneth Clark, Black children were asked which doll they liked better when presented with white and black dolls. By age three, the children chose the white dolls. This research most directly contributed to understanding:
a. Cognitive development stages in early childhood
b. The impact of racial segregation and discrimination on children's self-perception
c. Preferences for different types of toys among various age groups
d. The development of color recognition in young children
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 4 | Integrative Theme 6

5. Elizabeth Holloway Marston pointed out an important limitation of the lie detector: while nervousness leads to physiological changes, other emotions like anger and excitement also cause increases in blood pressure. Which of the following best describes Marston's key finding?
a. The lie detector is an incredibly accurate tool.
b. Blood pressure changes are unreliable indicators of any emotion.

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c. Physiological responses alone cannot definitively indicate lying, as they may reflect other emotional states.
d. Only nervousness can cause blood pressure changes.
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 3 | Integrative Theme 6

6. Jamal reads a psychology textbook from 1995 and notices that some of the information differs from what his current professor teaches. Which integrative theme does this example most closely represent?
a. Integrative Theme 1: Psychological science relies on empirical evidence and adapts as new data develop
b. Integrative Theme 2: "Psychology explains general principles that govern behavior while recognizing individual differences."
c. Integrative Theme 4: Psychology values diversity, promotes equity, and fosters inclusion in pursuit of a more just society
d. Integrative Theme 6: Applying psychological principles can change our lives, organizations, and communities in positive ways
ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

7. The Gilbreths studied workplace efficiency in operating rooms and found that reorganizing tool layouts and having nurses assist with locating instruments improved surgical procedures. Which integrative theme does this historical example best demonstrate?
a. Integrative Theme 4: Psychology values diversity, promotes equity, and fosters inclusion in pursuit of a more just society
b. Integrative Theme 1: Psychological science relies on empirical evidence and adapts as new data develop
c. Integrative Theme 6: Applying psychological principles can change our lives, organizations, and communities in positive ways
d. Integrative Theme 5: Our perceptions and biases filter our experiences of the world through an imperfect personal lens
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

8. A researcher decides not to use deception in a study because participants could experience unnecessary stress, and instead designs a procedure that protects their rights and well-being. Which theme does this best reflect?
a. Integrative Theme 4: Psychology values diversity, promotes equity, and fosters inclusion in pursuit of a more just society
b. Integrative Theme 3: Psychological, biological, social, and cultural factors influence behavior and mental processes
c. Integrative Theme 5: Our perceptions and biases filter our experiences of the world through an imperfect personal lens
d. Integrative Theme 7: Ethical principles guide psychology research and practice.
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 7

9. Which of the following is the best definition of the *hindsight bias?*

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a. It is the ability to remember the past.
b. It is the ability to remember the past more than the present.
c. It is the ability to understand the causes of complex events.
d. It is the tendency to think that we could have predicted things that we probably would not have been able to predict.
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

10. One morning, Alan wakes to the news that a powerful earthquake occurred in California. "I told you the big one would hit this year!" he exclaims. Alan appears subject to the _____ bias.
a. cognitive
b. hindsight
c. predictive
d. foresight
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

11. What does empirical evidence rely on?
a. Logical reasoning and philosophical analysis
b. Expert opinions and clinical experience
c. Experimentation and systematic observation
d. Historical records and case studies
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

12. Dr. Harris is describing the assumptions, rules, and procedures that psychologists use to conduct empirical research. Dr. Harris is outlining the _____ method.
a. deductive
b. psychological
c. rational
d. scientific
ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

13. *The set of assumptions, rules, and procedures that scientists use to conduct empirical research*. This statement best describes:
a. data
b. empiricism
c. the scientific method
d. the hindsight bias
ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

14. Personal statements are to objective statements as _____ are to _____.
a. facts; values
b. theories; facts
c. values; theories
d. values; facts
ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

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15. “History is the most fundamental of all the humanities,” lectures a professor early in the semester. In your textbook’s terms, the professor’s statement is a:
a. theory
b. value
c. fact
d. rule
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

16. Based on your text’s discussion, which of the following alternatives best expresses the relationship between facts and values?
a. Research can sometimes provide facts that can help people develop their values.
b. Values are more important than facts.
c. Facts and values are independent of each other.
d. Facts and values are often indistinguishable.
ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

