Chapter: Chapter 1, 11th 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

Section ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

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

a) science of conscious and unconscious forces on behavior

b) scientific study of behavior

c) scientific study of the mind

d) scientific study of behavior and mental processes

Ans: d

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 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

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Objective: 1.1

Bloom’s Level: 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) psychology; parapsychology

Ans: b

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application of Psychology

5. Which of the following is a mental process?

a) Remembering

b) Speaking

c) Reading

d) All of the above

Ans: d

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application of Psychology

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

a) Skinner

b) Wundt

c) James

d) Freud

Ans: b

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. The term *introspection* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) looking inward

b) elements of thought

c) metronome

d) looking outward

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

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

a) psychoanalysis

b) empiricism

c) functionalism

d) introspection

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application of Psychology

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

a) Wundt and James; introspection

b) Titchner and James; introspection

c) Freud and Jung; introspection

d) Wundt and Titchener; introspection

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis of Psychology

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

a) Structuralism

b) Gestalt

c) Cognitive processing

d) Functionalism

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Analysis of Psychology

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

a) Freud

b) Skinner

c) Watson

d) Williams

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

16. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

17. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

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

a) behavioral

b) cognitive

c) developmental

d) conditional

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

20. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis of Psychology

21. Behaviorists were different conceptually from earlier psychologists for which reason?

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

b) They thought the influences of the unconscious mind could be studied scientifically.

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

d) They accepted the practice of introspection.

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Analysis of Psychology

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

a) neuroses of the mind

b) overt behavior problems

c) low self-esteem

d) psychotic disorders

Ans: b

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 4 Application of Psychology

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

a) depression

b) dissociation

c) alcoholism

d) schizophrenia

Ans: c

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 4 Application of Psychology

24. The psychological perspective that emerged in the 1950s and 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

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

a) voluntary

b) external

c) objective

d) psychoanalytic

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension of Psychology

26. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

27. The scientific study of optimal human functioning is known as .

a) optimism

b) learned hopefulness

c) positive psychology

d) optimistic psychology

Ans: c

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

28. Structuralists and modern-day cognitive psychologists share interest in

a) affect, moods and feelings

b) sensation

c) overt behavior

d) the elements of thought

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Analysis of Psychology

29. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

30. Cognitive psychology focuses on \_\_\_\_.

a) Conflict within the unconscious mind.

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

c) Mental processes, language, and perception.

d) Complex biochemical events involved in physical activities.

Ans: c

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

31. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

32. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

33. 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) psychodynamic

Ans: c

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application of Psychology

34. 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. 10

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

35. Which of the following terms belong together?

a) Structuralism: Observable behavior

b) Behaviorism: Stimulus-response

c) Psychoanalytic: Conscious conflict

d) Cognitive: Unconscious thought

Ans: b

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Analysis in Psychology

36. Malcolm hits Jason because Jason took his toy. A psychologist from which psychological perspective would explain this behavior by pointing out 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application of Psychology

37. 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) biological influence of experience on the mind

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

38. A group of children gather around an elder to hear stories in one part of the world, whereas elsewhere 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

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

a) Laura Schlesinger

b) Ruth Westheimer

c) Karen Horney

d) Mary Calkins

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

40. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

41. Which of the following is one of the major contemporary perspectives in psychology?

a) behavioral

b) evolutionary

c) biological

d) they are all contemporary perspectives in psychology

Ans: d

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

42. 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

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

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

a) integrative model

b) bad idea

c) consolidation model

d) historical perspective

Ans: a

Section Ref: Origins of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

44. Shauna specializes in applying the principles of psychology to the legal system. Shauna is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a) Health

b) Forensic

c) Clinical

d) Developmental

Ans: b

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

45. 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) biopsychologist

d) psychologist

Ans: c

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 4 Application of Psychology

46. 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

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

47. 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) clinical

d) cognitive

Ans: a

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

48. 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

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

49. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

50. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

51. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

52. The term *applied research* is BEST defined as research that \_\_\_\_\_.

a) is designed to solve practical problems

b) is in the laboratory

c) studies psychological principles

d) none of these options

Ans: a

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

53. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

54. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

55. 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

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Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

56. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

57. Tara is in the 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

58. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

59. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

60. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

61. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

62. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

63. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Describe the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

64. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Describe the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

