

TOTAL ASSESSMENT GUIDE

Chapter 1 The Science of Psychology

Learning Objectives	Factual (Multiple Choice)	Conceptual (Multiple Choice)	Applied (Multiple Choice)	True/False Questions	Short Answer Questions	Essay Questions
QUICK QUIZ 1	3, 6, 8	1, 2, 9	4, 5, 7, 10			
1.1 – What defines psychology as a field of study, and what are psychology’s four primary goals?	1, 2, 5, 7- 10, 12, 14	13, 16	3, 4, 6, 11, 15	187-188	215-216	
1.2 – How did structuralism and functionalism differ, and who were the important people in these early fields?	17, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, 31-34	20, 22, 24, 25, 29	18, 28, 30	189-190	217	233-234
1.3 – What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism?	35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50 - 52, 56	37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 53, 55, 57, 58	49, 54, 59	191-192	217-218	233-235
1.4 – What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, as well as the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?	62, 63, 65, 66, 71, 75, 76, 80	60, 61, 67, 68, 70, 78	64, 69, 72-74, 77, 79, 81	193-195	219-221	236
1.5 – How does a psychiatrist differ from a psychologist, and what are the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology?	82, 84 -86	89	83, 87, 88, 90-92	196-199	222	

Learning Objectives	Factual (Multiple Choice)	Conceptual (Multiple Choice)	Applied (Multiple Choice)	True/False Questions	Short Answer Questions	Essay Questions
1.6 – Why is psychology considered a science, and what are the steps in the scientific method?	93, 94, 100, 102, 103	95, 96, 98, 101, 104	97, 99	200		237
1.7 – How are naturalistic and laboratory settings used to describe behavior, and what are some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with these settings?	106, 107, 109	108	105, 110, 111-115	201-202	223-224	238
1.8 – How are case studies and surveys used to describe behavior, and what are some drawbacks to each of these methods?	117, 121, 127	119, 120, 125, 126	116, 118, 122 - 124, 128	203-204	223-224	238
1.9 – What is the correlational technique, and what does it tell researchers about relationships?	129-133, 139, 141	135, 136, 138, 143, 145	134, 137, 140, 142, 144, 146	205-206	223-226	238
1.10 – How are operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, experimental and control groups, and random assignment used in designing an experiment?	148, 149-150, 153, 163	147, 154, 157	151, 152, 155, 156, 158 – 162	207-208	224, 227-229	238

Learning Objectives	Factual (Multiple Choice)	Conceptual (Multiple Choice)	Applied (Multiple Choice)	True/False Questions	Short Answer Questions	Essay Questions
1.11 – How do the placebo and experimenter effects cause problems in an experiment, and how can single-blind and double-blind studies control for these effects?	164, 165, 168-171		166, 167	209	224	238
1.12 – What are the basic elements of a real-world experiment?	174		172, 173	210-212	230	
1.13 – What are some ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals?	175-178	179, 180		213	231	
1.14 – What are the basic principles of critical thinking, and how can critical thinking be useful in everyday life?	182, 183	184, 186	181, 185	201	232	239

Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology
Quick Quiz 1

1. In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.
 - a) predict and control
 - b) analyze and manipulate
 - c) categorize and organize
 - d) synthesise and regulate

2. Which early school of psychology proposed that consciousness was made up of two types of elements, sensations and thoughts?
 - a) Functionalism
 - b) Gestalt psychology
 - c) Psychodynamic theory
 - d) Structuralism

3. The early perspective called Gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called _____.
 - a) psychoanalysis
 - b) cognitive psychology
 - c) behavioral psychology
 - d) social psychology

4. Samantha just had her purse stolen while walking down Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is a very busy part of Manhattan. She screamed loudly and several people looked in her direction, but nobody stopped or made an attempt to help. She immediately broke down in tears and trembled for 10 minutes until she could walk to her car. This is an example of _____.
 - a) democracy
 - b) the bystander effect
 - c) diffusion of effects
 - d) flaws in the judicial system

5. Sandi is a single mother living in a project in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of professional is most likely to get involved in Sandi's situation?
 - a) educational psychologist
 - b) psychiatrist
 - c) psychiatric social worker
 - d) counselor

6. The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called _____.
 - a) the principle of falsifiability
 - b) confirmation bias
 - c) criterion validity
 - d) volunteer bias

7. In preparation for his master's thesis, Tan spends some time in the local mall observing the behavior of shoppers. His notes reveal a tendency for people to smile when someone, even a stranger, smiles at them. Later in the semester, he designs a questionnaire that asks questions of participants concerning their typical reactions when someone smiles. He wonders if the face of a person who smiles has any influence on returned smiles, so he designs a study to answer this question. Which of the following lists in order, from first to last, the research methods Tan has used?
 - a) experiment, case study, survey
 - b) case study, survey, experiment
 - c) correlation, case study, experiment

d) naturalistic observation, survey, experiment

8. A correlation coefficient represents two things: _____ and _____.

- a) a representative sample; strength
- b) strength; direction of the relationship
- c) the experimental group; control group
- d) direction of the relationship; expectant functionality

9. Independent variable is to dependent variable as _____.

- a) effect is to confound
- b) experimental is to correlation
- c) measure is to manipulate
- d) manipulate is to measure

10. Two groups of graduate students were given rats and were told to teach them how to run mazes. Group 1 was told that they had “very smart” rats that should learn quickly. Group 2 was told that they had “very stupid” rats that should learn slowly. In actuality, neither group was any different and the rats were randomly assigned. In spite of that, when the experiment concluded, Group 1 rats had learned the maze much more quickly. How can that be explained?

- a) experimenter effect
- b) placebo effect
- c) subject bias
- d) treatment effect

Chapter 1 Quick Quiz 1 Answers

1. Answer: a	LO: 1.1	Page(s): 5	Type: Conceptual	Diff: 1
2. Answer: d	LO: 1.2	Page(s): 6	Type: Conceptual	Diff: 2
3. Answer: b	LO: 1.3	Page(s): 9	Type: Factual	Diff: 1
4. Answer: b	LO: 1.4	Page(s): 14	Type: Applied	Diff: 2
5. Answer: c	LO: 1.5	Page(s): 16	Type: Applied	Diff: 2
6. Answer: b	LO: 1.6	Page(s): 18	Type: Factual	Diff: 1
7. Answer: d	LO: 1.7	Page(s): 20-26	Type: Applied	Diff: 3
8. Answer: b	LO: 1.9	Page(s): 23	Type: Factual	Diff: 3
9. Answer: d	LO: 1.10	Page(s): 26	Type: Conceptual	Diff: 2
10. Answer: a	LO: 1.11	Page(s): 28	Type: Applied	Diff: 2

1 The Science of Psychology

Main Test Bank Questions

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

MULTIPLE CHOICE

What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective 1.1 - What defines psychology as a field of study, and what are psychology's four primary goals?

1. Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?

- a) the scientific study of behavior
- b) the scientific study of mental processes
- c) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes

Correct. The definition of psychology includes both behavior and mental processes and does not exclude animals.

- d) the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes

Incorrect. The definition of psychology also includes animal behavior and mental processes.

ANS: c, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (1) SG

% correct 45 a= 2 b= 1 c= 45 d= 53 r = .29

2. In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to _____ .

- a) internal, covert processes

Correct. Mental processes are internal.

- b) outward behavior
- c) overt actions and reactions

Incorrect. Overt means outward, not internal.

- d) only animal behavior

ANS: a, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (1)

3. You are at a basketball game and the arena is packed; the crowd is evenly split between fans of the two teams. At one point, the referee makes a call. Half of the fans yell insults; the other half of the fans shout their approval. The event reminds you of the topic of today's lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?

a) bias

Correct. The fans are showing bias and this is an important issue.

b) experiments

Incorrect. The fans are really not part of any treatment groups.

c) psychoanalysis

d) extraneous variables

ANS: a, p 4, A, LO=1.1, (2)

4. Steve is a fan of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage you in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Steve may be demonstrating _____.

a) bias

Correct. Steve's loyalty to his team will influence his debate.

b) critical thinking

Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.

c) an eclectic approach

d) unconscious behavior

ANS: a, p. 4, A, LO=1.1, (2)

5. A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is late to class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

a) describing behavior

Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.

b) explaining behavior

Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.

c) predicting behavior

d) controlling behavior

ANS: a, p. 2, A, LO=1.1, (2)

% correct 85 a= 85 b= 14 c= 0 d= 0 r = .34

6. The question "What is happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

Correct. Asking "what" means asking for a description.

b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond "what."

c) prediction

d) control

ANS: a, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 28 a= 28 b= 58 c= 11 d= 2 r = .26

7. The goals of psychology are to _____.

a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind

b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.

c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.

ANS: d, pp. 4-5, F, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 r = .35

% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 r = .54

8. The question "Why is it happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.

b) explanation

Correct. Asking “Why?” calls for an explanation.

- c) prediction
- d) control

ANS: b, pp. 4-5, F, LO=1.1, (1)

9. A psychologist is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of _____.

- a) description

Incorrect. “Why” does not describe; it explains.

- b) explanation

Correct. “Why” asks for an explanation.

- c) prediction
- d) control

ANS: b, pp.4-5, F, LO=1.1, (1)

10. The goals of psychology are to _____.

- a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind
- b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.

- c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death
- d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.

ANS: d, pp. 4-5 F, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 r = .35

% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 r = .54

11. Mei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- a) describing behavior
- b) explaining behavior

Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.

- c) predicting behavior

Correct. Mei’s score served as a predictor (“would do well”) of performance.

- d) controlling behavior

ANS: c, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (2)

% correct 76 a= 8 b= 7 c= 76 d= 9 r = .20

12. The question “When will it happen again?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- a) description
- b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.

- c) prediction

Correct. Prediction deals with future events.

- d) control

ANS: c, p. 5, F, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 92 a= 0 b= 4 c= 92 d= 4 r = .36

13. In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.

- a) predict and control

Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.

- b) analyze and manipulate

- c) categorize and organize

Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.

d) synthesize and regulate

ANS: a, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 3 d= 2 r = .29

14. The question “How can it be changed?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- a) description
- b) explanation
- c) prediction

Incorrect. Prediction does not cause change.

d) control

Correct. Control modifies behavior.

ANS: d, p. 5, F, LO=1.1, (1)

15. Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine the kinds of jobs at which those employees might perform best are interested in the goal of _____.

- a) description
- b) explanation

Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.

c) prediction

Correct. The test predicts behavior.

d) control

ANS: c, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (2)

% correct 83 a= 7 b=41 c= 83 d= 7 r = .29

16. Description is to assessment as _____ is to prognosis.

a) prediction

Correct. A prognosis is a prediction of what will happen.

b) explanation

Incorrect. An explanation does not indicate future outcomes.

c) indication

d) control

ANS: a, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (3)

Psychology Then: The History of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.2 - How did structuralism and functionalism differ, and who were the important people in those early fields?

17. In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was developed by _____.

- a) William James
- b) William Tell
- c) Wilhelm Wundt

Correct. Wundt established the first psychological laboratory.

d) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud's theory came later, and he had no lab.

ANS: c, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 88 a= 7 b= 1 c= 88 d= 4 r = .23

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 0 c= 100 d= 0 r = .00

18. At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to _____.

a) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements

Correct. Wundt was a structuralist.

b) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior

Incorrect. Wundt was not a functionalist.

- c) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness
- d) carefully feel the bumps on a person's head in order to determine his or her character traits

ANS: a, p. 6, A, LO=1.2, (2)

19. The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called _____, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.

- a) intervention

Incorrect. Intervention has a totally different meaning than introspection, even though it looks similar.

- b) introspection

Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.

- c) insight inventory
- d) induction

ANS: b, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (2) SG

% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 r = .24

20. Which early school of psychology proposed that consciousness was made up of two types of elements, sensations and thoughts?

- a) Functionalism

Incorrect. Functionalism focused on the purpose of consciousness, not dissecting it into its basic elements.

- b) Gestalt psychology
- c) Psychodynamic theory
- d) Structuralism

Correct. These two elements comprise the way that structuralism characterized human consciousness.

ANS: d, p. 6, C, LO=1.2, (2)

21. Objective introspection requires

- a) metaphysical experiences.
- b) self-skepticism about experiences.
- c) empiricism.

Incorrect. Empiricism refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection.

- d) examining one's own thoughts and mental activities.

Correct. Remember that introspection literally means "looking within."

ANS: d, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

22. Participants in research early in psychology's history might have been asked to view a chair and describe its color, shape, and texture and other aspects of their conscious experience. These individuals would have been using a method called _____.

- a) hypnosis
- b) objective introspection

Correct. In introspection you describe your conscious thoughts.

- c) psychosurgery
- d) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.

ANS: b, p. 6, C, LO=1.2, (2)

23. Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?

- a) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
- b) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.

Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.

- c) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
- d) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.

Correct. Structure was key in the definition.

ANS: d, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 r = .18

24. The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they
a) examined consciousness and the structure of mental processes.

Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.

b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain.

c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the structure of behaviors.

d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin.

Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.

ANS: a, p. 6, C, LO=1.2, (2)

25. What is the best analogy for Wundt's and Titchener's mission for psychology?

a) a chart listing the basic chemical elements

Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic elements.

b) a list of the courses required for graduation

c) a list of the types of clothing sold at a retail outlet

d) a computer program for word processing a term paper

Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.

ANS: a, p. 6, C, LO=1.2, (3)

26. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

a) Ivan Pavlov

b) William James

Correct. James was a functionalist.

c) Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.

d) Max Wertheimer

ANS: b, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 100 a=0 b=100 c=0 d=0 r=.00

27. How our minds help us adapt to the world around us was a primary question addressed by which early movement of psychology?

a) Behaviorism

b) Cognitivism

c) Functionalism

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

d) Structuralism

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

ANS: c, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

28. If an individual believed that why people think and feel as they do is more important than what they think and how they think, that individual would be a proponent of the _____ approach to psychology.

a) structuralist

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

b) functionalist

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

c) psychodynamic

d) behaviorist

ANS: b, p. 7, C LO=1.2, (2)

29. Which of the following terms belong together?

a) structuralism; observable behavior

b) Gestalt; separate parts

c) psychoanalysis; conscious conflict

Incorrect. These terms do not belong together.

- d) natural selection; functionalism

Correct. Natural selection and functionalism do belong together because both are related to adaptation.

ANS: d, p. 7, C, LO=1.2-1.3, (3)

30. Which of the following women became the first female president of the American Psychological Association in 1905?

- a) Ruth Howard
- b) Mary Whiton Calkins

Correct. Mary Whiton Calkins was the first female president of the American Psychological Association.

