

## Chapter 1: Thinking Critically About Psychology and Research Methods

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Regarding the study of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
  - a. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes.
  - b. The word *psychology* is thousands of years old and comes from ancient Greek roots for *mind* and *study*.
  - c. The field of psychology can help one to better understand him or herself and others.
  - d. Psychology is a static field that is based to a large extent on commonsense theories of behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Death Valley | Psychology-Behave!                      OBJ: 1.1.1  
KEY: Concept

2. One of the reasons to study psychology is to
  - a. understand ourselves and others better.
  - b. learn how to manipulate others for personal gain.
  - c. utilize it in combination with the field of astrology in predicting human behavior.
  - d. have the answers to all of life's questions.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Death Valley | Psychology-Behave!                      OBJ: 1.1.1  
KEY: Concept

3. The word psychology comes from the roots psyche and logos, which mean respectively
  - a. behavior and science.
  - b. brain and science.
  - c. mind and knowledge or study.
  - d. personality and knowledge or study.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

4. Psychology is best defined as the
  - a. empirical study of the human personality.
  - b. study of individual differences in the group behavior of humans and animals.
  - c. scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes.
  - d. scientific study of the relationship between mind and body.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

5. Which of the following is the best description of the field of psychology?
  - a. the study of human origins, evolution, and cultures
  - b. the scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes
  - c. a natural science integrating physiology and neurology
  - d. the deductive study of forms and functions of human groups

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

6. Behavior is best described as
- anything a person does.
  - only those things a person does that everyone can see.
  - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - those things that a person intentionally does, excluding all behaviors that occur accidentally.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

7. According to your psychology textbook, which of the following activities would be considered "behavior"?
- A student feels sad because of her grade.
  - A student daydreams in class.
  - A teacher writes an assignment on the board.
  - All of these would be considered behaviors.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Concept

8. Overt behavior includes
- anything a person does.
  - things a person does which cannot be seen by others.
  - only those things that can be observed.
  - hidden, private, internal thoughts.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

9. Covert behavior involves
- anything a person does.
  - only those things a person does which another person can see.
  - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - hidden, private, internal thoughts.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

10. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
- watching a TV game show
  - thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
  - being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
  - wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Application

11. Which of the following is the best example of covert behavior?
- blinking in response to a light
  - imitating a friend's gesture
  - remembering a pleasant experience
  - rapid eye movements while sleeping

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Application

12. Professor Reed asked her introductory psychology students to give an example of a *covert* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of a *covert* behavior?
- a. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - b. sneezing into a handkerchief
  - c. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - d. telling the class to be quiet by saying “shhh” softly

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Application

13. Professor Windham asks her general psychology students to give an example of an *overt* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of an *overt* behavior?
- a. feeling happy that class is almost over
  - b. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - c. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - d. remembering the definition of overt behavior

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Application

14. Psychologists would best be described as
- a. scientists who conduct research.
  - b. practitioners who apply psychology to solve problems in fields like education and medicine.
  - c. teachers.
  - d. scientists, practitioners, and/or teachers.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.2                      KEY: Concept

15. All psychologists do which of the following?
- a. They all conduct research to discover new knowledge.
  - b. They all apply psychology to solve problems in mental health, education, medicine, or business.
  - c. They are all teachers who pass on knowledge of psychology to their students.
  - d. They all rely on critical thinking and information gained from scientific research.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.2                      KEY: Concept

16. Empirical evidence has shown which of the following statements to be TRUE?
- a. Some people are left-brained and some are right-brained.
  - b. Subliminal advertising does not really work.
  - c. Men and women communicate very differently.
  - d. All of these statements have been shown to be true.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

17. Empirical evidence has shown which of the following statements to be TRUE?
- a. Some people are left-brained and some are right-brained.
  - b. Subliminal advertising really does work.
  - c. Men and women do not communicate very differently.
  - d. Commonsense theories are usually the basis for most of our psychological theories today.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

18. Regarding commonsense theories of behavior, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Commonsense theories tend to work best after the fact.
  - b. Commonsense theories tend to be vague and inconsistent
  - c. Commonsense theories are most often based on empirical evidence.
  - d. Commonsense statements often depend on limited personal observations.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

19. A commonsense approach to psychology
- a. is the most reliable.
  - b. is often contradicted by empirical evidence.
  - c. is the basis for most psychological theories.
  - d. provides information that is specific and consistent.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

20. Which of the following descriptions of common sense is FALSE?
- a. "Strike while the iron is hot" and "haste makes waste" would both be considered commonsense statements.
  - b. Commonsense statements tend to work best after the fact.
  - c. Common sense requires planned and systematic observations.
  - d. Common sense often involves vague and inconsistent pieces of information.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

21. The research conducted by psychologists involves
- a. the validation of commonsense beliefs in predicting everyday experiences.
  - b. the systematic use of commonsense beliefs in solving new problems.
  - c. gathering information through direct observation.
  - d. a reliance on subjective opinions and rationalizations.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

22. As an experimental psychologist, Dr. Kandis utilizes information gained through direct observation and measurement. Dr. Kandis is using
- introspective data.
  - subjective data.
  - a scientific hypothesis.
  - empirical evidence.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

23. Scientific observation is based on the
- gathering of introspective data.
  - utilization of personal, subjective data.
  - utilization of commonsense theories and everyday personal experiences.
  - gathering of empirical evidence.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

24. An empirical investigation that is structured to answer questions about the world in a systematic and intersubjective fashion is called a(n)
- scientific observation.
  - interpretative research.
  - investigative analysis.
  - experiential analysis.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

25. When a psychologist uses scientific observation, these observations must
- involve logic and commonsense reasoning.
  - be conducted using animals rather than humans.
  - be carefully planned and able to be confirmed by more than one observer.
  - involve all of these.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

26. When observations are reliably confirmed by more than one observer, this is referred to as
- multimodal.
  - intersubjective.
  - multidisciplinary.
  - correlational.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

27. Dr. Santel is conducting a study in which she will use five different observers to reliably confirm the observations within her study. Thus, Dr. Santel's scientific observations would be considered
- multimodal.
  - intersubjective.
  - multidisciplinary.
  - correlational.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

28. When scientists want to find out if there is empirical evidence, they utilize *data*, which is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ facts.
- commonsense
  - deduced
  - observed
  - inferred

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

29. In order to find out whether "the clothes make the man" or whether "one can't judge a book by its cover," researchers scientifically observe people who are well dressed and people who are not and determine who fares better in a variety of situations. The information that these researchers gained would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
- intuitive
  - introspective
  - empirical
  - commonsense

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

30. To find out whether it really is "the thought that counts" when giving a gift, Gino and Flynn (2011) asked gift recipients to rate how much they would appreciate getting a gift they requested as opposed to one chosen by the gift giver. According to the empirical evidence gathered, these researchers found that the
- recipients were more appreciative of a requested gift.
  - recipients were more appreciative of an unrequested gift.
  - recipients were equally appreciative of the gift whether requested or unrequested.
  - gift givers believed that recipients would be significantly more likely to appreciate a requested gift.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

31. Gino and Flynn (2011) wanted to find out whether people prefer to receive a requested gift, an unrequested gift, or money as a gift. According to the empirical evidence gathered, these researchers found that the gift recipients
- preferred a requested gift.
  - preferred an unrequested gift.
  - preferred money as a gift.
  - showed an equal preference for all three types of gifts.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

32. An expert tells you that “you can catch a cold by not wearing a coat when it is cold.” You would
- accept his statement since you remember catching a cold after you forgot your coat.
  - accept his statement because it is based on commonsense reasoning.
  - ask him to list additional experts that support his theory.
  - ask to see the empirical evidence that supports his theory.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application

33. Psychology is different from the fields of history, law, and business because psychology relies on which of the following to answer questions about behavior?
- anecdotal evidence
  - scientific observations
  - commonsense reasoning
  - direct philosophic inquiry

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept

34. A systematic process for answering scientific questions is called
- a research method.
  - a scientific deduction.
  - the induction method.
  - the analytical method.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

35. Which of the following is NOT a reason that some topics in psychology are difficult to study?
- It would be unethical to study the topic.
  - There is no practical way that the research can be conducted.
  - There is no suitable research method available to study the topic.
  - There is a lack of interest in understanding some aspects of human behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

36. Which of the following is the best description of a research method?
- a. an intuitive process by which cause and effect can be established
  - b. a systematic process for answering scientific questions
  - c. any experiment that lacks a control group
  - d. an investigative observation that relies on commonsense reasoning

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

37. It may be difficult to study the difference in academic achievement between children who do and do not eat breakfast at a boarding school because
- a. it is impossible to monitor.
  - b. the scientists would have to rely on the children's self-reports.
  - c. it is unethical to require that some children not eat breakfast.
  - d. some children do not like to eat breakfast.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

38. Which of the following statements concerning psychological research is TRUE?
- a. The use of the EEG showed that some people never dream.
  - b. To conduct psychological research, one must systematically gather data.
  - c. The research method is rarely used in psychological research.
  - d. Ethical concerns in psychological research are rarely an issue.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

39. The goals of psychology are to
- a. develop effective methods of psychotherapy and cure mental illness.
  - b. describe, understand, predict, and control behavior.
  - c. research, infer, summarize, and publish.
  - d. compare, analyze, and control human behavior.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact

40. Which goal of psychology involves naming or classifying behaviors and is based on making a detailed record of scientific observations?
- a. description
  - b. understanding
  - c. prediction
  - d. control

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)



41. A psychologist who observes a child for a week and writes a report that identifies and classifies the child's behavior is working toward the goal of
- description.
  - understanding.
  - prediction.
  - control.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

42. In a survey conducted on October 26, researchers find that 55 percent of the registered voters favor the passage of the school bond issue. These survey results illustrate which goal of psychology?
- description
  - prediction
  - understanding
  - control

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

43. *Why* questions refer to which of psychology's goals?
- description
  - understanding
  - preservation
  - control

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Concept

44. The psychological goal of understanding behavior is achieved when
- control over behavior is made possible.
  - a careful description of behavior is made.
  - psychologists can explain why a behavioral phenomenon occurs.
  - empirical evidence is obtained.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact

45. If you are conducting research to determine why people tend to be more aggressive when they are uncomfortable, then you are attempting to meet which goal in psychology?
- prediction
  - description
  - control
  - understanding

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

46. John's poor performance in reading was found to be due to visual discrimination problems. This determination of the cause for his poor reading performance illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
  - b. prediction
  - c. understanding
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

47. Research on "bystander apathy" reveals that people often fail to help when other possible helpers are nearby due to a "diffusion of responsibility." Explaining this perplexing problem meets which goal of psychology?
- a. description
  - b. prediction
  - c. understanding
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

48. Which goal of psychology is illustrated by a psychologist seeking to discover why sociopaths tend to repeat their destructive behavior?
- a. understanding
  - b. prediction
  - c. description
  - d. control

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

49. When current knowledge about an individual and his or her environment can be used to accurately forecast behavior at another time or in another setting, which scientific goal has been achieved?
- a. description
  - b. understanding
  - c. prediction
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact

50. An industrial psychologist uses psychometric tests and interviews to select the best candidate for a specialized task. The psychologist's work directly illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
  - b. understanding
  - c. prediction
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

51. Students who do well on an intelligence test tend to do well in their school grades. This ability of the IQ tests to forecast future school success illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
  - b. prediction
  - c. understanding
  - d. control

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

52. You are less likely to receive help if you have car trouble on a busy freeway than if you have car trouble on a sparsely traveled two-lane highway. Your ability to foretell your likelihood of receiving help illustrates the goal of
- a. description.
  - b. prediction.
  - c. understanding.
  - d. control.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

53. For most psychologists, control refers to
- a. punishment of unwanted responses.
  - b. legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
  - c. techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
  - d. altering conditions that influence behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact

54. A psychologist uses systematic desensitization to assist his client in overcoming a phobia. This illustrates the goal of
- a. description.
  - b. prediction.
  - c. control.
  - d. understanding.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

55. An engineering psychologist helps redesign a car to make it safer and more fuel efficient. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- a. description
  - b. prediction
  - c. control
  - d. understanding

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

56. An environmental psychologist helps redesign a college dorm to reduce feelings of crowding. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- description
  - control
  - prediction
  - understanding

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

57. Which question below relates most directly to the goal of controlling behavior?
- Do men and women differ in intellectual abilities?
  - How can child abuse be prevented?
  - Why does a blow to the head cause memory loss?
  - Does depth perception occur when an individual has only one eye?

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

58. In achieving the psychological goals of describing, understanding, predicting, and controlling behavior, Dr. Aron uses the scientific method and
- uncritical acceptance.
  - intuitive common sense.
  - introspective analysis.
  - critical thinking.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.1  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

59. Critical thinking is used in psychology to evaluate theories by collecting
- introspective analyses.
  - empirical evidence.
  - intuitive data.
  - expert opinions.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

60. Critical thinking involves
- using conventional wisdom and common sense.
  - a reliance on the opinions of experts.
  - a willingness to actively reflect on ideas.
  - all of these.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.2  
KEY: Concept

61. Dannon is using a type of reflection that involves the support of beliefs through scientific explanation and observation. Dannon is using \_\_\_\_\_ thinking.
- a. critical
  - b. transductive
  - c. deductive
  - d. creative

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.2  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

62. In her psychology classes, Dr. Murphey uses problem-based learning cases in order to enhance her students' abilities to actively reflect, analyze, and evaluate information about real-life cases involving troubled marriages and caring for elderly parents. Dr. Murphey is attempting to increase her students'
- a. transductive reasoning skills.
  - b. commonsense reasoning.
  - c. correlational skills.
  - d. critical thinking skills.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.2  
KEY: Application

63. Critical thinking includes which of the following questions?
- a. What authority is making the claim?
  - b. What test of this claim has been made?
  - c. Are the tests based on a long-accepted "truth"?
  - d. How can this event be explained by using one's commonsense reasoning?

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.3  
KEY: Concept

64. Critical thinking does NOT involve which of the following questions?
- a. How good is the evidence?
  - b. What was the nature and quality of the tests?
  - c. Has any other independent researcher duplicated the findings?
  - d. How are the findings related to commonsense beliefs?

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.3  
KEY: Concept      MSC: \* (New Question)

65. Two research studies are conducted on the effects of body piercing on self-esteem. One study found that body piercing increased self-esteem, while the other one found a decrease in self-esteem. If you are a critical thinker, you would
- a. reject both studies since conflicting results were obtained.
  - b. compare the credentials of the psychologists that conducted the studies.
  - c. compare how each study was conducted.
  - d. accept the one that best fits within your frame of reference.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.3  
KEY: Application

66. When people use critical thinking, they
- validate conventional wisdom.
  - constantly revise their understanding of the world.
  - give greater weight to the overall amount of evidence than specific credible facts.
  - show such a strong conviction to their beliefs that they rarely admit they are wrong about their ideas.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.4  
KEY: Concept

67. Critical thinking does NOT include which of the following?
- the use of empirical testing
  - a balance between healthy skepticism and an openness to new ideas
  - a constant revision of one's view of the world and the ability to admit one can be wrong
  - a strong reliance on the conventional wisdom of experts mixed with a healthy dose of common sense

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.4  
KEY: Concept

68. Critical thinking includes which of the following?
- a strong reliance on commonsense reasoning
  - the sincere and convincing testimony of a recognized expert
  - the ability to admit that one can be wrong about one's ideas
  - being persuaded more by the amount of evidence presented

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.4  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

69. Any false and unscientific system of beliefs and practices that is offered as an explanation of behavior is called
- psychoanalysis.
  - pseudopsychology.
  - social learning.
  - humanism.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

70. Pseudopsychologies are types of unfounded beliefs held without evidence or in the face of falsifying evidence. These unfounded beliefs are referred to as
- superstitions.
  - empirical evidence.
  - intersubjective data.
  - deductions.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

71. Which of the following are types of superstitions?

- a. psychodynamic theories
- b. pseudopsychologies
- c. structuralism and functionalism
- d. humanistic theories

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

72. According to your textbook, which of the following is considered to be a pseudopsychology?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. astrology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

73. According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT a pseudopsychology?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. palmistry
- c. phrenology
- d. astrology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

74. Which pseudopsychology was popularized by Franz Gall in the nineteenth century?

- a. palmistry.
- b. phrenology.
- c. graphology.
- d. astrology.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

75. Which of the following popularized the pseudopsychology known as phrenology?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Max Wertheimer
- c. Franz Gall
- d. Edward Titchener

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

76. To assess your personality, a phrenologist would want to
- study your handwriting.
  - study the lines on your palm.
  - examine the shape of your skull.
  - record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

77. Which pseudopsychology mistakenly listed the part of the brain that controls hearing as a center for “combateness” within a person’s personality?
- astrology
  - palmistry
  - graphology
  - phrenology

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

78. The outdated theory that personality is revealed by the shape of one’s skull and the bumps on the head was called
- palmistry.
  - phrenology.
  - phenomenology.
  - graphology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

79. Jane goes to a phrenologist. What can she expect from this pseudopsychologist?
- He will predict her future by reading the lines on her palms.
  - He will explain her personality traits by feeling the bumps on her skull.
  - He will explain her personality traits by analyzing a copy of her handwriting.
  - He will explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application

80. The fortune teller who studies your palm carefully before announcing that great fortune is in your immediate future is practicing
- palmistry.
  - phrenology.
  - graphology.
  - forensic psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)



81. To assess your personality, a person who practices palmistry would want to
- study your handwriting.
  - examine the bumps on your head.
  - study the lines and creases on your palm.
  - place you into a trance-like state.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

82. To assess your personality, a graphologist would want to
- study your handwriting.
  - examine the shape of your skull.
  - study your palm.
  - record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application

83. Jay pays \$5.00 to have a personality profile made through an analysis of his handwriting. Jay has just wasted his money on the pseudopsychology known as
- graphology.
  - dyslexia.
  - phrenology.
  - palmistry.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application

84. Graphology has been shown to be valuable for
- assessing personality traits.
  - selecting people for jobs.
  - detecting forgeries.
  - all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact

85. Regarding graphology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- In the past graphology has been mistakenly used to determine who should be given bank credit or who should serve on juries.
  - Graphologists score close to zero on tests of accuracy in rating personality.
  - A graphological society concluded that handwriting analysis should not be used to select people for jobs.
  - Graphology cannot be used to detect forgeries.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

86. The most popular pseudopsychology holds that the positions of the stars and planets at the time of one's birth determine personality traits and affect behavior. This pseudopsychology is called
- astronomy.
  - astrology.
  - palmistry.
  - phrenology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

87. Which of the following pseudopsychologies is based on a zodiac map invented several thousand years ago in an ancient civilization called Babylon?
- astrology.
  - graphology.
  - palmistry.
  - phrenology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

88. Rose is using an astrology program on her computer. By using this pseudopsychology computer program, she is trying to
- explain her personality by having the program analyze a scanned copy of her handwriting.
  - explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.
  - predict when the next lunar eclipse will occur so she can view it with her telescope.
  - analyze the latent content of her dreams.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Application

89. In describing pseudopsychologies, it can be said that they
- give the appearance of science but are actually false.
  - have constantly changed over time as their followers have sought new evidence.
  - have followers who are skeptical critics of their own theories.
  - are characterized by all of these statements.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Concept

90. Regarding pseudopsychologies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Pseudopsychologies are skeptical of their own theories and look for contradictions.
  - Pseudopsychologies have changed little over time.
  - Pseudopsychologies give the appearance of being scientific but are actually false.
  - Pseudopsychologies are types of superstitions.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

91. According to your textbook, astrology
- has repeatedly been shown to have no scientific validity.
  - has scientific validity if you correct for planetary drift.
  - is a useful guide for making personal decisions.
  - is only valid in very specific and unusual situations.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact

92. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- If astrologers are asked to match people with their horoscopes, they do significantly better than would be expected by chance.
  - Astrologers have failed to scientifically explain why the positions of the planets at birth affect a person's future or why the moment of birth is more important than the moment of conception.
  - When the people in a study were sent a full 10-page horoscope of a famous mass murderer, 94 percent accepted it as their own.
  - One study of more than 3,000 predictions by famous astrologers found that only a small percentage were fulfilled.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

93. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.
  - A connection has been found between one's astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, and career choices.
  - Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
  - Since astrology was first set up, the zodiac has shifted in the sky by one full constellation with most astrologers simply ignoring the shift.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

94. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. A study of more than 3000 predictions by famous astrologers found that a significant number of the predictions were fulfilled.
- b. No connection has been found between one's astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, intelligence, or career choices.
- c. Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
- d. In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

95. In a comparison of pseudopsychologies and valid psychological principles, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Pseudopsychologies are more of a nuisance and rarely do any harm.
- b. Valid psychological principles are based on observation and evidence, not opinions.
- c. Astrology's popularity shows that many people have difficulty separating valid psychology from systems that seem valid but are not.
- d. The pseudopsychology of graphology has been mistakenly used to determine who is hired, given bank credit, or selected for juries.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact

96. With respect to astrology, palmistry, and phrenology, it can be said that

- a. all are pseudopsychologies.
- b. none is subject to the Barnum effect.
- c. they rarely appear to work due to the confirmation bias.
- d. astrology is the only system with a scientific basis.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.2  
KEY: Fact

97. Systems, such as astrology and graphology, enjoy wide popularity because of their

- a. uncritical acceptance.
- b. scientific basis.
- c. accuracy in predicting people's future behavior.
- d. cost.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

98. When people read their horoscopes, they often believe these flattering descriptions of themselves, a tendency referred to as
- the Barnum effect.
  - astrologer's dilemma.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

99. An elderly lady is greatly impressed by an astrologer who describes her as physically vigorous, innovative, and artistically creative. Her reaction to this flattering description is an example of
- uncritical acceptance.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - the Gall effect.
  - the confusion of cause and effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Application

100. When a person remembers or notices only things that back up his or her expectations and forgets the rest, he or she is experiencing
- the Barnum Effect.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - astrologer's dilemma.
  - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Concept

101. Even when an astrological description contains a mixture of good and bad traits, it may seem accurate because the person remembers or notices the parts of the description that confirms his or her expectations and forgets the rest. This illustrates
- the Barnum Effect.
  - the confirmation bias.
  - the astrologer's dilemma.
  - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

102. Sid believes his dreams forecast the future. He describes all the dreams that came true in the last month. His friend Joey asks him about all the times his dreams did not come true. Sid's tendency to remember the times his dreams came true and forget the times they did not is known as
- a. the confirmation bias.
  - b. the Barnum Effect.
  - c. the observer effect.
  - d. critical thinking.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Application

103. Lindsay's friend answered a magazine ad that claimed that her personality could be analyzed by a computer using her birth sign. She tells Lindsay that her computer-generated profile was very accurate and that Lindsay should send in her money and her birth date to the company. Lindsay should
- a. write the company and request the names of satisfied customers in her area.
  - b. find a good phrenologist instead.
  - c. know that good astrological readings cannot be done by computers.
  - d. consider that her friend may have been taken in by a confirmation bias.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Application

104. Many television viewers are impressed by "psychic mediums" who pretend to communicate with the deceased friends and relatives of audience members. Typically, the viewers will remember the apparent "hits," or correct statements made by the "mediums," while ignoring the "misses," or incorrect statements. This tendency is referred to as
- a. the Barnum effect.
  - b. the confirmation bias.
  - c. the astrologer's dilemma.
  - d. uncritical acceptance.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

105. The more general the prediction a fortune teller or palmist makes, the more believable are the results. This fact has been called the
- a. Guilford effect.
  - b. phenologist's fallacy.
  - c. Barnum effect.
  - d. Gall fallacy.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Fact

106. If one reads all 12 of the daily horoscopes found in newspapers for several days, one will find that the predictions made are so general that they will fit events that happen every day as well as being applicable to anybody regardless of their sign. This illustrates the
- Guilford effect.
  - phenologist's fallacy.
  - Barnum effect.
  - Gall fallacy.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Application

107. To be scientific, our observations must be
- systematic.
  - intuitive.
  - haphazard.
  - related to common sense.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

108. The scientific method is NOT based on which of the following?
- a careful collection of evidence
  - accurate descriptions and measurements
  - repeatable results
  - theoretical projection and intuitive analysis

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

109. Which of the following is a form of critical thinking based on a careful collection of evidence, accurate descriptions and measurements, precise definitions, controlled observations, and repeatable results?
- intuitive analysis
  - the introspective method
  - the scientific method
  - theoretical projection

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact

110. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- making observations
  - intuitive analysis
  - proposing a hypothesis
  - theory building

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact

111. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- a. defining a problem
  - b. gathering evidence
  - c. publishing results
  - d. consensus review

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

112. Which of the following is one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- a. publishing results
  - b. critiquing anecdotal evidence
  - c. consensus review
  - d. survey analysis

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact

113. The six steps of the scientific method include observation, defining a problem, proposing a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, publishing the results, and
- a. cost-benefit analysis.
  - b. anecdotal analysis.
  - c. theory building.
  - d. consensus review.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

114. An industrial-organizational psychologist is studying video game designers. This psychologist carefully questions game designers about how much stress they experience. These interviews would constitute the first step in the scientific method referred to as
- a. making observations.
  - b. testing the hypothesis.
  - c. theory building.
  - d. defining the problem.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application

115. After an industrial-organizational psychologist made his initial observations regarding the stress experienced by game designers, he began the second step in the scientific method, which involved
- a. theory building.
  - b. defining the problem.
  - c. testing the hypothesis.
  - d. critiquing anecdotal evidence.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)



116. When psychologist Kyle Conlon and his colleagues reviewed previously published studies before beginning their own research on weight loss and noted that both goal-focused and achievement-focused approaches were popular, they were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. making observations
  - b. testing a hypothesis
  - c. theory building
  - d. defining the problem

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

117. After reviewing previously published studies, psychologist Kyle Conlon and his colleagues wanted to know “Will people lose more weight if they maintain a goal focus or if they maintain an achievement focus?” At this point in their research, Conlon and his colleagues were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. publishing their own results
  - b. testing a hypothesis
  - c. building a theory
  - d. defining the problem

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

118. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about what is controlling a behavior is called a(n)
- a. theory.
  - b. law.
  - c. hypothesis.
  - d. experiment.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Fact

119. Your best friend passes you in the school hallway and glares at you without speaking. You think, “Now, why did she do that?” One possible explanation could be that she saw you flirting with her boyfriend. Within the framework of the scientific method, this possible explanation for your friend’s behavior will remain tentative until it is tested by your asking your friend why she did not speak. Thus, this tentative, possible explanation would be considered a(n)
- a. theory.
  - b. operational definition.
  - c. hypothesis.
  - d. relative certainty.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application

120. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. The psychologist comes up with the tentative explanation that the degree of control over one's work determines the designer's stress level. This tentative explanation, which must be tested, would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- a. theory building
  - b. operationally defining the problem
  - c. proposing a hypothesis
  - d. gathering evidence through observations

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application

121. A set of exact procedures used to represent a particular concept is called a(n)
- a. abstract definition.
  - b. operational definition.
  - c. case study.
  - d. theory.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Fact

122. In order to permit scientific study, covert behaviors are
- a. estimated.
  - b. not included in the analysis.
  - c. prevented from interfering with the experiment.
  - d. operationally defined in terms of overt behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Concept

123. The researcher stated that in his experiment, "frustration is described as any interruption of the subject before he or she finishes the timed puzzle." This description is considered to be a(n)
- a. estimated value.
  - b. theoretical element.
  - c. operational definition.
  - d. hypothesis.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application

124. The researcher stated that in his experiment, aggression will be described as “the number of times a frustrated individual insults the person who prevented his or her work on the puzzle.” This description is considered to be a(n)
- a. estimated value.
  - b. theoretical element.
  - c. operational definition.
  - d. hypothesis.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

125. Three research assistants were assigned the task of counting the number of times a particular student exhibited inattentive behaviors during a 30-minute math class. The first research assistant counted five inattentive behaviors, the second recorded eight, and the third observed only two. Assuming the three research assistants are equally accurate in what they observed, the most likely explanation for this discrepancy in recordings would be that the inattentive behavior
- a. was not the correct hypothesis.
  - b. was not observed for a long enough period of time.
  - c. was not operationally defined.
  - d. would require at least five observers for an accurate count.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Application

126. A group of researchers used an electronically activated recorder to track people’s conversations, counting the number of words spoken in a day by women and the number of words spoken by men. In determining whether women talk more than men, these researchers used the recorder during which step in the scientific method?
- a. gathering evidence to test the hypothesis
  - b. theory building
  - c. defining the problem
  - d. proposing a hypothesis

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application

127. To determine whether weight loss is easier when you maintain a goal focus, Conlon and his colleagues assigned participants to one of three weight loss groups, goal-focused, achievement-focused, and no-focus control. Each group met for 12 weekly meetings and had access to a special website. At this point in their research, Conlon and his associates were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. disseminating their results
  - b. building a theory
  - c. defining the problem
  - d. gathering evidence to test their hypothesis

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

128. When one designs a system of ideas so that concepts and facts are interrelated in such a way that existing data is summarized and future observations can be predicted, then this system of ideas is known as a(n)
- a. hypothesis.
  - b. theory.
  - c. commonsense statement.
  - d. operational definition.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

129. If there were not theories in psychology, the situation might be characterized as
- a. lacking a consistent methodology for doing research.
  - b. an overwhelming collection of disconnected facts.
  - c. a rich array of theoretical notions regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
  - d. a single, unitary approach to understanding behavior.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Concept

130. Theory building is important in psychology because it
- a. prevents excessive reliance on empiricism.
  - b. reduces the need for hypothesis testing.
  - c. relies heavily on naturalistic observation.
  - d. provides explanations and guides future research.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Concept

131. Four developmental psychologists have been conducting separate research into the patterns of language development of deaf children. They meet in Chicago to discuss, summarize, and, hopefully, interrelate their conclusions from their published works and propose future research on this topic. Within the framework of the scientific method, these psychologists would most likely be
- a. proposing a hypothesis.
  - b. hypothesis testing.
  - c. operationally defining terms.
  - d. theory building.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application

132. Conlon and his colleagues conducted an experiment and found that goal-focused individuals lost more weight than did either achievement-focused or no-focus control individuals. These researchers also found that goal-focused individuals were more committed to reaching their goal weights. They interpreted their results as consistent with the findings of other studies on motivation and relevant to the design of health intervention programs. At this point in their research, Conlon and his associates are
- a. proposing a hypothesis.
  - b. hypothesis testing.
  - c. operationally defining terms.
  - d. theory building.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

133. An industrial-organizational psychologist conducts an experiment to determine whether having control over difficult tasks reduces stress for game designers and finds this explanation to be true. Drawing on the results of similar experiments, this psychologist explains these overall findings by creating a
- a. theory.
  - b. testable observation.
  - c. hypothesis.
  - d. law.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application

134. A researcher would disseminate the results of his or her study to the scientific community during which step of the scientific method?
- a. defining the problem
  - b. hypothesis testing
  - c. publishing results
  - d. theoretical projection

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Concept

135. In a scholarly article in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Conlon and his colleagues described the question they investigated, the methods they used, and the results of their study comparing goal-focused and achievement-focused dieters. This part of the scientific method is referred to as
- a. defining the problem.
  - b. hypothesis discussion.
  - c. publishing results.
  - d. theoretical projection.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

136. The results of psychological studies are published in professional journals because scientific information must always be
- a. summarized into a principle or law.
  - b. converted into an operational definition.
  - c. validated by common sense.
  - d. publicly available.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

137. The results of a study become more credible when other researchers
- a. define them.
  - b. replicate them.
  - c. accept them.
  - d. relate them to common sense.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

138. Dr. Johan read a journal article that discussed the results of a study on the conversational patterns of men and women that was conducted with college student participants. He decides to repeat this experiment using middle-aged and older adults. In regard to the original study, Dr. Johan's study will be considered a(n)
- a. operational revision.
  - b. replication.
  - c. confirmation bias.
  - d. double-blind study.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

139. Research reports begin with a very brief summary of the study and its findings. This is known as the
- a. abstract.
  - b. introduction.
  - c. method.
  - d. discussion review.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact

140. Kelly is writing a paper on conformity for her psychology class. In order to find the research articles she needs for the paper, the first step for her would be to get an overview of each of the articles that come up in her computer search. She should first read which part of each article?
- a. abstract
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. discussion review

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3      KEY: Application

141. Which section of a research report provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated?
- a. results
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. discussion

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact

142. In which section of their research report in *Science* did Mehl and his colleagues describe their research question regarding whether women talk more than men and then provide background information on this topic by reviewing prior studies on this subject?
- a. results
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. discussion

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application

143. In their research report published in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Conlon and his colleagues described their research question regarding whether goal-focused or achievement-focused dieters would lose more weight, and they provided background information on their topic by reviewing prior studies on motivation and weight loss. This part of their research report is called the
- a. results.
  - b. introduction.
  - c. method.
  - d. discussion.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

144. Which section of a research report tells how and why observations were made and describes the specific procedures used by the researchers to gather data?
- a. discussion
  - b. introduction
  - c. results
  - d. method

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

145. In which section of the research report did Dr. Trenton list the specific procedures he used to gather evidence to test his hypothesis?
- a. discussion
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. results

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

146. A psychologist wishes to repeat an experiment in a rural school that was originally conducted in an urban school setting. In order to repeat the specific procedures used to gather the data, this psychologist should pay close attention to which section of the original research report?
- a. discussion
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. results

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application

147. In which section of a research report is the outcome of the investigation presented with data being graphed, summarized in tables, or statistically analyzed?
- a. results
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. abstract

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

148. In a journal article, the researcher reported that statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the study. This outcome from the investigation would be found in which section(s) of the research article?
- a. results
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. all of these

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application



149. The implications of the study and proposals for future research would be found in which section of a research report?
- a. results
  - b. introduction
  - c. method
  - d. discussion

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact

150. In the final section of his research report, Dr. Zetta described the results of his study in relation to his original research question, explored implications of his study to health education, and proposed further studies to be conducted. This section of Dr. Zetta's report is called the
- a. epilogue
  - b. summary
  - c. method analysis
  - d. discussion

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

151. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm are considerations in the
- a. justification for conducting single-blind and double-blind experiments.
  - b. control of dependent variables in a field experiment.
  - c. determination of the degree of placebo effect.
  - d. ethics of behavioral research.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

152. Which of the following presents an ethical problem in behavioral research?
- a. deception
  - b. self-fulfilling prophecies
  - c. the placebo effect
  - d. the correlation/causation problem

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

153. Milgram's study of obedience to authority, in which subjects thought they were shocking other subjects, raised questions about which two ethical concerns?
- a. deception and voluntary participation
  - b. voluntary participation and lasting harm to subjects
  - c. lasting harm to subjects and deception
  - d. confidentiality and invasion of privacy

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

154. To prevent ethical abuse in psychology research,
- a. psychologists have begun to use only computer models for research rather than human or animal subjects.
  - b. psychologists use only animal subjects in research.
  - c. role-play experiments have taken the place of those experiments requiring deception.
  - d. psychology departments have ethics committees to act as watchdogs.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

155. Regarding ethics in research, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. Although the APA has set up guidelines for experiments with humans, they have yet to provide guidelines for research with animals.
  - b. Researchers are not required by the APA guidelines to provide results or interpretations to participants at the end of the experiment.
  - c. Researchers do not have to describe all risks to potential participants and once a subject begins an experiment, his or her continued participation is no longer voluntary.
  - d. Most university psychology departments have ethics committees that oversee the research done at the college to help ensure ethical guidelines are followed.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

156. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
- a. Accurately describe risks to potential participants.
  - b. Never use deception.
  - c. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
  - d. Ensure that participation is voluntary.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

157. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
- a. Use deception only when absolutely necessary.
  - b. Maintain confidentiality.
  - c. Do not unnecessarily invade privacy.
  - d. Minimize the placebo effect.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

158. Psychology's history as a science began in

- a. 1848 at Harvard University.
- b. 1879 in Leipzig, Germany.
- c. 1895 in Vienna, Austria.
- d. 1905 in Paris, France.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

159. Psychology became a science in 1879 when psychologists began to

- a. avoid deductive thinking.
- b. understand the relationship between humans and animals.
- c. use machines to record the behaviors of organisms.
- d. make observations, perform experiments, and seek information.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

160. As Wundt studied vision, hearing, taste, touch, memory, and time perception in the first psychological lab, he helped make psychology a true science because he insisted on the use of measurement and

- a. systematic observation.
- b. intuitive analysis.
- c. commonsense reasoning.
- d. comparative phrenology.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

161. The "father of psychology" and founder of the first psychological laboratory was

- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
- b. Sigmund Freud.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. B.F. Skinner.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact

162. The first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany was set up in order to

- a. break down conscious experiences, such as sensations.
- b. study how the use of reinforcement and punishment alter behaviors.
- c. understand the unconscious conflicts individuals experience.
- d. understand how language and intelligence develop.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact

163. Wundt systematically observed and measured sensations consisting of physical energy, which affects people and evokes a response. These different types of physical energy are referred to as
- a. archetypes.
  - b. metacomponents.
  - c. stimuli.
  - d. precipitants.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact

164. Any physical energy that affects people and evokes a response is called a(n)
- a. archetype.
  - b. metacomponent.
  - c. stimulus.
  - d. precipitant.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

165. Wundt observed stimuli of various kinds and then tried to “look inward” to probe his reactions to these stimuli through a process known as
- a. analytical logic.
  - b. reduction division.
  - c. transduction.
  - d. introspection.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact

166. Which of the following theorists used introspection as a scientific technique for investigating consciousness?
- a. B. F. Skinner
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. John Watson
  - d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2                      KEY: Fact

167. Wundt’s ideas were carried to the United States by
- a. Sigmund Freud.
  - b. Edward Titchener.
  - c. Abraham Maslow.
  - d. Fritz Perls.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

168. Wundt's ideas were carried to the United States by Edward Titchener with these ideas forming the school of thought known as
- a. structuralism.
  - b. functionalism.
  - c. humanism.
  - d. behaviorism.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

169. Edward Titchener is known for
- a. developing psychoanalysis.
  - b. working with animals using behavioral principles.
  - c. bringing structuralism to America.
  - d. developing the Gestalt principles of perception.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact

170. Edward Titchener called Wundt's ideas structuralism because he tried to analyze the structure of mental life into
- a. archetypes.
  - b. behavioral principles.
  - c. five stages of "psychosexual" development.
  - d. basic "elements" or "building blocks."

