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| 1. Why do psychologists study animals?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Animals can reveal basic principles about behavior. | |  | b. | Animals can't think like people. | |  | c. | Animals are driven to survive. | |  | d. | Animals rely on instinct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 2. Psychology is a scientific discipline because it relies on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the popularity of a specific opinion. | |  | b. | evidence. | |  | c. | behavioral and mental processes. | |  | d. | wisdom gathered by scholars. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 3. As scientists, psychologists have confidence in theories that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are currently being tested. | |  | b. | are tied to observable evidence. | |  | c. | have been discussed by colleagues. | |  | d. | are accepted by a leading scholar. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 4. Interacting online is a form of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | science. | |  | b. | psychology. | |  | c. | thought. | |  | d. | social behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 5. Psychology is best described as a science that studies   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the role of the mind in explaining behavior. | |  | b. | how the mind controls our behavior. | |  | c. | only behavior that can be observed by others. | |  | d. | behavior and mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 6. Yesterday, Jayne went to school and took several tests. After school, she went to her job in the gift shop at the hospital. How would you classify all of Jayne’s actions?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mental processes | |  | b. | Observable evidence | |  | c. | Behaviors | |  | d. | Private experiences |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 7. The word "psychology" comes from two Greek roots that mean   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | knowledge and mind. | |  | b. | emotion and mind. | |  | c. | emotion and spirit. | |  | d. | experience and emotion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. Psychology made the transition from philosophy to an experimental science with which event?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | When William James changed the field’s focus from structuralism to functionalism | |  | b. | When Plato died and interest in the philosophical aspects of psychology died with him | |  | c. | When G. Stanley Hall founded the American Psychological Association | |  | d. | When Wundt opened his laboratory in Leipzig |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 9. Your psychology professor asks a student volunteer to concentrate on eating an apple and then describe the individual elements of that experience. Your professor is demonstrating the technique of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stream of consciousness. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | Gestalt. | |  | d. | humanism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. How does a psychologist become confident that a theory is accurate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They talk about it. | |  | b. | They debate it with other psychologists. | |  | c. | They read about it. | |  | d. | They observe it. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 11. While conducting research, Dr. Sung asked a participant to describe the sensations experienced when smelling a rose. Dr. Sung is most likely to be a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorist. | |  | b. | structuralist. | |  | c. | psychoanalyst. | |  | d. | humanist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 12. Which of the following is NOT associated with structuralism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mental structures | |  | b. | Conscious experience | |  | c. | Introspection | |  | d. | Overt behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 13. Wundt is the founder of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 14. James is the founder of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 15. Who is generally recognized as the founder of American psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hall | |  | b. | James | |  | c. | Wundt | |  | d. | Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 16. Regarding William James, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James contributed to both psychology and philosophy. | |  | b. | William James did not use the technique of introspection. | |  | c. | William James focused on the "why" of behavior. | |  | d. | William James believed that people develop habits because the habits help them adapt to the demands of living. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 17. A functionalist is most likely to ask which of the following questions?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Can you describe the taste of a peach? | |  | b. | ​What is the purpose of superstitions? | |  | c. | ​What does the texture of chalk remind you of? | |  | d. | ​How does seeing a butterfly make you feel? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 18. The founder of behaviorism was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watson. | |  | b. | Skinner. | |  | c. | James. | |  | d. | Pavlov. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. In researching a report on John Watson, which of the following search terms would yield the best results?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Structuralism | |  | b. | Consciousness | |  | c. | Gestalt psychology | |  | d. | Behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 20. Which Greek philosopher is the foundation of John Watson’s belief that science should rely on observable events?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Socrates | |  | b. | Plato | |  | c. | Aristotle | |  | d. | Hippocrates |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. A strong belief that the environment molds the actions of humans and other animals is characteristic of which school of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychodynamic | |  | b. | Behaviorist | |  | c. | Structuralist | |  | d. | Humanist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 22. The major proponent of behaviorism for much of the 20th century was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watson. | |  | b. | Skinner. | |  | c. | James. | |  | d. | Wertheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 23. Animal trainer Bob Jeffers uses rewards to teach his animals to perform circus tricks. Jeffers’s techniques are based on principles from which school of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Behaviorism | |  | b. | Structuralism | |  | c. | Functionalism | |  | d. | Humanism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. Regarding Watson and B.F. Skinner, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watson believed that, with control of their environments, he could shape infants to be any kind of adult. | |  | b. | B.F. Skinner conducted most of his research with humans. | |  | c. | In the early 20th century, B.F. Skinner was a dominant force in psychology. | |  | d. | Watson rejected introspection as a research method. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 25. Your dog is demonstrating some unacceptable behavior. You are able to go back in time to talk to one of the pioneers of psychology. Who would be the best choice to help with your problem?