- c) Anna Freud
- d) Mamie Clark

Incorrect. Mary Whiton Calkins was the first female president of the American Psychological Association.

ANS: b, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

31. Which psychologist was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Chicago in 1925?

- a) Charles Henry Thompson

Correct. Charles Henry Thompson was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Chicago.

- b) Linus Pauling
- c) Albert Sidney Beckham

Incorrect. Albert Sidney Beckham received his Ph.D. in psychology in 1930 from New York University.

- d) Inez Beverly Prosser

ANS: a, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

32. If a functionalist from the 1870s were alive today, where would we most likely find him?

- a) in a laboratory, studying principles of perception
- b) in a school, working to improve teaching methods

Correct. Functionalists applied research.

- c) in a mountain retreat, contemplating the meaning of life
- d) in a sleep laboratory, trying to determine if our need for sleep is biologically based

Incorrect. This would be considered pure research.

ANS: b, p. 8, A, LO=1.2, (3)

33. Which noted African American psychologist held posts as president of Shaw University in North Carolina and then as president of Virginia State College?

- a) Charles Henry Thompson
- b) Howard Hale Long

Incorrect. Howard Hale Long was Dean of Administration at Wilberforce State College in Ohio.

- c) Robert Prentiss Daniel

Correct. Robert Prentiss Daniel, a noted African American psychologist, was the president of Shaw University and then Virginia State College.

- d) Albert Sidney Beckham

ANS: c, p. 8, F, LO=1.2, (1)

34. While Margaret Floy Washburn may have been the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States (in 1894), the first African American woman to do so was _____ in 1934 at the University of Minnesota.

- a) Inez Beverly Prosser

Incorrect. Ruth Howard was the first African American woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States.

- b) Ruth Howard

Correct. Ruth Howard was the first African American woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States.

- c) Margaret Mahler
- d) Anna Freud

ANS: b, p. 9, F, LO=1.2, (1)

Learning Objective 1.3 - What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism?

35. Which type of early psychologist believed that “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts”?

a) Gestalt

Correct. The Gestalt psychologists studied the perception of wholes.

b) behaviorist

c) structuralist

Incorrect. Structuralists focused on the elements of consciousness.

d) functionalist

ANS: a, p. 9, F, LO=1.3, (2)

36. “The whole is greater than the sum of the parts” is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

a) introspection

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not “wholes.”

d) Gestalt psychologists

Correct. “The whole is greater than the sum of the parts” was the theme of the Gestalt psychologists.

ANS: d, p. 9, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 55 a= 14 b= 21 c= 11 d= 55 r = .43

37. While on a visit to a large city, you observe several billboards in which a series of lights seems to move. Which perspective in psychology would most likely help you understand this phenomenon?

a) Gestalt

Correct. Gestalt psychologists focused on perception of the whole.

b) behavioral

c) humanistic

d) psychodynamic

Incorrect. This theory focused on the unconscious.

ANS: a, p. 9, C, LO=1.3, (3)

38. Gestalt psychology attempted to discover

a) how the mind helped people adapt to the world.

b) the overall patterns of perceptions and thoughts.

Correct. Gestalt psychologists looked at larger wholes, rather than individual parts.

c) the basic building blocks of consciousness.

Incorrect. This would be an emphasis of structuralists, not Gestalt psychologists.

d) the unconscious motivations for human functioning.

ANS: b, p. 9, C, LO=1.3, (2)

39. The early perspective called Gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called _____.

a) psychoanalysis

b) cognitive psychology

Correct. Gestalt psychology is now part of cognitive psychology, which focuses on perception as well as learning,

memory, and thought processes.

c) behavioral psychology

Incorrect. This area of psychology only focuses on observable behavior.

d) social psychology

ANS: b, p. 9, F, LO=1.3, (1)

40. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early field of psychology?

a) structuralism

Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.

d) behaviorism

ANS: c, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 56 a= 7 b= 9 c= 56 d= 27 r = .37

41. What did Sigmund Freud consider as the key to understanding the nervous disorders he observed?

a) free will

b) brain physiology

Incorrect. There was no physical cause to the problems patients had.

c) the unconscious mind

Correct. Freud's entire theory centered on the unconscious.

d) external consequences

ANS: c, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

42. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Pioneers in Psychology for \$50." The revealed answer is "Focused on unconscious factors and relied on the case study method." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

a) "Who is B. F. Skinner?"

Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.

b) "Who are the humanists?"

c) "Who is Sigmund Freud?"

Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious and used the case study method.

d) "Who are the behaviorists?"

ANS: c, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 81 a= 7 b= 0 c=81 d= 12 r = .19

43. Freud stressed the importance of _____ on the formation of personality.

a) early childhood experiences

Correct. Freud believed personality was formed in the first six years of life.

b) adolescence

Incorrect. Freud stressed the first six years.

c) early adulthood

d) middle adulthood

ANS: a, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (2)

44. According to _____, nervous disorders arose in patients as a result of their repressed unconscious urges trying to surface.

a) John Watson

b) B. F. Skinner

Incorrect. Skinner focused on learned behavior, not on the unconscious.

c) Sigmund Freud

Correct. Freud believed the unconscious influences behavior.

d) Ivan Pavlov

ANS: c, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (2)

45. According to Freud, unconscious urges

a) are able to be suppressed.

b) only pertain to sex.

Incorrect. Freud also felt that unconscious urges were related to aggressive impulses.

c) attempt to surface and affect our behaviors.

Correct. Freud believed that unconscious urges could not stay completely unconscious indefinitely, and that they would be expressed in one way or another.

d) have no impact on everyday life.

ANS: c, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

46. The work of Freud was built around _____.

a) a theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one's own cognitive processes

b) a theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts

Correct. Unconscious motives and conflicts are the essential elements of psychoanalysis.

c) a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behavior without interfering with the behavior

Incorrect. Psychoanalysts do not necessarily refrain from directing behavior.

d) a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviors are learned through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations

ANS: b, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (3)

47. Which treatment approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?

a) drug therapy

b) neuropsychology

c) clinical psychology

Incorrect. This was not yet a discipline.

d) psychoanalysis

Correct. It fit with his assumptions about the mind.

ANS: d, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (1)

48. The Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov discovered that _____.

a) dogs would salivate to the sound of a bell due to habituation

Incorrect. Conditioning, not habituation, is the correct answer.

b) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a bell due to reflexology

c) dogs would salivate to the sound of a bell due to a learned reflexive response called conditioning

Correct. Dogs would salivate due to conditioning.

d) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a bell due to their fear response

ANS: c, pp. 10-11, F, LO=1.3, (2)

49. Sallie noticed that when her alarm clock goes off in the morning her dog, Ruffles, is standing by her bed salivating. Every morning when Sallie wakes to the alarm, she immediately rolls out of bed and feeds Ruffles who very much enjoys his canned dog food. It is likely that _____.

a) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to enjoy canned dog food

Incorrect. The correct answer is d.

b) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to sleep next to her bed

c) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate over canned dog food

d) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate to the sound of her alarm clock

Correct. Ruffles has learned to associate the sound of the alarm clock with being fed.

ANS: d, pp. 10-11, A, LO=1.3, (1)

50. Pavlov's research demonstrated that _____.

a) involuntary reaction (salivation) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (sound of a bell)

Correct. This is true based on his research of conditioning.

b) an unrelated stimulus (salivation) could occur in response to an involuntary reaction (sound of a bell)

Incorrect. This is not true as the involuntary reaction is salivation and the unrelated stimulus is the sound of the bell.

c) involuntary reaction (sound of a bell) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (food)

d) an unrelated stimulus (food) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (barking)

ANS: a, pp. 10-11, F, LO=1.3, (3)

51. Which founding contributors to psychology helped develop behaviorism?

- a) Gestalt and Wundt
- b) Freud and Watson

Incorrect. Freud was a psychoanalyst.

- c) Watson and Pavlov

Correct. They contributed to behaviorism.

- d) Pavlov and Wundt

ANS: c, pp. 10-11 , C, LO=1.3, (2)

52. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of _____.

- a) behavior

Correct. He thought that was the most scientific.

- b) the mind
- c) the brain
- d) consciousness

Incorrect. This was not observable.

ANS: a, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (1)

53. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study the mind?

- a) psychodynamic theory
- b) behaviorism

Correct. Behaviorists believe that the science of psychology should focus only on directly observable and measurable behaviors.

- c) Gestalt psychology

Incorrect. Gestalt psychology did not object to studying the mind, but wanted to study it as all whole rather than as a series of parts.

- d) the cognitive revolution

ANS: b, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (1)

54. The school of behaviorism attempted to explain behavior by studying

- a) the reasons people give for their behaviors.
- b) the specific personality traits that lead to behavior.
- c) how a specific stimulus evokes a specific response.

Correct. This relationship, called a stimulus-response association, is one of the major foundations of behaviorism.

- d) the purposes of people's behavior.

Incorrect. This would be the focus of functionalism, not behaviorism.

ANS: c, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (2)

55. What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?

- a) "Focus on observable behavior."

Correct. Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior.

- b) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."

- c) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."

Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.

- d) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."

ANS: a, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 75 a= 75 b= 6 c= 14 d= 3 r = .38

56. Which type of psychologist would be most likely to argue that a criminal engages in unlawful behavior because he grew up around older boys who engaged in criminal activities?

- a) A Gestalt psychologist
- b) A behaviorist

Correct. This theory focused on learned behavior.

- c) A psychodynamic psychologist

Incorrect. This theory focused on unconscious influences.

- d) A functionalist

ANS: b, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (2)

57. Freud said phobias were _____ whereas Watson said phobias were _____.

- a) learned; inherited
- b) repressed conflicts; learned

Correct. Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.

- c) sexual; unconscious

Incorrect. Watson did not believe in the unconscious.

- d) conditioned; unconditioned

ANS: b, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (2) SG

58. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

- a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt
- b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer
- c) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson

Correct. They both used conditioning in their theories.

- d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

ANS: c, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (3)

% correct 46 a= 31 b= 19 c= 46 d= 5 r = .28

59. Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?

- a) a survey of daydreams
- b) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired

Correct. Watson believed observable behavior should be the focus of study.

- c) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women
- d) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items

Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.

ANS: b, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 81 a=7 b= 81 c=3 d= 7 r = .45

Psychology Now: Modern Perspectives

Learning Objective 1.4 - What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, as well as the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?

60. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of _____.

- a) Watson

Incorrect. Watson was a behaviorist.

- b) Wundt
- c) Gestalt
- d) Freud

Correct. Freud developed the psychodynamic theory.

ANS: d, p. 12, C, LO=1.4, (1)

61. Professor Wenches approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner forces or conflicts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- a) social-cognitive learning
- b) learning
- c) cognitive approach

Incorrect. The cognitive approach focuses on how people think, remember, and store information, not on the unconscious.

d) psychodynamic approach

Correct. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious dynamics.

ANS: d, p. 12, C, LO=1.4, (2)

62. Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

a) William James

b) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize reinforcement.

c) B. F. Skinner

Correct. Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced.

d) Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: c, pp. 12-13, F, LO=1.4, (1)

63. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. One was a functionalist and the other was a structuralist.

b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer

c) B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson

Correct. They were both behaviorists.

d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

ANS: c, pp. 11 & 13, F, LO=1.3 & 1.4, (2)

64. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will*, *human nature*, and *self-actualization*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?

a) behaviorism

Incorrect. This perspective does not suggest free will or human nature.

b) humanism

Correct. This perspective suggests people have many choices.

c) functionalism

d) psychodynamic

ANS: b, p. 13, A, LO=1.4, (2)

65. Self-actualization was part of which of the following perspectives?

a) behaviorism

Incorrect. Self-actualization was not part of that perspective.

b) cognitive perspective

c) functionalism

d) humanism

Correct. Humanists talk about self-actualization.

ANS: d, p. 13, F, LO=1.4, (1)

% correct 74 a= 11 b= 11 c= 4 d= 74 r = .26

66. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

a) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. This theory does not acknowledge free will.

b) humanism

Correct. Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization.

c) cognitive perspective

d) behaviorism

ANS: b, p. 13, F, LO=1.4, (1)

67. In the early part of the past century, psychologists who broke down thought processes into their basic elements and analyzed them were called structuralists. What term might we use to describe psychologists with similar interests today?

a) Gestalt

Incorrect. Gestaltists were not involved in breaking down thought processes into basic elements.

b) cognitive

Correct. The cognitive perspective focuses on breaking down thought processes.

c) behavioral

d) humanistic

ANS: b, p. 13, C, LO=1.4, (3)

68. Cognitive neuroscientists can examine the brain with _____ and _____.

a) electrolysis: PET

b) PET: MRI

Correct: Both are discussed in the book and used by cognitive neuroscientists.

c) MRI: electrolysis

d) Gamma images: electrolysis

Incorrect. PET and MRI is the right answer.

ANS: b, p. 13, C, LO=1.4, (2)

69. Josh has been participating in a clinical study by a cognitive neuroscientist. It is likely that his brain is being studied to explore _____.

a) memory

b) thinking

Incorrect. D is the best option.

c) other cognitive processes

d) all of the above

Correct. All of these subjects might be studied by a cognitive neuroscientist.

ANS: d, p. 13, A, LO=1.4, (1)

70. The emerging field of brain imagery in cognitive neuroscience has developed methods, such as MRI, to examine _____.

a) images of the living brain

Correct. MRI and PET take images of a living brain for analysis.

b) biopsies of the brain of a cadaver

Incorrect. Biopsies are not taken by an MRI.

c) select biopsied portions of a brain

d) acute time of death in stroke patients

ANS: a, p. 13, C, LO=1.4, (2)

71. If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behavior, you are interested in the _____ perspective.

a) behavioral

b) sociocultural

Correct. This approach focuses on the social environment.

c) psychodynamic

d) cognitive

Incorrect. This approach focuses on individual thought processes, not groups of people.

ANS: b, p. 13-14, F, LO=1.4, (2)

% correct 66 a= 20 b= 66 c= 5 d= 10 r = .22

72. Samantha just had her purse stolen while walking down Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is a very busy part of Manhattan. She screamed loudly and several people looked in her direction, but nobody stopped or made an attempt to help. She immediately broke down in tears and trembled for 10 minutes until she could walk to her car. This is an example of _____.

- e) democracy
- f) the bystander effect

Correct. This example would support this concept as nobody immediately helped despite being a heavily populated area.

- g) diffusion of effects

Incorrect. The diffusion of responsibility could also be a correct answer but not diffusion of effects.