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

171. The structuralist school of thought in psychology
- a. used introspection to analyze conscious experience.
  - b. relied heavily on the concept of natural selection.
  - c. studied experiences as a whole.
  - d. used dream analysis to reveal the unconscious.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

172. In their attempts to analyze consciousness into its elements, the structuralists used a method called
- a. conditioning.
  - b. Gestalt synthesis.
  - c. natural selection.
  - d. introspection.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact

173. Which of the following statements regarding the process of introspection is FALSE?
- a. People often disagreed regarding the perceptions they obtained during introspection.
  - b. Introspection was the main technique utilized by the behaviorists.
  - c. Wundt first used the method of introspection in his lab to probe his reactions to various stimuli.
  - d. Introspection is still used today as one source of insight in studies of hypnosis, meditation, problem solving, and moods.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3                      KEY: Fact

174. Who was the American scholar, who broadened psychology to include animal behavior, religious experience, and abnormal behavior and helped to establish psychology as a separate discipline with his first book, *Principles of Psychology*?
- a. John Watson
  - b. B. F. Skinner
  - c. Edward Titchener
  - d. William James

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

175. William James founded the school of thought in psychology known as
- a. structuralism.
  - b. functionalism.
  - c. behaviorism.
  - d. humanism.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

176. The American psychologist known as the founder of functionalism was
- a. William James.
  - b. B. F. Skinner.
  - c. Carl Rogers.
  - d. Erik Erikson.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

177. The concept of natural selection was adapted to the study of human behavior by the followers of which school of thought in psychology?
- a. humanism
  - b. Gestaltism
  - c. structuralism
  - d. functionalism

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

178. The functionalists were interested in how thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and habits help people and animals
- a. form meaningful Gestalts.
  - b. introspect and experience the phi phenomenon.
  - c. adapt to their environment.
  - d. form connections between stimuli and responses.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

179. William James regarded consciousness as
- a. connections between stimuli and responses.
  - b. an ever-changing flow of images and sensations.
  - c. being overshadowed by the unconscious mind.
  - d. a set of building blocks to be analyzed through introspection.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

180. The functionalists primarily followed the principles of
- a. economics and the law of supply and demand.
  - b. physics and the laws of gravity.
  - c. biology and natural selection.
  - d. chemistry and the table of elements.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

181. The ideas of which psychologist were most similar to those of Charles Darwin?
- a. Edward Titchener
  - b. William James
  - c. Abraham Maslow
  - d. Max Wertheimer

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

182. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes the study of overt, observable behavior?
- a. Gestalt psychology
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. structuralism
  - d. functionalism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

183. Which psychologist realized that he could study the overt behavior of animals by simply observing the relationship between stimuli and an animal's responses?
- a. John B. Watson
  - b. Wilhelm Wundt
  - c. Abraham Maslow
  - d. Max Wertheimer

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

184. According to John B. Watson, introspection was
- a. a valid method of research.
  - b. unscientific.
  - c. the cornerstone of behaviorism.
  - d. too objective.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

185. Which psychologist said, "Give me a dozen healthy infants...and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select..."?
- a. William James
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. Sigmund Freud
  - d. John B. Watson

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

186. Pavlov's contribution to behaviorism lies in his discovery of
- a. the conditioned response.
  - b. self-observation.
  - c. conscious experience.
  - d. unconscious motivation.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

187. A learned reaction to a particular stimulus is called a(n)
- a. conditioned response.
  - b. self-observation.
  - c. conscious experience.
  - d. unconscious motivation.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)



188. To explain most behavior, John B. Watson adopted the concept of conditioning developed by
- Max Wertheimer.
  - Abraham Maslow.
  - Ivan Pavlov.
  - Edward Titchener.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

189. With its emphasis on stimuli and responses, which school of thought helped make psychology a natural science, rather than a branch of philosophy?
- behaviorism
  - Gestalt psychology
  - humanistic psychology
  - psychoanalysis

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

190. Stimuli, responses, conditioning, and learning are key concepts in the thinking of
- behaviorists.
  - Gestalt psychologists.
  - structuralists.
  - psychoanalysts.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

191. The idea that a behavior is controlled by rewards and punishments is most closely associated with
- Abraham Maslow.
  - B.F. Skinner.
  - Wilhelm Wundt.
  - William James.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

192. Skinner's contribution to behaviorism lies in his insistence that
- one's actions are controlled by rewards and punishments.
  - behavior is only partially conscious.
  - the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
  - self-actualization is the primary determinant of behavior.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

193. Which psychologist advanced the theory that a “designed culture” based on positive reinforcement could encourage desirable behavior?
- a. William James
  - b. B.F. Skinner
  - c. Max Wertheimer
  - d. Carl Rogers

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

194. Which of the following statements about B. F. Skinner is FALSE?
- a. Skinner believed that it is important to consider mental events, such as thinking, in explaining why a certain behavior occurs.
  - b. Skinner worked with rats and pigeons and developed a conditioning chamber that bears his name.
  - c. Skinner believed that misguided rewards and punishment can lead to destructive actions that create problems, such as overpopulation, pollution, and war.
  - d. Skinner disliked the use of punishment because it does not teach correct responses.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

195. Skinner’s view of psychology has led to some criticism of his tendency to
- a. believe mental events, such as thinking, are not needed to explain behavior.
  - b. rely too heavily on introspection.
  - c. favor punishment over reinforcement as a means of controlling behavior.
  - d. disregard the use of lower animals in studying human behavior.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

196. Strict, or radical, behaviorists were criticized for overlooking the role that which of the following plays in our lives?
- a. rewards
  - b. thinking
  - c. punishments
  - d. stimuli

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

197. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning Gestalt psychology?
- a. Gestalt psychology’s motto is “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.”
  - b. Gestalt psychology was founded by Max Wertheimer.
  - c. Gestalt psychology has greatly influenced studies of perception and personality.
  - d. Gestalt psychology explains behavior in terms of stimuli and responses.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

198. Psychologists in which school of thought believed that thinking, learning, and perception should be studied in whole units rather than analyzing these experiences into smaller parts?
- a. behaviorism
  - b. psychoanalytic psychology
  - c. structuralism
  - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

199. The “whole is greater than the sum of its parts” is the slogan of the
- a. Gestalt psychologists.
  - b. behaviorists.
  - c. structuralists.
  - d. psychoanalysts.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

200. Max Wertheimer is associated with which of the following schools of thought?
- a. Gestalt psychology
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. psychoanalysis
  - d. functionalism

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

201. Which of the following theorists is associated with Gestalt psychology?
- a. Ivan Pavlov
  - b. B.F. Skinner
  - c. Max Wertheimer
  - d. John Watson

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

202. To solve problems in your life, a Gestalt psychologist might
- a. recommend the use of rewards and punishments.
  - b. suggest that you explore patterns in your behavior as a whole rather than analyzing each individual action.
  - c. suggest that you analyze the psychological events in your life into pieces, or “elements.”
  - d. recommend that you examine the unconscious conflicts in your life through a free association exercise.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

203. If you heard only the individual notes of your favorite song played one per hour, you would not recognize it. However, when these notes are played together in the correct order and close in time as a melody, your favorite song is easily recognizable. The importance of being able to hear a melody rather than individual notes illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- a. Gestalt psychology
  - b. structuralism
  - c. behaviorism
  - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

204. When we see a painting by George Seurat, the famous French impressionist, we tend to experience it as a rendering of a lovely landscape rather than as the series of separate, differently colored dots of which the painting is actually composed. This phenomenon illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- a. structuralism
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. Gestalt psychology
  - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Application

205. The founder of psychoanalytic psychology was
- a. Carl Rogers.
  - b. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - c. Sigmund Freud.
  - d. William James.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact

206. In shaping our personalities, Freud stressed the role of
- a. self-actualization.
  - b. conditioned responses.
  - c. rewards and punishments.
  - d. unconscious thoughts.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept

207. Which theorist believed that our behavior is deeply influenced by unconscious thoughts, impulses, and desires, especially those concerning sex and aggression?
- John Watson
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Wilhelm Wundt
  - William James

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

208. As used by Freud, the *unconscious* refers to
- those things we choose to forget.
  - the area of the mind that lies outside of personal awareness.
  - the tip (or smallest part) of the iceberg.
  - all of these.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact

209. Freud believed that mental life is like an iceberg with only a small part being exposed to view. He called the area of the mind that is not exposed and which lies outside of personal awareness the
- unconscious.
  - conscious.
  - superego.
  - frame of reference.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

210. When Freud stated that a person's thoughts were "repressed," he meant that
- these thoughts were unimportant to the person.
  - these thoughts were being held out of awareness because they were threatening.
  - older thoughts were often forgotten.
  - thoughts, emotions, or actions occur randomly rather than being predetermined.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

211. Dr. Malloy explains to his patient that a person's threatening thoughts are often repressed so that he or she will be of them. However, these repressed thoughts might "surface" in dreams, expressed emotions, or "slips of the tongue." Dr. Malloy has just explained the ideas of which school of thought in psychology?
- structuralism
  - psychoanalytic psychology
  - humanistic psychology
  - Gestalt psychology

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

212. According to Freud, unconscious thoughts are often revealed by
- a. dreams, emotions, and slips of the tongue.
  - b. self-actualization and peak experiences.
  - c. stimulus-response connections.
  - d. behaviors conditioned through reinforcement and punishment.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept

213. Like the behaviorists, Freud believed that all thoughts, emotions, and actions are
- a. random and accidental.
  - b. caused by external stimuli.
  - c. chosen through free will.
  - d. determined.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

214. Which of the following is NOT a part of Freud's theory?
- a. the insistence that all thoughts, desires, and actions are determined
  - b. the importance of childhood experiences in personality development
  - c. the cause of behavior being attributed to external stimuli
  - d. the creation of the first fully developed psychotherapy known as psychoanalysis

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

215. Sigmund Freud's approach to psychotherapy is known as
- a. Gestalt therapy.
  - b. psychoanalysis.
  - c. behavior modification.
  - d. client-centered therapy.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact

216. The first fully developed psychotherapy or "talking cure" was
- a. transactional analysis.
  - b. psychoanalysis.
  - c. logotherapy.
  - d. client-centered therapy.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

217. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist talks to you about your past and attempts to link your present situation with unconscious patterns developed in your childhood as you interacted with your parents. The psychologist would probably belong to which school of psychology?
- a. humanistic psychology
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. psychoanalytic psychology
  - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Application

218. After your traumatic breakup with your girlfriend, you are having trouble remembering her phone number, her birthday, and other bits of information concerning your two-year relationship. A friend tells you that you are experiencing repression and these bits of information have been pushed into your unconscious mind. Your friend is interpreting your situation based on the theories of
- a. Sigmund Freud.
  - b. Carl Rogers.
  - c. Max Wertheimer.
  - d. Abraham Maslow.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Application

219. Regarding Freud's contributions to psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Freud is known for creating the first fully developed psychotherapy, or "talking cure."
  - b. Freud was among the first to appreciate that childhood affects adult personality.
  - c. When Freud's students broke away from his theories in order to modify and change them, they were called cognitive behaviorists.
  - d. Freud's ideas have been altered so much that few strictly psychoanalytic psychologists are left, although his legacy is still evident in various psychodynamic theories.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

220. When Freud's students broke away from his theories in order to modify and change them, they were called
- a. neo-Freudians.
  - b. functionalists.
  - c. humanists.
  - d. cognitive behaviorists.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

221. Which of the following would be considered a neo-Freudian?

- a. Max Wertheimer
- b. Abraham Maslow
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. Carl Jung

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

222. Which of the following would NOT be considered a neo-Freudian?

- a. Carl Rogers
- b. Otto Rank
- c. Erik Erikson
- d. Anna Freud

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

223. Which of the following would NOT be considered a neo-Freudian?

- a. William James
- b. Karen Horney
- c. Carl Jung
- d. Alfred Adler

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

224. Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, Carl Jung, Otto Rank, and Erik Erikson would be considered

- a. Gestalt psychologists.
- b. neo-Freudians.
- c. cognitive behaviorists.
- d. functionalists.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact

225. Which of the following statements concerning Freud, the neo-Freudians, and psychodynamic psychology is FALSE?

- a. Freud's ideas have been altered so much that few strictly psychoanalytic psychologists are left.
- b. Like Freud's theory, psychodynamic theories continue to emphasize internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
- c. Neo-Freudians revised parts of Freud's theory, often placing less emphasis on sex and aggression and more on social motives and relationships.
- d. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were two well-known neo-Freudians.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)



226. Freud's legacy is evident in various psychodynamic theories, which emphasize
- internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - free will and self-determination.
  - that the whole of one's personality is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Concept

227. Any theory of behavior the emphasizes internal conflicts, motives, and unconscious forces is a \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- humanistic
  - behavioral
  - psychodynamic
  - Gestalt

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5                      KEY: Fact

228. Humanistic psychologists rejected psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism because they deemed both of these viewpoints to be
- unscientific.
  - too subjective.
  - too deterministic.
  - characterized by all of these.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept

229. Which of the following is the idea that all behavior has prior causes that would completely explain one's choices and actions if all such causes were known?
- humanism
  - natural selection
  - cultural relativity
  - determinism

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

230. Freud believed we are ruled by unconscious forces, while the behaviorists emphasized conditioning, rewards, and punishments. Both views have a strong undercurrent of
- humanism.
  - free will.
  - self-actualization.
  - determinism.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

231. Humanistic psychologists emphasize our ability to make voluntary choices, which they were referred to as
- a. narcissism
  - b. free will.
  - c. self-actualization.
  - d. determinism.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

232. Which of the following is an approach to psychology that focuses on human experience, problems, potentials, and ideals and stresses subjective factors, such as one's self-image, self-evaluation, and frame of reference?
- a. psychodynamic
  - b. humanism
  - c. structuralism
  - d. behaviorism

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept

233. Humanistic theories emphasize
- a. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - b. free will and self-determination.
  - c. that stimulus and response connections determine behavior.
  - d. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept

234. Which school of thought in psychology believes that people can freely choose to live more creative, meaningful, and satisfying lives?
- a. humanism
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. structuralism
  - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

235. Which of the following would be considered humanistic psychologists?
- a. B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson
  - b. Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener
  - c. Max Wertheimer and William James
  - d. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact

236. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow belong to which school of thought in psychology?
- humanistic psychology
  - psychoanalytical psychology
  - behaviorism
  - Gestalt psychology
- ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact
237. Which school of thought emphasizes that the psychological needs for love, self-esteem, belonging, self-expression, creativity, and spirituality are just as important as the biological needs for food and water?
- behaviorism
  - cognitive psychology
  - humanism
  - psychodynamic psychology
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept
238. Although they now do research to test their ideas, the psychologists in which school of thought, initially, were less interested in treating psychology as a science and stressed more subjective factors?
- behaviorists
  - functionalists
  - humanists
  - structuralists
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)
239. Today, most humanistic psychologists
- believe that people's behaviors are determined by forces beyond their control.
  - believe that people are ruled by unconscious forces.
  - still treat psychology as a philosophy rather than a science.
  - do research to test their ideas just as other psychologists do.
- ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)
240. A humanistic psychologist would refer to your perception of your own body, personality, and capabilities as your
- superego.
  - self-image.
  - archetype.
  - self-actualized self.
- ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

241. Karen sees herself as attractive, extroverted, and dependable. According to the humanistic approach, Karen's description of herself would be referred to as
- her superego.
  - her self-image.
  - a self-reinforcement.
  - a self-actualization.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Application

242. According to humanists, appraising yourself as good or bad would be referred to as
- self-actualization.
  - self-evaluation.
  - self-efficacy.
  - self-reinforcement.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

243. According to humanists, the mental perspective that you use to interpret events is referred to as one's
- ego ideal.
  - perceptual constancy.
  - frame of reference.
  - ideal self.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

244. Frame of reference is
- another name for one's self-image.
  - one's image of others.
  - a mental perspective used for evaluating events.
  - a determinist perspective that is involved in shaping one's personality.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact

245. Barry goes to a psychologist who will try to understand Barry's frame of reference in interpreting the world and to improve Barry's self-image. Barry's psychologist is most likely utilizing which approach to therapy?
- humanistic
  - behaviorist
  - psychoanalytical
  - functionalist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Application

246. Humanists seek to understand
- the role of rewards and punishments in controlling behavior.
  - how people perceive themselves and experience the world.
  - how childhood experiences influence adult behavior.
  - the role of dreams in determining behavior.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

247. The concept of self-actualization was developed by which theorist and is a key feature of which school of thought in psychology?
- Maslow and humanism
  - Skinner and behaviorism
  - James and functionalism
  - Wertheimer and Gestalt psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

248. Which of the following best describes Maslow's concept of self-actualization?
- the need to protect one's self-image through self-deception
  - the need to have a higher self-esteem
  - the need to develop one's potential fully
  - the need for power

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Fact

249. Dorian is in the process of fully developing her personal potential and becoming the best person she can become. Dorian is exhibiting
- introspection.
  - determinism.
  - conditioning.
  - self-actualization.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

250. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. She talks to you about the goals you have for yourself, about your image of yourself, and about the choices that you can make in your life so that you can realize your potential. This psychologist would probably belong to which school of thought in psychology?
- humanistic
  - psychodynamic
  - behavioristic
  - Gestalt

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6                      KEY: Application

251. The first college psychology course was taught by

- a. Edward Titchener.
- b. John Watson.
- c. William James.
- d. B.F. Skinner

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

252. The first American psychology textbook was written by

- a. E.B. Titchener.
- b. John Watson.
- c. Carl Rogers.
- d. John Dewey.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

253. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?

- a. The American Psychological Association was founded.
- b. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- c. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
- d. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

254. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?

- a. Abraham Maslow publishes "A Theory of Human Motivation."
- b. The first American Ph.D. in psychology was awarded.
- c. Max Wertheimer advances Gestalt viewpoint.
- d. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

255. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred LAST?

- a. The American Psychological Association was founded.
- b. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- c. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
- d. The first American psychology lab was founded at Johns Hopkins.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

256. According to your psychology text, which of the following statements is FALSE concerning women and ethnic minorities in the field of psychology?
- a. By 1906 in America, about one psychologist in 10 was a woman.
  - b. By 2000, the percentage of undergraduate and graduate degrees that have been awarded to women is around 40 percent.
  - c. Margaret Washburn was the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology in 1894.
  - d. Inez Beverly Prosser, the first African-American female psychologist, was awarded her Ph.D. in 1933.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

257. Which of the following psychologists wrote an influential book on animal behavior, titled *The Animal Mind*, and was also the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology?
- a. Margaret Washburn
  - b. Francis Cecil Sumner
  - c. Inez Beverly Prosser
  - d. Jane Goodall

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

258. Which of the following psychologists became the first African-American man to earn a doctoral degree in psychology in 1920?
- a. B. F. Skinner
  - b. Francis Cecil Sumner
  - c. Abraham Maslow
  - d. Edward Titchener

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

259. Which of the following psychologists became the first African-American female to be awarded a Ph.D. in 1933?
- a. Margaret Washburn
  - b. Francis Cecil Sumner
  - c. Inez Beverly Prosser
  - d. Carol Gilligan

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

260. Regarding women and persons of color in the field of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. By 2000, over 70 percent of all undergraduate and graduate degrees in psychology have been awarded to women.
  - b. By 2000, 25 percent of all undergraduate degrees and 16 percent of doctorates in psychology were awarded to persons of color.
  - c. In 1920, Francis Cecil Sumner became the first African-American to earn a doctoral degree in psychology.
  - d. Margaret Washburn became the first African-American female to be awarded a Ph.D. in 1933.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact

261. Regarding the early years of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. By 1906 in America, only about three psychologists in 10 were women.
  - b. The predominance of early Caucasian male psychologists inadvertently introduced a narrowness into psychological theory and research.
  - c. During the early years in psychology, biases concerning the race, ethnicity, age, and sexual orientation of researchers and participants in psychological research limited our understanding.
  - d. During the early years far too many conclusions were created by and/or based on small groups of people who did not represent the rich tapestry of humanity.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

262. Although functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives, which school of thought in psychology has disappeared entirely?
- a. structuralism
  - b. behaviorism
  - c. humanistic psychology
  - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

263. Regarding contemporary trends in psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Behaviorism as a school of thought has disappeared entirely.
  - b. Functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives.
  - c. The three broad views that shape modern psychology are the biological, psychological, and sociocultural perspectives.
  - d. During the early days in psychology, loyalty to each school of thought in psychology was fierce, and clashes were common.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)



264. Regarding contemporary trends in psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Structuralism as a school of thought has disappeared entirely.
  - b. Functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives.
  - c. The three broad views that shape modern psychology are the biological, psychological, and sociocultural perspectives.
  - d. During the early days in psychology, psychologists tended to embrace a variety of theoretical views, while today's psychologists tend to show a fierce loyalty to their school of thought and clash over theories.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

