Chapter: Chapter 1,  10th edition: Introduction and Research Methods, Multiple Choice and Essay

Multiple Choice

1. Modern day psychology emphasizes:

a) common sense

b) psychic phenomena

c) controlling behavior

d) critical thinking

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 5

Section ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

2. In your text, psychology is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_.

a) science of conscious and unconscious forces on behavior

b) empirical study of the mind

c) scientific study of the mind

d) scientific study of behavior and mental processes

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 4

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. In your textbook, the process of objectively evaluating, comparing, analyzing, and synthesizing information is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) empiricism

b) science

c) critical thinking

d) mental processing

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 5

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

4. Dr. Kaplan makes up her responses to radio listeners, using mostly her own “common sense”, personal beliefs, and values- rather than scientific research. This practice is more like \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

a) fraud; vice

b) pseudopsychology; psychology

c) illegal behavior; legal behavior

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 5

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

5. Which of the following is NOT a mental process?

a) Thinking

b) Feeling

c) Reading

d) Dreaming

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 4

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

6. According to your textbook, the goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

b) understand, compare, control, and analyze human behavior

c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from conception to death

d) describe, explain, predict, and change behavior

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. Which of the following is the BEST example of psychology's goal of describing behavior?

a) Giving an interest-inventory (test) at a college counseling center to determine what career or college choices would best suit a student

b) Conducting an experiment to determine if watching violent cartoons increases aggressive behavior in preschoolers

c) Videotaping an intersection with four-way stop signs and measuring the ratio of complete to incomplete stops made by drivers

d) Sending first-time drug offenders to an inpatient treatment program rather than to jail

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. Timothy has been reluctant to ask or answer questions in the classroom because when he spoke in his second-grade class, his peers laughed at him. This is a demonstration of which goal of psychology?

a) Describing behavior

b) Explaining behavior

c) Predicting behavior

d) Changing behavior

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

9. You believe that most behaviors are a product of your environment; your best friend argues that behaviors are a result of heredity. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the nature-nurture controversy

b) applied vs. basic research

c) a doomed friendship

d) an objective vs. subjective argument

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

10. A process in which avoids the “either/or position” and focuses instead on multiple factors that mutually influence one another and the outcome is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) empiricism

b) psychology

c) interaction

d) behaviorism

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

11. Hsao-Wei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ score, she was placed in a program for gifted children. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

a) Describing behavior

b) Explaining behavior

c) Predicting behavior

d) Changing behavior

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

12. Which of the following is the BEST example of psychology's goal of changing behavior?

a) Conducting a controlled study with an independent and dependent variable to determine the effectiveness of a new drug for depression.

b) Exploring the function of cutting behavior in a teenager's life so the teenager can understand her/his options and makes choices regarding the behavior.

c) Giving an interest-inventory (test) at a college counseling center to determine what career or college choices would best suit a student

d) Videotaping an intersection with four-way stop signs and measuring the ratio of complete to incomplete stops made by drivers

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 6

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

13. Shauna specializes in applying principles of psychology to the legal system. Shauna is psychologist?

a) Health

b) Forensic

c) Clinical

d) None of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 7-8

Section Ref: Introducing PsychologyDifficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

14. Dr. DiMassio is studying PET (brain) scans in patients with schizophrenia and comparing them to PET scans in people who have no psychological disorders. It is likely that Dr. DiMassio is a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) health psychologist

b) developmental psychologist

c) neuropsychologist

d) psychologist

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 7

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

15. Samantha specializes in evaluating, diagnosing, and treating mental and behavioral disorders. Samantha is a psychologist.

a) experimental

b) biopsychologist

c) clinical

d) developmental

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 8

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

16. Shirley examines learning, conditioning, motivation, emotion, sensation, and perception in humans and other animals. It is likely that Shirley is a(n) psychologist.

a) experimental

b) cultural

c) developmental

d) cognitive

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 8

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

17. Lloyd is fascinated by interpersonal behavior, especially prejudice and other attitudes. It is likely that Lloyd is a(n) psychologist.

a) cultural

b) forensic

c) experimental

d) social

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 8

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. The science of psychology began in 1879 in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Germany with Wilhelm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Berlin, Skinner

b) Leipzig, Wundt

c) Munich, James

d) Hamburg, Freud

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 10

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

19. The term “*introspection”* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) looking inward

b) elements of thought

c) metronome

d) looking outward

Ans: a

Page Ref: p.10 9

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

20. Diane is keeping an in-depth record of her conscious awareness including basic sensations, images, feelings, and thoughts that she is aware of experiencing. Diane is practicing what Wundt would call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Structuralism

b) Empiricism

c) Functionalism

d) Introspection

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 10

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

21. The psychological school of thought called structuralism is associated with \_\_\_\_\_, and engages in the method of studying experience called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Wundt & James; introspection) Titchner & James; introspection

c) Tom & Jerry; cutting to the chase

d) Wundt & Titchener; introspection

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 10-11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

22. Structuralism, although short-lived, made an important contribution to the science of psychology because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Established a model for the scientific study of mental processes.

b) Showed how separate thoughts combined to form an idea.

c) Explained why individuals experience stimuli differently.

d) Highlighted why different scientific methods are needed to study children and animals versus studying adult humans.