65. You believe that most behaviors are a product of one’s 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) the social-cultural controversy

d) an objective vs. subjective argument

Ans: a

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

66. A process in that avoids an “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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation of Psychology

67. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis of Psychology

68. Which of the following is the BEST example of psychology’s goal of changing behavior?

a) Conducting a survey to determine how many people use medications 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

69. When a scientist chooses among 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

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

a) Descriptive

b) Empirical

c) Independent

d) Dependent

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

71. 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 receiving an experimental treatment

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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

72. A research student is assigned the task of watching and recording the interactions among 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

73. 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. 21

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 application in Psychology

74. 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 is Stephanie trying to use?

a) Correlational study

b) Experiment

c) Naturalistic observation

d) Survey

Ans: c

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

75. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

76. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

77. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

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

a) describe

b) explain

c) explain and change

d) change

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

79. What is 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

80. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

81. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

82. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

83. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

84. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

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

a) +.78

b) -.84

c) +.35

d) 00

Ans: b

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

86. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

87. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

88. is used to analyze the findings of a research study.

a) Empirical evidence

b) An operational definition

c) Statistics

d) Data

Ans: c

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

89. 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

90. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

91. 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) survey study

d) descriptive study

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

92. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

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

a) independent

b) intervening

c) controlled

d) dependent

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

94. \_\_\_\_\_ are manipulated; \_\_\_\_\_ are measured.

a) dependent variables; independent variables

b) surveys; experiments

c) statistics; correlations

d) independent variables; dependent variables

Ans: d

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

95. 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 college campus

d) Professor Matsos

Ans: b

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

96. 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) scores on student tests

Ans: c

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

97. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

98. 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 in the control group

Ans: b

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

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

a) receive no treatment

b) receive the active treatment

c) do not receive the dependent variable

d) receive the independent variable

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

100. 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. 26

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

101. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level 2: Application in Psychology

102. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

103. A riverboat gambling company wants to increase the amount of money that patrons gamble while on board. A researcher suggests that the scent of ginger in the air might increase interest in gambling. What would a researcher select as the most likely **independent variable** and **dependent** variable in an experiment designed to test this idea?

a) The independent variable would be the scent of ginger; the dependent variable would be the noise level on the boat.

b) The independent variable would be the sense of smell; the dependent variable would be the level of the scent of ginger.

c) The independent variable would be the amount of ginger in the air; the dependent variable would be the amount of money bet.

d) The independent variable would be the amount of money gambled; the dependent variable would be the amount of money that is lost.

Ans: c

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis of Psychology

104. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis in Psychology

105. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

106. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

107. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

108. One way to ensure less sample bias is to select a \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

a) representative/random

b) homogenous/ethnocentric

c) placebo/control

d) heterogeneous/ethnocentric

Ans: a

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

109. 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 Wichita 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Synthesis in Psychology

110. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

111. 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: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

112. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

113. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

114. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

115. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

116. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

117. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

118. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

119. 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 participants to do what they think the experimenter is looking for

Ans: b

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

120. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

121. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

122. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

123. The two largest professional organizations of psychologists 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

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

124. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

125. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

126. 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

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Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

127. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Comprehension in Psychology

128. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

129. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

130. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base in Psychology

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

a) Informed consent

b) Restricted use of deception

c) Confidentiality

d) Involuntary participation

Ans: d

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

132. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

133. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

134. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 2 Application in Psychology

135. 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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

Bloom’s Level: 3 Evaluation in Psychology

136. 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

Section Ref: Tools for Student Success

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Objective Text: Review the key strategies for student success

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

137. 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) All are identified steps

Ans: d

Section Ref: Tools for Student Success

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Objective Text: Review the key strategies for student success

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

138. Which of these strategies was listed as a key skill to improving grades?

a) distributed study time

b) note taking

c) over-learning

d) All of these are good study skill strategies

Ans: d

Section Ref: Tools for Student Success

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Objective Text: Review the key strategies for student success

Bloom’s Level: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Essay

139. 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.

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

140. 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.

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

141. 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.

Section Ref: Introducing Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

Objective Text: Summarize psychology, its past and present, and its current career options

142. 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.

Section Ref: The Science of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Objective Text: Discuss the key principles underlying the science of psychology

143. 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.

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

144. 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.

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

145. 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.

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods

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

Section Ref: Research Methods

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Objective Text: Summarize psychology’s three major research methods