- h) flaws in the judicial system

ANS: b, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (2)

73. Jeff's car broke down and smoke started rising from the engine. He felt lucky to have broken down while parked in the center of town during lunch when many people were outside and available to help. However, even after 30 minutes had passed and despite the heavily populated area, nobody offered assistance. This is an example of the _____.

- a) zeitgeist
- b) behaviorist effect
- c) bystander effect

Correct. This is the best example because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.

- d) self-serving prophecy

Incorrect. Not discussed in the book.

ANS: c, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (2)

74. In studying the bystander effect, a researcher is interested in looking at differences between prison guards in China and the United Kingdom. The researcher is taking a(n) _____ in this cross cultural study.

- a) Eurocentric perspective
- b) egocentric perspective
- c) culturio perspective

Incorrect. Not a real term or concept discussed in the book.

- d) sociocultural perspective

Correct. The researcher is looking at cultures from a sociocultural perspective.

ANS: d, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (2)

75. Darley and Latané (1968) believed that the presence of other people in a distressing situation decreased the likelihood that they would receive help due to _____.

- a) diffusion of anonymi

Incorrect. Diffusion of responsibility is the correct choice.

- b) diffusion of responsibility

Correct. When others are around, individuals have been found to believe that help is not needed and that another person will help.

- c) flaws in laws protecting Good Samaritans
- d) timeliness of onset

ANS: b, p. 14, F, LO=1.4 (1)

76. Shorey (2001) found that the brutal death of a Somalian prisoner in a Canadian military facility could have been prevented. One reason the beating was not stopped was the _____.

- a) bystander effect

Correct. This would support the example because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.

- b) Zeitgeist
- c) behaviorist effect
- d) Canadian prison policy

Incorrect. Not discussed in the book.

ANS: a p. 14, F, LO=1.4, (1)

77. Professor Beverly approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes bodily events and chemicals, such as hormones, associated with behavior. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- a) biopsychological

Correct. The biopsychological perspective looks at the relationship between body chemistry and behavior.

- b) learning
- c) cognitive
- d) sociocultural

Incorrect. The sociocultural perspective focuses on culture and sociology, not biology.

ANS: a, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (1)

% correct 91 a= 91 b= 2 c= 6 d= 1 r = .49

% correct 93 a= 93 b= 0 c= 0 d= 7 r = .56

78. Evolutionary psychology might suggest that certain cognitive strategies and goals are built into the brain because

- a) they help humans adapt to their natural environment.

Correct. Adaptation and survival are the basic tenets of evolutionary theory.

- b) human brains are similar to the brains of the higher primates.
- c) they are the result of learning that has taken place over many centuries.

Incorrect. In fact, evolutionary theory does not allow for the idea that learned behaviors can become genetically passed from generation to generation.

- d) they are the result of memories we have inherited from our ancestors.

ANS: a, p. 15, C, LO=1.4, (3)

79. Dr. Mosher is a psychologist who tries to understand how people select their mates. She must be a(n)

- a) behavioral psychologist
- b) cognitive psychologist
- c) evolutionary psychologist

Correct. Evolutionary psychologists look at how human mate selection evolved.

- d) biopsychological psychologist

Incorrect. Mate preference is an evolutionary issue.

ANS: c, p. 15, A, LO=1.4, (2)

80. Which perspective assumes that human behavior may have developed in certain directions because it served a useful function in preserving the species?

- a) psychoanalysis
- b) behaviorism
- c) cognitive psychology

Incorrect. This area is interested in thought processes.

- d) evolutionary psychology

Correct. Evolutionary psychologists believe that human behavior may have developed in certain directions because they were useful in preserving the species.

ANS: d, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (1)

81. Dr. Jones probably agrees with the _____ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are an intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) behavioral
- c) cognitive

Incorrect. Cognitive psychology does not address concepts like advantages in the natural world. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.

- d) evolutionary

Correct. Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.

ANS: d, p. 15, A, LO=1.4, (2)

Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization

Learning Objective 1.5 - How does a psychiatrist differ from a psychologist, and what are the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology?

82. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) A psychologist requires no medical training.

Correct. Psychologists do not go to medical school; they go to graduate school.

- b) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.
- c) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.

Incorrect. Although the word psychiatric is in their title, they cannot prescribe medication since they do not go to medical school.

- d) An M.D. and a Ph.D. are pretty much the same thing.

ANS: a, p. 16, F, LO=1.5, (2)

% correct 22 a= 22 b=35 c= 36 d= 8 r = .24

83. The largest number of psychologists work in _____.

- a) private practice

Incorrect. Approximately 18 percent work in private for-profit situations.

- b) public school
- c) government
- d) colleges and universities

Correct. Approximately 35 percent of psychologists work in colleges and universities.

ANS: d, p. 16, A, LO=1.5, (2)

84. According to present research on psychologists, 34 percent are in the _____ subfield of psychology.

- a) Counseling

Incorrect. This is the second largest subfield with 13 percent.

- b) Industrial/Organizational
- c) Developmental
- d) Clinical

Correct. This is the information in the book.

ANS: d, p. 16, F, LO=1.5, (2)

85. According to the present research on psychologists, the three most popular work settings are _____, _____, and _____.

- a) universities and four year colleges; self-employed; private for-profit

Correct. These are the three most popular

- b) self-employed; state and local government; non-profit
- c) state and local government; federal government; self-employed
- d) universities and four year colleges; non-profit; federal government

Incorrect. The present research shows that universities and four year colleges, self-employed, and private for-profit are the most popular.

ANS: a, p. 16, F, LO=1.5, (2)

86. There are several subfields of psychology according to the present research. The three largest subfields of psychology are _____, _____, and _____.

- a) Clinical; Counseling; and Developmental

Correct. These are the three largest subfields.

- b) Cognitive; Clinical; and Developmental
- c) Industrial/Organizational; Counseling; and Clinical
- d) Social; Experimental; and School

Incorrect. The present research shows that Clinical, Counseling, and Developmental are the three largest subfields.

ANS: a, p. 16, F, LO=1.5, (2)

87. Dr. Braunz has been treating a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braunz is a _____.

a) psychiatrist

Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.

b) psychoanalyst

c) humanistic psychologist

Incorrect. This type of psychologist would never write a prescription for Ritalin.

d) school psychologist

ANS: a, p. 16, A, LO=1.5, (2)

% correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 11 d= 10 r = .33

88. On a television talk show an actor describes the symptoms of anxiety he has been experiencing. He reports that the severity of the symptoms has decreased since he has been taking a drug prescribed by his therapist back in Hollywood. You conclude that the actor's therapist is probably a _____.

a) podiatrist

b) psychiatrist

Correct. Prescribing drugs is usually done by a psychiatrist (except in some states).

c) clinical psychologist

Incorrect. For the most part, clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions.

d) counseling psychologist

ANS: b, p. 16 A, LO=1.5, (2)

89. A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would BEST be advised to see a _____ because this problem appears to have a significant medical component to it.

a) psychiatrist

Correct. A psychiatrist has a medical degree.

b) cognitive psychologist

c) psychiatric social worker

Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.

d) psychologist

ANS: a, p. 16, C, LO=1.5, (1)

90. Sandi is a single mother living in a project in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of professional is most likely to get involved in Sandi's situation?

a) educational psychologist

b) psychiatrist

Incorrect. A psychiatrist focuses on issues that are severe and often require medical training.

c) psychiatric social worker

Correct. A psychiatric social worker works with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.

d) counselor

ANS: c, p. 16, A, LO=1.5, (2)

91. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I will take Specialties in Psychology for \$300." The revealed answer is "These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

a) "What is a neuropsychologist?"

Incorrect. These psychologists work on brain issues.

b) "What is a forensic psychologist?"

c) "What is a psychiatric social worker?"

Correct. Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.

d) "What is a developmental psychologist?"

ANS: c, p. 16, A, LO=1.5, (2)

92. The term _____ refers to a mental health professional who generally has at least an M.S.W. and who typically treats individual dysfunction and family problems but may also deal with other problems such as addiction or abuse.

a) psychiatric social worker

Correct. Psychiatric social workers deal with other problems such as addiction or abuse.

b) psychiatrist

Incorrect. Psychiatrists have medical degrees.

c) psychoanalyst

d) educational psychologist

ANS: a, p. 16, A, LO=1.5, (1)

Psychology: The Scientific Methodology

Learning Objective 1.6 - Why is psychology considered a science, and what are the steps in using the scientific method?

93. _____ is a system used for reducing bias and error in the measurement of data.

a) Statistics

b) The scientific method

Correct. The scientific method systematically controls variables to reduce bias and error.

c) Checks and balances

d) The double-blind method

Incorrect. This is a method for reducing bias but is not involved in measuring data.

ANS: b, p. 18, F, LO=1.6, (2)

% correct 33 a= 14 b= 33 c= 7 d= 47 r = .22

94. The first step in any scientific investigation is _____.

a) forming the hypothesis

Incorrect. This step follows the development of a question to test.

b) perceiving the question

Correct. This is the first step in any scientific investigation.

c) coming to a conclusion

d) developing an argument

ANS: b, p. 18, F, LO=1.6, (1)

95. Perceiving the question is the first step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

a) describing

Correct. The question comes from observing a situation and asking "What is happening?" This is a description.

b) explaining

Incorrect. Perceiving the question comes from an observation and description. Explaining comes after the experiment.

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: a, p. 18, C, LO=1.6, (3)

% correct 34 a= 34 b= 12 c= 53 d= 1 r = .29

96. "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a _____.

a) conclusion

b) result

c) hypothesis

Correct. This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.

d) fact

Incorrect. This is merely a testable statement about the effects of violent cartoons on children's behavior.

ANS: b, p. 18, C, LO=1.6, (2)

% correct 81 a= 4 b= 81 c= 0 d= 15 r = .19

97. Sally proposes the idea that one's sexual history prior to marriage may be linked to whether one ends up getting divorced. This best represents which step of the scientific method?

a) testing the hypothesis

b) observing events

Incorrect. The speculation regarding the correct answer to this research question is called forming a hypothesis.

c) forming a hypothesis

Correct. Forming a hypothesis involves making an educated guess as to the answer to a research question.

d) formulating a theory

ANS: c, p. 18, A, LO=1.6, (2)

98. Forming a hypothesis is the second step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

a) controlling

b) explaining

Correct. Forming a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: b, p. 18, C, LO=1.6, (3)

99. After reading about the possible causes of schizophrenia, a scientist thinks that a virus is the most likely cause. What term most accurately describes the scientist's idea?

a) hypothesis

Correct. A hypothesis is an "educated guess" based on solid information.

b) dependent variable

c) extraneous variable

d) experimental estimate

Incorrect. Experimental estimate is not a valid term used in science.

ANS: a, p. 18, A, LO=1.6, (2)

100. The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called _____.

a) the principle of falsifiability

Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability is not a principle in psychology.

b) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief.

c) criterion validity

d) volunteer bias

ANS: b, p. 18, F, LO=1.6, (1) SG

101. Testing a hypothesis is the third step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

a) describing

Incorrect. The question comes from observing a situation and asking "What is happening?" This is a description.

b) explaining

Correct. Testing a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: b, p. 18-19, C, LO=1.6, (3)

102. What is one of the major reasons that psychologists report results publicly?

a) to comply with legal requirements

Incorrect. There are no legal requirements to report results publicly.

b) to identify all the extraneous variables

c) to allow researchers to replicate experiments

Correct. Public reporting of results allows others to test the conclusions.

d) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand them

ANS: c, p. 19, F, LO=1.6, (1)

% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 96 d= 0 r = .23

103 Researchers must report their results completely whether the hypothesis was supported or not. Complete reporting is necessary for the purpose of _____.

a) educational knowledge

b) replication

Correct. Others must know what was done so they can repeat the procedure and make sure everything was done correctly.

c) finding a better way to support the hypothesis

Incorrect. Complete reporting of methods is mainly for replication, not just finding support for the hypothesis.

d) publication

ANS: b, p. 19, F, LO=1.6, (2)

104. Which of the following is an empirical question?

a) Would Martin Luther King, Jr., have been a good president?

Incorrect. This question cannot be answered through experimentation, observation, or measurement.

b) What is the meaning of life?

c) Was the Civil War necessary?

d) Is there life on other planets?

Correct. This question can be answered through observation, experimentation, and measurements.

ANS: d, p. 19, C, LO=1.6, (2)

Learning Objective 1.7 - How are naturalistic and laboratory settings used to describe behavior, and what are some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with these settings?

105. Dr. Littman-Smith is conducting research in Kenya into the ways that mothers and their toddlers interact throughout the day. Given the purpose of her study, it is most likely that she is engaged in _____.

a) naturalistic observation

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing and describing, which is what the doctor seeks to do.

b) laboratory observation

c) case study research

Incorrect. Case study research focuses on one subject at a time and involves more than simple observation and description.

d) experimental research

ANS: a, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (1)

106. Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?

a) It recreates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve recreating anything.

b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.

Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.

c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.

d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

ANS: b, p. 20, F, LO=1.7, (1)

% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 2 d= 3 r = .45

107. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?

a) case study

Incorrect. Case studies involve interacting with subjects, not just watching them, in order to get as much information about them as possible.

b) experiment

c) correlational studies

d) naturalistic observation

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening.

ANS: d, p. 20, F, LO=1.7, (1)

108. Which goal of psychology is most closely met through naturalistic observation?

a) altering behavior

b) predicting behavior

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves just watching and describing. No predictions are made.

c) describing behavior

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching and describing

d) controlling behavior

ANS: c, p. 20, C, LO=1.7, (3)

109. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

a) naturalistic observation method

Correct. Naturalistic observation entails observing behavior as it happens in real-life settings without imposing laboratory controls.

b) experimental method

c) survey method

Incorrect. Surveys involve asking questions, not observing behavior.

d) psychometric approach

ANS: a, p. 20, F, LO=1.7, (1)

110. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of _____.

a) case study research

Incorrect. Case study research follows one person closely for a long period of time.

b) naturalistic observation

Correct. In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.

c) survey research

d) psychometric study

ANS: b, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (1)

% correct 96 a= 2 b= 96 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20

111. Sandi believes that people who eat at McDonald's are overweight, so she decides to do a naturalistic observation of people who eat at McDonald's. What should most concern us about Sandi's observations?

a) the observer effect

Incorrect. The observer effect would come into play only if the McDonald's customers were to become aware of Sandi observing them.

b) the bystander effect

c) observer bias

Correct. Sandi has a bias about McDonald's customers, which might affect her observations due to a phenomenon known as observer bias.

d) subject bias

ANS: c, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (2)

112. Roger went to McDonald's to observe people eating in fast-food restaurants. He brought a camera crew and bright lights, and they all wore yellow jump suits. Roger said he wanted to do a naturalistic observation but may have had some problems because of _____.