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | Edward Titchener | |  | c. | William James | |  | d. | B.F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 26. The Gestalt school of psychology was founded by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt. | |  | b. | Koffka. | |  | c. | Köhler. | |  | d. | Wertheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 27. Which term best captures the meaning of the word "gestalt"?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Unconscious | |  | b. | Introspection | |  | c. | Pattern | |  | d. | Observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 28. Dr. Spires talks with some students before psychology class begins. Spires says, “I believe that mental experience is best understood as a whole, rather than in terms of its parts.” Her students recognize that Spires describes which school of thought?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt | |  | b. | Humanism | |  | c. | Psychodynamic | |  | d. | Structuralism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 29. Which statement is most consistent with the Gestalt psychology point of view?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The whole is more than the sum of its parts. | |  | b. | ​The world is best understood by breaking it down into individual elements. | |  | c. | ​We perceive our environment through separate but equal senses. | |  | d. | ​Where one sense is lost, another is gained. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 30. In the psychodynamic view, the \_\_\_\_\_ is an area of the mind that lies beyond the reach of ordinary consciousness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preconscious | |  | b. | subconscious | |  | c. | conscience | |  | d. | unconscious |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. An emphasis on the unconscious and early childhood experience characterizes which school of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Behaviorism | |  | b. | Structuralism | |  | c. | Empiricism | |  | d. | Psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 32. Which of the following pioneers of psychology was a therapist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | Skinner | |  | c. | James | |  | d. | Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 33. You are preparing a display about early perspectives in psychology that are still active or continue to develop today. Which of the following schools of thought will NOT be in your display?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychoanalysis | |  | b. | Structuralism | |  | c. | Behaviorism | |  | d. | Functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 34. Lamonte is a researcher adhering to the behavioral perspective. He is likely to believe that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | habits can be unlearned. | |  | b. | habits are the result of evolutionary processes. | |  | c. | habits are the result of changes in brain chemistry. | |  | d. | habits are byproduct of organizing information. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 35. An extension of the behavioral perspective that incorporates the study of mental processes is termed   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cognitive theory. | |  | b. | evolutionary theory. | |  | c. | Gestalt theory. | |  | d. | humanistic theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 36. Which of the following mental health professionals is most likely a behavior therapist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Angelo helps clients learn techniques for changing maladaptive thoughts. | |  | b. | Dr. Barney uses techniques based on learning principles to help clients alter maladaptive patterns of action. | |  | c. | Dr. Childers helps her clients uncover unconscious motives and desires. | |  | d. | Dr. Diaz prescribes drugs for his patients that suffer from anxiety disorders. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 37. Regarding the psychodynamic perspective, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | This psychodynamic perspective remains a vibrant force in psychology today. | |  | b. | Compared to Freud, neo-Freudians place less emphasis on basic drives. | |  | c. | Psychodynamic principles and ideas are found in our popular culture. | |  | d. | Today, people formally trained in Freudian psychology do not endorse the belief that psychological problems may be rooted in childhood. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 38. Humanistic psychology was created as a reaction to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism and functionalism. | |  | b. | Gestalt psychology. | |  | c. | behaviorism and Freudian psychology. | |  | d. | psychoanalysis and functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. Which theorists are associated with humanistic psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener | |  | c. | William James and Charles Darwin | |  | d. | Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 40. Humanistic psychologists stress all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | individuals’ abilities to make meaning and purpose in their lives. | |  | b. | self-awareness and free will. | |  | c. | unconscious forces. | |  | d. | being true to oneself. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 41. Your friend asks if there is any evidence that ADHD (Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) might be due to abnormal brain structures. You might suggest that she take a course in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology. | |  | b. | physiological psychology. | |  | c. | personality psychology. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 42. The approach that studies the relationships between biological processes and behavior is termed   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | humanistic perspective. | |  | c. | behavioral perspective. | |  | d. | physiological perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 43. Dr. Yu supports the physiological perspective. Which of the following questions is she likely to ask a client?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | How does this behavior make you more successful? | |  | b. | Do you have any superstitions? | |  | c. | Why do you want to break this habit? | |  | d. | Do either of your parents have the same behavior as you? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 44. Which modern perspective includes a movement that applies principles from Darwin’s theories?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Humanistic perspective | |  | b. | Physiological perspective | |  | c. | Cognitive perspective | |  | d. | Behavioral perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. Dr. Moore, an evolutionary psychologist, is most interested in the question of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | whether gambling affects brain chemistry and fosters addiction. | |  | b. | how best to assist a person to reduce a propensity to gamble. | |  | c. | whether attraction to gambling varies over the lifespan. | |  | d. | whether there is an adaptive reason why men tend to gamble more than women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 46. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to study how humans process information?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Alvarez, who takes a behavioral perspective | |  | b. | Dr. Benitez, who takes a humanistic perspective | |  | c. | Dr. Carlson, who takes a cognitive perspective | |  | d. | Dr. Dimitri, who takes a psychodynamic perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 47. You are writing a paper about cognitive psychology. You should have a section focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | culture. | |  | b. | aggression. | |  | c. | animal behavior. | |  | d. | learning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to study how humans process information?