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

23. \_\_\_\_\_ investigates how mental processes help people adapt to their environment.

a) Structuralism

b) Gestalt

c) Cognitive processing

d) Functionalism

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

24. Functionalism made an important contribution to the science of psychology because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) explained why different individuals experience stimuli differently.

b) drew the line between branches of psychology so each had its own function.

c) expanded the scope of psychology to consider such topics as emotion and observable behavior.

d) specified precisely the scope of psychology as dealing with mental processes.

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

25. The psychoanalytic/psychodynamic perspective is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Freud

b) Skinner

c) Watson

d) all of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: pp. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

26. Psychotherapy or “talk therapy" was developed by whom as a way to deal with unconscious conflicts?

a) B. F. Skinner

b) Carl Rogers

c) William James

d) Sigmund Freud

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

27. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what theory of personality?

a) Psychobiological

b) Psychosocial

c) Psychoanalytic

d) Psychobehavioral

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

28. A “Freudian Slip” is said to reveal:

a) a person’s true, unconscious desires and conflicts

b) too much of a woman’s leg under her dress

c) a person who isn’t very aware of his or her physical presence in the world

d) a person who needs to change his or her personality

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

29. The clinician who was fascinated by the ability of the unconscious mind to influence the body was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Edward Titchner

b) Sigmund Freud

c) William James

d) B. F. Skinner

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

30. The psychological perspective that emphasizes objective, observable environmental influences of overt behavior is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) psychodynamic perspective

b) functionalist perspective.

c) overt perspective.

d) behavioral perspective.

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 12

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

31. Dr. Watson, from the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology, focused on objective, observable behavior rather than on the unconscious.

a) behaviorism

b) cognitive

c) developmental

d) conditional

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

32. The sound of music makes your feet start tapping. A behaviorist would say that the music is a \_\_\_\_\_, because it causes you to start foot-tapping.

a) stimulus

b) activating event

c) sound

d) organismic event

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

33. Behaviorists were different conceptually from earlier psychologists for all EXCEPT which reason.

a) They believed mental processes were too obscure to be studied scientifically.

b) They thought the influences of the unconscious mind could not be studied scientifically.

c) They believed classical conditioning only applied to animals such as Pavlov's dogs.

d) They objected to the practice of introspection.

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

34. Behaviorists are MOST successful in treating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) neuroses of the mind

b) overt behavior problems

c) low self esteem

d) psychotic disorders

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

35. According to your text, behaviorists have been most successful in treating people with problems such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) depression

b) anxiety

c) alcoholism

d) schizophrenia

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 12-13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

36. The psychological perspective that emerged in the 1950s that stressed free will, self-actualization, and human nature as naturally positive and growth seeking was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a) behavioral

b) cognitive

c) humanistic

d) psychodynamic

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

37. According to the humanistic perspective, human behavior is determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes.

a) voluntary

b) external

c) objective

d) psychoanalytic

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

38. A state of self-fulfillment in which we realize our highest potential, according to Abraham Maslow, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) self-satisfaction

b) joy

c) self-actualization

d) accomplishment

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

39. The scientific study of optimal human function is known as .

a) optimism

b) learned hopefulness

c) positive psychology

d) optimistic psychology

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 13

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

40. Structuralists and modern-day cognitive psychologist share interest in

a) affect, moods and feelings

b) sensation

c) overt behavior

d) the elements of thought

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 13-14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

41. The psychological perspective that studies how we gather, encode, and store information is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a) cognitive

b) gestalt

c) concept formation

d) psychodynamic

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 13-14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

42. Cognitive psychology focuses on \_\_\_\_.

a) Conflict within the conscious mind.

b) The positive, creative, growth-seeking potential of human nature.

c) Mental processes, language, and perception.

d) Complex biochemical events involved in information processing.