- a) room crowding
- b) observer effects

Correct. Roger's equipment and crew would have made all the people very aware that they were being observed, thus affecting their behavior.

- c) participant observation

Incorrect. Roger was not participating in the eating behavior.

- d) eating McDonald's food

ANS: b, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (2)

113. Kerri wanted to study the effects of having the oldest child in a family go off to college. She decided to use her own family after her brother went to a college in France. She took notes each day on her parents' behavior and kept a diary of her own reactions. Kerri was using the technique called _____.

- a) participant observation

Correct. Since Kerri was part of the family she was observing, she was a participant observer.

- b) family survey
- c) observer bias

Incorrect. Although Kerri was a family member, there was no indication in the information given that she had any opinion one way or another.

- d) attribution effect

ANS: a, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (2)

114. Sam conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a restaurant. Many of the people he observed seemed to notice him. When Sam described his work to his teacher, she suggested he find out more about the _____.

- a) restaurant effect
- b) parent effect
- c) butterfly effect

Incorrect. There is no psychological concept known as the butterfly effect.

- d) observer effect

Correct. In noticing Sam, the parents may have realized they were being observed, which might have affected their behavior due to the observer effect.

ANS: d, p. 20, A, LO=1.7, (2)

115. In preparation for his master's thesis, Tan spends some time in the local mall observing the behavior of shoppers. His notes reveal a tendency for people to smile when someone, even a stranger, smiles at them. Later in the semester, he designs a questionnaire that asks questions of participants concerning their typical reactions when someone smiles. He wonders if the face of a person who smiles has any influence on returned smiles, so he designs a study to answer this question. Which of the following lists in order, from first to last, the research methods Tan has used?

- a) experiment, case study, survey

Incorrect. First he observed at the mall (naturalistic observation), then designed questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).

- b) case study, survey, experiment
- c) correlation, case study, experiment
- d) naturalistic observation, survey, experiment

Correct. First he observed at the mall (naturalistic observation), then designed questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).

ANS: d, pp. 20-26, A, LO=1.7-1.10, (3)

Learning Objective 1.8 - How are case studies and surveys used to describe behavior, and what are some drawbacks to each of these methods?

116. You overhear psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often “fails to generalize.” Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?

- a) correlation
- b) case study

Correct. A case study focuses on one subject, and the information gained from it might not be generally true of other similar subjects.

- c) experiment
- d) surveys

Incorrect. Surveys typically generalize because the samples taken are somewhat random.

ANS: b, p. 21, A, LO=1.8, (2)

% correct 42 a= 15 b= 42 c= 8 d= 34 r = .49

117. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called _____.

- a) a representative sample
- b) a case study

Correct. A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual.

- c) a single-blind study
- d) a naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves more than one individual.

ANS: b, p. 21, F, LO=1.8, (1)

118. In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl was found locked up in a room, strapped to a potty chair. Since she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied “Genie’s” ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is called _____.

- a) a case study

Correct. A case study looks at only one person in great detail.

- b) a representative sample
- c) a single-blind study
- d) a naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves studying more than one individual.

ANS: a, p. 21, A, LO=1.8, (3)

119. A case study would be the most appropriate method to investigate which of these topics?

- a) the ways in which the games of boys differ from the games of girls
- b) the development of a male baby raised as a female after a surgical error destroyed his penis

Correct. A case study involves investigating only one person in great detail.

- c) the math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of U.S. students

Incorrect. A case study involves investigating only one person and is not appropriate for comparing cultures.

- d) physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies

ANS: b, p. 21, C, LO=1.8, (2)

120. A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

- a) survey

Correct. A survey asks the same questions of many people.

- b) experiment
- c) case study
- d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation never involves asking questions.

ANS: a, p. 21, C, LO=1.8, (1) SG

% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 4 d= 1 r = .22

121. A group of randomly selected subjects for a study that matches the population in terms of important characteristics such as age and sex is called _____.

- a) volunteer bias

b) a representative sample

Correct. A representative sample is a randomly selected group that matches the population on important characteristics.

c) the experimental group

Incorrect. An experimental group is not necessarily representative of the population.

d) the control group

ANS: b, p. 22, F, LO=1.8, (1) SG

122. Dr. Wiseman wants to know about alcohol consumption patterns among college juniors in the United States. He should _____.

a) give the survey to every college junior in the country

Incorrect. It is impossible to survey every college junior.

b) remember that sample size is the most critical factor in survey research

c) require students' names on each survey to avoid the tendency to lie

d) draw a representative sample from among college juniors

Correct. A representative sample should give enough information to enable him to generalize his findings to all juniors.

ANS: d, p. 22, A, LO=1.8, (2)

% correct 85 a= 8 b= 7 c=0 d= 85 r = .27

123. The editors of *Scientific American* are able to obtain a representative sample of their readers in order to assess their attitudes toward preservation of the rain forests in Costa Rica. When interpreting the results of their survey, the editors will be able to _____.

a) apply the results to the entire U.S. population

Incorrect. Readers of Scientific American are not representative of the entire U.S. population.

b) apply the results to Costa Rica

c) apply the results to subscribers of *Scientific American*

Correct. The editors picked a representative sample of their own readers.

d) apply the result to scientists

ANS: c, p. 22, A, LO=1.8, (2)

124. The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. The critical flaw in this research would be _____.

a) the fact that the sample is not representative of American wives

Correct. The survey asks only readers of the magazine, and they are not representative of all American wives.

b) the fact that a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given

Incorrect. There is no mention of the need for a psychological test in this situation.

c) the fact that rubber boots are not equally available in all regions of the country

d) the fact that *making love* has not been operationally defined

ANS: a, p. 22, A, LO=1.8, (2)

% correct 30 a= 30 b= 11 c= 26 d= 33 r = .23

125. The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. A more accurate title for this survey would be _____.

a) "Rubber Boot Preferences and the American Wife"

b) "The New Sexuality in America: Rubber Boots in Bed!"

c) "The Sex Lives of Our Readers: *Desperate Wives* Women Respond"

Correct. The article, like the survey, should focus on the readers of the magazine.

d) "Sex in America: These Boots Were Made for Walking and for . . ."

Incorrect. The results of the survey do not apply to all Americans, only to the readers of the magazine.

ANS: c, p. 22, C, LO=1.8, (2)

126. Which of the following questions could be answered best by using the survey method?

a) What is the effect of ingesting alcohol on problem-solving ability?

Incorrect. Surveying students about their problem-solving abilities while drunk would allow too much room for subjectivity and give results with no accurate standards for analysis or comparison.

b) Does wall color affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?

c) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?

Correct. Student preferences are about opinions, and surveys are good at gathering the opinions of many people.

d) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?

ANS: c, p. 22, C, LO=1.8, (2)

% correct 88 a= 2 b= 1 c= 88 d= 8 r = .46

127. Which of the following is an advantage of using the survey method of research?

a) People's memories are usually accurate.

b) People may respond with inaccurate answers so they do not offend the interviewer.

Incorrect. This is a disadvantage of surveys that is called courtesy bias.

c) The wording of the questions are never biased toward a desired answer.

d) Surveys can obtain a large number of data from subjects.

Correct. Surveys can obtain a large number of data from subjects.

ANS: d, p. 22, F, LO=1.8, (1)

128. A psychologist evaluated Tameka, an eight-year-old child who has experienced difficulty in school. The psychologist sent questionnaires to 100 teachers to determine if they had ever seen similar cases. Based on the teachers' responses, the psychologist hypothesized that a particular diet might cause the learning problem. Following her tabulation of the responses, she designed a study that would tell her if diet were the actual cause. Which of the following lists, in order from first to last, the research methods this psychologist used?

a) experiment, case study, survey

Incorrect. First she evaluated Tameka (case study), then sent questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).

b) case study, survey, experiment

Correct. First she evaluated Tameka (case study), then sent questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).

c) correlation, case study, experiment

d) naturalistic observation, survey, experiment

ANS: b, pp. 21-26, A, LO=1.8-1.10, (3)

Learning Objective 1.9 - What is the correlational technique, and what does it tell researchers about relationships?

129. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a) independent variable

Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates.

b) dependent variable

c) experimental effect

d) correlation

Correct. A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related.

ANS: d, p. 23, F, LO=1.9, (1)

% correct 93 a= 0 b= 4 c= 3 d= 93 r = .56

130. The word *correlation* is often used as a synonym for _____.

a) validity

Incorrect. Validity is unrelated to correlation.

b) reliability

c) variable

d) relationship

Correct. Correlation means relationship.

ANS: d, p. 23, F, LO=1.9, (2) SG

131. A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the _____.
a) unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues from the experimenter

Incorrect. There are no cues involved in correlation.

b) strength of the relationship between two variables

Correct. Relationship strength is determined by the numerical correlation.

c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time

d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time

ANS: b, p. 23, F, LO=1.9, (1)

% correct 94 a= 3 b= 94 c= 1 d= 2 r = .29

132. A correlation coefficient represents two things: _____ and _____.

a) a representative sample; strength

b) strength; direction of the relationship

Correct. These are the two concepts that a correlation coefficient represents.

c) the experimental group; control group

d) direction of the relationship; expectant functionality

Incorrect. Direction of the relationship is accurate but expectant functionality is a made-up term.

ANS: b, p. 23, F, LO=1.9, (3)

133. A correlation coefficient is represented by the symbol _____.

a) large letter "C"

b) large letter "R"

Incorrect. The correct answer is small letter "r."

c) small letter "c"

d) small letter "r"

Correct. This is the correct symbol.

ANS: d, p. 24, F, LO=1.9, (1)

134. Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

a) A correlation of $+0.89$ is strong and -0.89 is weak.

Incorrect. Both $+0.89$ and -0.89 are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.

b) A correlation of $+0.89$ and -0.89 are both strong and equally so.

Correct. Both $+0.89$ and -0.89 are the same distance from 0.

c) Correlation coefficients are indicators of cause and effect.

d) A correlation of $+1.5$ is very strong

ANS: b, p. 24, A, LO=1.9, (3)

% correct 56 a= 15 b= 56 c= 4 d= 26 r = .19

135. Which of the following pairs of variables shows a positive correlation?

a) age and amount of wisdom

Correct. As one goes up, the other goes up, and that is a positive correlation.

b) adult shoe size and IQ scores.

c) number of guns sold and crime rate

d) hours spent watching TV and grade-point average

Incorrect. As one goes up, the other goes down, and that is a negative correlation.

ANS: d, p. 24, C, LO=1.9, (3)

136. A negative correlation means that _____.

a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

Correct. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.

b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other

Incorrect. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.

c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

d) there is no relationship between the two variables

ANS: a, pp. 24, F, LO=1.9, (1)

137. Paul records data that indicate that the number of hot chocolates sold at the concession stand increases as temperature outside decreases (for example, more hot chocolates are purchased during late fall than late spring). Which of the following statements is the most accurate depiction of this finding?

a) There is a correlation between the two variables.

Incorrect. This answer is only partially accurate. The best answer is that there is a negative correlation between the two variables.

b) There is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables.

c) There is a weak, positive correlation between the two variables.

d) There is a negative correlation between the two variables.

Correct. Remember that a negative correlation indicates that two variables move in the opposite direction.

ANS: d, p. 24, A, LO=1.9, (2)

138. A perfect correlation, whether positive or negative, is _____ in the real world.

a) expected

b) imperfect

Incorrect. The correct answer is rare.

c) common

d) rare

Correct. Perfect correlations are not common in actual life examples.

ANS: d, p. 24, F, LO=1.9, (1)

139. As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was .00. What did the scatter plot look like?

a) a random distribution of points

Correct. When there is no correlation, the points are distributed all over the scatter plot with no particular shape or direction.

b) a line with a positive slope.

Incorrect. A line with a positive slope indicates a correlation.

c) a straight line from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner

d) a straight line from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner

ANS: a, p. 24, A, LO=1.9, (2)

% correct 80 a= 80 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 r = .34

140. Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

a) .50

Incorrect. Because -.75 is closer to ± 1.00 , it is the strongest relationship of the options.

b) .25

c) -.25

d) -.75

Correct. The closer a correlation coefficient is to ± 1.00 , the stronger the relationship it indicates.

ANS: d, pp. 24-25, F, LO=1.9, (3)

141. Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is true?

a) The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.

Incorrect. When the two variables move up or down together, that is a positive correlation.

b) The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

Correct. When as one variable (juice drinking) goes up and the other (risk of cancer) goes down, that is a negative correlation.

c) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

d) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

ANS: b, pp. 24-25, C, LO=1.9, (3)

% correct 88 a= 6 b= 88 c= 6 d= 1 r = .20

% correct 89 a= 4 b= 89 c= 0 d= 7 r = .19

142. Which correlation coefficient is most likely to describe the relationship between brushing one's teeth and the number of cavities one gets?

a) -.62

Correct. One would expect that as brushing increases, cavities tend to decrease. Thus, a negative correlation would best describe the relationship. Further, one would expect the relationship to be fairly strong and thus closer to 1.0 than to 0 in absolute value.

b) .83

Incorrect. This correlation coefficient would suggest that as brushing increases the number of cavities increases. We would hope that the relationship between tooth brushing and the number of cavities one gets would be a strong negative correlation.

c) -.08

d) .45

ANS: a, pp. 24-25, A, LO=1.9, (2)

143. A correlation coefficient shows that smoking and life expectancy are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict that _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.

a) if a person smokes a lot of cigarettes, he or she will have less money monthly to buy gas

b) the person's life expectancy will go up or down based on the number of cigarettes the person smokes daily

Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.

c) if a person smokes cigarettes, he or she will eventually develop lung cancer

d) a person's lungs will repair themselves and he or she will live a longer life

Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about lungs.

ANS: b, pp. 24-25, A, LO=1.9, (2)

144. A correlation coefficient shows that alcohol consumption and driving accidents are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.

a) the number of arrests a person has will go up or down based on the type of car an individual drives

b) the number of driving accidents a person has will go up or down based on the number of alcoholic drinks consumed

Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.

c) the number of arrests will increase the fewer drinks an individual consumes

d) the number of driving accidents a person has will contribute to the number of days spent in jail

Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about days spent in jail.