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Alvarez, a behaviorist | |  | b. | Dr. Benitez, a humanist | |  | c. | Dr. Carlson, a cognitive psychologist | |  | d. | Dr. Dimitri, a psychodynamic theorist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 49. Regarding the major contemporary perspectives in psychology, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The behavioral perspective focuses on observable actions. | |  | b. | The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of subjective conscious experience. | |  | c. | The physiological perspective examines how behavior and mental experience are shaped by biological processes. | |  | d. | The sociocultural perspective focuses on mental processes that allow us to gain knowledge about ourselves and the world. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 50. Dr. Holder is a psychologist working from the sociocultural perspective. In her research, which variable is Dr. Holder LEAST likely to study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Income level | |  | b. | Language | |  | c. | Gender | |  | d. | Disability status |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 51. Which of the following mental health professionals most clearly takes a sociocultural perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Peters, who helps clients change unproductive thoughts | |  | b. | Dr. Levin, who helps clients unlearn bad habits | |  | c. | Dr. Stanton, who helps clients discover unconscious motives | |  | d. | Dr. Miller, who helps clients understand how their age influences their behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 52. Psychologists from which perspective are most likely to study issues related to diversity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cognitive | |  | b. | Behavioral | |  | c. | Psychodynamic | |  | d. | Sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a growing movement in psychology directed toward studies of human experience such as hope, happiness, and altruism.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Positive psychology | |  | b. | Eclecticism | |  | c. | Evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | Sociocultural psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 54. Dr. Sears will give a lecture to psychologists practicing positive psychology. The work of which psychologist will be the focus of her lecture?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Abraham Maslow | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Martin Seligman | |  | d. | John B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. Which of the following is the focus of the newest growing movement in contemporary psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Learning | |  | b. | Positive experiences | |  | c. | Introspection | |  | d. | Perception of patterns |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 56. Which perspective in psychology would suggest that depression is related to changes in brain chemistry?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychodynamic | |  | b. | Physiological | |  | c. | Cognitive | |  | d. | Humanistic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 57. A humanist would be most likely to give which explanation for aggression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Brain abnormalities explain violent behavior in some people. | |  | b. | Social conditions give rise to drug use that, in turn, causes aggressive behavior. | |  | c. | Aggression results from unconscious impulses. | |  | d. | Aggression increases when people become frustrated by not being able to meet their goals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 58. Dr. von Waldner conducts research on depression. His hypothesis is that depression results from maladaptive thought patterns. From which perspective is von Waldner working?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cognitive | |  | b. | Humanistic | |  | c. | Psychodynamic | |  | d. | Physiological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 59. Dr. Kenish is a humanist. Which of the following would she say is essential to humanity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Evolution | |  | b. | Free will | |  | c. | Childhood trauma as a cause of adult actions | |  | d. | Environmental influence on human actions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 60. You eavesdrop as a group of psychologists eats lunch together. After reading the first chapter in your psychology textbook, can you correctly identify which psychologist is taking a behavioral perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Tsui says, “I’m excited about my new research project. I’ll be studying how creativity helps people solve problems.” | |  | b. | Dr. Lightman says, “I believe that early learning experiences have shaped my actions as an adult.” | |  | c. | Dr. Melfi says, “I have a client who has a lot of unresolved unconscious conflicts with his mother. I think we’ll be working together a long time.” | |  | d. | Dr. Fraser says, “Looking back at my life at midlife, I recognize how my goals have given me a sense of meaning.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 61. A researcher adhering to the psychodynamic perspective would likely believe that depression   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | represents anger turned inward. | |  | b. | stems from a sense of purposelessness. | |  | c. | is influenced by genetic factors. | |  | d. | is more common among certain groups because of social stresses more prevalent in those groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 62. As a humanist, Dr. Randall is most likely interested in all but which of the following questions?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | How do people select and pursue goals that are meaningful? | |  | b. | Is depression related to threats to one’s self-image? | |  | c. | Can a lack of purpose influence a person’s depression? | |  | d. | How do people who are aggressive direct unconscious impulses? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 63. Regarding psychological research, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Basic research is intended to find solutions to specific problems. | |  | b. | Many applied psychologists conduct research in their areas of practice. | |  | c. | Basic research is conducted even if it doesn’t lead to any practical benefits. | |  | d. | Psychologists who conduct basic research often work for universities or government agencies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 64. Regarding training to work in the field of psychology, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The primary difference between the PhD and the PsyD is that the PsyD focuses more on practitioner skills than on research skills. | |  | b. | Those who pursue doctorate-level work in schools of education typically earn a doctorate in education, or EdD. | |  | c. | A dissertation requires the completion of an original research project. | |  | d. | The bachelor’s degree is recognized as the entry-level degree for professional work in some specialty areas, such as school psychology and industrial/organizational psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 65. Dr. Fiennes, a psychological researcher, studies the biological bases of memory problems in the elderly by studying nonhuman animals. Fiennes is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | comparative | |  | b. | biological | |  | c. | environmental | |  | d. | health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 66. Which area of specialization includes the largest group of psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Industrial/organizational | |  | b. | Clinical | |  | c. | Counseling | |  | d. | Experimental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 67. The work of \_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists often overlaps with the work of psychiatrists.