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 13-14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

43. The model that likens the mind to a computer that sequentially takes in information , processes it, and then produces a response is called the .

a) stepwise model

b) information processing model

c) cognitive processing model

d) reasoning approach

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

44. Biopsychologists emphasize \_\_\_\_\_.

a) that behavior is the result of genetics and physiological processes occurring in the brain and nervous system

b) the belief that biology is destiny

c) the evolution of mental processes

d) that the way to understand human behavior is to first understand animal behavior

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 12

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

45. The idea that depression is influenced by genetics and neurotransmitters, learned responses and thinking patterns, and socioeconomic status and culture represents the \_\_\_\_\_ model of psychology.

a) psychiatric

b) evolutionary

c) biopsychosocial

d) eclectic

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 15

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.5

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

46. Natural selection, adaptation, and the evolution of behavior patterns are major emphases in the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology.

a) psychobiological

b) psychosocial

c) ecological

d) evolutionary

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

47. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

a) Structuralism: Observable behavior

b) Behaviorism: Stimulus-response

c) Psychoanalytic: Unconscious conflict

d) Cognitive: Thought

Ans: a

Page Ref: pp. 10-14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

48. Malcolm hits Jason because he took his toy. A psychologist from which psychological perspective would explain this behavior by explaining that humans learned to behave aggressively because aggression conveys a survival or reproductive advantage?

a) A behavioral psychologist

b) A cognitive psychologist

c) A biopsychologist

d) An evolutionary psychologist

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

49. Sociocultural psychology is the study of the \_\_\_\_\_ .

a) influence of culture and social interactions on people's behavior

b) superiority of some cultures over others

c) thinking of people as individuals

d) none of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 14

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

50. A group of children gather around an elder to hear stories in one part of the world, whereas children file into a classroom to learn about history from a teacher. Which psychological perspective would MOST emphasize these environmental factors as important in shaping behavior?

a) Behavioral

b) Sociocultural

c) Environmental

d) Evolutionary

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 14-15

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

51. The first woman to be recognized in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Laura Schlesinger

b) Ruth Westheimer

c) Karen Horney

d) Mary Calkins

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 15

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

52. The first African American to earn a Ph.D. in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Dr. Sumner

b) Dr. Titchener

c) Dr. Wundt

d) Dr. Marley

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 15

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

53. Which of the following is NOT one of the major contemporary perspectives in psychology?

a) behavioral

b) evolutionary

c) functionalism

d) cognitive

e) they are all contemporary perspectives in psychology

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 11

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

54. A new, integrative model that proposes that physiological and genetic, cognitive and emotional, and environmental factors all affect and are affected by one another is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) biobehavioral environmental model.

b) eclectic model

c) biopsychosocial model

d) consolidation model

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 15

Section Ref: Origins of PsychologyDifficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.5

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

55. The biopsychosocial model is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) integrative model

b) bad idea

c) consolidation model

d) eclectic conceptualization

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 15

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.5

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

56. The term basic research is BEST defined as research that \_\_\_\_\_.

a) is basic to one field only

b) advances general scientific understanding

c) is done to get a grade or a tenured teaching position

d) solves basic problems encountered by humans and animals in a complex world

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 16

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

57. A scientist who seeks knowledge for its own sake is conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) basic research

b) applied research

c) elemental research

d) fundamental research

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 16

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

58. If you prepared a study to determine which areas of the brain are used for working memory, you would be conducting \_\_\_\_\_ research.

a) dependent

b) independent

c) application

d) basic

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 16

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

59. The term, applied research, is BEST defined as research that \_\_\_\_\_.

a) is designed to solve practical problems

b) is conducted in an applied setting rather than in the laboratory

c) studies psychological principles

d) none of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 16

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

60. If you prepared a study to determine ways to enhance athletic performance, you would be conducting \_\_\_\_\_ research.

a) independent

b) basic

c) dependent

d) applied

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 16

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

61. Replication increases scientific confidence in a theory if the \_\_\_\_\_.

a) citations are accurate

b) results are similar

c) statistics are accurate

d) statistics are significant

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 17

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

62. Carlos and Bonita were intrigued by the results of a study about the biases people display toward work done by males, compared to work done by females. They decided to perform the same study, following the same procedures, to see if they would get the same results. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) an invalid research method

b) a replication of studies

c) plagiarism

d) a waste of research time and funding

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 17

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

63. This is a statistical procedure for combining and analyzing data from many studies.

a) Operational research

b)Recombinant analysis

c) Meta-analysis

d) Data synthesis

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 17

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

64. Tara is in 11th grade and is interested in studying the effects of text-messaging (rather than talking on the phone) on the quality of friendships. The FIRST step Tara would perform in order to follow the scientific method is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) forming a testable hypothesis

b) developing a theory

c) reviewing the literature of existing theories

d) designing a study

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

65. The first step in the scientific method is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) developing a theory

b) forming a testable hypothesis

c) designing a study

d) reviewing the literature of existing theories

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

66. Your text defines a hypothesis as a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) specific prediction about how one variable is related to another

b) precise definition of how variables will be observed and measured in a study

c) concept that explains previously gathered data

d) all of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

67. When a scientist chooses between using natural observation, case studies, surveys, or experimental method, (s)he is choosing the best \_\_\_\_\_\_ for her study.