ANS: b, pp. 24-25, A, LO=1.9, (2)

145. Which of the following variables show a negative correlation?

a) height and weight

Incorrect. These variables go in the same direction.

b) men's educational level and their income

c) alcohol consumption and scores on a driving test

Correct. In this case one goes up the other goes down.

d) school grades and IQ scores

ANS: c, pp. 24-25, A LO=1.9, (2)

146. Julie finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Julie realizes that _____.

a) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Incorrect. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

b) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Correct. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

- c) her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz
- d) she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades

ANS: b, pp. 24-25, A, LO=1.9, (2)

Learning Objective 1.10 - How are operational definitions, independent and dependent variables, experimental and control groups, and random assignment used in designing an experiment?

147. The administration of Midwest State University wants to know if arrangement of chairs affects student participation in classrooms. What would be a good operational definition of the dependent variable in an experiment designed to measure this relationship?

- a) class size: under 50 or over 50
- b) number of students enrolled in each class
- c) chair arrangement: theater style or circular

Incorrect. Chair arrangement is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

- d) frequency with which students ask questions

Correct. Counting the number of questions students ask is one measurable way to define the dependent variable, which is student participation.

ANS: d, p. 26, C, LO=1.10, (3)

% correct 47 a= 4 b= 11 c= 38 d= 47 r = .45

148. What is one of the major reasons that psychologists use operational definitions?

- a) to comply with legal requirements
- b) to identify all the extraneous variables
- c) so effects can be measured

Correct. Psychologists use operational definitions so that effects can be measured.

- d) to explain research results so that nonpsychologists can understand

Incorrect. Operational definitions might help in this area but that is not the main reason we have them.

ANS: c, p. 26, F, LO=1.10, (1)

149. An operational definition is _____.

- a) a statement that attempts to predict a set of phenomena and specifies relationships among variables that can be empirically tested
- b) an organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specified set of phenomena and their interrelationships

Incorrect. Operational definitions are not assumptions.

- c) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behavior, that researchers want to measure

Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific method.

- d) the principle that a scientific theory must make predictions that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation

ANS: c, p. 26, F, LO=1.10, (1)

% correct 40 a= 23 b= 23 c= 40 d= 12 r = .36

% correct 56 a= 4 b= 22 c= 56 d= 15 r = .53

150. The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to control or measure the variables in a study are called the _____.

- a) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess.

- b) operational definition

Correct. This is the term used for the procedure experimenters use to control or measure variables in a study.

- c) double-blind study

- d) theory

ANS: b, p. 26, F, LO=1.10, (1)

151. Marcy is trying to define *anxiety* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.

a) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.

b) operational definition

Correct. Operational definitions define responses in terms that allow them to be measured.

c) double-blind study

d) theory

ANS: b, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (1) SG

152. Adaris has always been drawn to the saying “Absence makes the heart grow fonder,” and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.

a) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.

b) operational definition

Correct. Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable.

c) double-blind study

d) theory

ANS: b, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (1)

% correct 48 a= 37 b= 48 c= 1 d= 14 r = .42

153. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

a) coefficient of correlation

b) dependent variable

Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is measured.

c) control condition

d) independent variable

Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.

ANS: d, p. 26, F, LO=1.10, (1)

% correct 70 a= 1 b= 21 c= 8 d= 70 r = .42

154. Independent variable is to dependent variable as _____.

a) effect is to confound

b) experimental is to correlation

c) measure is to manipulate

Incorrect. This is the opposite of the correct answer.

d) manipulate is to measure

Correct. Independent variables are manipulated, while dependent variables are measured.

ANS: d, p. 26, C, LO=1.10, (2)

155. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The objective is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette with nicotine immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *independent variable* is _____.

a) the use of nicotine

Correct. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

b) the use of a driving simulator

c) the number of collisions

Incorrect. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.

d) the driving skills of each driver

ANS: a, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2)

156. A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. What are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

- a) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.

Correct. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, independent of anything the participants do, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise.

- b) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.
- c) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.
- d) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.

Incorrect. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

ANS: a, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2) SG

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 4 c= 0 d= 19 r = .66

157. In order to increase typing speed, Minisoft has redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime that is related to typing speed. The company wants to know if its innovations affect typing speed. Identify the independent and dependent variables in this proposed study.

- a) The dependent variable is the chime; the independent variables are the chime and typing speed.
- b) The dependent variable is speed of typing; the independent variables are the keyboard design and the chime.

Correct. The speed of typing is expected to be dependent on the keyboard design and chime, which are independent variables controlled by the experimenter.

- c) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the chime.

Incorrect. Both the keyboard design and the chime are independent variables controlled by Minisoft.

- d) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the speed of typing.

ANS: b, p. 26, C, LO=1.10, (2)

158. Dr. Keller has individuals run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is

- a) the self-reported mood.

Incorrect. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes.
- c) the individuals who run for 0 minutes.
- d) the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill.

Correct. This is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.

ANS: d, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2)

159. Dr. Proverse has individuals cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes after which he measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is

- a) the self-reported mood.

Correct. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike.
- c) the number of minutes individuals ride the bike.

Incorrect. This is the variable that is manipulated, so it is the independent variable.

- d) the riding of bikes.

ANS: a, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2)

160. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The objective is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *dependent variable* is _____.

- a) the use of nicotine

Incorrect. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable

- b) the use of a driving simulator

c) the number of collisions

Correct. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.

d) the driving skills of each driver

ANS: c, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2)

161. Ken is planning on studying the influence of intelligence on the ability to recall events from the 1960s. If Ken does not account for variables such as age that could also influence one's ability to recall these events, age could be considered a(n) _____.

- a) random variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) confounding variable

Correct. Any variable that may influence outcome and is not controlled is called a confounding variable.

d) independent variable

Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.

ANS: c, p. 26, A, LO=1.10, (2)

162. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The objective is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *group who smokes the cigarette without nicotine* is _____.

a) the control group

Correct. A control group gets either no treatment or treatment with no effect; in this case, experimenters are controlling for the possibility that the cigarette itself (not the nicotine) might cause people to get into collisions.

b) the driving simulator

c) the experimental group

Incorrect. The experimental group does get treatment that is expected to have an effect, whereas the control group gets either no treatment or treatment without effect.

d) the no-control group

ANS: a, p. 27, A, LO=1.10, (2) SG

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 0 c= 2 d= 0 r = .44

163. Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?

a) In random assignment each participant has an equal chance for each condition.

Correct. In random assignment each participant has an equal chance of being assigned.

b) In random assignment each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.

c) Random assignment can only be determined after an experiment is over.

d) The best formula for random assignment is birth dates.

Incorrect. Birth dates are not random because many people are born on the same day.

ANS: a, p. 27, F, LO=1.10, (1)

% correct 90 a= 90 b= 2 c= 4 d= 4 r = .20

Learning Objective 1.11 - How do the placebo and experimenter effects cause problems in an experiment, and how can single-blind and double-blind studies control for these effects?

164. Which of the following situations best illustrates the placebo effect?

a) You sleep because you are tired.

b) You throw up after eating bad meat.

Incorrect. Throwing up after eating bad food is caused by a physiological reflex, not by expectations, as would be the case in a placebo effect.

c) You have surgery to repair a defective heart valve.

d) You drink a nonalcoholic drink and become "intoxicated" because you think it contains alcohol.

Correct. The placebo effect is brought on by expectations, and in this case you felt drunk only because you believed you were drinking alcohol.

ANS: d, pp. 25-26, F, LO=1.11, (2) SG

% correct 94 a= 5 b= 1 c= 0 d= 94 r = .32

165. The placebo effect means _____.

- a) all conditions in an experiment are the same
- b) that there is no control group

Incorrect. The placebo effect is one reason why it is necessary to have a control group.

- c) the expectations of the participants influence their behavior

Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of the participants influence their behavior.

- d) experimenter bias causes the subjects to act strangely

ANS: c, pp. 27-28, F, LO=1.11, (1)

166. Sandy Sue was participating in an experiment in which she was given a pill that was supposed to cause her to get drowsy. Five minutes after taking the pill, Sandy Sue reported that she felt drowsy and wanted to lie down. The pill was actually made of sugar and had no ingredients to cause drowsiness. How do you explain Sandy Sue's drowsy feeling?

- a) experimenter effect
- b) placebo effect

Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of participants influence their behavior; in this case Sandy Sue expected the pill to make her drowsy, and that expectation, not the pill itself, made her feel drowsy.

- c) subject bias

Incorrect. Sandy Sue is not biased, as she had no knowledge of the hypothesis.

- d) treatment effect

ANS: b, pp. 27-28, A, LO=1.11, (2)

167. Two groups of graduate students were given rats and were told to teach them how to run mazes. Group 1 was told that they had "very smart" rats that should learn quickly. Group 2 was told that they had "very stupid" rats that should learn slowly. In actuality, neither group was any different and the rats were randomly assigned. In spite of that, when the experiment concluded, Group 1 rats had learned the maze much more quickly. How can that be explained?

- a) experimenter effect

Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter. In this case, the experimenters who believed they had smart rats must have behaved in some way that boosted their rats' performance.

- b) placebo effect
- c) subject bias

Incorrect. The rats were the subjects and they do not have bias.

- d) treatment effect

ANS: a, p. 28, A, LO=1.11, (2)

168. Unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues inadvertently given by the experimenter are called _____.

- a) replications
- b) experimenter effects

Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter.

- c) volunteer biases

Incorrect. There is no such thing as volunteer bias.

- d) single-blind studies

ANS: b, p. 28, F, LO=1.11, (1)

169. _____ is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

a) The double-blind study

Incorrect. In a double-blind study, the experimenters would also be “blind,” meaning they would not know which participants are part of which group.

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

Correct. The single-blind study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

d) Correlational research

ANS: c, p. 28, F, LO=1.11, (1)

% correct 93 a= 7 b= 0 c= 93 d= 0 r = .41

170. Double-blind studies control for _____.

a) only the placebo effect

b) only the experimenter effect

Incorrect. Double-blind studies also control for placebo effects.

c) both the placebo effect and the experimenter effect

Correct. In double-blind studies, neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know which participants are in the experimental group.

d) extrinsic motivation

ANS: c, pp. 28-29, F, LO=1.11, (1)

171. _____ is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group until after the results are tallied.

a) The double-blind study

Correct. The double-blind study is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group.

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

Incorrect. In a single-blind study, only the participants are “blind.”

d) Correlational research

ANS: a, pp. 28-29, F, LO=1.11, (1) SG

% correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 1 d= 3 r = .19

Applying Psychology to Everyday Life: Stereotypes, Athletes, and College Test Performance

Learning Objective 1.12 – What are the basic elements of a real-world experiment?

172. Brock is the star quarterback on his college football team. When scoring his first test, his anatomy professor was surprised that he earned an “A+” because _____.

a) research suggests that athletes have poorer performance on tests than non-athletes

Correct. Research by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (2002) supports this statement.

b) research suggests that athletes do not spend as much time studying as non-athletes

c) research suggests that football stars often cheat to find academic success

d) research suggests that athletes have higher performance on tests than non-athletes

Incorrect. Research states that college athletes have lower test performance than non-athletes.

ANS: a, p. 29, A, LO=1.12, (2)

173. Rob was named to the all-American basketball team last year. However, he is academically ineligible to play this year due to failing several classes. As a result, he is _____.

a) supporting the idea that collegiate student athletes are not as smart as non-athletes

b) supporting the idea that professors are biased in grading assignments of collegiate student athletes

c) supporting the idea that a negative stereotype exists for collegiate student athletes that they are likely to perform more poorly in academics compared to non-athletes

Correct. This statement supports this concept shared in the book about collegiate student athletes.

d) supporting the idea that athletes have higher GPAs than non-athletes

Incorrect. Research states that college athletes have lower test performance than non-athletes.

ANS: c, p. 29, A, LO=1.12, (2)

174. Wesleyan University researchers Jameson and colleagues conducted a study to explore the negative stereotypes of collegiate athletes as “dumb jocks.” In their study, the researchers found _____.

- a) a correlation between collegiate athletes' exposure to the negative stereotypes, the better they performed on an intelligence test
- b) negative stereotypes in higher education may contribute to collegiate student athletes underperforming in academics

Correct. If students believe the negative stereotypes, they are more likely to perform poorly in their academics.

- c) collegiate student athletes performed better in the classroom if they were made aware of the impact of negative stereotypes

Incorrect. This was not discussed in the research.

- d) professors often excuse absences by collegiate student athletes who miss class due to attending practices

ANS: b, p. 29, F, LO=1.12, (2)

Ethics of Psychological Research

Learning Objective 1.13 - What are some ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals?

175. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

- a) Participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language.

Correct. It is true that participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language.

- b) Debriefing may be omitted when young children are involved.

Incorrect. Debriefing cannot be omitted.

- c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli
- d) Participants may not withdraw once they start.

ANS: a, pp. 30-31, F, LO=1.13, (2) SG

% correct 69 a= 18 b= 69 c= 7 d= 5 r = .38

176. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
- c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

- d) Deception must be justified.

Correct. It is a basic principle that deception must be justified.

ANS: d, pp. 30-31, F, LO=1.13, (2)

% correct 74 a=15 b= 7 c= 4 d= 74 r = .31

177. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.

Correct. It is a basic principle that participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.

- c) Participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.

Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.

- d) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

ANS: b, pp. 30-31, F, LO=1.13, (2)

178. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because _____.

- a) there is informed consent
- b) research is more important than people

Incorrect. It is a basic principle that people come first, research second.

c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

Correct. Deception is justified if the study would not work any other way.

d) it is not that harmful

ANS: c, p. 31, F, LO=1.13, (2)

179. Which of the following statements about research with animals is incorrect?

a) Animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.

Correct. It is not true that animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.

b) Scientists who oppose animal rights activists argue that the goals of scientific research justify some animal suffering, although they agree it should be minimized.

c) Animals are only used in about 7 percent of psychological research.

d) Animal researchers do not use anesthesia in surgery, causing some concern about pain.

Incorrect. Animal researchers use anesthesia in all surgery studies.

ANS: a, pp. 31-32, C, LO=1.13, (3)

180. Which of the following statements concerning using animals in research is correct?

a) There are no ethical guidelines when it comes to animals.

b) There are rules that prevent the killing of animals.

Incorrect. Animals are destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.

c) Pain and suffering of animals are allowed but only when necessary.

Correct. Pain and suffering of animals are allowed under scientific guidelines.

d) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.

ANS: c, pp. 31-32, C, LO=1.13, (2)

Critical Thinking

Learning Objective 1.14 - What are the basic principles of critical thinking, and how can critical thinking be useful in everyday life?