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | developmental | |  | d. | counseling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 68. Caroline Sherry is a counseling psychologist. Who of the following is she LEAST likely to see as a client?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mr. Andrew has been diagnosed with depression. | |  | b. | Mr. and Mrs. Babette have marital problems. | |  | c. | Ms. Conchetta, a college student, is confused about choosing a college major. | |  | d. | Mr. Drew is a non-traditional student having difficulties adjusting to college after being unemployed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 69. Dr. Martins, a school psychologist would be most likely to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | help teachers develop new instructional techniques. | |  | b. | study how class size affects student performance. | |  | c. | evaluate a student for placement in a special education program. | |  | d. | make suggestions as to how teachers could improve student morale. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 70. Which type of psychologist would be most likely to evaluate your twelve-year-old child to determine if he or she should be in special education classes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | School | |  | b. | Counseling | |  | c. | Clinical | |  | d. | Personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 71. Dr. Vickers just took a position as an educational psychologist with the Blackstone School System. Of the following tasks, which is Vickers LEAST likely to do in this position?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Develop a test to measure students’ academic potential. | |  | b. | Train teachers in the use of a new instructional method. | |  | c. | Administer intelligence tests to students. | |  | d. | Develop a new instructional method for use in the classroom. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 72. Dr. Ward studies changes that happen across the research participants’ life span. What type of psychologist is she?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health psychologist | |  | b. | Environmental psychologist | |  | c. | Social psychologist | |  | d. | Developmental psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 73. A developmental psychologist would most likely   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | study the age at which children seek independence from parental values. | |  | b. | conduct research to determine if a high school graduation test predicts success in college. | |  | c. | study how prejudice spreads in groups of people. | |  | d. | design a program to help people avoid risky sexual behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 74. \_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists have worked to identify the cluster of psychological characteristics and behaviors that distinguish people.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Educational | |  | b. | Personality | |  | c. | Experimental | |  | d. | Developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 75. Which type of psychologist would evaluate whether overcrowding in urban areas is associated with increased violent crimes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Evolutionary | |  | b. | Consumer | |  | c. | Environmental | |  | d. | Clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 76. Graduate student Felicity Farraday has just completed her dissertation titled, “The Role of Observational Learning in Stopping the Spread of Prejudice in Communities Across America.” What is the best description of Farraday’s area of specialization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health psychology | |  | b. | Environmental psychology | |  | c. | Experimental psychology | |  | d. | Social psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 77. Dr. Sam is an industrial/organizational psychologist. What does he typically do?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Testify at a trial in which the defendant’s sanity was in question. | |  | b. | Make suggestions to a manager regarding employee morale. | |  | c. | Administer a cognitive abilities test to a teenager. | |  | d. | Conduct research to determine how to help people quit smoking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 78. Dr. Greenberg is an industrial/organizational psychologist. In his job at Acme Corporation, he is likely to work on all but which of the following tasks?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Use psychological tests to determine the fit between a job applicant’s abilities and available positions in the company. | |  | b. | Identify leadership qualities that are most effective in increasing worker productivity. | |  | c. | Examine ways to make the company's computer systems easier to use. | |  | d. | Conduct a survey to determine which consumers are most likely to buy Acme’s products. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 79. Anna works for Federal Motors Corporation in the Human Factors Division. Her job is to identify ways in which engineers can design the instrumentation of the onboard navigational system to be easiest for their customers to use. Anna is most likely which type of psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Consumer | |  | b. | Industrial/organizational | |  | c. | Environmental | |  | d. | Clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 80. As a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist, Georgia will study the relationship between psychological factors and childhood obesity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consumer | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | educational | |  | d. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 81. Dr. Jameson’s research question is, “What kind of music will put people in the mood to purchase more products?” Dr. Jameson is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial/organizational | |  | b. | environmental | |  | c. | consumer | |  | d. | business |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 82. Dr. Gerald is sending information about a conference focusing on emerging specialty areas to all members of the American Psychological Association. Approximately how many psychologists will he contact?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 500 | |  | b. | 1,200 | |  | c. | 150,000 | |  | d. | 500,000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 83. Dr. Samuelson conducts research on the relationship between strokes and speech problems. He is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | health | |  | c. | neuro | |  | d. | gero |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 84. Which type of psychologist would be interested in memory loss in elderly individuals?