a) hypothesis

b) theory

c) algorithm

d) research design

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

68. is used to analyze the findings of a research study?

a) Empirical evidence

b) An operational definition

c) Statistics

d) Data

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

69. According to your text, when a scientist submits a study for publication to a journal where other scientists will read it and decide whether or not it will be published, the article is undergoing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) external observation

b) peer review

c) statistical analysis

d) critical examination

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

70. The two largest professional organizations of psychologist are:

a) The American Psychologist Group (APG) and The American Psychological Association (APA)

b) The Association for Psychological Science (APS) and The American Psychiatric and Psychological Association (APPA)

c) The Association for Psychological Science (APS) and The American Psychological Association (APA)

d) None of the above

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

71. A systematic, interrelated set of concepts that explains a body of data is called a(n) .

a) algorithm

b) operational definition

c) hypothesis

d) theory

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 17

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

72. Your text defines a hypothesis as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) a tentative explanation for a behavior being studied

b) a specific, testable prediction about how one factor, or variable, is related to another

c) the expression of a prediction or a statement of cause and effect

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 18

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

73. Numerous studies have been conducted on student test-taking behavior. The data from these studies have been compiled, and researchers have developed a set of concepts to explain this interrelated data and generate testable questions to verify these concepts. This set of concepts is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypothesis

b) experimental study

c) abstract

d) theory

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 17

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

74. A participant's agreement to take part in a study after being told what to expect is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

a) participant observer

b) placebo effect

c) informed consent

d) debriefing

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

75. You are unsure whether you want to complete an experiment you began an hour ago. According to the Ethical Principles of Psychologists when you ask the researcher if you have to continue, the researcher should respond with \_\_\_\_\_.

a) "You have the right to drop out of the study at any time."

b) "I'm sorry, the experiment must continue."

c) "Please continue. I will debrief you afterwards."

d) "You may drop the study now, but you will forfeit credit."

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

76. Deception is sometimes used in psychological research in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) create a realistic situation with genuine reactions

b) protect the public from unpleasant research realities

c) protect participants from being harmed

d) prevent sample bias, ethnocentric bias, and experimenter bias

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

77. According to the rules of informed consent, a researcher must disclose all EXCEPT which of the following before the study begins?

a) Potential physical risks and discomforts

b) Potential unpleasant emotional experiences

c) The reasons for involuntary participation and deception

d) The nature of the study

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

78. Which of the following is an ethical concern of psychologists?

a) The safety and health of research animals

b) Protecting client confidentiality

c) Deception in research

d) All of the above

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

79. According to your text, debriefing is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) interviewing subjects after a study to find out what they were thinking during their participation

b) explaining the purpose of the study, anticipated results, and deceptions used when the study is over

c) disclosing potential physical and emotional risks, and the nature of the study prior to its beginning

d) interviewing subjects after a study to determine whether any deceptions were effective in preventing them from learning the true purpose of the study

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

80. If a psychology teacher lets students earn extra credit by volunteering for research, he/she is ethically required to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) volunteer for a study himself/herself

b) provide an alternative extra credit activity of equal value

c) help conduct the study himself

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

81. Which of the following is NOT one of the guidelines covered by the APA in their Ethical Principles?

a) Informed consent

b)Restricted use of deception

c) Confidentiality

d) Involuntary participation

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 19

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

82. Which of the following is NOT true about animal research?

a) It accounts for only 7-8% of psychological research.

b) 90% of animal research uses rats or mice.

c) Animal researchers use punishments as often as they use rewards.

d) Research benefits both human and nonhuman animals

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 19-20

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

83. A therapist may be required to break client confidentiality if the client \_\_\_\_\_.

a) threatens to hurt himself

b) threatens to hurt others

c) is abusing a child or an elder adult

d) all of these options

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 20

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

84. Which of the following therapists is NOT violating psychology's ethical standard of confidentiality?

a) Dr. Novak called the Department of Social Services to report her client, who admitted during their session together that she was abusing her nine-year-old daughter.

b) Dr. Jones describes detailed case histories of former clients to his psychology class without disguising their characteristics.

c) Dr. Smith-Nguyen discusses a client with his wife to get her advice.

d) Dr. Polanski told two of his colleagues that he was treating a local television news anchor for major depression, but didn't name her.