181. Several years ago two scientists announced that they had evidence of “cold fusion” in the laboratory, but further studies failed to replicate their findings, and it was later found that the original scientists had used sloppy methods. This highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?

a) Few “truths” do not need to be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

Correct. The “so-called” evidence of cold fusion was not very solid, due to sloppy methodology.

c) Authority or expertise do not make the claims of an authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Incorrect. The cold fusion issue was about evidence, not open-mindedness.

ANS: b, p. 33, A, LO=1.14, (3)

% correct 42 a= 7 b= 42 c= 45 d= 6 r = .25

182. In the statement “Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments,” the word *reasoned* means _____.

a) giving it a lot of thought

Incorrect. Quantity is only part of the characteristics of critical thinking.

b) logical and well thought out

Correct. Critical thinking requires logic as well as organized thinking.

c) seeing one side of an argument very clearly

d) focusing on opinion

ANS: b, p. 33, F, LO=1.14, (1)

% correct 90 a= 3 b= 90 c= 4 d= 3 r = .21

183. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.

- a) emotion
- b) keeping a closed mind
- c) reason and logical evaluation

Correct. Reason and logic are necessary to think critically.

- d) authority and expertise

Incorrect. Authorities are often wrong.

ANS: c, p. 33, F, LO=1.14, (1)

184. Which of the following statements concerning critical thinking is incorrect?

- a) There are few truths that need not be tested.
- b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

Incorrect. This is an important criterion for critical thinking.

- c) Some authorities should not be questioned.

Correct. It is not true that some authorities should not be questioned; evidence is more important than expertise.

- d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: c, pp. 33-34, C, LO=1.14, (3)

185. The CEO of a large automobile company says the cars the company makes are safe regardless of the fact that they lead the country in accidents due to faulty equipment. This discrepancy highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?

- a) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.

Incorrect. The question is focusing on the CEO's authority rather than what he is saying.

- b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

- c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of an authority or expert true.

Correct. In this case, the authority has a motivation to lie or mislead and cannot be trusted, especially if the evidence belies his statement.

- d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: c, pp. 33-34, A, LO=1.14, (2)

% correct 66 a= 5 b= 24 c= 66 d= 5 r = .30

186. "There is no life outside this solar system and nothing you can say will change that fact!" Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?

- a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.

Incorrect. The statement is not a criterion for critical thinking.

- b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

- c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

- d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct. The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind.

ANS: d, p. 34, C, LO=1.14, (2)

TRUE OR FALSE

187. The most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology today is that it is the science of behavior.

ANS: F, p. 4, LO=1.1

188. The goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.

ANS: T, pp. 4-5 LO=1.1

189 Wilhelm Wundt used the method of objective introspection.

ANS: T, p. 6, LO=1.2

190. Sigmund Freud was the father of psychology.

ANS: F, p. 6, LO=1.2

191. Pavlov found that dogs would salivate to the sound of a bell before food was presented, demonstrating the process of conditioning.

ANS: T, pp. 10-11, LO=1.3

192. John Watson studied salivation in dogs in order to examine the concept of habituation.

ANS: F, pp. 10-11, LO=1.3

193. Cognitive neuroscience includes the use of tools such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET).

ANS: T, p. 13, LO=1.4

194. Darley and Latané (1968) believed that the presence of other people in a distressing situation actually increased the likelihood that they would receive help.

ANS: F, p. 14, LO=1.4

195. Diffusion of effects is the tendency to feel that someone else is responsible for responding in a crisis situation.

ANS: F, p. 14, LO=1.4

196. Dr. Leland can prescribe drugs in some situations and works with depressed women. He must be a psychologist.

ANS: F, p. 16, LO=1.5

197. The majority of psychologists are self employed or work for private not for profit agencies.

ANS: F, p. 16, LO=1.5

198. Clinical psychology is the largest subfield of psychology.

ANS: T, p.16, LO=1.5

199. There are fewer psychologists in the areas of educational, school, and cognitive combined than counseling psychologists.

ANS: T, p. 16, LO=1.5

200. The first step in a psychological experiment is developing a method.

ANS: F, p. 18, LO=1.6

201. Roger conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a football game. Many of the people he observed seemed to have noticed him. Roger forgot about the observer effect.

ANS: T, p. 20, LO=1.7

202. The laboratory experiment always involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way.

ANS: F, pp. 20-21, LO=1.7

203. Dr. Samson wanted to know how college students in his state would vote during the next election. By sampling the seniors at his college, he was able to get a representative sample.

ANS: F, p. 22, LO=1.8

204. Surveys are procedures used to measure and evaluate personality traits, emotional states, aptitudes, interests, abilities, and values.

ANS: F, p. 22, LO=1.8

205. Direction and strength are important in understanding correlation coefficients.

ANS: T, pp. 23-24, LO=1.9

206. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
ANS: T, p. 24, LO=1.9

207. Control groups should receive exactly the same treatment as the experimental groups when conducting a research study.
ANS: F, p. 27, LO=1.10

208. Random assignment is when each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.
ANS: F, p. 27, LO=1.10

209. Double-blind studies control only for the placebo effect.
ANS: F, pp. 28-29, LO=1.11

210. Athletes have been shown to have poorer performance on academic tests compared to non-athletes in college.
ANS: T, p. 29, LO=1.12

211 Student athletes who believed they were accepted to college based on their athletic performance were also found to have higher scores on tests than non-athletes.
ANS: F, p. 29, LO=1.12

212. College student-athletes who were exposed to “high threat” stereotypes before testing were more likely to perform better than those exposed after testing.
ANS: F, p. 29, LO=1.12

213. One of the common guidelines for ethical research is that participants may not withdraw from a study once they start.
ANS: F, p. 31, LO=1.13

214. Critical thinking requires making judgments that are well reasoned and well thought out.
ANS: T, p. 33, LO=1.14

SHORT ANSWER

215. What is the definition of psychology?
p. 4, LO=1.1

216. Pick a goal of psychology and provide a clear example of how it works.
pp. 4-5, LO=1.1

217. Describe a method used in one of the early schools of psychology.
pp. 6-11, LO=1.2–1.3

218. How did Ivan Pavlov discover the process of conditioning when working with dogs?
p. 10, LO=1.3

219. What is the main emphasis of cognitive psychology?
p. 13, LO=1.4

220. What is cognitive neuroscience?
p. 13, LO=1.4

221. How does “diffusion of responsibility” contribute to the bystander effect?
p. 14, LO=1.4

222. How are psychologists and psychiatrists different?

p. 16, LO=1.5

223. What are the strengths of descriptive research methods?

pp. 20-22, LO=1.7-1.9

224. Describe a research method used in psychology.

pp. 20-27, LO=1.7-1.11

225. What is meant by the “direction of the relationship” in a correlation coefficient?

p. 24, LO=1.9

226. Which two important factors contribute to the formula in measuring a correlation coefficient?

pp. 23-24, LO=1.9

227. What is an operational definition?

p. 26, LO=1.10

228. What is the difference between the control group and experimental group in a research study?

p. 27, LO=1.10

229. What is random assignment?

p. 27, LO=1.10

230. What does the research of Jameson and colleagues say about the academic performance of college student athletes who believe that they were admitted to college based on their athletic ability?

p. 29, LO=1.12

231. Describe one of the eight common ethical guidelines for conducting research.

pp. 30-31, LO=1.13

232. Describe one principle of critical thinking.

pp. 33-34, LO=1.14

ESSAY

233. Compare and contrast two early perspectives of psychology. Be sure to include comparisons of founders, methods, and philosophies.

p. 6-11, LO=1.2-1.3

234. How did Pavlov and Watson’s focus on scientific inquiry of behaviors differ from the earlier viewpoints of structuralists, psychoanalysts, and functionalists?

pp. 6-11, LO=1.2-1.3

235. Provide a real life example of conditioning according to Ivan Pavlov. Be sure to label each part of your example accordingly and be very detailed.

pp. 10-11, LO=1.3

236. Darley and Latané (1968) studied a concept called the bystander effect. Provide a detailed real life example of this concept and explain how culture might be a factor.

p. 14, LO=1.4

237. Using an example of a study you might conduct, go through all of the steps of the scientific method.

pp. 18-19, LO=1.6

238. Propose three methods typically used in psychology to test a topic such as the effects of marijuana on GPA (grade-point average).

pp. 20-29, LO=1.7-1.11

239. What are the basic principles of critical thinking and how can they be used in everyday life?

pp. 33-34, LO=1.14

In-Text Questions

Chapter 1

1. In the definition of psychology, the term mental processes means

- a. internal, covert processes.
- b. outward behavior.
- c. overt actions and reactions.
- d. only animal behavior.

ANS: a

LO=1.1

2. A psychologist is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of

- a. description.
- b. explanation.
- c. prediction.
- d. control.

ANS: b

LO=1.1

3. Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might be best suited for are interested in the goal of

- a. description.
- b. explanation.
- c. prediction.
- d. control.

ANS: c

LO=1.1

4. Which early theorist developed his perspective on psychology by basing it on Darwin's "survival of the fittest" doctrine?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. William James
- c. John Watson
- d. Sigmund Freud

ANS: b

LO=1.2

5. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of

- a. introspectionism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. Gestalt psychology.

ANS: d

LO=1.2

6. _____ was (were) the focus of Watson's behaviorism.

- a. Conscious experiences
- b. Gestalt perceptions
- c. The unconscious mind
- d. Observable experiences

ANS: d

LO=1.3

7. Who is most associated with the technique of introspection?

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Watson
- d. Wertheimer

ANS: a

LO=1.2

8. Who was denied a Ph.D. despite completing all the requirements for earning the degree?

- a. Mary Whiton Calkins
- b. Mary Cover Jones
- c. Margaret Washburn
- d. Eleanor Gibson

ANS: a

LO=1.2

9. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. behaviorism
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. humanism

ANS: d

LO=1.4

10. Jenna suffers from a nervous tic of washing her hands repeatedly and being unable to resist washing them again and again. Which perspective would explain Jenna's hand-washing behavior as a result of repressed conflicts?

- a. psychodynamic perspective
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. behaviorism
- d. biopsychology

ANS: a

LO=1.4

11. Which perspective looks at perception, learning, and memory?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. behaviorism
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. evolutionary perspective

ANS: c

LO=1.4

12. Which perspective emphasizes the biological bases for shared, universal mental characteristics?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. behaviorism
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. evolutionary perspective

ANS: d

LO=1.4

13. Which of the following professionals in psychology has the broadest area of interests and functions?

- a. psychiatrist
- b. psychoanalyst
- c. psychiatric social worker

d. psychologist

ANS: d

LO=1.5

14. A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would best be advised to see a

a. psychiatrist.

b. psychoanalyst.

c. psychiatric social worker.

d. psychologist.

ANS: a

LO=1.5

15. In the scientific method, forming an educated guess is called

a. reporting your results.

b. perceiving a question.

c. drawing conclusions.

d. forming a hypothesis.

ANS: d

LO=1.6

16. The main advantage of laboratory observation is

a. the degree of control it allows the observer.

b. the degree of participation it allows the observer.

c. the observer effect.

d. the opportunity for representative sampling.

ANS: a

LO=1.7

17. Harlan wanted to write realistically about street gangs, so he pretended to be a teenager and joined a real gang.

This is most similar to the method of

a. laboratory observation.

b. the observer effect.

c. the case study.

d. participant observation.

ANS: d

LO=1.7

18. The main advantage of a case study is

a. the ease of generalizing the results to others.

b. being able to determine cause and effect.

c. the amount of detail it provides about an individual.

d. the large number of people that can be studied at one time.

ANS: c

LO=1.8

19. The entire group that a researcher is interested in is called a

a. sample.

b. population.

c. subject pool.

d. survey.

ANS: b

LO=1.8

20. Professor Jones surveyed her six classes and found that students who slept less than five hours the night before the exam received lower exam scores than those students who slept seven hours or more. What kind of correlation is this relationship between hours of sleep and scores?

- a. positive
- b. negative
- c. zero
- d. causal

ANS: a

LO=1.9

21. Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.
- b. The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.
- c. The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.
- d. Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

ANS: b

LO=1.9

22. A researcher designs an experiment to test the effects of playing video games on memory. What would be the dependent variable?

- a. scores on a memory test
- b. playing video games
- c. number of hours spent playing video games
- d. the type of video game played

ANS: a

LO=1.10

23. In that same experiment, the experimental group would

- a. not play the video games.
- b. take the memory test while the control group would not.
- c. not take the memory test while the control group would.
- d. play the video games.

ANS: d

LO=1.10

24. In the stereotypes and athletes study, what was the independent variable?

- a. the test scores
- b. the room in which the test was given
- c. the control group
- d. the difference in threat level

ANS: d

LO:1.10

25. In a _____ study, only the experimenter knows who is in the control group and who is in the experimental group.

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

ANS: b

LO=1.10

26. Double-blind studies control for

- a. the placebo effect.

- b. the experimenter effect.
- c. the placebo effect and the experimenter effect.
- d. extrinsic motivation.

ANS: c

LO=1.10

27. Dr. Silverberg designed a study in which she tests infants for memory ability. Before she can begin her study, she must obtain

- a. permission from the infants.
- b. permission from the parents.
- c. informed consent from the parents.
- d. confidential information from the parents.

ANS: c

LO=1.13

28. Several years ago two scientists announced that they had achieved “cold fusion” in the laboratory, but further studies failed to replicate their findings and later other scientists found that the original two scientists had used sloppy methods. This highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?

- a. Few “truths” do not need to be tested.
- b. All evidence is not equal in quality.
- c. Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
- d. Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: b

LO: 1.14

29. A famous newscaster advertises a new magnetic mattress for controlling pain. If Nathaniel decides to order the mattress because he believes that such a well-known personality should know if it works or not, he has made an error in which of the following?