265. According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT one of the three broad perspectives that shape modern psychology?
- a. biological
  - b. therapeutic
  - c. psychological
  - d. sociocultural

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

266. Which broad perspective in modern psychology seeks to explain behavior in terms of brain processes, evolution, and genetics?
- a. sociocultural
  - b. behavioristic
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. biological

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

267. Which contemporary view in psychology advocates that human and animal behavior is the result of internal physical and chemical mechanisms?
- a. biopsychological
  - b. behavioristic
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. humanistic

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

268. Psychologists who advocate the biopsychological view
- limit the scope of their study to animals.
  - are concerned primarily with environmental influences on behavior.
  - explore interactions between humans and other living things.
  - explore how the brain is involved in thinking, feelings, perception, and abnormal behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

269. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, form the broader field of
- evolutionary psychology.
  - cognitive science.
  - neuroscience.
  - ethnology.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

270. Which contemporary view of behavior is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the activity of genetics, the endocrine system, and one's physiology?
- behavioristic
  - biopsychological
  - psychodynamic
  - humanistic

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

271. Which contemporary view of behavior is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the process of natural selection?
- behavioristic
  - humanistic
  - psychodynamic
  - evolutionary

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

272. Psychologists who advocate the evolutionary view explain behavior through
- stimuli and responses.
  - natural selection.
  - unconscious impulses.
  - interactionist processes.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

273. According to your textbook, which view of human behavior is NOT considered a part of the psychological perspective?
- a. cognitive view
  - b. humanistic view
  - c. sociocultural view
  - d. behavioristic view

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

274. Which contemporary view in psychology sees behavior as being shaped and controlled by one's environment?
- a. cognitive
  - b. humanistic
  - c. biopsychological
  - d. behavioristic

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

275. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. psychodynamic-----positive, philosophical view
  - b. behavioristic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - c. humanistic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

276. The contemporary view in psychology that emphasizes the study of observable behavior and the effects of learning and stresses the influence of external rewards and punishments is the \_\_\_\_\_ view.
- a. cognitive
  - b. humanistic
  - c. biopsychological
  - d. behavioristic

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

277. Latoya's mother has established a reward and punishment system in which Latoya earns one gold star for each chore she completes each day. If she earns 25 stars by the end of the week, Latoya's mother will take her to play at the fast food restaurant's playground for two hours. When Latoya misbehaves, she is punished by being placed in time-out for 15 minutes. This discipline system illustrates which psychological view?
- a. psychodynamic
  - b. cognitive
  - c. humanistic
  - d. behavioristic

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Application

278. Which contemporary view in psychology sees behavior in terms of the mental processing of information?
- a. cognitive
  - b. humanistic
  - c. behavioristic
  - d. biopsychological

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

279. In describing how a person arrives at a decision, a psychology professor explains to his class that "the mind is very much like a computer and that decision-making involves input, processing, storage, and output." This professor is emphasizing which view of behavior?
- a. cognitive
  - b. behavioristic
  - c. humanistic
  - d. psychodynamic

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Application

280. Which psychology has gained prominence in recent years as researchers have devised ways to objectively study covert behaviors, such as thinking, memory, language, problem-solving, consciousness, and creativity?
- a. cognitive psychology
  - b. psychodynamic psychology
  - c. structuralism
  - d. humanistic psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Fact

281. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. behavioristic-----positive, philosophical view
  - b. humanistic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - c. psychodynamic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

282. A psychologist whose viewpoint is psychodynamic
- a. focuses on self-image and self-actualization to explain behavior.
  - b. believes behavior is directed by unconscious forces within one's personality.
  - c. emphasizes the study of observable behavior.
  - d. emphasizes subjective factors and personal growth.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

283. Which view within the psychological perspective sees behavior as the result of hidden, clashing forces within one's personality?
- a. cognitive
  - b. humanistic
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. biopsychological

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

284. Sandra claims that Antoine's anxiety originates from unresolved sexual conflicts residing in his unconscious. Sandra's interpretation of Antoine's condition is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- a. behavioristic
  - b. humanistic
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. cognitive

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Application

285. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. humanistic-----positive, philosophical view
  - b. psychodynamic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - c. behavioristic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

286. Which perspective focuses on subjective, conscious experience, human problems, potentials, and ideals and emphasizes one's self-image and self-actualization?
- a. behavioristic
  - b. humanistic
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. cognitive

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

287. Taylor believes his behavior is guided by his own self-image and that he has the power to control his own fate and reach his full potential. Taylor has adopted which psychological perspective?
- a. behavioristic
  - b. cognitive
  - c. psychodynamic
  - d. humanistic

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Application

288. Which of the following perspectives in psychology takes an interactionist view of human nature and emphasizes that behavior is related to the environment within which a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day?
- a. evolutionary
  - b. behavioristic
  - c. humanistic
  - d. sociocultural

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept

289. Which of the following perspectives is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. sociocultural-----neutral, interactionist
  - b. psychodynamic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - c. behavioristic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

290. If Dr. Marton studies human strengths, virtues, and the optimal behavior of people, his field of study is most likely \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
- a. positive
  - b. psychodynamic
  - c. sociocultural
  - d. cognitive

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.2                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

291. Which type of psychology focuses on our potential for optimal functioning and addresses such topics as love, happiness, creativity, well-being, self-confidence, and achievement?
- a. positive psychology
  - b. psychodynamic psychology
  - c. sociocultural psychology
  - d. cognitive psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.2                      KEY: Concept

292. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
- a. behaviorism
  - b. psychodynamic theory
  - c. positive psychology
  - d. Gestalt principles of perception

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.2                      KEY: Application

293. Regarding psychology and cultural diversity, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Currently, over 100 million Americans are African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
  - b. In some large cities, "minority" groups are already the majority.
  - c. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
  - d. The interactionist view of human nature that emphasizes that behavior is related to one's environment is referred to as the evolutionary perspective.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

294. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
- a. relative deprivation.
  - b. normative behavior.
  - c. ethnocentric behavior.
  - d. cultural relativity.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact

295. Taking your clients' cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
- a. social accommodation.
  - b. cultural relativity.
  - c. ethnocentrism.
  - d. cultural assimilation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Concept

296. Your client, Linda, who is a Native American, tells you that spirits live in the trees near her home. To be an effective counselor, you will need to judge Linda's behavior in relation to the values of the Native American culture. This example illustrates the idea of
- a. social accommodation.
  - b. ethnocentrism.
  - c. cultural relativity.
  - d. cultural assimilation.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

297. Cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation all affect the unspoken rules for acceptable and expected behavior called
- a. social norms.
  - b. cultural laws.
  - c. universal norms.
  - d. cultural relational behaviors.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

298. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
- a. social norms.
  - b. cultural laws.
  - c. universal norms.
  - d. cultural relational behaviors.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact



299. Which of the following statements about social norms is FALSE?
- a. Social norms are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
  - b. Cultural differences, ethnicity, and gender are factors that influence social norms.
  - c. Age, disability, and sexual orientation have not been shown to influence social norms.
  - d. Social norms are too often based on the behavior of white, middle-class heterosexual, middle-class Western males, rather than being culturally sensitive.
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)
300. When making diagnoses and conducting therapy, psychologists should
- a. take into account their clients' personal differences regarding age, race, culture, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
  - b. use an unstated standard for judging what is normal for each individual.
  - c. ignore cultural differences and use one psychological perspective for viewing all clients.
  - d. use the behavior of the middle-class American male as a standard for assessing what is "average."
- ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Concept
301. A psychologist who is "eclectic" can best be described as
- a. rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
  - b. cognitive rather than behavioral.
  - c. drawing from many psychological approaches.
  - d. preferring pseudopsychological approaches.
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.4                      KEY: Fact
302. Eclectic psychologists are known for
- a. treating only minor adjustment problems.
  - b. drawing on a variety of theoretical views.
  - c. working in many different mental health settings.
  - d. stressing the role of the unconscious.
- ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.4                      KEY: Fact

303. You discuss your feelings of loneliness with a psychologist, who responds by having you consider how your own behaviors contribute and reinforce your loneliness, how your early childhood relationship with your parents influences current relationships, and how your distorted self-image may inhibit you from seeking new relationships. This psychologist is most likely
- a humanist.
  - eclectic.
  - a behaviorist.
  - Freudian.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.4                      KEY: Application

304. When a psychologist draws and utilizes aspects from many different psychological theories and approaches, we say that the psychologist is
- psychoanalytic-behavioral.
  - a functionalist.
  - a structuralist.
  - eclectic.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.4                      KEY: Concept

305. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
- 25 percent
  - 38 percent
  - 59 percent
  - 75 percent

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

306. What percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges and universities, where they teach, do research, consult, or conduct therapy?
- 10 percent
  - 16 percent
  - 29 percent
  - 58 percent

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

307. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least how many different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest?
- 20
  - 30
  - 40
  - 50

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

308. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
- cognitive psychologist.
  - biopsychologist.
  - social psychologist.
  - forensic psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

309. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
- personality theorist.
  - sensory psychologist.
  - learning theorist.
  - biopsychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

310. The "fight or flight" branch of the autonomic nervous system would be of most interest to a
- personality theorist.
  - sensory psychologist.
  - biopsychologist.
  - forensic psychologist.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

311. Psychologists who specialize in the treatment of human emotional problems are called \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- psychiatric or neuro-
  - personality or developmental
  - clinical or counseling
  - comparative or experimental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

312. Dr. Bogato is a psychologist who works at a mental hospital with clients who have severe mental disorders, such as major depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia. He works closely with the psychiatrists at the hospital and conducts psychotherapy with the residents. Dr. Bogato is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. personality
  - b. clinical
  - c. comparative
  - d. developmental

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

313. Which area of specialization in psychology is primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems?
- a. comparative
  - b. sensation and perception
  - c. developmental
  - d. cognitive

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

314. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
- a. cognitive psychologist.
  - b. developmental psychologist.
  - c. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
  - d. learning theorist.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

315. Santos is interested in how reasoning, memory and problem solving are related to computer game playing. Santos is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. personality
  - d. cognitive

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

316. Celia is a psychologist whose job involves promoting community-wide mental health through research, prevention, education, and consultation. Celia would be a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. community
  - d. cultural

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

317. Trena is a psychologist, who has conducted research into the spread of sexually transmitted diseases among teenagers and is presently setting up an educational program for the schools throughout her region. Her program will promote education, prevention, and treatment of the major sexually transmitted diseases. Trena is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. educational
  - b. developmental
  - c. environmental
  - d. community

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

318. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- a. biopsychology.
  - b. comparative psychology.
  - c. environmental psychology.
  - d. differential psychology.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact

319. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
- a. stimulus-response connections.
  - b. animal behavior.
  - c. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
  - d. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

320. Which type of psychologists would be most likely to study the communication patterns of chimpanzees and porpoises?
- a. biopsychologist
  - b. comparative psychologist
  - c. environmental psychologist
  - d. social psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

321. The domestication of various species of animals would be of primary importance to which area of specialization in psychology?
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. environmental
  - d. forensic

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

322. Cambria is a psychologist who is conducting research regarding which marketing methods and which types of packaging were the most successful in selling her company's products to college students. Cambria is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. community
  - b. environmental
  - c. consumer
  - d. comparative

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

323. If you are a psychologist and your job involves expanding the market for products that are environmentally friendly, then you are mostly likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. community
  - b. comparative
  - c. consumer
  - d. industrial-organizational

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

324. Which type of psychologist tends to treat milder problems, such as problems at work or school, rather than severe psychotic disorders?
- a. clinical
  - b. counseling
  - c. comparative
  - d. social

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

325. On most days, Dr. Chantel conducts psychotherapy with clients who are experiencing adjustment problems due to job loss or divorce or helping clients with parenting issues. Dr. Chantel is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. clinical
  - b. counseling
  - c. comparative
  - d. social

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

326. Jake is a psychologist, who is interested in how people's behaviors are affected by the language they speak, the foods they eat, the laws they obey, and the discipline methods they use with their children. Jake is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. learning
  - b. cognitive
  - c. community
  - d. cultural

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

327. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
- a. cultural
  - b. community
  - c. forensic
  - d. comparative

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

328. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through the life span." This statement would most likely be made by a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. physiological
  - b. social
  - c. developmental
  - d. sensory and perceptual

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

329. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who wrote this article is probably a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. social
  - d. gender

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

330. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the improvements in children's memory as they age from three to 12 years?
- a. evolutionary
  - b. comparative
  - c. developmental
  - d. gender

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

331. Dr. Ward investigates classroom dynamics, teaching styles, and learning. He also develops tests that will be used to evaluate learning. Dr. Ward is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. social
  - b. comparative
  - c. developmental
  - d. educational

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

332. Using a test she developed, Dr. Candel is able to distinguish among the students' different learning styles, that is, whether they are vision learners, auditory learners, tactile learners, etc. Dr. Candel is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. social
  - b. comparative
  - c. developmental
  - d. educational

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

333. Will conducts applied research on the design of machinery, computers, airplanes, and automobiles for business, industry, and the military. Will is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. engineering
  - b. comparative
  - c. consumer
  - d. sensation and perception

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink      OBJ: 1.7.1                      KEY: Application



334. "I'm studying how people use movement-based computer interfaces, like Kinect." This statement would most likely be made by which type of psychologist?
- a. engineering
  - b. comparative
  - c. environmental
  - d. sensation and perception

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

335. Montel studies the effects of urban noise, crowding, and the human use of space. Montel is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. developmental
  - b. environmental
  - c. comparative
  - d. health

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

336. "I am concerned about global warming and want to understand what impact rising temperatures have on human culture." This statement would most likely be made by which type of psychologist?
- a. developmental
  - b. environmental
  - c. comparative
  - d. health

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

337. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists and hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. social
  - b. forensic
  - c. evolutionary
  - d. environmental

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

338. Which type of psychologist would most likely study how the human species went from eating with their fingers to using utensils?
- a. learning
  - b. evolutionary
  - c. social
  - d. comparative

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink      OBJ: 1.7.1                      KEY: Application

339. Dr. Dauphine has been studying consistent trends in how males and females have selected their mates throughout the long history of humankind. Dr. Dauphine is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. evolutionary
  - b. developmental
  - c. personality
  - d. comparative

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

340. Luis is a psychologist who is interested in applying psychological principles to legal issues, such as researching the reliability of eyewitness testimony. Luis is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. forensic
  - b. cultural
  - c. comparative
  - d. social

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

341. Janie is a psychologist, who works for a cable network that regularly televises court proceedings and provides commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. clinical
  - b. personality
  - c. forensic
  - d. comparative

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

342. Joaquin is a psychologist studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls. Joaquin is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. gender
  - b. comparative
  - c. personality
  - d. evolutionary

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

343. Benita is studying the different management styles of female CEOs versus male CEOs. Benita is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. gender
  - c. learning
  - d. developmental

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

344. Dr. Berka is studying how biology, child rearing, education, and societal stereotypes influence the differing behaviors exhibited by females and males in the workplace. Dr. Berka is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. gender
  - d. evolutionary

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

345. "How to better help people overcome drug addictions is my field of study." This statement was most likely made by a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. forensic
  - d. health

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

346. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. personality
  - b. forensic
  - c. educational
  - d. industrial-organizational

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

347. Dr. Sartus is interested in how conditioning is involved in the development of superstitious behavior. Dr. Sartus' area of specialization in psychology is
- learning.
  - sensation and perception.
  - comparative psychology.
  - biopsychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

348. If you are having a hard time housebreaking your young, healthy puppy to use the puppy pads, helpful information regarding how to reinforce your puppy would most likely come from a(n)
- biopsychologist.
  - developmental psychologist.
  - sensation and perception theorist.
  - learning theorist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

349. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
- comparative psychologists.
  - learning theorists.
  - biopsychologists.
  - psychologists investigating sensation and perception.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

350. Dr. Galton helps people to take charge of their own health through techniques, such as learning to do self-screenings for cancer and understanding the emotional impact of illness. Dr. Galton is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- educational
  - sensation and perception
  - medical
  - social

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

351. Dr. Giles has constructed trait profiles of individuals who show success in school and on the job. Dr. Giles is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. cognitive
  - b. learning
  - c. perception
  - d. personality
- ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)
352. Quinton is studying the temperamental differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors. Quinton is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. learning
  - c. personality
  - d. social
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)
353. Connie's job as a psychologist involves the use of psychological testing for the vocational counseling of students as well as to detect and treat learning disabilities. Connie is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. personality
  - b. comparative
  - c. school
  - d. clinical
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application
354. Ami is investigating how people come to know the world through their visual ability. She is also studying how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Ami is a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- a. comparative
  - b. developmental
  - c. sensation and perception
  - d. learning
- ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

355. If you were interested in how the human mind is able to interpret depth and distance when looking at a painting on a flat canvas, you would be most interested in the psychological specialty area of
- personality theory.
  - comparative psychology.
  - sensation and perception.
  - forensic psychology.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

356. A psychologist working in which psychological specialty might explore how a person is able to recognize someone's voice over the telephone by interpreting pitch?
- personality
  - comparative
  - learning
  - sensation and perception

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

357. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
- is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
  - includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
  - includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
  - is concerned with the design of machines to be used by people.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

358. Which specialty area in psychology would be most likely to study how people interact in group settings, including such areas as interpersonal attraction, friendships, and peer influences?
- social
  - comparative
  - community
  - environmental

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept

359. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of this town participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- comparative
  - developmental
  - social
  - community

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Application

360. Those who label themselves as “basic researchers”
- seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
  - probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
  - are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
  - seek knowledge for its own sake.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Concept

361. Basic research is best described as research done
- to find solutions to specific problems.
  - to seek knowledge for its own sake.
  - to improve students’ abilities in reading and math.
  - with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Concept

362. Which of the following involves basic research?
- designing an easily read display screen for space capsules
  - determining the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard
  - measuring the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system
  - measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Application

363. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio’s research would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- applied
  - basic
  - archetypal
  - comparative

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Application

364. Applied research is best defined as research done
- to find solutions to specific problems.
  - to seek knowledge for its own sake.
  - intuitively rather than systematically.
  - with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

365. Those who label themselves as “applied researchers” do all of the following EXCEPT
- seek information for which practical uses are planned.
  - conduct research to find solutions to specific problems.
  - gain information that can be readily used in everyday situations.
  - seek knowledge for its own sake.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Concept

366. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- applied
  - basic
  - psychodynamic
  - comparative

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Application

367. Emil is a sports psychologist who is finding ways to improve the performance of the athletes who are his clients. Research conducted by Emil would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ research.
- applied
  - basic
  - psychodynamic
  - comparative

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Application

368. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
- gender
  - forensic
  - engineering
  - educational

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Fact

369. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
- consumer
  - personality
  - clinical
  - industrial-organizational

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Fact



370. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in applied research?

- a. cognitive
- b. personality
- c. social
- d. forensic

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2

KEY: Fact

371. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in applied research?