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 20

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

85. Molly is a clinical psychologist doing therapy with a man who has reported his wife has been unfaithful. He tells Molly he is going to go home and kill his wife. What does Molly do in this case?

a) She can try to talk him out of it, but cannot call the police - no matter what the outcome - due to confidentiality concerns

b) Have him committed to a mental institution

c) If she cannot calm him and talk him out of it, call the police and inform his wife.

d) Nothing; due to confidentiality concerns she is powerless.

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 20

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

86. The BEST definition of an experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a standardized scientific procedure for conducting investigations

b) the identical treatment of participants in two groups to determine the effect of a dependent variable on an independent variable

c) a systematic recording of behavior exhibited by participants in the laboratory

d) a carefully controlled scientific procedure that determines whether variables manipulated by the experimenter have a causal effect on other variables

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 21

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.8

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

87. Researchers can isolate a single factor and examine the effect of that factor alone on a particular behavior through use of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) experiment

b) correlational study

c) biological study

d) descriptive study

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 21

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.8

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

88. Experimenter bias refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) intentional subtle cues given by a researcher that lead a subject to guess what the correct response should be

b) the tendency of experimenters to influence the results of a study in the expected direction

c) the experimenter's belief that his or her study results are more accurate than any other study's results

d) the tendency of experimenters to unintentionally report their results in a manner which always supports their hypotheses

Ans: b

Page Ref: pp. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.10

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

89. While conducting research, you unintentionally provide subtle cues to the study's participants about the purpose of the research, which influences your results in the direction you expected. This is a demonstration of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) ethnocentric research

b) misapplication of an independent variable

c) experimenter bias

d) none of these options

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.10

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

90. The BEST definition of an independent variable is a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) measurable behavior that is exhibited by a participant and is affected by the dependent variable

b) variable that is manipulated by the experimenter to determine its causal effect on the dependent variable

c) variable that is kept constant during an experiment to prevent contamination of other variables

d) variable that cannot be manipulated by anyone

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

91. In experiments, \_\_\_\_\_ variables are selected and manipulated by the experimenter.

a) independent

b) intervening

c) controlled

d) dependent

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

92. \_\_\_\_\_ are manipulated; \_\_\_\_\_ are measured.

a) dependent variables; independent variables

b) surveys; experiments

c) statistics; correlations

d) independent variables; dependent variables

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

93. Professor Matsos wants to determine if rewards will increase recycling efforts on campus. The dependent variable in this example is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) rewards vs. no rewards

b) the amount of recycling done on campus

c) the students who recycle

d) Professor Matsos

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

94. Students were divided into two groups. Students in one group were ignored when they talked without raising their hands. Students in the other group were attended to in the teacher's usual manner. The independent variable in this experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.

a) initial levels of talking

b) decreased talking

c) attention from the teacher

d) division of students into two groups

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

95. The experimental group in an experiment is the group in which the participants \_\_\_\_\_.

a) do not receive the independent variable

b) receive the dependent variable

c) do not receive the dependent variable

d) receive the independent variable

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

96. In a drug-study to test the effectiveness of a new drug for treating the common cold, you are randomly assigned to a group that gets the drug. This means that you \_\_\_\_\_.

a) will probably get a cold

b) are in the experimental group

c) are in the placebo group

d) are being used unethically as a "guinea pig"

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

97. The control group in an experiment is the group in which participants \_\_\_\_\_.

a) receive no treatment

b) receive the dependent variable

c) do not receive the dependent variable

d) receive the independent variable

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

98. Researchers gave participants varying amounts of a new "memory" drug. Then they gave them a story to read, and measured their scores on a quiz. The \_\_\_\_\_ would be the independent variable (IV), and the \_\_\_\_\_ would be the dependent variable (DV).

a) response to the drug; amount of the drug

b) experimental group; control group

c) amount of exposure to the drug; quiz scores

d) researcher variables; extraneous variables

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

99. If this causes that, then this is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable, and that is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

a) dependent; independent

b) independent; dependent

c) constant; dependent

d) constant; independent

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

100. The BEST definition of a dependent variable is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a measurable behavior that is affected by the independent variable

b) a variable that is controlled by the experimenter and is applied to the participant to determine its effect

c) a variable that is kept constant during an experiment to prevent contamination of other variables

d) a variable that cannot do anything by itself

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

101. In a study to test the effects of alcohol on driving, you were in a group of participants that drove poorly. This means that \_\_\_\_.