- a. Few “truths” do not need to be tested.
- b. All evidence is not equal in quality.
- c. Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
- d. Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: c

LO=1.14

30. Critical thinking means making judgments based on

- a. emotional issues.
- b. keeping a closed mind.
- c. reason and logical evaluation.
- d. authority and expertise

ANS: c

LO=1.14

General Bank Questions

1: THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Beginnings of Psychology

1. Structuralism emphasizes _____.
- a. individual differences
 - b. the application of biological principles to the mind
 - c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior
 - d. the basic units of experience and their combinations
- Answer d % correct 45 a= 12 b= 30 c= 14 d= 45 r = .41**

2. Wertheimer was associated with _____ psychology.
- a. functionalist
 - b. psychoanalytic
 - c. Gestalt
 - d. existential
- Answer c % correct 50 a= 23 b= 21 c= 50 d= 6 r = .43**

3. John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as _____.
- a. functionalism
 - b. structuralism
 - c. behaviorism
 - d. humanism
- Answer c % correct 50 a= 13 b= 20 c= 50 d= 17 r = .23**

4. The first psychology laboratory was founded by _____.
- a. Wundt
 - b. James
 - c. Titchener
 - d. Watson
- Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 7 c= 18 d= 16 r = .21**

5. B. F. Skinner is associated with _____.
- a. psychodynamic psychology
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. Gestalt psychology
 - d. existentialism
- Answer b % correct 69 a= 12 b= 69 c= 12 d= 8 r = .39**

6. Freud was the founder of _____.
- a. existential psychology
 - b. behavioral psychology
 - c. psychoanalysis
 - d. behaviorism
- Answer c % correct 70 a= 2 b= 22 c= 70 d= 6 r = .49**

7. In the late 20th century, psychology _____.
- a. expanded dramatically
 - b. stagnated
 - c. contracted slightly
 - d. contracted dramatically

Answer a % correct 80 a= 80 b= 9 c= 4 d= 6 r = .29

8. Like Watson, Skinner believed that psychology should study only _____.

- a. mental processes
- b. perceptions
- c. elements of thought
- d. observable behavior

Answer d % correct 62 a= 23 b= 5 c= 10 d= 62 r = .31

9. By general agreement, psychology was born in _____.

- a. 1642
- b. 1853
- c. 1879
- d. 1906

Answer c % correct 32 a= 12 b= 50 c= 32 d= 6 r = .23

10. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of _____.

- a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims
- b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture
- c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes
- d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics

Answer c % correct 71 a= 6 b= 4 c= 71 d= 19 r = .40

11. The first psychology laboratory was opened by _____.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

Answer a % correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 6 d= 14 r = .38

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 2 d= 1 r = .20

12. Titchener was a member of the _____ school of thought.

- a. structuralists
- b. functionalist
- c. behaviorist
- d. reductionist

Answer a % correct 70 a= 70 b= 16 c= 12 d= 3 r = .39

13. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.

- a. Watson
- b. Titchener
- c. James
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 63 a= 63 b= 8 c= 15 d= 13 r = .50

14. Wertheimer was associated with the _____ school.

- a. functionalist
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. Gestalt
- d. behaviorist

Answer c % correct 66 a= 9 b= 13 c= 66 d= 11 r = .43

15. Freud believed that many unconscious desires are:

- a. the result of excessive punishment.
- b. by-products of introspection.

- c. the result of excessive reinforcement.
- d. sexual in nature.

Answer d % correct 79 a= 1 b= 8 c= 12 d= 79 r = .48

16. As a science, psychology is approximately how old?

- a. 50 years
- b. 125 years
- c. 175 years
- d. 2500 years since the field dates back to the ancient Greeks

Answer b % correct 26 a= 3 b= 26 c= 23 d= 47 r = .36

17. Modern psychology is said to have begun when:

- a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people.
- b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology.
- c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy.
- d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

Answer b % correct 77 a= 17 b= 77 c= 4 d= 3 r = .26

18. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is which of the following?

- a. structuralism
- b. functionalism
- c. humanism
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 76 a= 13 b= 76 c= 2 d= 10 r = .48

19. Which of the following is NOT associated with Gestalt psychology?

- a. Koffka
- b. James
- c. Wertheimer
- d. Kohler

Answer b % correct 83 a= 6 b= 83 c= 6 d= 6 r = .42

20. The psychologist John Watson is associated with the _____ school of psychology and argued that psychology must concern itself only with _____.

- a. behavioral; behavior
- b. behavioral; mental processes
- c. cognitive; thought and action
- d. cognitive; behavior

Answer a % correct 72 a= 72 b= 15 c= 11 d= 3 r = .33

Answer a % correct 69 a= 69 b= 17 c= 8 d= 5 r = .40

21. Which of the following does NOT fit with the other three?

- a. Wundt
- b. 1879
- c. functionalism
- d. introspection

Answer c % correct 55 a= 8 b= 4 c= 55 d= 33 r = .26

22. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

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

Answer a % correct 64 a= 64 b= 14 c= 12 d= 10 r = .52

23. The primary method of investigation used by structuralists was:

- a. natural observation.
- b. dream interpretation.
- c. objective introspection.
- d. experimentation.

Answer c % correct 54 a= 20 b= 2 c= 54 d= 24 r = .42

24. The founder of behaviorism is:

- a. James.
- b. Skinner.
- c. Watson.
- d. Wundt.

Answer c % correct 77 a= 2 b= 15 c= 77 d= 5 r = .41

25. Psychology is said to have begun when

- a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis.
- b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory .
- c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna.
- d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical.

Answer b % correct 74 a= 8 b= 74 c= 3 d= 15 r = .28

26. Scientific psychology is formally recognized to have begun:

- a. in Greece, with the work of Hippocrates.
- b. in the United States, with the work of James.
- c. in Austria, with the work of Freud.
- d. in Germany, with the work of Wundt.

Answer d % correct 90 a= 2 b= 3 c= 5 d= 90 r = .30

27. Skinner is associated with _____.

- a. structuralism
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. existentialism

Answer b % correct 78 a= 7 b= 78 c= 14 d= 1 r = .20

28. For Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by _____.

- a. unconscious desires
- b. environmental stimuli
- c. mental Gestalts
- d. mental associations

Answer a % correct 90 a= 90 b= 7 c= 1 d= 2 r = .27

29. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.

- a. Watson
- b. Titchener
- c. James
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 53 a= 53 b= 11 c= 17 d= 17 r = .40

30. Watson felt that psychologists should study _____.

- a. consciousness
- b. observable behavior
- c. mental imagery

d. elements of thought

Answer b % correct 86 a= 2 b= 86 c= 1 d= 11 r = .31

31. Behaviorist J. B. Watson objected to early theories of psychology because of their focus on:

- a. evolution.
- b. science.
- c. mental processes.
- d. physical processes.

Answer c % correct 35 a= 16 b= 22 c= 35 d= 28 r = .21

32. Psychologists should only study observable behavior, according to _____.

- a. Freud
- b. Titchener
- c. Galton
- d. Watson

Answer d % correct 58 a= 14 b= 17 c= 12 d= 58 r = .41

33. John Watson was a behaviorist who argued that the science of psychology must concern itself only with

- a. experiences as whole units.
- b. observable events.
- c. unconscious mental processes.
- d. early childhood experiences.

Answer b % correct 93 a= 1 b= 93 c= 3 d= 3 r = .23

34. Which of the following is associated with Gestalt psychology?

- a. Skinner
- b. Werheimer
- c. James
- d. Jones

Answer b % correct 80 a= 3 b= 80 c= 10 d= 7 r = .45

35. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

- a. cognitive
- b. humanistic
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

Answer d % correct 62 a= 10 b= 15 c= 12 d= 62 r = .50

Answer d % correct 78 a= 9 b= 6 c= 8 d= 78 r = .46

36. Which school of psychology assumes that human activity cannot be broken down into separate units for analysis but must be evaluated as wholes?

- a. humanism
- b. Gestalt
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

Answer b % correct 79 a= 7 b= 79 c= 8 d= 7 r = .43

37. Which one of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?

- a. Pavlov
- b. Watson
- c. Skinner
- d. Rayner

Answer b % correct 49 a= 10 b= 49 c= 38 d= 3 r = .23

38. Wundt is to structuralism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Rogers
- d. Maslow

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 3 c= 0 d= 3 r = .24

39. Watson is to behaviorism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.

- a. Freud
- b. James
- c. Skinner
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 91 a= 91 b= 1 c= 6 d= 2 r = .23

Modern Psychology

40. Naturalistic observation is _____.

- a. re-creating natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid
- b. studying behavior in its natural context
- c. basically the same process as objective introspection
- d. observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experiment findings

Answer b % correct 97 a= 3 b= 97 c= 0 d= 0 r = .23

41. Each day in class, Dr. Helms explains to his students that they are wonderful whether they are academic successes or failures. He also points out that each individual consciously chooses to attend class and study and that these choices dramatically affect whether one is academically successful. Dr. Helms is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. psychoanalytic
- b. humanistic
- c. behavioral
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 77 a= 3 b= 77 c= 17 d= 4 r = .36

42. Steve, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Steve's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents, and his childhood experiences with them. Steve's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. humanistic
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 80 a= 6 b= 80 c= 13 d= 1 r = .33

43. Which of the following assumptions associated with the psychoanalytic school produced the strongest negative reaction?

- a. Psychology, as therapy, is more philosophical than scientific.
- b. All human behavior is a product of one's experiences.
- c. Humans are basically good.
- d. All humans, including infants, have sexual motivations and drives.

Answer d % correct 79 a= 7 b= 9 c= 5 d= 79 r = .31

44. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. A psychologist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- b. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- c. Clinical psychologists treat severe psychological disturbances and psychiatrists treat mild disorders.

d. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists can prescribe medications to their patients.

Answer b % correct 83 a= 4 b= 83 c= 10 d= 4 r = .36

45. Humanistic psychologists believe that:

- a. humans are basically destructive and must constantly fight negative impulses.
- b. psychologists should study only objective events such as stimuli and behaviors.
- c. people are basically good and will generally strive to achieve positive social goals.
- d. none of the above

Answer c % correct 85 a= 3 b= 7 c= 85 d= 5 r = .37

46. Psychologists use techniques based on _____.

- a. cultural ethnocentrism
- b. objective introspection
- c. philosophical logic
- d. the scientific method

Answer d % correct 76 a= 0 b= 20 c= 3 d= 76 r = .26

47. A psychologist bases his/her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. This psychologist is probably a _____.

- a. humanist
- b. behaviorist
- c. structuralist
- d. functionalist

Answer b % correct 88 a= 1 b= 88 c= 9 d= 1 r = .21

48. Psychology:

- a. has an applied side.
- b. is a science of behavior.
- c. has goals of describing, predicting, and explaining events.
- d. all of the above

Answer d % correct 87 a= 1 b= 10 c= 2 d= 87 r = .29

49. What early school of thought in psychology was noted for its emphasis on the unconscious determinants of behavior?

- a. Structuralism
- b. Behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. Psychoanalytic theory

Answer d % correct 86 a= 0 b= 8 c= 5 d= 86 r = .32

50. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of _____.

- a. reinforcement
- b. alienation and apathy
- c. mental processes
- d. self-actualization

Answer c % correct 90 a= 4 b= 0 c= 90 d= 6 r = .29

51. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

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

Answer a % correct 49 a= 49 b= 19 c= 22 d= 10 r = .38

52. Psychologists stopped relying on the method of analytic introspection as their primary research tool because:
- they wanted to study mental processes rather than observable behavior.
 - results were inconsistent across labs.
 - laboratory research was replaced by field research.
 - the technique did not provide useful information for therapists.

Answer b % correct 56 a= 31 b= 56 c= 3 d= 9 r = .27

Psychology: The Science

53. Political polls taken before major elections are examples of _____ research.

- correlational
- experimental
- case study
- survey

Answer d % correct 92 a= 4 b= 1 c= 3 d= 92 r = .21

54. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

- naturalistic observation method
- experimental method
- correlational method
- psychometric approach

Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20

Answer a % correct 100 a= 100 b= 0 c= 0 d= 0 r = .0

55. A detailed, well-researched biography of a famous historical person is technically an example of the _____ method of research.

- psychometric
- naturalistic observation
- case study
- correlational

Answer c % correct 83 a= 5 b= 9 c= 83 d= 2 r = .18

56. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of _____.

- case study research
- survey research
- naturalistic observation
- psychometric study

Answer c % correct 99 a= 1 b= 0 c= 99 d= 0 r = .0

57. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is _____.

- correlation
- validity
- reliability
- a hypothesis

Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b=0 c= 1 d= 2 r = .09

Answer a % correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 2 d= 1 r = .29

58. Anything that follows a response, making that response more likely to recur, is _____.

- an antecedent
- an enhancement
- reinforcement
- consequence

Answer c % correct 88 a= 3 b= 4 c= 88 d= 4 r = .41

59. Positive correlation shows:

- a. the extent to which two independent variables change together.
- b. that as one independent variable increases, another decreases.
- c. that as one variable changes, another changes in the same direction.
- d. that as one variable changes, another changes in the opposite direction.

Answer c % correct 62 a= 18 b= 9 c= 62 d= 11 r = .40

60. A researcher wished to study the relationship between high school grades and college grades. Of the following research methods, which would be the most appropriate?

- a. case study
- b. correlation
- c. experiment
- d. survey

Answer b % correct 37 a= 22 b= 37 c= 10 d= 31 r = .31

61. A correlation of .00 means:

- a. you made a mistake in calculation.
- b. you did not find out anything about the relationship between the two variables.
- c. the two variables are unrelated.
- d. everyone who scored low on one variable scored high on the other variable, and vice versa.

Answer c % correct 56 a= 2 b= 26 c= 56 d= 17 r = .25

62. The greatest disadvantage of correlation is:

- a. it has a limited range of values, being only -1 to +1.
- b. it does not enable cause-and-effect conclusions.
- c. its value can be negative.
- d. its value can be zero.

Answer b % correct 85 a= 11 b= 85 c= 4 d= 1 r = .44

63. A correlation tells us:

- a. whether a cause-effect relationship exists.
- b. whether two variables are related
- c. whether or not a test is efficient.
- d. if people are responding to demand characteristics.

Answer b % correct 87 a= 9 b= 87 c= 4 d= 0 r = .35

64. A psychologist uses the correlational method to _____.

- a. explain the effects of one variable on another
- b. compare two groups of subjects
- c. determine what causes a variable to change
- d. identify relationships between variables

Answer d % correct 73 a= 11 b= 14 c= 2 d= 73 r = .42

65. The survey method of research is _____ in nature.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. field experimental
- d. both correlational and field experimental group

Answer a % correct 31 a= 31 b= 9 c= 16 d= 43 r = .22

66. As children grow older, their discretionary income usually increases. The best conclusion to draw about the variables age and income are that they are:

- a. causally related

- b. uncorrelated
- c. negatively correlated
- d. positively correlated

Answer d % correct 92 a= 1 b= 3 c= 4 d= 92 r = .31

Finding Relationships

67. A large group of people whom you want to know about is called a _____.

- a. control group
- b. treatment group
- c. population
- d. sample

Answer c % correct 79 a= 3 b= 3 c= 79 d= 16 r = .30

68. In an experiment to test the effects of anxiety on performance, the dependent variable is the _____.

- a. amount of anxiety
- b. age of the person
- c. person's performance
- d. cause of the anxiety

Answer c % correct 76 a= 18 b= 1 c= 76 d= 5 r = .30

69. A scientist, conducting a research study on sleep and learning, questions her own objectivity and decides to let a third person, not associated with conducting the experiment, score the tests. The scientist is probably trying to eliminate _____.