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Social psychologist | |  | b. | Health psychologist | |  | c. | Counseling psychologist | |  | d. | Geropsychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 85. Dr. Williamson works with the FBI to develop personality profiles of people who commit violent crimes. Williamson is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | forensic | |  | c. | industrial/organizational | |  | d. | physiological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 86. You read a news story about a psychologist who provided expert testimony during a criminal case. This sort of activity is characteristic of which type of psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Developmental | |  | b. | Forensic | |  | c. | Educational | |  | d. | Industrial/organizational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 87. Dr. Burlington works with Ivy University’s basketball team, where he helps the athletes handle competitive pressures. He is also conducting a study to determine the most important factors influencing athletic performance anxiety. Burlington is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality | |  | b. | sport | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | educational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 88. Dr. MaryBeth is a sports psychologist. Which of the following tasks is she likely to perform?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Tell players what to say when interviewed by the media. | |  | b. | Select equipment for a new player. | |  | c. | Help a baseball player who is “choking” at the plate when he bats. | |  | d. | Arrange for an athlete’s family to attend a game. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 89. Christine Ladd-Franklin is credited as being the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | first woman to receive a PhD in psychology. | |  | b. | first African-American woman to conduct research in psychology. | |  | c. | earliest woman pioneer in psychology. | |  | d. | first female president of the APA. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 90. This early pioneer in psychology, who developed a new theory of color vision, received a PhD several decades after completing all of the requirements for the degree.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | b. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | c. | Christine Ladd-Franklin | |  | d. | Francis Sumner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 91. Regarding Mary Whiton Calkins, which of the following statements is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. | |  | b. | She was the first female president of the American Psychological Association. | |  | c. | Although she completed all of her doctoral requirements, the university denied her a doctorate. | |  | d. | She conducted important research on learning and short-term memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 92. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first African American to receive a doctorate in psychology in the United States.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Kenneth Clark | |  | b. | J. Henry Alston | |  | c. | Gilbert Haven Jones | |  | d. | Francis Sumner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 93. What percentage of new doctoral recipients are minority graduates?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 5% | |  | b. | 25% | |  | c. | 40% | |  | d. | 75% |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 94. Which group has the fewest working psychologists in the United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Hispanic/Latino | |  | b. | Black/African American | |  | c. | White | |  | d. | Native American |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 95. Women now account for about what proportion of new doctorates in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | One-third | |  | b. | One-half | |  | c. | Two-thirds | |  | d. | Four-fifths |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 96. Which of the following statements regarding women in psychology is NOT true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | More women are earning PhDs in psychology now than in 1970. | |  | b. | The gender shift is occurring at a slower rate in psychology than in other professions. | |  | c. | The number of women earning a PhD in psychology has trended up over time. | |  | d. | The gender shift mirrors the representation of women in occupations traditionally dominated by men. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 97. In 1970, women accounted for about what proportion of new doctorates in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | One in ten | |  | b. | One in five | |  | c. | Two in five | |  | d. | Five in ten |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 98.  A method of developing knowledge based on the evaluation of evidence from experiments and careful observation is called the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intuitive | |  | b. | statistical | |  | c. | empirical | |  | d. | theoretical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 99. The scientific method is based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | manipulating variables and results. | |  | b. | experimental methods. | |  | c. | agreement among scientists. | |  | d. | teamwork. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 100. All of the following are steps in the scientific method EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | drawing conclusions. | |  | b. | developing a hypothesis. | |  | c. | ignoring contradictory evidence. | |  | d. | generating a research question. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 101. Which of the following is the correct order of steps in the scientific method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Forming a hypothesis, developing a research question, gathering evidence, drawing conclusions | |  | b. | Gathering evidence, developing a research question, forming a hypothesis, drawing conclusions | |  | c. | Developing a research question, forming a hypothesis, gathering evidence, drawing conclusions | |  | d. | Gathering evidence, forming a hypothesis, framing the research question, drawing conclusions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 102. Why does an investigator form a hypothesis?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | To develop a research question | |  | b. | To draw a conclusion | |  | c. | To test a precise prediction | |  | d. | To eliminate results that don't fit the hypothesis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 103. Dr. Kavanaugh has noticed that many of her students are having difficulties understanding the basic parts of a nerve cell (neuron) but don’t seem to have the same problems understanding most of the different regions of the brain. Dr. Kavanaugh wonders if her lectures have some bearing on this situation and has posed a question she intends to pursue in her research—whether the ways in which information is presented affect student interest and memory of the material. If she is interested in pursuing this research question further, Dr. Kavanaugh’s next step in the scientific method would be to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | develop a research question. | |  | b. | form a hypothesis. | |  | c. | conduct a case study. | |  | d. | manipulate the way she delivers lectures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 104. A way of expressing an idea that accounts for relationships among observed events or experimental findings to make the concept easier to understand is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | descriptive method. | |  | d. | experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 105. Wanda makes an educated, precisely worded prediction about the behavior of her friends in a specific situation. In other words, she is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | creating a theory. | |  | b. | stating a hypothesis. | |  | c. | asking a research question. | |  | d. | designing a study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 106. In conducting an experiment, a precise prediction about the outcomes is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothesis. | |  | b. | proposal. | |  | c. | variable. | |  | d. | randomization. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 107. Ajit is a graduate student in psychology who is conducting research on the effectiveness of two types of therapy in the treatment of phobias. Ajit is at the stage where he uses statistics to analyze the data he has collected in order to determine if his initial hypothesis is supported by the research. At which stage of the scientific method is Ajit working?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Drawing conclusions | |  | b. | Developing a research question | |  | c. | Gathering evidence | |  | d. | Replicating results |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 108. Your psychology professor refers to a research study and says the results were “statistically significant.” To which step in the scientific method does this apply?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Drawing conclusions | |  | b. | Developing a research question | |  | c. | Gathering evidence | |  | d. | Replicating results |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 109. At the end of your research study, you determine that the results were “statistically significant.” What does this mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The results have been replicated. | |  | b. | The hypothesis is worth testing. | |  | c. | The results were unlikely to have been due to chance or other random factors. | |  | d. | The hypothesis has been proven. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 110. A factor that changes within an experiment is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | statistic. | |  | b. | constant. | |  | c. | hypothesis. | |  | d. | variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 111.  \_\_\_\_\_\_ describes the attempt to duplicate research findings reported by other scientists.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Variability | |  | b. | Replication | |  | c. | Hypothesis testing | |  | d. | Theorizing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 112. Replication is an important factor in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | drawing conclusions. | |  | b. | gathering evidence. | |  | c. | developing a research question. | |  | d. | framing the research question in the form of a hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 113. Dr. Mingus keeps a detailed record of a series of interviews with an individual who is suffering from a rare brain disorder. This is an example of which research method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Correlational study | |  | b. | Case study | |  | c. | Naturalistic observation | |  | d. | Survey |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 114. The method of study that examines one or more people in great depth is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | insight study. | |  | b. | biography. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | sociopsychological study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 115. Professor Scott and a few of his students plan to conduct research on teenage risk-taking behavior. He would like to develop a hypothesis about the cause of extreme teenage risk-taking behavior by focusing on teenagers who sail around the world alone. Would a case study be appropriate? Why or why not?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Yes, because Professor Scott already proved his hypothesis that parents are the driving influence behind teenage circumnavigation. | |  | b. | No, because it will not generate a sufficient amount of data to be tested statistically. | |  | c. | Yes, because teenage circumnavigators are rare, and the data will help generate a new hypothesis. | |  | d. | No, because case studies require a large team of investigators. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 116. You want to determine the reasons that private citizens decide to run for the school board. Which of the following could jeopardize the accuracy of your case study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Size of the school district | |  | b. | Salary of the school board members | |  | c. | Age of the school board member | |  | d. | Citizens' desire to make a good impression on you, the researcher |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 117. Which research method involves questioning a group of people?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Experimental method | |  | b. | Naturalistic observation | |  | c. | Survey method | |  | d. | Laboratory observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 118. In survey research, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are subsets of the total group who are the subject of interest to the researcher.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | populations | |  | b. | volunteers | |  | c. | control groups | |  | d. | samples |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 119. It is important for a sample in survey research to be representative so that researchers can   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | focus on the differences in the sample. | |  | b. | make generalizations about the population as a whole. | |  | c. | predict results of the survey. | |  | d. | write survey questions that yield the desired results. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 120. Social desirability bias and volunteer bias are problems typically associated with which research method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Naturalistic observation | |  | b. | Case study | |  | c. | Field study | |  | d. | Survey |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 121. Which of the following is an example of a social desirability bias?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Teenagers are surveyed at the mall where their peers can overhear and give similar answers | |  | b. | Samples are acquired from similar participants | |  | c. | Selected participants give positive answers | |  | d. | Participants respond in the way that they know the investigator hopes they will respond |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 122. Dr. Chen finds in her study of people’s charitable habits that individuals overestimate the amount of money they give to their churches and private schools. Dr. Chen’s results may reflect   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | over-representation bias. | |  | b. | social desirability bias. | |  | c. | poor random sampling. | |  | d. | volunteer bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 123. Participants in the following surveys are guaranteed that their answers will remain confidential and anonymous. In which case are survey respondents least likely to hide the truth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A survey regarding personal displays of racial prejudice | |  | b. | A survey regarding sexual infidelity | |  | c. | A survey regarding preferences as to online news sources | |  | d. | A survey regarding the purchase, sale, or use of illegal drugs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 124. Which type of research method is most likely to encounter social desirability bias?