17. A researcher conducts a study on memory and finds results that contradict their original hypothesis. According to scientific principles in psychology, what should the researcher do?
a. Ignore the results since they don't support their theory
b. Revise their theory to account for the new findings and create new predictions to test
c. Conclude that their experimental methods were flawed
d. Accept that memory cannot be studied scientifically
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

18. Regarding science, which of the following statements is most accurate?
a. Science is completely objective.
b. Science is not at all objective.
c. Values affect science.
d. Science is value-free.
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 4 | Integrative Theme 7

19. A major goal of psychology is to
a. draw conclusions based on observing a few individuals.
b. predict behavior by understanding its causes.
c. diagnose and treat mental disorders.
d. confirm theories developed in research studies.
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

20. Dr. Kennison relates binge drinking among college students to personality traits such as conscientiousness. Dr. Leblanc relates college binge drinking to the proportion of students living on campus. Dr. Kennison is analyzing binge drinking at the _____ level. Dr. Leblanc is studying binge drinking at the _____ level.
a. psychological; social
b. social; cultural

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c. social; psychological
d. cultural; psychological
ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

21. When scientists conduct research, they may find that what they thought were facts are actually incorrect. What normally happens in this case?
a. The old facts become values.
b. The old facts are forgotten.
c. The old facts are replaced with new facts based on newer and more correct data.
d. The scientific method does not separate facts from values.
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

22. Which level of explanation in psychology is correctly matched with an example?
a. Social—At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.
b. Cultural—Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.
c. Biological level—Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.
d. Social—Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.
ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

23. Which of the following challenges of studying psychology is correctly matched with a description?
a. Individual differences—Behavior is usually caused by many factors simultaneously.
b. Unconscious processes—Behavior is often caused by factors outside our awareness.
c. Behavior is multiply determined—The factors causing behavior are often interrelated.
d. Repression—The awareness of a thought or behavior.
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

24. Behavior is produced by many causes. That is, behavior is:
a. subject to individual differences
b. unidimensionally described
c. multiply determined
d. produced by interrelated factors
ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

25. Which of the following best defines *individual differences?*
a. the average correlation among personality variables
b. average differences between men and women on depression
c. variations among people
d. extreme rather than moderate changes in behavior
ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 2

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26. Which of the following is not mentioned in your text as a challenge facing psychologists in the study of thought and behavior?
a. People vary dramatically in thought and behavior.
b. Behavior reflects multiple causes simultaneously.
c. The biological basis of behavior is largely unknown.
d. The causes of behavior are often outside awareness.
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

27. Dr. Estevez is a cognitive psychologist. Dr. Francis is a school psychologist. Dr. Gigliotti is a counseling psychologist. Which of these individuals is most likely a research psychologist?
a. Both Dr. Francis and Dr. Gigliotti are likely research psychologists.
b. Dr. Estevez is most likely a research psychologist.
c. Dr. Gigliotti is most likely a research psychologist.
d! None of these individuals is likely a research psychologist.
ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 1 | Integrative Theme 3

28. Evolutionary perspective explores
a. how the individual evolves intellectually during their lifetime.
b. how we think and behave may be adaptive to our physical and social environments.
c. the ease with which various predictions can be tested.
d. the belief that men and women become more similar as they age.
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

29. During which historical period were the first psychology laboratories established?
a. the era of Classical Greece
b. the early Renaissance
c. the 1700s
d. the 1800s
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

30. According to your text, the first research psychologist was:
a. Jean Piaget
b. Wilhelm Wundt
c. Ivan Pavlov
d. Lillian Gilbreth
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

31. In which city did Wundt open one of the first psychological laboratories?
a. Vienna, Austria
b. Oxford, England
c. Leipzig, Germany
d. Krakow, Poland
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 1

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32. Where do forensic psychologists work?
a. They work in research settings, schools, and community agencies.
b. They work with medical professionals in clinical settings.
c. They often work in businesses—such as advertising and marketing.
d. They work in the criminal justice system.
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

33. Metacognition is defined as:
a. being the smartest student in your class
b. our ability to adequately assess our own knowledge
c. the skill of understanding pairs of dissimilar terms
d. that which is controlled by the medulla oblongata
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