a) you were in the experimental group

b) you were in the control group

c) there is insufficient information to determine your group

d) your license will be revoked at the end of the study

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 23

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

102. The BEST definition of a double blind study is research in which \_\_\_\_\_.

a) nobody knows what they are doing

b) the participants in the treatment group, as well as the participants in the control group, are unaware of the group to which they belong.

c) both the researcher and the participants are unaware of who is in the experimental and control groups

d) two control groups (or placebo conditions) must be used

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

103. Your research class conducted an experiment on caffeine-induced stress in which neither the class researchers, nor the participants in the experiment, knew who did and did not receive caffeine until after the study was completed. This research technique is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

a) counterbalanced design

b) double-blind study

c) unknown condition experiment

d) controlled deception condition

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

104. A new anti-depressant is being tested in a study in which neither the patient, nor the physician, knows whether a patient is getting the drug or the placebo. However, due to the reported side effects, a questionnaire given after the data are collected reveals the 85% of participants and patients were correct in identifying whether they were in the experimental or control condition. Contrary to design expectations, the experiment was not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Effective

b) Reliable

c) Correlational

d) Double blind

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

105. A placebo is defined in your text as \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a sugar pill that is used to fool subjects into thinking it is a drug

b) an inactive substance or “fake” treatment used as a control technique

c) the location where an experiment is conducted

d) none of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

106. Ethnocentrism in research refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the belief that a typical behavior in one's culture is typical of all cultures

b) a researcher's inflated sense of his or her own research abilities

c) a central need to include people from all races and cultures in an experiment

d) an attitude among researchers that their field of study is more important than any other field

Ans: a

Page Ref: pp. 25

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

107. One of the BEST ways to deal with ethnocentrism in scientific research is to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) create culturally diverse research review committees

b) provide cultural sensitivity training to all researchers

c) use cross-cultural sampling

d) ignore it because cultural universals are more prevalent than cultural specifics

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 25-26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

108. According to your text, sample bias occurs when \_\_\_\_\_.

a) the sample of participants in a research study is not representative of the larger population

b) participants exhibit behaviors that are considered typical in their own culture

c) an experimenter biases a sample by providing unintentional cues about correct responses

d) all of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

109. The inability to generalize research results to other people or situations is directly affected by \_\_\_\_\_.

a) experimenter bias

b) sample bias

c) the placebo effect

d) the lack of adequate controls

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

110. A sample is BEST defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a group of participants in a study who have sampled the treatment condition

b) a group of participants selected to represent a population

c) the total of all possible cases from which a population is selected

d) a group of participants in a study that is atypical of the larger population

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

111. One way to ensure less sample bias is to select a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

a) representative/random

b) homogenous/ethnocentric

c) placebo/control

d) heterogeneous/ethnocentric

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

112. Ashlee is a researcher interested in whether boys or girls grow more as a result of eating high-protein breakfast cereal. She has a control group from St. Thomas Academy in Boston that eats regular cereal, and an experimental group from an all-girls school in Witchita that eats a high protein cereal. She then measures the growth of each group at three month intervals. Although Ashlee manipulates variables in her study, it is not a true experiment because it lacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a dependent variable

b) a research question

c) random assignment to groups

d) Naturalistic observation

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

113. In a study on student conformity, researchers selected a group of college students who appeared to represent the characteristics of students from the entire college campus. The selected group served as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the college \_\_\_\_\_.

a) representatives; campus

b) population; representatives

c) sample; population

d) representatives; sample

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

114. In a procedure called \_\_\_\_\_, participants are placed in experimental conditions on the basis of chance, thus minimizing biases or preexisting differences in the groups.

a) random sampling

b) random assignment

c) group selection

d) experimental assignment

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

115. As you walk into your Introductory Psychology class, your teacher flips a coin to determine whether you should be in Group A or Group B for her in-class experiment. This procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) experimental assignment

b) independent selection

c) representative grouping

d) random assignment

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

116. Research participants who try to present themselves in a good light are demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_.

a) good judgment

b) the social desirability response

c) a placebo effect

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

117. One way to decrease participant bias is to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) conduct single-blind studies

b) offer anonymous participation

c) use placebo controls

d) all of these options

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

118. Research methods that observe and record behavior and mental processes without producing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called descriptive research.

a) a theory or hypothesis

b) causal explanations

c) valid results

d) statistically significant findings

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 27

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

119. \_\_\_\_\_ research observes and records behaviors without manipulating variables or producing cause and effect explanations.