- a. experimenter bias
- b. sample bias
- c. control bias
- d. treatment bias

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 3 d= 1 r = .25

70. Psychologists use research techniques based on _____.

- a. inductive reasoning
- b. objective introspection
- c. deductive reasoning
- d. the scientific method

Answer d % correct 86 a= 6 b= 3 c= 5 d= 86 r = .36

71. Research in which a carefully selected group of people is asked a set of predetermined questions in interviews or through questionnaires is known as _____.

- a. correlational research
- b. case study research
- c. survey research
- d. experimental research

Answer c % correct 83 a= 4 b= 13 c= 83 d= 0 r = .20

72. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the _____.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

Answer a % correct 78 a= 78 b= 8 c= 9 d= 4 r = .47

73. A psychologist, studying pilot trainees, picks a select group of trainees who are hopefully representative of all other trainees. The group of trainees being studied by this psychologist are collectively known to researchers as a _____.

- a. sample
- b. population
- c. target group
- d. control group

Answer a % correct 81 a= 81 b= 8 c= 7 d= 4 r = .46

74. Expectations by the experimenter that might influence the results of an experiment or their interpretation are called _____.

- a. experimental blinds
- b. experimenter bias
- c. sample bias
- d. treatment bias

Answer b % correct 97 a= 1 b= 97 c= 1 d= 1 r = .29

75. In a controlled experiment, the group subjected to a change in the independent variable is called the _____ group.

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

Answer b % correct 77 a= 2 b= 77 c= 9 d= 12 r = .34

76. A scientist, conducting a research study on sleep and learning, questions her own objectivity and decides to let a third person, not associated with conducting the experiment, score the tests. The scientist is probably trying to eliminate _____.

- a. experimenter bias
- b. sample bias
- c. control bias
- d. treatment bias

Answer a % correct 96 a= 96 b= 0 c= 4 d= 0 r = .21

77. A subset of cases selected from a larger population is a _____.

- a. control group
- b. target group
- c. treatment group
- d. sample

Answer d % correct 89 a= 1 b= 9 c= 1 d= 89 r = .28

78. If explanation of the causes of thoughts, feelings, and behavior is a psychologist's goal, then the _____ method of research should be used.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. survey
- d. naturalistic observation

Answer b % correct 45 a= 15 b= 45 c= 14 d= 26 r = .52

79. In a controlled experiment, the group not subjected to a change in the independent variable, and used for comparison with the group receiving the experimental change, is the _____ group.

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

Answer d % correct 90 a= 3 b= 4 c= 4 d= 90 r = .42

80. A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected person or a group is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the _____ method of research.

- a. survey
- b. psychometric
- c. case study
- d. naturalistic observation

Answer c % correct 95 a= 3 b= 1 c= 95 d= 2 r = .20

81. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the:

- a. dependent variable.
- b. experimental variable.
- c. independent variable.
- d. placebo.

Answer c % correct 80 a= 14 b= 5 c= 80 d= 1 r = .45

82. A group of students was asked to write an essay in support of the legalization of marijuana. They were paid \$.50. Another group of students received \$2.00 for the same task. It was subsequently found that those students who received only \$.50 developed a more positive attitude towards the legalization of marijuana. The experiment in this study was using (the) _____.

- a. correlational method
- b. experimental method
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. survey research

Answer b % correct 44 a= 47 b= 44 c= 1 d= 8 r = .31

83. A weakness of _____ is that subjects participating in the research often report, consciously and unconsciously, inaccurate information.

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. surveys
- c. field experiments
- d. laboratory experiments

Answer b % correct 80 a= 2 b= 80 c= 10 d= 8 r = .24

84. To obtain objective information, researchers sometimes must deceive their subjects. Ethically, research involving deception must always _____.

- a. pay participants
- b. maintain subject anonymity
- c. use double-blind control
- d. explain the deception to the subjects after the data are collected and obtain their informed consent to use the information obtained

Answer d % correct 95 a= 0 b= 3 c= 3 d= 95 r = .34

85. As part of an assignment, Bill's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on prejudice. Which research method was Bill's professor using?

- a. field experiment
- b. survey
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. laboratory experiment

Answer b % correct 98 a= 1 b= 98 c= 1 d= 1 r = .24

86. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that seemed identical but was not a high sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In the study, the high-sugar diet is the _____.

- a. placebo
- b. independent variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. control group

Answer b % correct 65 a= 8 b= 65 c= 13 d= 14 r = .51

87. Using both independent and dependent variables is associated with which of the following types of research used in psychology?

- a. experimentation
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. correlation
- d. correlation and experimentation

Answer a % correct 55 a= 55 b= 1 c= 5 d= 39 r = .23

88. Almost all research done in psychology is analyzed _____.

- a. visually
- b. using correlational techniques
- c. statistically
- d. at the .1 level

Answer c % correct 51 a= 13 b= 31 c= 51 d= 4 r = .34

Answer c % correct 59 a= 15 b= 23 c= 59 d= 3 r = .27

89. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with _____.

- a. survey research
- b. applied research
- c. laboratory research
- d. naturalistic observation

Answer d % correct 95 a= 1 b= 1 c= 2 d= 95 r = .23

90. Experimenter bias can best be controlled using _____.

- a. a placebo
- b. double-blind control
- c. randomization
- d. subjects who do not know the purpose of the study

Answer b % correct 79 a= 2 b= 79 c= 16 d= 4 r = .46

91. A researcher, based on her review of relevant scientific studies, believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, the feeding schedule would be called the:

- a. independent variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. extraneous variable.
- d. control factors.

Answer a % correct 76 a= 76 b= 17 c= 1 d= 6 r = .44

Answer b % correct 64 a= 24 b= 64 c= 24 d= 9 r = .43

92. One of the main reasons for using a laboratory for psychological research is to:

- a. prevent subjects from escaping.
- b. study behavior in a natural setting.
- c. do large-scale studies.
- d. allow the researchers to control certain factors.

Answer d % correct 98 a=0 b=0 c=2 d=98 r=.33

93. The process of establishing causal relationships is associated most with:

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. experiments.
- c. correlation.
- d. surveys.

Answer b % correct 33 a=45 b=33 c=14 d=9 r=.43

94. A researcher tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, where students study is the:

- a. independent variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. manipulation.
- d. hypothesis.

Answer a % correct 64 a=64 b=22 c=10 d=3 r=.27

95. A researcher tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, test performance is:

- a. the dependent variable.
- b. the independent variable.
- c. the manipulation.
- d. the control group.

Answer a % correct 67 a=67 b=16 c=11 d=7 r=.47

96. In psychological studies, randomization is used to ensure that:

- a. there will be an independent and dependent variable.
- b. each person has an equal chance of being assigned to each group.
- c. the control group does not know the purpose of the study.
- d. the experimenter won't know who is in each group.

Answer b % correct 84 a=5 b=84 c=3 d=7 r=.33

97. A "fake treatment" is one way to define a _____.

- a. decoy
- b. demand characteristic
- c. control group
- d. placebo

Answer d % correct 81 a=7 b=6 c=6 d=81 r=.39

98. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the _____.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

Answer c % correct 83 a=12 b=4 c=83 d=1 r=.46

99. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the _____.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable

- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

Answer a % correct 87 a= 87 b= 1 c= 10 d= 3 r = .40

100. The method of psychological research which utilizes a control group, a dependent variable, and an independent variable is

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

Answer a % correct 93 a= 93 b= 0 c= 4 d= 3 r = .21

101. Professor McSpell designed an experiment to test her hypothesis that exercise will increase spelling ability. She divided children into three groups and had one group do 10 minutes of exercises, one group do 30 minutes of exercises, and the third group do no exercise. She then tested all three groups of children to see how many words they could spell correctly on a spelling test. In this experiment, the scores on the spelling test serve as the

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. control group.
- d. reliability measure.

Answer a % correct 85 a= 85 b= 8 c= 0 d= 7 r = .46

102. Which of the following is a strength of experiments?

- a. They cannot be repeated by anyone other than the experimenter.
- b. They allow for the establishment of cause-effect relationships.
- c. They are not subject to demand characteristics since the subjects do not know they are being observed.
- d. They allow us to draw definitive conclusions about behavior in the natural environment based on subjects' behavior in the laboratory.

Answer b % correct 71 a= 0 b= 71 c= 5 d= 23 r = .25

103. In an experiment, the "measurable aspect of the behavior of the subject" is called the _____ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. focal
- c. independent
- d. control

Answer a % correct 76 a= 76 b= 1 c= 20 d= 3 r = .47

104. The purpose of an experiment is to discover whether there is a relationship between the _____ and the _____.

- a. independent variable; control variable
- b. dependent variable; control variable
- c. control group; experimental group
- d. independent variable; dependent variable

Answer d % correct 69 a= 4 b= 3 c= 24 d= 69 r = .30

105. Cause-and-effect conclusions can be drawn from the results of an experiment because:

- a. it is almost always performed in a laboratory setting.
- b. statistical analysis can be applied to data from an experiment.
- c. the independent variable is manipulated while other possible causes of change in the dependent variable are held constant.
- d. several groups of subjects, not just one sample, are typically investigated in a laboratory experiment.

Answer c % correct 68 a= 4 b= 15 c= 68 d= 13 r = .28

106. In an experiment on the effects of level of motivation on the performance of typists, the researcher randomly assigned one third of her subjects to each of three levels of motivation (and then induced different levels of

motivation in the three groups). She measured the average words typed per minute by each group, and found that performance was highest under medium motivation, average under low motivation, and worst under high motivation. What was the independent variable in this experiment?

- a. motivation
- b. typing speed
- c. variation in typing speed
- d. manipulation of typing speed

Answer a % correct 85 a= 85 b= 10 c= 3 d= 2 r = .40

107. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the independent variable in this study?

- a. tendency to desire the company of others
- b. level of shock
- c. level of anxiety
- d. the anxious group

Answer c % correct 54 a= 15 b= 22 c= 54 d= 9 r = .30

108. In an experiment, four groups of college students used different memorizing strategies to learn the material in one chapter of a textbook. Then each group was given the same multiple-choice test on the material. What was the dependent variable in this study?

- a. the students' performance on the test
- b. the four different groups
- c. the four different memorizing strategies
- d. manipulation of memorizing strategies

Answer a % correct 79 a= 79 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 r = .58

109. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the dependent variable in this study?

- a. the two groups
- b. the level of anxiety
- c. preference for being alone or in a group
- d. manipulation of anxiety

Answer c % correct 77 a= 4 b= 10 c= 77 d= 10 r = .64

110. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. In this study, the group that was NOT frightened would be called the _____ group.

- a. experimental
- b. control
- c. placebo
- d. test

Answer b % correct 90 a= 8 b= 90 c= 2 d= 0 r = .27

111. The purpose of a control group in an experiment is to:

- a. serve as a check on the interpretation of results.
- b. increase the ability to generalize the findings.
- c. manipulate the dependent variable.

d. represent the general, nonlaboratory population.

Answer a % correct 59 a= 59 b= 5 c= 6 d= 30 r = .28

112. In an experiment, the group of subjects to which the experimental group is compared is called the:

- a. comparison group.
- b. standard group.
- c. confederate group.
- d. control group.

Answer d % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 0 d= 97 r = .21

113. In an experiment concerning the effect of auditory feedback on accuracy in writing computer programs, one group hears a computer-simulated voice say each character or symbol that they type in as they are writing their programs. The second group does not receive the auditory feedback as they type their program lines. This second group is the _____ group.

- a. experimental
- b. control
- c. placebo
- d. confederate

Answer b % correct 79 a= 16 b= 79 c= 3 d= 3 r = .25

114. Why is it essential that the experimental and control groups be treated identically in every respect but one?

- a. so that the dependent variable can be accurately measured
- b. so that the results will apply outside the laboratory setting.
- c. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, the difference can be credited to the one thing that distinguished the groups from one another.
- d. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, that difference can be used to establish a functional relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

Answer d % correct 40 a= 9 b= 1 c= 50 d= 40 r = .26

115. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the _____.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

Answer c % correct 77 a= 17 b= 6 c= 77 d= 0 r = .40

116. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the _____.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

Answer a % correct 83 a= 83 b= 2 c= 14 d= 1 r = .45

117. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with:

- a. survey research.
- b. applied research.
- c. laboratory research.
- d. naturalistic observation.

Answer d % correct 94 a= 1 b= 2 c= 3 d= 94 r = .25

118. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that

seemed identical but was not a high sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In the study, the high-sugar diet is the _____.

- a. placebo
- b. independent variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. control group

Answer b % correct 82 a= 3 b= 82 c= 9 d= 5 r = .49

119. An experiment was run in which group A was given 3 minutes to study a word list, while group B was given 10 minutes to study the same list. Later, both groups were asked to recall words from the list. In this study, the number of words recalled is the _____.

- a. independent variable
- b. dependent variable
- c. placebo
- d. control group

Answer b % correct 82 a= 10 b= 82 c= 5 d= 3 r = 40.

120. Dr. Welsh is doing experiments using drugs. He is concerned that his subjects will respond to demand characteristics. He may want to control for this by using which of the following?

- a. stratification
- b. two independent variables
- c. a placebo
- d. randomization

Answer c % correct 70 a= 4 b= 5 c= 70 d= 21 r = .33

121. Mr. Marshall hired June to collect data from a group of subjects. Neither June nor the subjects were aware of the independent variable that Mr. Marshall had manipulated. This is an example of _____.

- a. randomization
- b. a placebo
- c. double-blind control
- d. experimenter bias

Answer c % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 97 d= 1 r = .20

122. Which of the following is NOT a strength of the experiment as a research method?

- a. Cause-and-effect relationships can be established.
- b. Experimental conditions usually seem realistic to subjects.
- c. Experiments can usually be replicated if the findings are valid.
- d. Variables can be analyzed carefully because of the degree of control over them.

Answer b % correct 72 a= 11 b= 72 c= 2 d= 15 r = .23

123. Keeping responses anonymous helps researchers avoid the ethical problem of _____.

- a. deception
- b. experimenter bias
- c. invasion of privacy
- d. animal rights violations

Answer c % correct 70 a= 7 b= 21 c= 70 d= 2 r = .41