34. One of the most fundamental principles of learning is
a. the spacing effect.
b. the benefit of cramming material up to the last minute before testing.
c. studying in a loud environment helps train you to test under adverse conditions.
d. that it differs from individual to individual.
ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: Section 1.2 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

35. Which field of psychology is accurately matched with a description?
a. biopsychology and neuroscience; studies the effects of hormones and neurotransmitters on behavior
b. cognitive psychology; conducts research on the changes occurring across the lifespan
c. forensic psychology; examines differences among people
d. developmental psychology; treats mental disorders of children
ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

36. Dr. Gonzalez uses reaction time methods to study problem solving processes. Dr. Hirsch evaluates employee performance in a large corporation. Dr. Gonzalez is a _____ psychologist, whereas Dr. Hirsch is a(n) _____ psychologist.
a. cognitive; developmental
b. cognitive; industrial-organizational
c. developmental; industrial-organizational
d. developmental; social
ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

37. Psychologists have studied the ways that best allow people to acquire, store, and retain information. These are most likely _____ psychologists.
a. cognitive
b. developmental
c. forensic
d. environmental
ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

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38. A family goes on vacation and has a great time. They credit their success to their excellent planning. On another vacation that goes poorly, they blame the hotel for being awful. This scenario best represents an example of:
a. accurate causal attribution
b. the false-consensus effect
c. hindsight bias
d. the self-serving bias
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

39. According to your text, why do we use shortcuts in our decision-making?
a. We are unlikely to give careful consideration to all of the pros and cons for every decision.
b. We are not intelligent enough to consider all options.
c. Shortcuts always lead to better decisions.
d. We prefer to make impulsive choices.
ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

40. Chen is shopping online and sees two similar products: one priced at $8.99 and another at $9.00. He immediately perceives the $8.99 product as much cheaper and selects it without considering other factors like quality or shipping costs. Which of the following does this example demonstrate?
a. The self-serving bias
b. Hindsight bias
c. The false-consensus effect
d. The left-digit bias
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 5

41. Rehearsal is to elaboration as _____ is to _____.
a. relating; repeating
b. repeating; relating
c. passive; active
d. unconscious; conscious
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

42. Nathalie reads her psychology notes over and over again. Odette links the information to material she has learned in other courses. Which of the following alternatives is most accurate?
a. Nathalie is elaborating the information, whereas Odette is rehearsing it. Nathalie is likely to retain the information better than is Odette.
b. Nathalie is elaborating the information, whereas Odette is rehearsing it. Odette and Nathalie are likely to retain the information equally well.
c. Nathalie is rehearsing the information, whereas Odette is elaborating it. Odette and Nathalie are likely to retain the information equally well.
d. Nathalie is rehearsing the information, whereas Odette is elaborating it. Odette is likely to retain the information better than is Nathalie.
ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

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43. Which of the following best defines *health psychology?*
a. It is the study of action in the workplace.
b. It is the study of affective and cognitive changes across the lifespan.
c. It is the influence of shared norms on behavior.
d. It is the study of how biology and the social situation influence health and illness.
ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

44. Pam reads her psychology notes over and over again. Quinn is using mental imagery to try to remember the information. Roberta is relating the information to her own interests and goals. Which of the following alternatives best describes how well these three students will retain the information?
a. Pam and Quinn will retain the information better than Roberta will.
b. Pam will retain the information better than will Roberta or Quinn.
c. Quinn and Roberta will retain the information better than Pam will.
d. Roberta will retain the information better than will Pam or Quinn.
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

45. As compared to 'cramming,' studying material in shorter sessions spread over time produces _____ test performance. This is known as the _____ effect.
a. worse; practice
b. better; practice
c. better; spacing
d. worse; spacing
ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

46. Our ability to adequately assess our own knowledge describes which of the following?
a. metacognition
b. unconscious focus
c. the method of loci
d. the spacing effect
ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

47. In general, people who are learning material tend to be which of the following?
a. overconfident about how much they have learned
b. underconfident about how much they have learned
c. unaware that they have been using the method of loci
d. worried that they are too self-aware
ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

48. Please select an option that does *not* describe a psychologist.
a. Dr. Bogan, who studies the role of two specific brain parts in emotional memory formation
b. Dr. Hernadez, who is applying psychological research to solve problems inside the military
c. Dr. Lin, who is consulting an IT company with a workplace diversity initiative
d! None of the available options (all are psychologists).