- a. cultural
- b. gender
- c. educational
- d. comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2

KEY: Fact

372. Which psychologists would most likely equally engage in both applied and basic research?

- a. developmental
- b. clinical
- c. cultural
- d. sensation and perception

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2

KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

373. Which psychologists would most likely equally engage in both applied and basic research?

- a. industrial-organizational
- b. health
- c. engineering
- d. social

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2

KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

374. Animals are used in psychological research because

- a. psychologists are interested in the behavior of all living creatures.
- b. animal models of behavior can often be applied to human behavior.
- c. the study of animals can benefit both animals and humans.
- d. all of these reasons apply.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3

KEY: Concept

375. When animal behavior is used to discover principles that may apply to human behavior, we say that the researcher is utilizing a(n)
- anthropomorphic systems approach.
  - animal model.
  - zoophilic design.
  - model that will yield inaccurate results.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.3  
KEY: Concept

376. Teaching primates to communicate in sign language in order to develop better methods for teaching language to aphasic children would be an example of a(n)
- anthropomorphic error.
  - animal model.
  - inaccurate design.
  - correlational study.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.3  
KEY: Application

377. Regarding animal studies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- The majority of psychological studies utilize animals as subjects.
  - Behavioral studies have helped in our understanding of how to care for domestic animals and endangered species in zoos.
  - Comparative psychologists are the group of psychologists that mainly study other animal species besides humans.
  - Animal studies have helped in our understanding of stress, learning, obesity, aging, and sleep.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

378. Regarding animal studies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Only a small percentage of psychological studies involve animals.
  - Behavioral studies have helped in our understanding of how to care for domestic animals and endangered species in zoos.
  - Forensic psychologists are the group of psychologists that mainly study other animal species besides humans.
  - Some psychologists use animal models to discover principles that apply to humans.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

379. Which of the following usually has a master's degree or a doctorate and is highly trained in the methods, factual knowledge, and theories of psychology?
- a. neurologist
  - b. psychologist
  - c. psychiatrist
  - d. pseudoscientist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

380. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- a. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
  - b. tend to be emotionally stable.
  - c. have good communication skills.
  - d. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Concept

381. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- a. are good at recognizing patterns and drawing conclusions.
  - b. tend to be emotionally unstable.
  - c. are controlled and insensitive to others' pain and feelings.
  - d. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Concept

382. Which of the following statements about psychology majors is FALSE?
- a. Psychology majors tend to be emotionally unstable.
  - b. Psychology majors usually have good communication skills.
  - c. Psychology majors enjoy planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
  - d. Psychology majors succeed in occupations, such as management, public affairs, social services, business, sales, and education.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

383. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
- a. psychiatrist.
  - b. psychoneurologist.
  - c. clinical psychologist.
  - d. psychiatric social worker.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Application

384. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
- a. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
  - b. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
  - c. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
  - d. are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Concept

385. Which degree in psychology emphasizes therapy skills rather than a research orientation?
- a. Psy.D.
  - b. Ph.D.
  - c. Ed.D.
  - d. M.A.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

386. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
- a. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
  - b. conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
  - c. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
  - d. visiting patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Application

387. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Counseling psychologists tend to treat milder problems than do clinical psychologists, although such differences are fading.
  - b. Most clinical psychologists have a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-as-practitioner model.
  - c. To work as a clinical or counseling psychologist, you must have a license issued by a state examining board.
  - d. The word "shrink" is a slang term that refers to all types of counselors and mental health professionals.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

388. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people's privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
  - b. If a person calls himself or herself a "therapist," he or she must have a license issued by a state examining board.
  - c. Movies have featured psychologists who were more disturbed than their patients or were bumbling buffoons, which can seriously distort public perceptions of responsible and hardworking psychologists.
  - d. The word "shrink" is actually a slang term that refers only to psychiatrists.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

389. Use of which of the following titles is controlled by law (requires a license to practice)?
- a. dream analyst
  - b. life skills coach
  - c. therapist
  - d. clinical psychologist

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

390. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. To work as a clinical or counseling psychologist, you must have a license issued by a state examining board.
  - b. Psychologists may choose whether or not to abide by the APA professional code.
  - c. Unlicensed persons may continue to practice "therapy" as long as they do not call themselves psychologists.
  - d. Psychologists are expected to use their knowledge to contribute to society with many doing volunteer work in the communities in which they live.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

391. Which of the following stresses (1) high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility; (2) respect for people's rights to privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and personal freedom; and (3) protection of the client's welfare?
- a. APA code of ethics
  - b. DSM counseling code
  - c. NIHM recommendations
  - d. NASP research guide

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

392. APA professional codes stress all of the following EXCEPT
- high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility.
  - maintaining confidentiality.
  - protection of the client's welfare.
  - a ban on advertising.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink

OBJ: 1.7.4

KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

393. The APA professional code of ethics stresses
- a ban on advertising psychological services.
  - the compliance of the client to the psychologist's advice.
  - the personal freedom of the client.
  - all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink

OBJ: 1.7.4

KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

394. The term "shrink" is a slang expression for
- a psychologist.
  - a psychiatrist.
  - a counselor or therapist.
  - all of these.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink

OBJ: 1.7.4

KEY: Fact

395. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
- are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
  - are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
  - are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
  - have a master's or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink

OBJ: 1.7.4

KEY: Concept

396. Simon lives in Florida and has a bipolar disorder that requires medication to control his extreme mood swings. Simon's medication will need to be prescribed by which mental health professional?
- counseling psychologist
  - clinical psychologist
  - psychiatric social worker
  - psychiatrist

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink

OBJ: 1.7.4

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

397. Rosetta's family has a history of emotional problems related to hormonal disturbances. For some time now, Rosetta, who now resides in Atlanta, Georgia, has been deeply depressed. Since her family has a long history of emotional problems related to brain chemical and hormonal disturbances, she will need a complete medical evaluation and possibly several medications. Rosetta should probably seek the aid of a
- licensed counselor.
  - clinical psychologist.
  - psychiatrist.
  - life skills coach.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Application

398. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
- counselor
  - therapist
  - psychiatrist
  - psychologist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

399. Which of the following pairs of states now allows psychologists to legally prescribe drugs to their clients?
- California and New York
  - Florida and West Virginia
  - Mississippi and Illinois
  - New Mexico and Louisiana

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

400. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst, one must first
- have an M.D. or Ph.D.
  - be able to prescribe drugs.
  - earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
  - have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

401. A practitioner with an M.D. or Ph.D., who receives further training in the theories and therapy techniques developed by Sigmund Freud is probably a
- a. psychiatrist.
  - b. psychoanalyst.
  - c. clinical therapist.
  - d. counseling psychologist.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact

402. Requiring a master's degree and one to two years of supervised experience, this mental health professional does not treat serious mental disorders but uses practical helping skills with clients who have problems in their marriage, family, or career. This mental health professional described is a
- a. psychiatrist.
  - b. psychoanalyst.
  - c. life skills coach.
  - d. licensed counselor.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

403. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
- a. psychiatrist.
  - b. psychoanalyst.
  - c. licensed counselor.
  - d. life skills therapist.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Application

404. Which mental health professional's activities includes visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
- a. psychiatrist
  - b. psychoanalyst
  - c. psychiatric social worker
  - d. comparative psychologist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact



405. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
- a. psychoanalyst
  - b. psychiatric social worker
  - c. counselor
  - d. psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Application

406. In order to carefully control conditions and confirm or disconfirm a hypothesis about the causes of behavior, one must
- a. engage in naturalistic observation.
  - b. develop a causal correlation.
  - c. perform an experiment.
  - d. conduct a survey.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect                      OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Concept

407. A formal trial undertaken to confirm or disconfirm a hypothesis about the cause of behavior is called a(n)
- a. naturalistic observation.
  - b. survey.
  - c. case study.
  - d. experiment.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect                      OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

408. Dr. Langston is undertaking a formal trial to confirm or disconfirm his hypothesis regarding whether his new drug will more rapidly alleviate migraine headaches. Dr. Langston is conducting a(n)
- a. naturalistic observation.
  - b. medical survey.
  - c. case study.
  - d. experiment.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect                      OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application      MSC: \* (New Question)

409. Which of the following is NOT a step in a psychological experiment?

- a. varying a condition you believe might affect behavior
- b. creating two similar groups of subjects
- c. administering the same independent variable to both groups
- d. recording whether the condition has any effect on behavior

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1

KEY: Concept

410. When a researcher creates two groups, varies a condition, and records whether varying the condition had any effect on behavior, the researcher is conducting a(n)

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. correlational study
- c. comparative case study
- d. experiment

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1

KEY: Fact

411. You have discovered a new vitamin that you believe will improve memory in the elderly. Your best bet for accurately testing the effectiveness of the vitamin would be to use

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the experimental method.
- c. case histories.
- d. the survey method.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1

KEY: Application

412. Psychologist Davis Strayer wanted to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affected the likelihood of having an accident. First, he formed two groups of people, and gave members of one group a test of driving ability while they were using a cell phone with the second group taking the driving test without using a cell phone. He confirmed that almost all drivers talking on cell phones drive no better than people who are legally drunk and are more likely to have an accident. In his study, Dr. Strayer used

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the experimental method.
- c. the survey method.
- d. a correlational study.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

413. In an experiment, the people whose behavior is investigated
- are called the experimental subjects.
  - are called the participants.
  - make up the experimental and control groups.
  - are characterized by all of these.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

414. Regarding the experimental method, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- The control group and the experimental group are treated exactly alike except for the condition you intentionally vary.
  - The condition that the experimenter intentionally varies is called the dependent variable.
  - The animals or people whose behavior is investigated are referred to as experimental subjects.
  - Human subjects whose behavior is investigated are also called the participants.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

415. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called the
- dependent group and the independent group.
  - extraneous group and the independent group.
  - before group and the after group.
  - control group and the experimental group.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

416. The best definition of a variable is that it is the part of an experiment that
- is controlled.
  - can change.
  - always stays the same.
  - is always a behavior in psychology.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

417. Any condition that can change and that might affect the outcome of the experiment is called a(n)
- variable.
  - mediator.
  - stimulus.
  - experimental behavior.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

418. According to the text, which of the following is NOT an essential variable found in a psychological experiment?

- a. mediating variable
- b. independent variable
- c. extraneous variable
- d. dependent variable

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

419. The independent variable in an experiment is

- a. the subject him or herself.
- b. a measure of the subject's behavior.
- c. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
- d. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

420. The experimenter usually sets the value of

- a. the independent variable.
- b. the dependent variable.
- c. all the extraneous variables.
- d. none of the variables in the experiment.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

421. The dependent variable in an experiment

- a. measures the results of the experiment.
- b. is affected by the independent variable.
- c. is often revealed by measures of performance, such as test scores.
- d. is characterized by all of these.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

422. The dependent variable is the one that is

- a. manipulated.
- b. prevented from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
- c. revealed by measures of performance.
- d. the suspected cause in the experiment.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

423. The conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the outcome of the experiment are the \_\_\_\_\_ variables.
- a. independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. extraneous
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

424. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. Cell phone use would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. control
  - c. extraneous
  - d. dependent

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

425. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. Driving ability as defined by the scores achieved on a test of driving ability would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. control
  - c. extraneous
  - d. dependent

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

426. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The number of hours that each participant slept the night before the driving test would be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. control
  - c. extraneous
  - d. dependent

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

427. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. One's familiarity with the car used in the experiment would be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. control
  - c. extraneous
  - d. dependent

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

428. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the fertilizer used on each plant would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. dependent
  - b. extraneous
  - c. control
  - d. independent

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

429. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the growth rate of the plants would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. dependent
  - b. extraneous
  - c. experimental
  - d. independent

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

430. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
- a. learning.
  - b. the size of the group.
  - c. the material studied.
  - d. music.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

431. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study while listening to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?
- a. the presence or absence of music
  - b. the students' test scores
  - c. the amount of time allowed for studying
  - d. silence

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

432. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on people's ability to concentrate. The independent variable would be the
- a. subjects' overall intelligence.
  - b. size of the room.
  - c. room color.
  - d. ability to concentrate.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

433. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on people's ability to concentrate. The dependent variable would be the
- a. subjects' overall intelligence.
  - b. size of the room.
  - c. room color.
  - d. ability to concentrate.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

434. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
- a. number of hours subjects go without sleep.
  - b. rote memory scores.
  - c. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
  - d. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

435. In an experiment to study the effects of study skills training on academic achievement, the study skills training would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. dependent
  - b. extraneous
  - c. control
  - d. independent

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1    KEY: Application

436. A researcher wants to find out if taking a new antidepressant drug will decrease the symptoms of subjects suffering from social anxiety. The number of symptoms of social anxiety exhibited by the subjects would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. extraneous
  - d. control

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

437. A social psychologist measures aggressive responses made by people exposed to violent and nonviolent movies. All of the subjects are tested in rooms having identical room temperature. In this experiment, the room temperature is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- a. correlated
  - b. independent
  - c. dependent
  - d. extraneous

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

438. A teacher wants to find out if a problem-based history program is superior to the regular history curriculum being used. The motivation and intelligence of the students participating in the new and the regular history programs would be considered the \_\_\_\_\_ variables.
- a. independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. extraneous
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

439. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
- a. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
  - b. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
  - c. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
  - d. establishes causation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Concept



440. Which of the following groups serves as a point of reference for a comparison of results in an experiment?
- a. independent group
  - b. experimental group
  - c. control group
  - d. dependent group

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Concept

441. Which type of variable is measured in both the experimental and control groups of an experiment?
- a. dependent
  - b. independent
  - c. extraneous
  - d. correlated

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Fact

442. Tina is assigned to the group that receives the independent variable. Tina is in the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. control
  - d. experimental

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

443. Nadine is in the group that does not receive the independent variable. Nadine is in the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. independent
  - b. dependent
  - c. control
  - d. experimental

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

444. In an experiment to determine if meditation increases mental concentration, the group of subjects who would be required to meditate would be the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. dependent
  - b. independent
  - c. experimental
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

445. In an experiment to determine if meditation increases mental concentration, the group who would NOT meditate would be the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. dependent
  - b. independent
  - c. experimental
  - d. control

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

446. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The group that would take the driving test while talking on a cell phone would be the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. dependent
  - b. independent
  - c. experimental
  - d. control

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

447. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The group that would NOT be talking on a cell phone while taking the driving test would be the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- a. dependent
  - b. independent
  - c. experimental
  - d. control

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

448. A teacher wants to find out if a new problem-based history program will increase history achievement scores. The students who will NOT be exposed to this problem-based history program but will be taught the specific material in the traditional manner are part of which group?
- a. extraneous group
  - b. control group
  - c. independent group
  - d. dependent group

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

449. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
- a high dosage of alcohol.
  - one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
  - a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
  - no alcohol at all.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

450. A researcher wants to determine the effect of sleep loss on human problem-solving. Subjects in an appropriate control group for such an experiment would be described as having
- much more sleep than normal.
  - much less sleep than normal.
  - a normal amount of sleep.
  - the same amount of sleep as the experimental group.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

451. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
- alternately.
  - hypothetically.
  - randomly.
  - consecutively.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Fact

452. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
- they are selected to participate in an experiment from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
  - they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
  - they are assigned to experimental and control groups based on critical personal differences they possess.
  - neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

453. To equalize the intelligence of members of the experimental and control group in an experiment, you could use
- extraneous control.
  - random assignment.
  - independent control.
  - subject replication.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Application

454. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
- random assignment of subjects.
  - assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.
  - manipulating the dependent variables simultaneously.
  - repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Concept

455. In an experiment to test whether teaching a new memory strategy will improve students' test scores, student characteristics, such as motivation, are controlled by
- interviewing each student concerning their motivation in the class.
  - giving each student a personality test.
  - randomly assigning students to the two groups.
  - interviewing the teachers concerning each of the students.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Application

456. We wish to test the hypothesis that listening to music while studying improves learning. Random assignment into two groups, one that listens to music and one that studies in silence, controls for
- the students' inherent academic ability.
  - the students' use of different study strategies.
  - the amount of sleep students had prior to the experiment.
  - all of these.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Application

457. Random assignment of subjects to groups in an experiment is used to reduce the effects of
- the independent variable.
  - the dependent variable.
  - experimenter bias.
  - extraneous variables.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Fact

458. One way to randomly assign students to experimental and control groups for a study of academic behaviors is to
- flip a coin for each student to determine which group she or he will be assigned.
  - divide the group sitting in the front half of the room from the group sitting in the back.
  - ask volunteers for the experimental group to raise their hands.
  - do none of these.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Application

459. In an experiment, control over extraneous variables, such as the time of day or the temperature of the room, can be obtained by
- using a double-blind experiment.
  - making all conditions except the independent variable exactly the same for all subjects.
  - using repeated measures.
  - observing and recording the impact of each variable on each subject in the experiment..

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Concept

460. A researcher is testing the effectiveness of a new math program. The extraneous variables, such as temperature and lighting, will best be controlled by
- randomly assigning students to rooms of varying temperature and light intensity.
  - randomly selecting the rooms in which the students will be taught.
  - making the temperature and the amount of light the same for all the rooms.
  - letting the students select the room temperature and lighting in which they are most comfortable.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Application

461. One of the advantages of the experimental method is that
- clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
  - it allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.
  - it allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
  - all types of behavior are easily studied in the laboratory.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept

462. If you want to determine whether there is a casual relationship between using the SQ4R study method and final grades in a psychology course, you should use
- naturalistic observation.
  - the experimental method.
  - the survey method.
  - a correlational study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

463. Experiments can determine cause-and-effect relationships with the suspected cause being the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- a. mediating
- b. independent
- c. correlational
- d. dependent

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

464. Experiments can determine cause-and-effect relationships with the effects being measured by the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- a. extraneous
- b. independent
- c. correlational
- d. dependent

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

465. In a carefully controlled experiment, the only possible cause for any effect noted in the dependent variable is the

- a. independent variable.
- b. extraneous variable.
- c. random assignment.
- d. random selection.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

466. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same EXCEPT for the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. independent
- c. extraneous
- d. replication

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Fact

467. You are conducting an experiment to determine if listening to music while studying improves learning. If the average test score of the experimental group is higher than the average of the control group, then we can conclude that
- extraneous variables were not controlled.
  - the two groups were not randomly assigned.
  - listening to music while studying improves learning.
  - listening to music while studying does not improve learning.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

468. You are conducting an experiment to determine if listening to music while studying improves learning. If there was no difference between the test performance of the experimental and control groups, then we can conclude that
- extraneous variables were not controlled.
  - the two groups were not randomly assigned.
  - listening to music while studying improves learning.
  - listening to music while studying had no effect on learning.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

469. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. The experimenter declares the results to be “statistically significant,” which means that
- even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between the experimental and control groups.
  - the results have important implications for theory or practice.
  - differences of this size between the experimental and control groups would occur by chance only five times out of 100 (or less).
  - differences between the experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Application    MSC: \* (New Question)

470. In research reports, a statement that “the results of the experiment were statistically significant” means that the difference must be large enough so that it would occur by chance in how many experiments out of 100.
- less than five
  - less than 20
  - more than five
  - more than 20

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept            MSC: \* (New Question)

471. In an experiment if the obtained results would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100, the results
- a. were randomly assigned.
  - b. cannot be replicated.
  - c. were statistically significant.
  - d. were part of a meta-analysis.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

472. Research findings become more convincing when the results are statistically significant and when the findings
- a. show a positive correlation.
  - b. show a negative correlation.
  - c. constitute a natural clinical trial.
  - d. are replicated by other researchers.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

473. To replicate an experiment means to
- a. use control groups and experimental groups.
  - b. use statistics to determine the effect of chance.
  - c. control for the effects of extraneous variables.
  - d. repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Concept              MSC: \* (New Question)

474. Changes in the behavior of research subjects that is caused by the unintended influence of the subjects' own expectations is called the
- a. research participant bias.
  - b. observer bias.
  - c. confirmation bias.
  - d. anthropomorphic error

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                  KEY: Fact



475. A researcher hypothesized that the drug amphetamine (a stimulant) improves learning. She explains her hypothesis to her participants and gives experimental group participants an amphetamine pill before they begin studying. Control group members get nothing. Later, she assesses how much each participant learned. Because of the hypothesis explanation and because the experimental group was given a pill that the other group did not receive, the experimental group will most likely expect to learn more. Thus, any observed differences between groups may reflect differences in expectation, not the actual effect of the drug, a problem known as the
- a. anthropomorphic error.
  - b. research participant bias.
  - c. courtesy bias.
  - d. double-blind experimental effect.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