a) Descriptive

b) Empirical

c) Independent

d) Dependent

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 27

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

120. In a naturalistic observation, a researcher would be most likely to do which of the following?

a) conduct an in-depth study of a single subject

b) observe participants as they behave naturally in the laboratory

c) observe and systematically record behavior in a participant's natural state or habitat

d) none of these options

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

121. A research student is assigned the task of watching and recording the interactions between members of a Koala family on an Australian plantation. This research is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

a) an animal husbandry survey

b) a quasi-experiment

c) introspection

d) naturalistic observation

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

122. Jack is studying psychology and wants to see how people behave when his friend enters an elevator and keeps her back to the door versus behavior when she stands near a doorway between classes. His research method is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) naturalistic observation

b) survey

c) case study

d) experimental

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

123. Stephanie wants to observe how her 2-year old, Olivia, is behaving at daycare, so she sits in the back of the room to observe. Which research strategy was Stephanie trying to use?

a) Correlational study

b) Experiment

c) Naturalistic observation

d) Survey

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

124. The main advantage of naturalistic observation is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

a) eliminates extraneous variables

b) allows researchers to obtain data about natural behavior

c) is less time-consuming and expensive than other research methods

d) all of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

125. A survey is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

a) experimental technique for sampling a population's attitudes

b) research technique for assessing behaviors and attitudes of a sample or population

c) non-correlational research technique for sampling a wide variety of populations

d) unreliable and invalid research technique, usually used by magazines and political or commercial pollsters

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 29

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

126. Maria is thinking of running for student body president, but she wonders whether her campaign should emphasize campus security, improved parking facilities, or increased health services. Which scientific method of research would you recommend she use to determine the focus of her campaign?

a) a case study

b) naturalistic observation

c) an experiment

d) a survey

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

127. Surveys can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

a) describe

b) explain

c) explain and change

d) change

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

128. What was one advantage of survey research that was mentioned in your text?

a) Surveys can identify causes of behavior

b) Surveys can provide more in-depth information than other research methods.

c) Surveys can identify subject bias.

d) Surveys can be used on larger samples than other research methods.

Ans: d

Page Ref: pp. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

129. If you wanted to study someone with a rare disorder such as photophobia (the fear of light), your BEST research option would be a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

a) experimental study

b) correlational study

c) case study

d) survey

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

130. In a case study, a researcher is most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

a) interview many research subjects who have a single problem or disorder

b) conduct an in-depth study of a single research participant

c) choose and investigate a single topic

d) use any of these options, which describe different types of case studies

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 28

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.12

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

131. In \_\_\_\_\_research, a researcher observes or measures (without manipulating) two or more variables to find relationships between them, without inferring a causal relationship.

a) experimental

b) correlational

c) basic

d) applied

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 29

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

132. Cause and effect conclusions can be drawn from \_\_\_\_\_ studies.

a) experimental

b) descriptive

c) correlational

d) all of these options

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 21

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.8

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

133. A number that indicates the degree and direction of the relationship between variables is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

a) inference

b) inferential statistic

c) correlation coefficient

d) quasi-correlation

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 30

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

134. Which is the stronger correlation, -1.00 or +1.00?

a) +1.00

b) They are the same.

c) -1.00

d) Neither; -1.00 does not exist.

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 30

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

135. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relation?

a) +.78

b) -.84

c) +.35

d) 00

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 30

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

136. Salary and years of education are typically \_\_\_\_\_ correlated, and grade point average and the number of hours of television watched per day are typically \_\_\_\_\_ correlated.

a) not; positively

b) negatively; positively

c) positively; not

d) positively, negatively

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 30

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

137. Which of the following is an example of a zero correlation?

a) The relationship between your personality and the position of various stars and planets on the day of your birth

b) The relationship between your height and your intelligence

c) The relationship between what you had for breakfast and what the student closest to you is wearing

d) All of these options

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 30

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.13

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

138. \_\_\_\_\_ research is used to study the brain and other parts of the nervous system.

a) Traditional

b) Psychological

c) Biological

d) Clinical

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 31

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

139. If you use a small wire to record the brain's electrical activity, the output produces a \_\_\_\_\_.

a) EGG

b) EEG

c) EKG

d) none of these options

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 33

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

140. Both early and modern-day brain researchers have used \_\_\_\_\_ to study the brain.

a) dissection of the brains of deceased humans

b) lesion experiments on animals

c) clinical observations or case studies of living people

d) all of these options

Ans: d

Page Ref: pp. 31

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

141. You destroyed the amygdala in a research rat in order to observe changes in its behavior. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

a) lesioning research

b) unethical research

c) ablation research

d) animal husbandry

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 33

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

142. Dr. Penfield is inserting electrodes into specific areas of your brain to prepare for performing brain surgery. It is MOST likely that you are undergoing \_\_\_\_\_.