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ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

49. Which of the following psychologists is correctly matched with their contribution to psychology?
a. Wilhelm Wundt and William Marston—opened one of the first laboratories in psychology
b. Mamie and Kenneth Clark—played an important role creating the hierarchy of needs
c. Lilian Gilbreth—created Wonder Woman
d. William Marston—greatly influenced industrial/organizational psychology
ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

50. Which research question focuses on behavioral perspective?
a. How does culture impact the way we perceive and express emotions?
b. How do we study the process of the formation of memory in infants?
c. What is the best way to reward children for increasing their time reading books?
d. What genes are responsible for regulating serotonin in our nervous system?
ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4 TOP: Integrative Theme 6

51. At the social level, psychologists study
a. the differences in depressions across cultures.
b. how depression is a result of a person's genetics.
c. how one's personality predisposes a person to depression.
d. how contact with others might affect prevalence of depression.
ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 3

52. The United Nations has encouraged its member countries to use behavioral sciences to work toward its
a. sustainable development goals.
b. international law development.
c. decisions regarding official languages.
d. humanitarian aid rules.
ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: Section 1.3 TOP: Integrative Theme 6 | Integrative Theme 7

TRUE/FALSE

53. Psychology does not include the study of the mind.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.0

54. Because values cannot be considered to be either true or false, science cannot prove or disprove them.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2

55. Unconscious processes have little influence on behavior.
ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

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56. The scientific method guides empirical research.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2

57. “Adultery is wrong” is a value statement.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2

58. Facts and values are independent.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2

59. The multiple factors underlying a given behavior are generally independent.
ANS: F DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

60. Individual differences are the variations among people on physical or psychological dimensions.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

61. Levels of explanation are the rules used to govern the understanding of behavior.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

62. Psychological disorders cannot be understood in terms of the bio-psycho-socio-cultural models of mental illness.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

63. Humans are known as cognitive misers.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

64. Psychological science relies on theoretical evidence and stays stagnant as new data develop.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

65. Wundt pioneered the use of reaction time methods in psychology.
ANS: T DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4

66. Cramming is just as effective as spreading out one’s study sessions.
ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4

67. People generally overestimate how well they have learned information.
ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4

COMPLETION

68. Jeremy is suffering from depression, which has been found to be caused by _____, psychological, social, and cultural factors.
ANS: biological DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3

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69. Dr. Brown conducts empirical research to create new knowledge regarding human visual attention. Her colleague, Dr. Chase, is a counseling psychologist using such knowledge to help college students combat ADHD. Dr. Chase is a(n) _____.
ANS: practitioner DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1

70. Dahlia is reading a description of recent psychological research in a popular newsmagazine. "I could have told you that," she remarks on finishing the article. Dahlia is displaying the _____ bias.
ANS: hindsight DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.2

71. _____ research methods involve collecting and organizing data.
ANS: Empirical DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

72. Some of your friends are more extroverted than others, reflecting the role of _____ in thought and behavior.
ANS: individual differences DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3

73. Many factors influence any given behavior: Behavior is _____.
ANS: multiply determined DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

74. The variations among people on physical or psychological dimensions are known as _____ (two blanks).
ANS: individual differences DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.3

75. Most psychologists work in research laboratories, hospitals, and other field settings where they study the behavior of humans and _____.
ANS: animals DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.0

76. There are three broad categories of psychologists, which are _____, practitioners, and educators.
ANS: researchers DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.1

ESSAY

77. Describe the levels of analysis used in psychological science. Select a behavioral or mental phenomenon of interest to you and suggest how it might be influenced by factors at each of the levels you identify.
ANS: Psychology relies on critical-thinking skills to help evaluate evidence and provide credible conclusions. Rather than relying on theoretical speculations, experimentation and systematic observations are used. Human behavior is complex because it depends on a number of factors, including genetic makeup, past experience, current environment, and cultural expectations. Student answers may vary —examples include depression, poverty, violence, anxiety, child abuse. A person who commits violence may have a genetic defect or may have grown up in a household