476. You are conducting an experiment to determine whether teaching students the SQ4R method will increase their test scores. So, you explain your hypothesis to your participants and then conduct the experiment. Informing the participants about your hypothesis
- a. may create research participant bias.
  - b. violates ethical standards.
  - c. prevents the random assignment of subjects.
  - d. will have no effect on the results of the experiment.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

477. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
- a. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
  - b. counteract the side effects of the drug.
  - c. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
  - d. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the real drug.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept

478. An inactive substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, that is given to subjects to make them think they've taken a drug is called a(n)
- a. placebo.
  - b. extraneous variable.
  - c. dependent variable.
  - d. control drug.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact

479. Responding to a substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, as if it were the real drug is referred to as
- the placebo effect.
  - an anthropomorphic error.
  - the somatization variable.
  - a psychosomatic complication.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

480. The placebo effect is a form of
- anthropomorphic error.
  - somatization variable.
  - research participant bias.
  - researcher bias.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

481. Regarding placebos, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- In a drug study, the participants in the experimental group get the placebo and those in the control group get the real drug.
  - Doctors sometimes prescribe placebos, especially for complaints that seem to have no physical basis.
  - If a placebo has any effect, it must be based on suggestion, rather than chemistry.
  - Placebos have been shown to affect pain, anxiety, depression, alertness, tension, sexual arousal, and cravings for alcohol.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

482. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk. However, ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
- curvilinear relationship.
  - effect of extraneous variables.
  - natural experiment.
  - placebo effect.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application

483. Placebos have such a strong effect on people because
- only medical doctors can prescribe them.
  - their impact is immediate.
  - their impact is long-term.
  - they alter conscious and unconscious expectations.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept

484. After a person takes a placebo, there is
- a reduction in brain activity linked with pain.
  - usually only a small, insignificant effect for most people.
  - initially an increase in pain, followed by mild relief.
  - an immediate relief of pain, but no change in brain activity linked with this pain.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact

485. In one study, a saline injection was shown to be 70 percent as effective as morphine in reducing pain. This is an example of
- a placebo effect.
  - physiological blocking.
  - the random-assignment effect.
  - a double-blind effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept

486. In an experiment to test the effects of a new flu drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug, the other group is given a placebo. The group that receives the placebo is called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- independent
  - experimental
  - dependent
  - control

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application

487. In a study of the effects of antidepressant drug on depressive symptoms, the experimental group is given the antidepressant drug, while the control group is given a
- placebo.
  - different but equally powerful anti-depressant drug.
  - lesser amount of the antidepressant drug.
  - mixture of a placebo and the antidepressant drug.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application

488. Sometimes in a drug study, the experimental group given the actual drug and the control group given the inactive substance both initially show improvement. This is due to
- the Barnum effect.
  - the placebo effect.
  - a biased sample.
  - a random assignment of subjects.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept

489. A single-blind experiment would most likely be used to minimize the
- researcher bias.
  - correlation versus causation problems.
  - problem of obtaining a representative sample.
  - research participant bias.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact

490. In a research study, when the subjects do not know who is in the experimental group and who is in the control group, but the experimenters do know, the study is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
- single-blind
  - double-blind
  - independent
  - dependent

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact

491. In a drug study if the participants are *blind* as to the hypothesis under investigation and also whether they received the real drug or the placebo, then the participants
- have been randomly assigned.
  - have been randomly selected.
  - will have the same expectations.
  - will have differing expectations.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

492. In a drug experiment, all participants are given the same instructions, and everyone gets a pill or injection with the participants in the experimental group receiving the experimental drug, and those in the control group receiving a placebo. Although the experimenter knows which subjects are in the experimental group and which are in the control group, the subjects themselves do not know who is in which group or who received the real drug and who the placebo. This experimenter is using
- a double-blind study to control for researcher bias.
  - a single-blind study to control for research participant bias.
  - random selection to control the extraneous variables.
  - random assignment to control the dependent variables.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

493. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. Although you know which sweetener is which, you don't let them know which sweetener is the one they're getting. This type of experiment is called a \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
- double-blind
  - single-blind
  - placebo effect
  - placebo bias

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Application

494. Changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions is referred to as
- researcher bias.
  - the field experiment effect.
  - research participant bias.
  - the extraneous effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Fact

495. Through subtle hints, such as the tone of his voice, body language, and by giving encouragement and criticism, Dr. Enor unintentionally influenced his subjects so that they reacted in ways that were consistent with his experimental hypothesis. This example demonstrates the
- researcher bias.
  - placebo effect.
  - anthropomorphic bias.
  - extraneous effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

496. An example of “researcher bias” would be a situation in which the experimenter
- acts out the proper behavior for the subjects.
  - deceives the subject as to the real purpose of the experiment.
  - unknowingly hints to subjects what is expected of them.
  - does all of these.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Concept

497. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second group is below average in ability, although both groups are actually equal in ability. Nevertheless, the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates
- the self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - the placebo effect within a natural experiment.
  - observer bias in naturalistic observation.
  - the ethical problems of field experiments.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Application

498. The phenomenon in which a prediction prompts people to act in ways that make the prediction come true is known as the
- pseudomemory prophecy.
  - prediction effect.
  - self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - placebo effect.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Fact

499. A study at the U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School demonstrated that students’ performances can be affected by teachers’ expectations. These results are best explained by the fact that
- studies in the field are more unpredictable than those in the laboratory.
  - naturalistic observation pointed out differences not controlled by a laboratory experiment.
  - the teachers subtly communicated their expectations to the students, which created a self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - the two groups were really not equal in their ability at the start of the experiment.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Concept

500. Dr. Pierre subtly and unknowingly communicates her expectations to her subjects, which resulted in her subjects behaving in ways that made her expectations come true, a phenomenon known as the
- Barnum effect.
  - actor-observer effect.
  - anthropomorphic error.
  - self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

501. A person suffering from anxiety predicts that he will make a fool of himself at a social gathering; and, in fact, he does. A psychologist predicts that students in his morning class will outperform those in his afternoon class and, in fact, they do. What do the anxious person and the psychologist have in common? They both
- are engaged in the Barnum effect.
  - produced a self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - are engaged in the placebo effect.
  - possess a precognition type of ESP.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Application

502. Many teachers underestimate the abilities of ethnic minority children in their classes, which may hurt the students' chances for success due to the occurrence of a(n)
- Barnum effect.
  - anthropomorphic error.
  - placebo effect.
  - self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.2                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

503. An experiment in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters administering the drugs know who is receiving the real drug or a placebo is called a \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
- naturalistic
  - random control
  - placebo-blind
  - double-blind

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Fact

504. A double-blind experiment would be used for all of the following EXCEPT to
- minimize researcher bias.
  - minimize changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions.
  - control for research participant bias.
  - eliminate the need for randomly assigning participants to experimental and control groups.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

505. Both research participant bias and research bias can be controlled by
- randomly selected one's participants.
  - using a single-blind experiment.
  - using a double-blind experiment.
  - randomly assigning participants to the experimental and control groups.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

506. To investigate the effects of a new drug for hyperactivity, one group of children is given this new drug, while the other group is given a placebo. The researcher labels the drug and placebo with letter names and then has his assistant administer the pills and collect the data. Neither the research assistant nor the children will know who is getting the placebo and who is getting the new drug until the end of the experiment. This researcher is using a
- double-blind experiment to minimize research participant bias and researcher bias.
  - single-blind experiment to minimize observer bias and the observer effect.
  - natural experiment that incorporates random selection and random assignment.
  - placebo effect to maximize the self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

507. You want to test people's cola preferences. So, you conduct a taste test using two different brands of cola. However, you are worried about possible clues you may give people taking the test. So, you label the two colas and have your assistant, who does not know which cola is which, to administer the test to the subjects. Thus, you have prevented yourself and your assistant from giving out any clues by using
- random selection.
  - random assignment.
  - a single-blind experiment.
  - a double-blind experiment.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Application



508. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you plan to give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. However, you are worried about possible cues you may give people as to which sweetener they're getting. So, you have your assistant prepare the packets so she knows which is which but you do not, and then you give the two coffees to your subjects. This type of experiment is called a \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
- a. double-blind
  - b. single-blind
  - c. placebo effect
  - d. placebo bias

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Application

509. You have designed an experiment to test a new drug. You prepare the injection doses of the drug and a placebo and label them with different alphabet letters. Then, you hire research assistants to give the injections and to collect data from the participants. These research assistants as well as the participants will not know which injection is the drug or which is the placebo or whether a participant is in the experimental or the control group. You have
- a. created a placebo effect.
  - b. designed a single-blind experiment.
  - c. designed a double-blind experiment.
  - d. created a self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

510. Naturalistic observation, correlational studies, the clinical method, and the survey method are considered \_\_\_\_\_ methods.
- a. experimental
  - b. nonexperimental
  - c. nonscientific
  - d. placebo bias

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Fact

511. Nonexperimental methods of research include
- a. the clinical method.
  - b. correlational studies.
  - c. the survey method.
  - d. all of these.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Fact

512. Psychologists who want to study behavior as it unfolds in natural settings use a technique called
- the clinical method.
  - correlational studies.
  - the survey method.
  - naturalistic observation.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

513. Psychologists who want to make measurements to discover relationships between events use a technique called
- the clinical method.
  - the correlational method.
  - the survey method.
  - naturalistic observation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: (New Question)

514. When studying mental disorders, such as depression or anxiety, and the therapies used to treat them, psychologists are more likely to use the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- clinical
  - correlational
  - survey
  - naturalistic observation

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

515. Questions about the opinions and behavior of large groups of people are often best answered using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- clinical
  - correlational
  - survey
  - naturalistic observation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

516. When psychologists want to determine cause-and-effect relationships regarding human behavior, they most often use the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- clinical
  - correlational
  - experimental
  - nonexperimental

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

517. Because it is not always possible to conduct experiments, psychologists gather evidence and test hypotheses by using all of the following nonexperimental methods EXCEPT for the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- a. clinical
  - b. correlational
  - c. naturalistic observation
  - d. pseudopsychological

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

518. Regarding the information provided by the nonexperimental methods, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. The case study method allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
  - b. The correlational method allows us to predict behavior.
  - c. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to describe behavior.
  - d. The survey method is used to establish cause-and-effect relationships regarding human behavior.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

519. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- a. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
  - b. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
  - c. observe behavior as it happens in actual settings outside the laboratory or clinic.
  - d. make careful records of the behavior of clients treated the course of therapy.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Fact

520. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- a. independent living
  - b. pseudo-observational
  - c. correlation
  - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Fact

521. From her studies of chimpanzees in the wild in Tanzania, Jane Goodall showed that humans are not the only tool-making animals. In discovering this information, Jane Goodall used which type of research method?
- a. field experiments
  - b. experimental control
  - c. correlational studies
  - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

522. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
- a. describe behavior.
  - b. predict behavior.
  - c. explain behavior.
  - d. establish clear cause-and-effect relationships.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

523. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
- a. experimental regression.
  - b. naturalistic observation.
  - c. controlled experimentation.
  - d. clinical case study.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

524. An advantage of naturalistic observation is that
- a. clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
  - b. behavior has not been tampered with by outside influences.
  - c. the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
  - d. one can predict the behavior of large groups of subjects from the findings.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

525. Limitations of naturalistic observation include the
- a. small amount of information gained for the effort involved.
  - b. inconvenience and expense of conducting these observations in controlled laboratory settings.
  - c. problems of observer effects and observer bias.
  - d. problem of not being able to follow the APA code of research ethics using this research method.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

526. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
- the observer effect.
  - the staging effect.
  - interactive behavior change.
  - the mutual effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Fact

527. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
- placebo effect.
  - problem of sampling bias.
  - effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
  - effects of the observer on the observed.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

528. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
- conceal the observer or use hidden camera recorders.
  - take careful notes using a rating scale.
  - make friends with the observed.
  - record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

529. Concealing the observer behind a two-way mirror or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize the
- observer effect.
  - double-blind effect.
  - placebo effect.
  - effects of extraneous correlations.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

530. Zoologists have attached minaturized cameras called "critter cams" directly to many species allowing observations in a wide range of natural environments with the use of these tiny cameras minimizing the
- single-blind effect.
  - double-blind effect.
  - observer effect.
  - effects of extraneous correlations.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

531. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
- a. observer bias.
  - b. observer effect.
  - c. self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - d. anthropomorphic error.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

532. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
- a. observer bias.
  - b. pro-social interaction effect.
  - c. observer effect.
  - d. halo effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Fact

533. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
- a. observer effect.
  - b. observer bias.
  - c. placebo effect.
  - d. anthropomorphic error.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

534. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
- a. exhibiting the observer effect.
  - b. exhibiting the observer bias.
  - c. conducting a scientific survey.
  - d. conducting a case study.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

535. Teachers in one study were told to watch normal elementary school children who had been labeled for the study as “learning disabled,” “intellectually disabled,” “emotionally disturbed,” or “normal.” Sadly, the teachers gave the children very different ratings, depending on the labels used. This illustrates the serious consequences of
- conducting a scientific survey.
  - conducting a case study.
  - the observer bias.
  - the observer effect.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

536. A police officer expecting criminal behavior shoots a person who is reaching for his wallet because he perceives the suspect as reaching for a gun. This is a dangerous example of the
- anthropomorphic error.
  - placebo effect.
  - observer bias.
  - observer effect.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

537. In observing the changes in their clients during therapy, psychologists often believe they get better results when using the type of therapy they favor. This illustrates the
- Barnum effect.
  - observer effect.
  - observer bias.
  - anthropomorphic error.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

538. The temptation to attribute human thoughts, feelings, and motives to animals is called the \_\_\_\_\_ error.
- ratomorphic
  - empirical
  - anthropomorphic
  - comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Fact

539. One who praises a dog for its loyalty and devotion to its master is committing a(n)
- deductive-inductive confusion.
  - scientific generalization.
  - the Barnum effect.
  - anthropomorphic error.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3 KEY: Application

540. My cat knows when I am upset and comforts me. In psychology this is an example of
- psychological personification.
  - the observer effect.
  - the biopsychology effect.
  - the anthropomorphic error.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

541. The anthropomorphic error would pose the greatest problem for which of the following?
- clinical psychologist
  - Freudian psychologist
  - humanist
  - comparative psychologist

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

542. Helen ties a frilly blue bow around the neck of her husband's bulldog, Bruiser. When her husband sees Bruiser trying to take the bow off, he explains to his wife that Bruiser is embarrassed to be seen wearing "the frilly little bow." Her husband's comment illustrates the
- observer effect.
  - anthropomorphic error.
  - Barnum effect.
  - animalistic relativity error.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

543. You go to Africa to study elephants. You follow one particular group, and one day you observe the other members of the group gather around a sick and dying elephant. The healthy elephants shuffle and trumpet and act in an agitated manner. You conclude that they are sad because one of their members is dying. Without any other evidence, you have just
- committed the anthropomorphic error.
  - become involved in the observer effect.
  - engaged in research participant bias.
  - created an empirical fallacy.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

544. Psychologists conducting naturalistic studies make a special effort to minimize bias by keeping a detailed summary of data and observations known as a(n)
- experimental diary.
  - observation record.
  - empirical recording.
  - scientific journal.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3 KEY: Fact



545. A researcher observes the play activities of children at recess. The video of these play activities serves as the
- experimental effect.
  - observation record.
  - observational empiricism.
  - scientific anthology.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Application

546. In keeping an observational record, which of the following methods tends to be the most objective?
- video recording
  - rating scale used by a single observer
  - behavioral assessment by a single observer
  - at least three intersubjective observers

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

547. Which of the following is an appropriate use of naturalistic observation?
- to raise questions and suggest hypotheses
  - to develop formal psychological theory
  - to test hypotheses derived from theory
  - to answer questions about cause-and-effect relationships

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

548. If a psychologist notes an association between the IQs of parents and their children, or between beauty and social popularity, or between anxiety and test performance, the two events are said to be correlated, which means
- both events are randomly occurring.
  - both events are really unrelated.
  - one event caused the other.
  - the events are linked together in an orderly way.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

549. The existence of a consistent, systematic relationship between two events, measures, or variables is known as a(n)
- survey error.
  - statistical anomaly.
  - correlation.
  - confirmation bias.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Fact

550. A nonexperimental study designed to measure the degree of relationship (if any) between two or more events or variables is called a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. correlational
  - c. clinical
  - d. survey

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Fact

551. In which type of study are two factors measured and then a statistical technique used to find the degree of relationship between the two factors?
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. survey method
  - c. clinical method
  - d. correlational study

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

552. To estimate the degree of the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation, a researcher would do a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. inventory
  - c. correlational
  - d. experimental

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

553. Correlations allow us to
- a. control behavior.
  - b. explain behavior.
  - c. predict behavior.
  - d. establish causal relationships.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

554. Simister and Cooper decided to find out if there is a relationship between crime and the weather. They obtained data on temperatures and criminal activity in Los Angeles over a four-year period. When they graphed air temperature and the frequency of aggravated assaults, they found that assaults and temperatures rise and fall more or less in parallel. Simister and Cooper conducted a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. statistical inventory
  - c. correlational
  - d. experimental

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

555. Simister and Cooper decided to find out if there is a relationship between crime and the weather. They obtained data on temperatures and criminal activity in Los Angeles over a four-year period. When they graphed air temperature and the frequency of aggravated assaults, they found that assaults and temperatures rise and fall more or less in parallel. Therefore, knowing the temperature in Los Angeles now allows us to
- a. predict the number of aggravated assaults.
  - b. explain why aggravated assaults occur.
  - c. prevent aggravated assaults from occurring.
  - d. do all of these.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

556. A correlational coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
- a. measure of the extent of the relationship between two existing traits, behaviors, or events.
  - b. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
  - c. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
  - d. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Fact

557. A teacher states that the students who made the highest grades on the English test also made the highest grades on the history test and the ones that made the lowest on one test made the lowest on the other. She was probably able to make this statement because she
- a. conducted a controlled experiment with the class.
  - b. correlated the scores on the two tests.
  - c. surveyed the students.
  - d. observed the students as they took the test to make sure no one cheated.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

558. Correlation coefficients can be expressed in numbers ranging from

- a. 0.00 to 3.00.
- b. -1.00 to +1.00.
- c. -2.00 to +2.00.
- d. -3.00 to +3.00.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

559. If a correlational relationship is *perfect*, the coefficient would

- a. be zero.
- b. be a +1.00 or a -1.00.
- c. always be a negative correlation.
- d. always be a positive correlation.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

560. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means that there is

- a. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.
- b. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
- c. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
- d. no relationship between the two variables.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

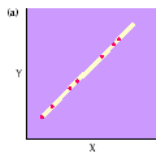
DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

561. The graph shown depicts a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.



- a. zero
- b. perfect positive
- c. perfect negative
- d. causal

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

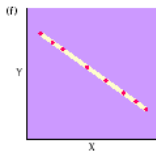
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

MSC: \* (New Question)

562. The graph shown depicts a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.



- a. zero
- b. perfect positive
- c. perfect negative
- d. causal

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

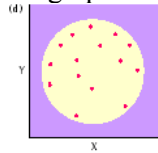
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

MSC: \* (New Question)

563. The graph shown depicts a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.



- a. zero
- b. perfect positive
- c. perfect negative
- d. causal

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Fact

MSC: \* (New Question)

564. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?

- a. -0.98
- b. 0.90
- c. 0.00
- d. 1.20

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Application

565. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?