a) ESB

b) EEG

c) EGG

d) EFG

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 33

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

143. This is an X ray procedure that reveals cross-sectional views of internal structural damage or problems in the brain.

a) Positron emission tomography (PET)

b) Computerized tomography scan (CT)

c) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

d) None of these options; X rays cannot be used safely on brain tissue

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 34

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

144. Gideon has been injected with radioactive glucose, and his doctor is observing the activity levels in various parts of his brain. Gideon is having a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

a) near death experience

b) PET scan

c) MI scan

d) CT scan

Ans: b

Page Ref: p. 34

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

145. A method of brain stimulation that delivers a large current through a wire coil placed on the skull is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) computed tomography

b) impedance craniotomy

c) transcranial magnetic stimulation

d) functional magnetic resonance imaging

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 33

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

146. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scans measure brain activity by monitoring blood flow to specific areas of the brain.

a) EMG

b) EEG

c) CT

d) fMRI

Ans: d

Page Ref: p. 34

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

147. Universalists believe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide the clearest example of a possible cultural universal.

a) language acquisition

b) hemisphere specialization

c) facial emotional expression

d) lateralization of functioning

Ans: c

Page Ref: p. 38

Section Ref: Psychology Engages

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.16

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

148. How, when, and where facial expressions are expressed are called \_\_\_\_\_.

a) display rules

b) expression rules

c) social norms

d) expressive permissiveness

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 38

Section Ref: Psychology Engages

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.16

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

149. SQ4R stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) Survey, question, read, recite, review, write

b) Scan, query, read, repeat, reword, recite

c) Survey, query, review, read, reread, recite

d) Scan, question, read, write by rewording, repeat

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 41

Section Ref: Psychology Engages

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.17

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

150. Which of the following is NOT an identified step in time management that was identified in your text?

a) Establish a baseline

b) Set up a realistic schedule

c) Reward yourself for good behavior

d) Maximize your time

e) All are identified steps

Ans: e

Page Ref: p. 41-42

Section Ref: Psychology Engages

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.17

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

151. What is the single most important key to improving grades that was identified in your text?

a) distributed study time

b) note taking

c) complete learning

d) understanding the professor

Ans: a

Page Ref: p. 43

Section Ref: Psychology Engages

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.17

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Essay

1. List, define and describe the four goals of psychology. Give an original example of how either basic or applied research could be used to achieve each goal.

Objective: 1.2, 1.6

Page Ref: pp. 6-7; 16-

2. Maria is considering a career in psychology. Using information from this chapter, describe to Maria what her options might be in the field of psychology. Provide a career example for each option.

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: pp. 7-9

3. Contrast the following three schools/perspectives in psychology with regard to their research methods, beliefs about the effects of the past on behavior, and areas of emphasis: psychoanalytic, behaviorism, and cognitive psychology. Also discuss each of their contributions to the biopsychosocial model. Explain which perspective you find most intriguing and why.

Objective: 1.4 & 1.5

Page Ref: pp. 11-14

4. Suppose you believe that stress causes headaches. Describe what you would need to do for each of the six basic steps in the scientific method to research your belief.

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: p. – 18

5. Imagine that you are a psychologist. Describe ethical considerations for human participants in research studies, as well as the benefits, limitations, and ethical considerations for animal research. Then, describe what you would tell a therapy client about what she can expect with regard to your maintaining her confidentiality. Finally, state the possible consequences of violating ethical standards in psychology.

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: pp. – 19-21

6. Suppose you wanted to determine whether the use of marijuana is related to car accidents. Discuss the major limitations and merits of using each of the following research methods: an experiment, a naturalistic observation, a survey, and a case study; then state which method you would ultimately use and why.

Objective: , 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12

Page Ref: pp. 21-28

7. Suppose you believe negative advertising causes people to vote against the political candidate attacked in the ad. Describe an experiment you could perform to test your theory. Be sure to include a hypothesis, the operational definitions of your independent and dependent variables, who your participants would be, and how you would randomly assign them to experimental or control groups.

Objective: 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11

Page Ref: pp. 21-27

8. Discuss correlational research and why it is often a precursor to experimental studies. Why is correlation so important?

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 29-31

9. Contrast the three types of brain scans: CT, PET, and MRI (or fMRI), providing an example of when each scan might be used.

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: p. 33-34

10. Discuss cultural psychology, including why it is important today. State your text's example of a culturally universal behavior, and one way it may manifest itself in a culturally specific way.

Objective: 1.16

Page Ref: p. 38-39