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with violence by a parent, could be living in a rough neighborhood where violence is the norm, and may be around friends who are practicing violent behavior.
DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.3

78. Distinguish between facts and values. Provide an example of a statement of fact and an example of a value statement. How might facts and values influence each other?
ANS: Student answers may vary. Facts are objective statements that have been proven through empirical study. Values are opinions or judgements and can't be measured objectively. A factual statement could be: On the last test, 71 percent of the students received a passing grade. A value statement is: On the last test, the professor really tried to make students fail with hard questions. Factual: There were twenty-three shootings on college campuses in 2022. Value: Too many people own guns.
DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

79. Identify two challenges psychologists face in studying behavior and mental processes. Supply a concrete example of how each fact you identify might complicate the study of a particular behavioral or mental phenomenon.
ANS: Much of human behavior is caused by factors that are outside our awareness. Behavior is produced by many factors which come from different areas making it difficult to identify what caused what first. For example, a person who only ever knew violence as a child will act out violently, resulting in those around him being fearful and feeling threatened, typically resulting in others acting violently toward him.
DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

80. Regarding conscious versus unconscious processing, provide an example of an unconscious process which might influence your behavior.
ANS: Within the structuralist approach, research was very rigorous. However, it revealed the limitations, as participants are often not able to report on their subjective experiences. Student answers may vary. For example, I may be afraid of dogs, stemming from a dog bite as a toddler that I have no memory of.
DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.2

81. Describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon in which you are especially interested. Discuss how the phenomenon might be approached from at least two of the following perspectives: biological, evolutionary, social, cognitive, and cultural.
ANS: Student answers may vary. An example is cocaine. Social—At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen. Cultural—Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family. Biological level—Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells. Social—Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.
DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4

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82. Dr. Lin is a developmental psychologist; Dr. Cooper is a social psychologist; and Dr. Breaux is a cognitive psychologist. For each of these psychologists, briefly define the subfield in which he or she specializes and suggest one issue or question in which he or she might be especially interested.
    ANS: Dr. Lin conducts research on the changes that occur in life cognitively, emotionally, and socially and would work to understand the impact of pre-K on young children. Dr. Cooper studies group behaviors, workplace attitudes, and leadership and would work to understand the impact of work-from-home on the corporate environment. Dr. Breaux works in a research setting comparing brain imaging to a person's actions and would seek to understand the depths of the human memory. Student answers may vary.
    DIF: Difficult REF: Section 1.4

83. Identify and describe at least two fields of psychology leading to potential careers in business settings.
    ANS: Student answers may vary. A technology company may be interested in a hire with experience in applied experimental and engineering psychology which investigates how psychology can be used to make technology better. Psychologists who focus on industrial and organizational psychology can advise on how to improve work-life balance and leadership issues. Industrial-organizational and environmental psychology are useful in HR and safety business settings. Social and cross-cultural psychology fields work in marketing and organizational systems design.
    DIF: Easy REF: Section 1.4

84. Describe two ways that you can learn and remember information more effectively in your college courses. Provide concrete examples.
    ANS: Student answers may vary. Students can use psychological research to develop more effective and more efficient ways to study, such as using elaboration, retrieval practice, and spaced practice. Learning is an active process and needs to be practiced. Elaboration allows us to study by connecting the information to things we already know, have experienced, or are learning. Spaced practices are effective as they allow us to study the material in several shorter sessions rather than one long one. Retrieval practice is effective as it uses practice tests to assess that we know and still need to learn.
    DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.4

85. We learned about various types of psychologists (i.e., researchers, practitioners, and educators). What is one thing common between different types of psychologists?
    ANS: Some psychologists are researchers and others are practitioners, but all psychologists use scientific methods to inform their work. Research psychologists use scientific methods to create new knowledge about the causes of behavior, whereas psychologist-practitioners—such as clinical, counseling, industrial-organizational (I-O), and school psychologists—use existing research to enhance the everyday lives of others. The science of psychology is important for both researchers and practitioners.
    DIF: Moderate REF: Section 1.1

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