- a. -0.80
- b. -.10
- c. +1.25
- d. +.90

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Difficult

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Application

566. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the WEAKEST relationship between two sets of variables?
- a. 0.08
  - b. -0.29
  - c. 0.48
  - d. -1.00

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

567. A correlation coefficient of -.89 indicates a(n)
- a. weak negative correlation.
  - b. strong negative correlation.
  - c. cause and effect relationship.
  - d. error in computation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

568. A correlation coefficient of 1.36 would be
- a. impossible.
  - b. a sign that the two variables are positively related.
  - c. a sign that the two variables are negatively related.
  - d. a sign that the two variables are not related.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept

569. A correlation coefficient of -1.09 indicates a(n)
- a. strong positive correlation.
  - b. strong negative correlation.
  - c. cause/effect relationship.
  - d. error in computation.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

570. The correlation between shoe size and intelligence would be
- a. -1.00.
  - b. +1.00.
  - c. 0.00.
  - d. impossible to calculate.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

571. A positive correlation means that as one variable increases, the other variable
- increases.
  - decreases.
  - remains constant.
  - is unpredictable.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

572. Decreases in one measure are matched by decreases in the other measure in a
- nonexistent relationship.
  - positive correlation.
  - negative correlation.
  - zero correlation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

573. A negative correlation means that as one variable increases the other
- increases.
  - decreases.
  - remains constant.
  - increases then decreases.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

574. Decreases in one measure are matched by increases in the other measure in a
- nonexistent relationship.
  - positive correlation.
  - negative correlation.
  - zero correlation.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

575. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- negative
  - zero
  - positive
  - perfect

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

576. The boys in Ms. Jones' third grade class were lined up according to height and were then weighed in this order beginning with the shortest. Each succeeding boy was found to weigh more than the preceding one. These data were plotted on a graph with weight on the horizontal axis and height on the vertical axis and revealed a
- a. zero correlation.
  - b. positive correlation.
  - c. negative correlation.
  - d. horizontal line.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

577. An observation that the higher the air temperature, the lower the activity of test animals would be an example of a
- a. negative correlation.
  - b. positive correlation.
  - c. causal relationship.
  - d. zero correlation.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

578. A researcher studying sleep deprivation finds that as the amount of sleep decreases, there is a proportional decrease in one's immune system. This illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- a. positive
  - b. negative
  - c. zero
  - d. dependent

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

579. The more you study, the fewer errors you will make on the next exam is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- a. perfect
  - b. positive
  - c. negative
  - d. zero

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application



580. As gas prices increase, we see a decline in the number of travelers on the highway. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- negative
  - positive
  - perfect
  - zero

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

581. If the correlations between one's self-concept and academic performance were positive, we could say that
- academic performance and self-concept are largely unrelated.
  - academic performance is an important cause of one's self-concept.
  - self-concept is an important cause of academic performance.
  - self-concept and academic performance are related, but no causal relationship has been established.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

582. Abdul is listening to a radio talk show and hears the announcer talk about "a high correlation between crime and poverty." The announcer concludes that since there was a high correlation, poverty must cause crime. Abdul is taking psychology and is skeptical of what he just heard. He knows that
- correlation does not indicate causation.
  - to properly evaluate the statement, he needs to know the magnitude of the correlation.
  - poverty and crime rates are difficult to measure.
  - the research indicates that crime causes poverty and not vice versa.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

583. One of the advantages of the correlational method is that
- greater control is possible over the phenomenon in question.
  - cause-and-effect relationships can be confirmed.
  - it allows prediction.
  - it can only be used in the laboratory.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

584. One of the disadvantages of the correlational method is that
- correlations may be weak.
  - correlations may be negative or zero.
  - it can only be used in laboratory settings.
  - the relationships observed between variables may be caused by some unknown third factor.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes      OBJ: 1.10.4      KEY: Concept

585. If a researcher finds a negative correlation between the number of hours that students play computer games and grades, we can conclude that
- computer game playing causes a decrease in grades.
  - computer game playing causes an increase in grades.
  - lower grades cause a student to be disinterested in studying and more interested in playing computer games.
  - an experiment would have to be performed to establish a cause-and-effect relationship between video game playing and grades.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

586. If a psychologist discovers that the blood of patients with schizophrenia contains a certain chemical not found in the general population, we can conclude that
- this chemical causes a person to develop schizophrenia.
  - having schizophrenia causes this chemical to form in a person's blood.
  - both schizophrenia and the chemical are caused by some unknown third factor, such as the typical diet in mental hospitals.
  - the chemical and schizophrenia are related, but no causal relationship has been established.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application

587. A psychologist discovers a correlation between parents who smoke cigarettes and juvenile delinquency in their children, we can conclude that
- parental smoking causes juvenile delinquency.
  - juvenile delinquents drive their parents to take up smoking.
  - both parental smoking and juvenile delinquency are caused by a third factor, such as socioeconomic status.
  - parental smoking and juvenile delinquency are related, but no causal relationship has been established.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

588. An in-depth focus on a single individual best describes the
- single-blind experiment.
  - double-blind experiment.
  - correlational method.
  - case study.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Fact

589. Which of the following would most likely be investigated by use of a case study?
- a. the extent of marijuana usage in the general population
  - b. the effects of caffeine on memory
  - c. a rare psychological problem such as multiple personality
  - d. the correlation between hours of sleep per night and the grade-point averages of college students

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Application

590. When studying mental disorders, such as depression or anxiety, and the therapies used to treat them, psychologists are more likely to use
- a. case studies.
  - b. a controlled experiment.
  - c. the survey method.
  - d. the correlational method.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

591. Rare conditions, such as cases involving brain tumors, accidental brain injuries, childhood “geniuses,” or “rampage” school shootings, are often studied using which method?
- a. survey
  - b. case study
  - c. correlational study
  - d. experimental method

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

592. An analysis of your medical records would be similar to which research method?
- a. naturalistic observation
  - b. survey
  - c. experimental method
  - d. case study

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

593. The clinical method would most likely be used to study
- a. the attitudes of the public concerning sex education being taught in the schools.
  - b. the behaviors of adolescents in the mall.
  - c. the effects of Vitamin E on cholesterol.
  - d. the behaviors of amnesia patients.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Application

594. An educator who wants to explore all the different factors that might affect the motivation of a particular student would most likely use
- a controlled experiment.
  - the clinical method
  - the survey method.
  - naturalistic observation.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Application

595. Which of the following can be thought of as a “natural” clinical test?
- survey
  - case study
  - correlational study
  - double-blind study

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

596. Since accidents, such as gunshot wounds, or natural events, such as disasters, can provide psychological data, case studies, such as these, may sometimes be thought of as
- field experiments.
  - meta-analyses.
  - natural clinical tests.
  - naturalistic observations.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

597. In-depth studies of the brain injuries of Phineas Gage and Michael Melnick are examples of
- correlational studies.
  - field experiments.
  - natural clinical tests.
  - surveys.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

598. An advantage of the clinical method is that it
- provides identification of clear cause-and-effect relationships.
  - allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.
  - allows prediction.
  - allows investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.5  
KEY: Concept

599. According to the text, case studies

- a. lack formal control groups.
- b. produce results that generalize better than survey results.
- c. are the most scientific of the research methods.
- d. are generally superior to experiments.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.5

KEY: Concept

600. Psychologists are limited in the conclusions that can be drawn from case studies because case studies

- a. lack cultural relativity.
- b. are subject to the Barnum effect.
- c. lack formal control groups.
- d. tend to create negative correlations.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.5

KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

601. The survey method involves

- a. an in-depth study of the opinions and attitudes of a selected individual.
- b. an overview of the attitudes and backgrounds of selected groups.
- c. direct observation and recording of a representative sample of behavior.
- d. careful questioning of a representative sample of people.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.6

KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

602. The use of public polling techniques to answer questions about the opinions and behaviors of large groups of people describes the use of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

- a. clinical
- b. case study
- c. survey
- d. correlational

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.6

KEY: Fact

603. Five thousand parents have been randomly selected from across the United States and will be asked a series of 20 well-chosen questions regarding their discipline techniques. These parents will be participating in which type of research study?

- a. case study
- b. clinical method
- c. survey
- d. correlational study

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.6

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

604. The Gallup and Harris Polls, which are reports that contains the responses of several thousand people to questions such as “how good a job is the president doing with foreign affairs,” are both examples of the use of the
- naturalistic observation technique.
  - survey method.
  - field experiment.
  - curvilinear relationship hypothesis.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept

605. The town of Indianola, Mississippi wants to know what the community thinks about building a high-tech movie theater. Increased taxes will be used to pay for the new theater. Therefore, elected officials are mailing out questionnaires to determine public opinion about the theater and the use of increased taxes to pay for it. Which type of research method are they using?
- correlation
  - experiment
  - survey
  - case studies

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

606. A small, randomly selected part of a larger population that accurately reflects characteristics of the whole population is known as a
- correlation group.
  - control group.
  - representative sample.
  - balance-bias sample.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Fact

607. A common method for selecting representative samples is to select them
- randomly from the larger population.
  - strictly from volunteers.
  - independently by placing the surveys in popular magazines and newspapers.
  - from the confidential lists generated from mail order firms.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept

608. An entire group of animals or people belonging to a particular category is called a
- biased sample.
  - representative sample.
  - population.
  - natural clinical test.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Fact

609. We can draw conclusions about a larger group of people by randomly selecting a smaller group known as the
- natural clinical trial.
  - representative sample.
  - population.
  - balanced-based segment.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

610. We can draw conclusions about a larger group of people by randomly selecting a smaller group. The entire larger group of people is known as the
- natural clinical trial.
  - representative sample.
  - population.
  - conglomerate.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

611. Dr. Jacobs is planning to survey U.S. voters regarding their views on the healthcare plan promoted by the president. To provide the most accurate results, the people he surveys must include the same proportion of men, women, young, old, professionals, blue-collar workers, Republicans, Democrats, whites, African Americans, Native Americans, Latinos, Asians. Thus, Dr. Jacobs will use random selection to obtain a(n)
- natural clinical trial.
  - representative sample.
  - equated population.
  - biased sample.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

612. Meridian Community College has a total of 4,000 students. One hundred of these students are surveyed about the programs offered at the college. All of the students at the college would be the
- population.
  - representative sample.
  - control group.
  - independent group.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

613. Meridian Community College has a total of 4,000 students. One hundred of these students are surveyed about the programs offered at the college. These 100 students surveyed would constitute the
- population.
  - representative sample.
  - control group.
  - independent group.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

614. A local television station conducts what they refer to as “surveys,” in which they ask viewers to call in their opinions to various topics. These “surveys” are not considered a scientific poll because the television station
- does not allow subjects to e-mail their responses.
  - is using a biased sample.
  - limits the response to only 20 minutes.
  - does not separate the responses according to gender or race.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

615. Two researchers want to determine the opinion of the average U.S. citizen regarding gun control. One conducts his survey at a national fishing and hunting convention, while the other researcher surveys participants at a animal rights convention. Regarding the accuracy of these survey results in determining the viewpoint of the average U.S. citizen,
- the survey conducted at the animal rights convention would be more accurate.
  - the survey conducted at the national fishing and hunting convention would be more accurate.
  - the combination of the two surveys would produce a balanced and accurate set of results.
  - both samples would be considered biased.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application



616. Senior seminar in psychology is open only to psychology majors, and all psychology majors at this college must complete the seminar to graduate. A random sample of students in this seminar is representative of all
- college students in the U.S.
  - college students at this particular college.
  - seniors at this particular college.
  - senior psychology majors at this particular college.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

617. A researcher has surveyed three thousand introductory psychology students across the country regarding the dating views of young people. Because all of his participants were introductory psychology students, this researcher's findings
- are totally invalidated.
  - will have limitations regarding their meaning.
  - are completely valid because all college students have to take introductory psychology.
  - cannot be published until they have been replicated at least two more times.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

618. Regarding surveys and polling, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Representative samples are often obtained by randomly selecting who will be included in the survey.
  - Surveys done by magazines, websites, and online information services have been shown to be as accurate as the Gallup and Harris polls.
  - People are often polled by telephone or the Internet, which has made it easier to obtain large samples.
  - A biased sample does not accurately reflect the population from which it was drawn.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

619. Concerning Internet surveys, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Web-based research has been disadvantaged because of its high cost in time and money.
  - Web-based research can reach very large groups of people.
  - Biased samples can limit Web-based research because it is not easy to control who actually answers online questionnaires.
  - Internet studies have provided interesting information about topics, such as anger, prejudice, religion, and other attitudes.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept

620. Researchers conducting web-based research have trouble controlling who actually answers their on-line questionnaires, which places limits on their research due to
- a. researcher bias.
  - b. research participant bias.
  - c. biased samples.
  - d. the Barnum effect.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept

621. The tendency of persons being surveyed to give polite or socially desirable answers is known as the
- a. Barnum effect.
  - b. courtesy bias.
  - c. experimenter bias.
  - d. self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Fact

622. One of the limitations of the survey method is
- a. observer bias.
  - b. that it sets up an artificial situation.
  - c. that replies may reflect social desirability.
  - d. that results cannot be generalized.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept

623. In conducting a survey on computer use, the fact that many people do not want to admit that they don't know how to use a computer would be called a(n)
- a. observer bias.
  - b. researcher bias.
  - c. nonrepresentative sample.
  - d. courtesy bias.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Application

624. In survey studies, answers to questions regarding sex, drinking, drug use, income, and church attendance tend to be less than truthful, indicating a distinct
- a. courtesy bias.
  - b. actor-observer bias.
  - c. halo effect.
  - d. Barnum effect.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes                      OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

625. The modern media, and especially the Internet, function as a giant “echo chamber” awash with rumors, hoaxes, half-truths, and urban legends like the one about giant alligators living in New York sewers. Therefore, as a critical thinker, you should
- be skeptical.
  - be wary of overly complex explanations.
  - remember that truth is often stranger than fiction.
  - realize that numerous postings of information on the Internet are required to establish proof.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

626. Regarding psychology in the media, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Psychology is a popular topic in contemporary media.
  - Most of the time the stories regarding psychology are based more on critical thinking or science than on just entertainment value.
  - Modern media, especially the Internet, function as a giant “echo chamber” awash with rumors, hoaxes, half-truths, and urban legends.
  - Reports in the popular media tend to be made with a definite bias toward reporting “astonishing” findings and telling interesting stories.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

627. Incredible but false stories posted on the Internet, such as “the health department in Oregon looking for someone fluent in the fictional language of Klingon,” illustrates the need for readers to always
- be cautious.
  - be wary of overly complex explanations.
  - remember that truth is often stranger than fiction.
  - consider that numerous postings of information on the Internet are required to establish proof.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.1  
KEY: Concept

628. When newspaper or magazine articles claim the effectiveness of some product or service, it is wise to
- realize that the authenticity of the report has been thoroughly checked by the media.
  - be wary of overly complex explanations.
  - remember that truth is often stranger than fiction.
  - consider the source of the information.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.2  
KEY: Concept

629. When reading the claims of makers of home biofeedback machines, sleep-learning devices, subliminal CDs, and the like, it is important to
- realize that the authenticity of the report has been thoroughly checked by the media.
  - be wary of overly complex explanations.
  - consider the number of experts that are promoting the product.
  - consider whether the information is motivated by monetary gain.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

630. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the advertising by psychic advisors?
- No one has passed the preliminary tests set up by James Randi's Million Dollar Challenge to demonstrate psychic abilities under controlled conditions.
  - Usually psychic advisor ads are promoted with a few testimonials and many unsupported claims.
  - Unlike psychic advisors, stage mentalists do not use deception with their audiences or in advertising.
  - Psychic advisers promoted in TV commercials make use of the Barnum effect.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.2  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

631. Psychic advisers promoted in TV commercials tend to make use of the human tendency to consider personal descriptions accurate if they are stated in general terms, which is called the
- anthropomorphic error.
  - halo effect.
  - courtesy bias.
  - Barnum effect.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

632. If a television ad tells you that a "life coach" can map out your entire career and financial future if you log-on and pay for three half-hour Web-based sessions,
- beware of oversimplification.
  - note the difference between observation and inference.
  - remember that correlation does not mean causation.
  - realize the authenticity of the life coach has been thoroughly checked by the TV media before broadcast.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

633. If an advertisement promises that a seminar will “unlock your hidden potential in just two hours,” you should be suspect because
- it is an oversimplification.
  - it is based on single cases and testimonials.
  - the experience is not repeatable.
  - correlation does not mean causation.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

634. You caution a friend about eating so many foods that are high in fat content. Your friend replies that his grandfather ate all the bacon and cheese he wanted and he lived to be 93. Which of the following is the BEST explanation for your friend’s error in reasoning?
- the Barnum effect
  - the use of individual cases
  - the self-fulfilling prophecy
  - the fallacy of negative instances

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

635. Regarding the use of examples, anecdotes, single cases, and testimonials in advertising, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- They should be viewed as valid indicators of the authenticity of the product or service.
  - They all create a courtesy bias within the customer.
  - They are all potentially deceptive because individual cases tell us nothing about what is true in general.
  - They are all invalid due to the Barnum effect.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

636. If students who completed a study skills course raised their grade point averages, can we conclude that the course caused their improvement?
- Yes, because the scientific data was collected.
  - Yes, because a negative correlation exists between these students’ grade point averages before and after taking the course.
  - Yes, because the course resulted in a self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - No, because there was no control group.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

637. A theater reported that their highest beverage sales this year occurred during showings of *The Great African Desert*. However, we cannot conclude that the film affected beverage consumption because
- the placebo effect was not considered.
  - only a correlation can establish causation.
  - no correlation was computed.
  - there was no control group.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

638. As consumption of ice cream increases during the year, so does the number of aggravated assaults. A politician advocates that ice cream be banned so that the crime rate will go down. Besides needing to be voted out of office, this politician needs to understand
- the dangers of a single example.
  - the difference between observation and inference.
  - the difference between correlation and causation.
  - that the Barnum effect occurs only in ten-year cycles.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

639. A researcher determines that the crime rate in a large city is related to the phases of the moon. She concludes that the gravitational pull of the moon influences human behavior. She does not understand
- the dangers of a single example.
  - the difference between observation and inference.
  - the difference between correlation and causation.
  - that the Barnum effect occurs only in ten-year cycles.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

640. A psychologist visiting a classroom concludes that one of the children is depressed because the child is quiet and unresponsive. Actually, the child has the flu. The psychologist has made what error?
- failure to distinguish correlation from causation
  - failure to distinguish inference from observation
  - failure to use experimental controls
  - failure to obtain a representative sample

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

641. You meet a young lady who giggles after every sentence she says. You conclude that she is a very happy person, but you later find that her giggling is due to nervousness in meeting new people. This story suggests that it is important to distinguish between
- individual cases and generalizations.
  - correlation and causation.
  - control groups and experimental groups.
  - observation and inference.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
 REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
 KEY: Application                      MSC: \* (New Question)

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Psychology is best defined as the study of personality and emotional well-being.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
 OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

2. Remembering your social security number would be considered an overt behavior.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
 OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Concept

3. When a personnel director uses tests and interviews to select the best candidate for the job, this selection process is illustrating the psychological goal of prediction.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
 OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Application

4. Critical thinking is a type of reflection that involves asking whether a particular belief can be supported by scientific theory and observation.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
 REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.2  
 KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

5. Critical thinkers should be willing to take the word of an expert without asking questions.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy  
 REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt                      OBJ: 1.2.4  
 KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

6. Phrenology involved reading lines on one's palm to reveal personality and predict the future.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
 REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
 KEY: Fact

7. When a person remembers or notices only things that back up his or her expectations and forgets the rest, he or she is experiencing the confirmation bias.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

8. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about the relationship between variables is called a theory.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

9. In the method section of a research report, a psychologist provides background information on his or her study by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact

10. According to the ethical guidelines for psychological researchers, deception can never be used during experimentation with human subjects.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

11. Max Wertheimer developed the school of thought in psychology known as structuralism.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.3 / 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

12. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" was the motto of the behaviorists.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4                      KEY: Fact

13. Psychoanalytic psychology emphasizes free-will, self-actualization, and the self-image.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5 / 1.5.6                      KEY: Concept

14. In 1933, Inez Beverly Prosser became the first African-American female psychologist to be awarded her Ph.D.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.7                      KEY: Fact



15. The cognitive view of psychology takes a computer-like view of how the brain functions and explains behavior in terms of information processing.
- ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1                      KEY: Concept
16. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is known as ethnocentrism.
- ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3                      KEY: Fact
17. A comparative psychologist would investigate human behaviors, including attitudes, conformity, persuasion, prejudice, friendship, aggression, and helping.
- ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)
18. A psychologist interested in improving the reliability of eyewitness testimony during trials would most likely be a forensic psychologist.
- ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.1  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)
19. Basic research is best defined as research done to find solutions to immediate and specific problems.
- ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.2  
KEY: Fact
20. Psychologists in New Mexico and Louisiana are allowed to legally prescribe drugs to their clients.
- ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink                      OBJ: 1.7.4  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)
21. In an experiment to find out if taking Vitamin C decreases the number of colds one has during the winter, the number of colds would be the independent variable.
- ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect                      OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application

22. Random assignment of subjects to groups in an experiment is used to reduce the effects of extraneous variables, such as personality and motivation.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.2  
KEY: Concept

23. To be statistically significant, a difference must be large enough so that it would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect    OBJ: 1.8.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

24. After a person takes a placebo, there is an actual reduction in brain activity linked with pain, so the effect is not imaginary.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.1                      KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

25. In a double-blind experiment, neither the subjects nor the researchers who interact with the subjects know who is in the experimental group or who is in the control group.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies  
OBJ: 1.9.3                      KEY: Fact

26. Concealing the observer or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize the anthropomorphic bias.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes    OBJ: 1.10.3  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

27. In a positive correlation, decreases in one measure are matched by decreases in the other measure.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes    OBJ: 1.10.4  
KEY: Concept

28. By selecting a representative sample and polling them, we can draw conclusions about the larger group called the population.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes    OBJ: 1.10.6  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

29. Psychic claims should be viewed with special caution since psychic advisers make use of the Barnum effect to create an illusion that they know private information about the people who call them.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

30. Deciding that a friend is depressed because she is quiet when she is just sleepy is an error caused by a failure to distinguish between observation and inference.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult  
REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?                      OBJ: 1.11.3  
KEY: Application

## COMPLETION

1. According to psychologists, anything you do, such as eating, talking, sleeping, thinking, or dreaming, would be referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: behavior

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.1                      KEY: Fact

2. An empirical investigation structured to answer questions about the world in a systematic and intersubjective fashion is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: scientific observation

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.3                      KEY: Fact

3. The four goals of psychology are to describe, predict, understand, and \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

ANS: control

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Psychology-Behave!  
OBJ: 1.1.4                      KEY: Fact

4. The heart of critical thinking is a willingness to actively \_\_\_\_\_ on ideas

ANS: reflect

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt  
OBJ: 1.2.2                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

5. According to the principles of critical thinking, few truths transcend the need for logical analysis and \_\_\_\_\_ testing.

ANS: empirical

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt  
OBJ: 1.2.3                      KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

6. The German anatomy teacher who popularized the pseudopsychology known as phrenology was \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS:  
Gall  
Franz Gall

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.1  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

7. The tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms is called the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

ANS: Barnum

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality                      OBJ: 1.3.3  
KEY: Fact

8. In order for covert behaviors to be observed and studied scientifically, they must be \_\_\_\_\_ defined.

ANS: operationally

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.2  
KEY: Concept                      MSC: \* (New Question)

9. A system of ideas designed to interrelate concepts and facts in a way that summarizes existing data and predicts future observations is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: theory

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate  
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist                      OBJ: 1.4.3  
KEY: Fact                      MSC: \* (New Question)

10. Wilhelm Wundt observed stimuli of various kinds; and then to probe his reactions to the stimuli, he used a process called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: introspection

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

11. William James was the founder of the school of thought known as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: functionalism

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

12. Sigmund Freud's approach to psychotherapy is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: psychoanalysis

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: \* (New Question)

13. If Marian is trying to develop her potential to its fullest and to become the best person she can become, she is exhibiting what Maslow referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS:  
self-actualization  
self actualization

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album  
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

14. Psychologists who attempt to explain our current behavior by looking back at human history to learn how natural selection affected us are advocating the \_\_\_\_\_ view.

ANS: evolutionary

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

15. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called social \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: norms

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact

16. When a psychologist draws and utilizes aspects from many different psychological theories and approaches, we say that the psychologist is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: eclectic

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate  
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior  
OBJ: 1.6.4 KEY: Concept

17. If your friend wishes to study the cognitive and emotional changes associated with the aging process throughout the life span, she should consider a career in \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

ANS: developmental

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink  
OBJ: 1.7.1 KEY: Application

18. If a psychologist is using chimpanzees in order to study attachment patterns in all primates, including humans, the psychologist is using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ model.

ANS: animal

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink  
OBJ: 1.7.3 KEY: Application

19. Abby holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Abby is most likely a psychiatric \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: social worker

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink  
OBJ: 1.7.4 KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

20. In an experiment on the effects of sleep deprivation on eye-hand coordination, the participants' scores on the eye-hand coordination test would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

ANS: dependent

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult  
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1  
KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

21. In an experiment, the group that serves as a point of reference for a comparison of results is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

ANS: control

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1

KEY: Concept

22. Personal differences between the experimental and control group can be evenly balanced if each participant has an equal chance of being in either group through a process known as \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: random assignment

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2

KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

23. In a research study, when the subjects do not know who is in the experimental group and who is in the control group, but the experimenters do know, the study is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.

ANS: single-blind

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies

OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

24. Sometimes a researcher subtly communicates his or her expectations to the subjects, who in turn make the prediction occur. This subtle communication by the researcher of his or her expectations is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ bias.

ANS: researcher

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies

OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Concept MSC: \* (New Question)

25. The cowboy who praises his horse for its “loyalty and devotion” to its master is committing the \_\_\_\_\_ error.

ANS: anthropomorphic

PTS: 1

DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

26. An observation that the higher the air temperature in a classroom, the less attention students pay to the professor's lecture would be an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

ANS: negative

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.4

KEY: Application

27. A rare condition, such as a childhood genius or a rampage school shooting would best be studied using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ study.

ANS: case

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.5

KEY: Concept

28. Each of the students in your American government class will be stopping people in the mall to ask them a series of ten questions regarding their voting preference in the upcoming election. Your government class is using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

ANS: survey

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.6

KEY: Application

29. If you see a course advertised that offers a "new personality in three sessions" or "six steps to love and fulfillment in marriage," you should beware of these \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: oversimplifications

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon? OBJ: 1.11.3

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)

30. A researcher found a relationship between the crime rate in a large city and the phases of the moon and incorrectly concluded that the gravitational pull of the moon caused this crime behavior. This researcher's error is due to his failure to distinguish between \_\_\_\_\_ and causation.

ANS: correlation

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult

REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon? OBJ: 1.11.3

KEY: Application MSC: \* (New Question)



## ESSAY

1. List and describe the four goals of psychology and the questions about behavior each answers.

ANS:

Answer will include that the goals of psychology are to describe, understand, predict, and control behavior. Answering psychological questions often begins with a careful description of behavior. Description, or naming and classifying, is typically based on making a detailed record of scientific observations. However, descriptions fail to answer the important “why” questions. Therefore, psychology’s second goal is to explain an event, or the goal of understanding, which usually means we can state the causes of a behavior. Psychology’s third goal, prediction, is the ability to forecast behavior accurately. To a psychologist, psychology’s fourth goal of control simply refers to the ability to alter the conditions that affect behavior, such as therapy being used to help a person overcome a phobia. In summary, psychology’s goals are a natural outgrowth of our desire to understand behavior and, basically, involve asking the following questions: (1) What is the nature of this behavior? (description); (2) Why does it occur? (understanding and explanation); (3) Can we forecast when it will occur? (prediction); and (4) What conditions affect it? (control).

PTS: 8

DIF: Moderate

REF: Psychology-Behave!

OBJ: 1.1.4

KEY: Concept

MSC: \* (New Question)

2. Describe critical thinking and the five principles which form the foundation of it.

ANS:

Answer will include that critical thinking in psychology is a type of reflection that involves asking whether a particular belief can be supported by scientific theory and observation. Critical thinkers are willing to challenge conventional wisdom by asking hard questions. Critical thinking relies on the following basic principles. (1) Few “truths” transcend the need for logical analysis and empirical testing. While religious beliefs and personal values may be held as matters of faith, most other ideas can and should be evaluated by applying the rules of logic, evidence, and the scientific method. (2) Critical thinkers often wonder what it would take to show that a “truth” is false. Critical thinkers actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own. (3) Authority or claimed expertise does not automatically make an idea true or false. Just because a teacher, guru, celebrity, or authority is convinced or sincere doesn’t mean one should automatically believe or disbelieve that person. (4) Judging the quality of evidence is crucial. To decide correctly, one can’t just weigh the amount of evidence. One must also critically evaluate the quality of the evidence. Then one can give greater weight to the most credible facts. (5) Critical thinking requires an open mind. Be prepared to consider daring departures and go wherever the evidence leads. However, don’t become so “open-minded” that one is simply gullible.

PTS: 12

DIF: Moderate

REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

OBJ: 1.2.2 / 1.2.3 / 1.2.4

KEY: Concept

3. Large numbers of astrology books and computer programs to chart one's "correct" astrological sign are sold to the public each year. Define pseudopsychology, and explain why astrology is a pseudopsychology, why it remains so popular, and why so many people still "believe."

ANS:

Answer will include that pseudopsychology is any false and unscientific system of beliefs that is offered as an explanation of behavior. It is considered a type of superstition. Astrology is a pseudopsychology because it has repeatedly been shown to have no scientific validity. For example, the zodiac has shifted in the sky by one full constellation since astrology was first set up. However, most astrologers simply ignore this shift. Astrologers have failed to explain why the moment of birth should be more important than conception. There is no connection between the compatibility of couples' astrological signs and their marriage and divorce rates. Studies have found no connection between astrological signs and leadership, career choices, or personality traits. A study of more than 3,000 predictions by famous astrologers found that only a small percentage were fulfilled. If astrologers are asked to match people with their horoscopes, they do no better than would be expected by chance. Reasons that people still believe include (1) uncritical acceptance, that is, the tendency to believe the flattering descriptions of oneself often given by astrologers; (2) the confirmation bias, which involves the tendency to remember information that fits one's expectations, while forgetting discrepancies; and (3) the Barnum Effect, which involves the tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms.

PTS: 10

DIF: Moderate

REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

OBJ: 1.3.1 / 1.3.2 / 1.3.3

KEY: Concept

4. List and describe the five parts of a research report.

ANS:

Answer will include that a research report consists of the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections. Research reports begin with a very brief summary of the study and its findings called the abstract. The abstract allows one to get an overview without reading the entire article. The introduction describes the question to be investigated and provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics. The method section describes the specific procedures used to gather data, so other researchers can repeat the study. The outcome of the study is presented in the results section with data being statistically analyzed and often presented in graphs or summary tables. In the discussion section, the results are discussed in relation to the original question with implication of the study explored and future studies proposed.

PTS: 10

DIF: Moderate

REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

OBJ: 1.4.3

KEY: Fact

5. Explain why humanistic psychologists rejected the claims of psychodynamic theories and behaviorism, and then briefly explain the humanistic approach to psychology.

ANS:

Answer will include that the humanists rejected the determinism of psychodynamic theory, which views behavior as caused by unconscious conflicts, and the determinism of behaviorism that viewed behavior as a series of stimuli-responses and response-reinforcements. Humanists stress free will, or our ability to make voluntary choices and to choose to live more creative, meaningful lives. Humanists focus more on subjective human experiences and are interested in human potential, ideals, and the psychological needs, such as self-esteem, love, and belonging. They focus on a person's self-image, self-evaluation, frame of reference. Self-image is your perception of your own body, personality, and capabilities. Self-evaluation refers to appraising yourself as good or bad. A frame of reference is a mental perspective used to interpret events. Humanists also emphasize one's potential for becoming the best person one can become, that is, the process of self-actualization.

PTS: 10

DIF: Moderate

REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album

OBJ: 1.5.6

KEY: Concept

6. Explain how the predominance of early Caucasian male psychologists inadvertently introduced a narrowness into psychological theory and research, and briefly describe the role of women and ethnic minorities in the study of psychology from its early days to the present.

ANS:

Answer will include that most of the earliest psychologists were men of European descent. Biases concerning the race, ethnicity, age, and sexual orientation of researchers and participants in psychological research definitely limited psychology because far too many conclusions were created by and/or based on small groups of people who did not represent this diversity. However, this has changed over the past two centuries. By 1906 in America, about 1 psychologist in 10 was a woman. Since 2000, over 70 percent of all undergraduate and graduate degrees in psychology have been awarded to women. Similarly, one quarter of all undergraduate degrees and 16 percent of doctorates in psychology were awarded to persons of color. Some of the women and ethnic minorities who were early pioneers in psychology include the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology in 1894, Margaret Washburn. In 1908 Margaret Washburn published an influential textbook on animal behavior, titled *The Animal Mind*. In 1920, Francis Cecil Sumner became the first African American to earn a doctoral degree in psychology. Inez Beverly Prosser, the first African-American female psychologist, was awarded her Ph.D. in 1933.

PTS: 12

DIF: Moderate

REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album

OBJ: 1.5.7

KEY: Fact

MSC: \* (New Question)

7. Explain the similarities and differences in the training and practice of psychiatrists, counseling psychologists, and clinical psychologists; and describe the roles of the licensed counselor and psychiatric social worker in mental health.

ANS:

Answer will include that clinical and counseling psychologists can have a master's but usually have a doctorate in psychology with several years of postgraduate training. Psychiatrists have to have a medical degree. All are trained in treating emotional and psychological problems with counseling psychologists, in the past, tending to treat milder adjustment disorders and clinical psychologists and psychiatrists usually treating the more severe disorders that require hospitalization. This difference has faded in recent years. Psychiatrists presently are the only one that can prescribe medication in all 50 states. Psychologists in New Mexico and Louisiana can now legally prescribe drugs in their states. A counselor is an adviser who helps solve problems with marriage, career, school, work, or the like. To be a licensed counselor (such as a marriage and family counselor, a child counselor, or a school counselor) typically requires a master's degree plus one or two years of full-time supervised counseling experience. Counselors learn practical helping skills and do not treat serious mental disorders. Psychiatric social workers play an important role in many mental health programs where they apply social science principles to help patients in clinics and hospitals. Most hold an M.S.W. (Master of Social Work) degree. Often, they assist psychologists and psychiatrists as part of a team. Their typical duties include evaluating patients and families, conducting group therapy, or visiting a patient's home, school, or job to alleviate problems.

PTS: 10	DIF: Moderate	REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink
OBJ: 1.7.4 / 1.7.1	KEY: Concept	MSC: * (New Question)

8. You are a research assistant helping a psychologist to examine the effects of vitamin E on memory. Discuss each of the following as it relates to this experiment:
- a. the independent, dependent, and possible extraneous variables
  - b. how the extraneous variables will be controlled
  - c. how the experimental and control groups will be set up
  - d. whether a single-blind or double-blind experiment will be utilized
  - e. how the results will be measured

ANS:

Answer will include that the independent variable would be the vitamin E, while the dependent variable would be the memory scores. Possible extraneous variables would include the personality, intelligence, and motivation of the subjects, which could be controlled by randomly assigning subjects to the experimental and control groups. Other variables, such as time of day and testing materials could be controlled by having the same environmental conditions and materials used with both groups. The experimental group would receive the vitamin E, while the control group would have to be given a placebo, since just taking a pill could affect the outcome. So, both groups will be given a pill. Most drug studies like this one are conducted in a double-blind, in which neither the subjects nor the experimenter with direct contact to the subjects knows which group is given vitamin E and which receives the placebo. The double-blind would prevent the experimenter with direct contact from giving a hint as to which group was given the active substance. For the results to be measured, both groups will have to be given a memory pretest to assess their memory before the experiment begins, since they would not come in with zero memory. So, a pretest memory span test would be given to both groups, then Drug A (vitamin E) will be given to the experimental group and Drug B (the placebo) will be given to the control group with a post-test memory span test being given at the end of the experiment. The difference between the two group, if any, would be measured with statistics being used to determine if the difference was statistically significant, which means that a difference must be large enough so that it would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100.

PTS: 20

DIF: Difficult

REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect / Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies

OBJ: 1.8.1 / 1.8.2 / 1.8.3 / 1.9.3

KEY: Application

9. Explain which nonexperimental research method you should use in each of the following situations to obtain the best results and why; and describe how bias could be minimized when using each method.
- You wish to find out if people throw away their trash after they eat inside a fast-food restaurant.
  - You wish to collect information regarding schizotypal personality disorders.
  - You wish to find out the opinions of the American public regarding changes in the tax code?
  - You wish to find out whether there is an association between being physical attractiveness and being acquitted of a crime by juries.

ANS:

Answers will include:

- To find out whether people throw away their trash, one should use naturalistic observation, which involves observing behavior as it unfolds naturally. (The survey method would not be used in this situation, since people might give a socially desirable answer if questioned, which might not reflect their true behavior. Therefore, it would be best to use observation of actual behaviors. A case study involves the behaviors of a single person, while correlational studies look at a relationship between two factors.) To minimize bias when using naturalistic observation, observers could avoid the observer effect by appearing as “customers” themselves sitting in the restaurant or hidden cameras could be used, while the use of operational definitions and training in objective observation could minimize observer bias.
- Unusual and rare mental disorders, such as the schizotypal personality disorder would best be studied using the clinical method, or case study, which is an in-depth, detailed study of a single subject. Case studies on several clients with this same disorder could be collected and compared across the country.
- To find out the opinions of a large group of people, the survey method would be the most effective method. The questions to be asked should be carefully worded, so there is no misunderstanding by the subjects being surveyed. The subjects to be surveyed should be randomly selected in order to obtain a representative sample from the population (the American public). Telephone surveys and Internet surveys have been used to reach large groups of people. Biased samples can limit web-based research because it isn’t easy to control who actually answers your online questionnaire. However, psychologists are getting better at gathering valid information using the Internet. It should be noted that replies to survey questions are not always accurate or truthful because many people show a distinct courtesy bias, a tendency to give “polite” or socially desirable answers. Therefore, a large sample must be surveyed in order to minimize the effects of this bias.
- Looking for an association or relationship between two events would involve a correlation study. One would need to operationally define “physical attractiveness” and then rate the physical attractiveness of persons being tried for a crime before a jury and note the final verdict (acquitted or guilty). A correlational coefficient would be calculated regarding the relationship between these two events.

PTS: 16

DIF: Difficult

REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes

OBJ: 1.10.1 / 1.10.3 / 1.10.4 / 1.10.5 / 1.10.6

KEY: Application

MSC: \* (New Question)

10. The manager of a grocery store shows you and your friend a tabloid headline “Flu Shots Have Been Proven to Cause the Flu.” The manager says, “Those folks are right because every time I have ever taken a flu shot, I’ve gotten the flu.” Your friend says, “Well, that settles it. I’m not taking a flu shot.” As a critical thinker, what would you tell your friend?

ANS:

Answer will include the suggestions for being a critical reader of information presented in the popular press, such as always being skeptical, considering the source of the information (tabloid, which is a for-profit enterprise), and determining if a control group was used in the study mentioned in the tabloid. Moreover, one must distinguish between correlation (a relationship between factors) and causation. Could there have been a third factor that actually caused the relationship between flu shots and the flu? For example, the third factor might be the season of the year being the same for the flu and for taking flu shots. One must also beware of oversimplification regarding the cause of the flu and using a single case or testimonial (the manager of the store) as proof of something.

PTS: 8

DIF: Difficult

REF: Psychology in the Media-Are You Fluent in Klingon?

OBJ: 1.11.1 / 1.11.2 / 1.11.3

KEY: Application