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Experimental method | |  | b. | Naturalistic observation method | |  | c. | Survey method | |  | d. | Case study method |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 125. Developmental psychologist Arthur Chang watches children in a daycare center through a one-way mirror that allows him to see the children without the children seeing him. Chang is utilizing which form of research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Case study | |  | b. | Correlational | |  | c. | Survey | |  | d. | Naturalistic observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 126. Dr. Wilmington is a social psychologist who studies the topic of love. He goes to a variety of places where couples are found and watches how they interact with each other. Which research method is Dr. Wilmington using for his study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Case study | |  | b. | Survey | |  | c. | Correlational | |  | d. | Naturalistic observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 127. Which of the following is a problem that could be caused by naturalistic observation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Results can’t be replicated. | |  | b. | The cost is high. | |  | c. | The observer’s bias affects the result. | |  | d. | Results can't be measured. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 128. A statistical measure of the association between two variables is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | dependent variable. | |  | c. | control variable. | |  | d. | correlation coefficient. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 129. Which of the following statements is NOT true of a correlation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Correlations can range from –1.0 to +1.0. | |  | b. | Negative correlations indicate relatively weak relationships. | |  | c. | Correlations can identify high-risk groups. | |  | d. | A zero correlation means that there is no relationship between two variables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 130. Which of the following correlations represents two variables with the strongest relationship?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | +0.80 | |  | b. | –0.95 | |  | c. | +0.85 | |  | d. | –0.75 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 131. In her dissertation research, a graduate student finds a correlation of +0.95 between two of the variables being studied. How should she interpret this correlation coefficient?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The variables have a moderate, positive relationship. | |  | b. | The variables have a strong, negative relationship. | |  | c. | The variables have a moderate, negative relationship. | |  | d. | The variables have a strong, positive relationship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 132. What does correlation tell us?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The order in which variables occur | |  | b. | Which variables influence other variables | |  | c. | What causes change in a variable | |  | d. | The strength of relationship between variables |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 133. Which correlational coefficient shows the strongest positive correlation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | –0.90 | |  | b. | +0.08 | |  | c. | +0.85 | |  | d. | +0.50 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 134. In her dissertation research, a graduate student finds a strong, negative correlation between two of the variables being studied. Which of the following correlation coefficients is most likely her result?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | –0.87 | |  | b. | –0.28 | |  | c. | 0.00 | |  | d. | –0.15 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 135. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is no relationship between the variables. | |  | b. | as one variable increases, the other variable increases. | |  | c. | as one variable decreases, the other variable decreases. | |  | d. | as one variable increases, the other variable decreases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 136. Which of the following relationships would most likely have the weakest correlation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A school child’s age and vocabulary | |  | b. | A building’s height and weight | |  | c. | Number of fingers on a person’s hand and intelligence | |  | d. | Air temperature and number of air conditioners being used |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 137. A correlational study suggests that children from affluent families were almost twice as likely to have autism as children from families living in poverty. What is the likely reason?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Autism and the traits of high achievers lie on the same continuum. | |  | b. | The reason is impossible to determine from this correlation. | |  | c. | Wealthier parents tend to put off child-bearing until they're older, which increases the risk of autism. | |  | d. | Poorer children have less access to diagnosis and services for autism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 138. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of correlational research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It can establish cause-and-effect relationships. | |  | b. | It can identify high-risk groups. | |  | c. | It can allow prediction of one variable on the basis of the other. | |  | d. | It can help increase understanding of relationships between variables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 139. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using the correlational method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It provides clues about reasons. | |  | b. | It identifies groups of people at high risk for physical or behavioral problems. | |  | c. | It uses experimentation to prove cause and effect. | |  | d. | It helps researchers understand relationships between variables or events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 140. In a study of the effects of various brands of ice cream on weight loss, the brand of ice cream consumed represents the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | control variable. | |  | d. | random variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 141. You see a journal article entitled, “Injection of Happystuff Causes a Reduction in Symptoms of Depression in Adult Males.” This tells you that the independent variable is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | injection of Happystuff. | |  | b. | reduction in symptoms of depression. | |  | c. | population of adult males. | |  | d. | construct of depression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 142. In an experiment, the factor that changes in response to some other factor is referred to as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | dependent variable. | |  | c. | control variable. | |  | d. | random variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 143. In an experimental study a factor that is manipulated is known as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random variable. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | control variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 144. A research method that tests hypotheses and allows researchers to make conclusions about causality is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study. | |  | b. | experiment. | |  | c. | descriptive method. | |  | d. | correlational study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 145. Using the experimental method, a researcher investigates whether watching television while eating causes a person to eat more potato chips than one eats when not watching television. In this case, the number of potato chips eaten represents the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | control variable. | |  | d. | random variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 146. If an experiment shows a casual effect, the dependent variable depends on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the independent variable. | |  | b. | subjects. | |  | c. | selective assignment. | |  | d. | the control group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 147. In Dr. Segal’s study of the effects of watching children's television programs on the language development of children under the age of two, which of the following is the dependent variable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The hours spent watching television | |  | b. | The type of television shows watched | |  | c. | The child's age | |  | d. | The number of words the child knows |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 148. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_\_ group does NOT receive the experimental treatment or intervention.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | independent | |  | d. | dependent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 149. In a drug study, group one receives an inactive pill and group two receives a pill that is believed to be effective in treating depression. Group two is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control group. | |  | b. | placebo group. | |  | c. | independent group. | |  | d. | experimental group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 150. An experimental group receives treatment and is then measured for the effect. What happens to the control group in the experiment?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It receives the same treatment as the experimental group and is measured for the effect, exactly like the experimental group. | |  | b. | It receives a random treatment and is measured for the effect, exactly like the experimental group. | |  | c. | It receives no treatment at all, but it is measured for the effect, exactly like the experimental group. | |  | d. | It receives the same treatment as the experimental group, but it is not measured for the effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 151. A group that experiences all experimental procedures with the exception of exposure to the target experimental treatment is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control group. | |  | b. | random group. | |  | c. | variable group. | |  | d. | dynamic group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 152. Every participant in an experiment has an equal chance of receiving one of the treatments. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control assignment. | |  | b. | random selection. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | control selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 153. Twenty students volunteered to participate in an experiment. Every student has an equal chance of being placed in the experimental group or the control group. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control assignment. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the volunteer effect. | |  | d. | a double-blind study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 154. A placebo effect would be most likely to account for changes in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blood pressure. | |  | b. | blood sugar. | |  | c. | pupil dilation. | |  | d. | pain intensity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 155. Shannon participated in the trial of a new medication. Her condition seemed to improve during the trial, but she later discovered that she was taking the placebo. What caused her condition to improve during the trial?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The dependent variable | |  | b. | The active drug | |  | c. | Chemical properties of the placebo | |  | d. | The power of suggestion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 156. Dr. Schultze conducts research on the effects of a new drug to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder. In his study, neither Schultze nor the participants knows who is receiving the active drug and who is receiving an inactive drug. This example describes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | a double-blind study. | |  | c. | a single-blind study. | |  | d. | a control factor. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 157. Mayra is participating in a double-blind study on the effectiveness of a new time-release antidepressant medication. Once a week, she receives a small white pill from Dr. Stanley, which she takes immediately. What is a “blind” aspect of this study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Stanley does not know the desired results of taking the active drug. | |  | b. | Mayra does not know the purpose of the study. | |  | c. | Dr. Stanley does not know the number of participants. | |  | d. | Mayra does not know whether she has taken the active drug or a placebo. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 158. In a double-blind study, how can an experimenter often tell that a participant is receiving the active drug?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The participant’s condition improves. | |  | b. | The participant experiences side effects. | |  | c. | The experimenter knows who receives the active drug when the study starts. | |  | d. | The cost associated with that participant is higher. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 159. Which of the following would you use to affect your friend’s behavior without him knowing it?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A prime | |  | b. | A blind study | |  | c. | A correlation | |  | d. | A placebo |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 160. You are writing the citations for journal articles you used in a class assignment. Which of the following is NOT included in the APA reference style?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Author's initials | |  | b. | Journal volume | |  | c. | Current date | |  | d. | Digital Object Identifier |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 161. The ethical code of psychologists is based on all but which of the following ideas?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | People have a basic right to make their own decisions. | |  | b. | People’s dignity and welfare must be respected. | |  | c. | People have a right to choose to participate in psychological research. | |  | d. | Determination of ultimate truth outweighs individual cost. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 162. Ethics review committees that oversee psychological research in universities are typically composed of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | professionals only. | |  | b. | samples of research participants from the population under study. | |  | c. | both professionals and samples of research participants. | |  | d. | both professionals and laypersons. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 163. The ethical guideline requiring that information about a research study be disclosed to potential research participants before they participate is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prior approval. | |  | b. | prior consent. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | ethical approval. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 164. The APA’s *Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct* specifies all but which of the following as conditions that psychologists must meet to use deceptive practices in research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Participants must not be misled about research that can reasonably be expected to cause physical harm or severe emotional distress. | |  | b. | The research must be justified by its scientific, educational, or practical value. | |  | c. | Participants must be offered compensation for participating in the deceptive research. | |  | d. | Participants must receive an explanation of the deception at the earliest time that it is feasible to do so. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 165. Dr. Finnegan, a psychological researcher, ensures that he maintains the privacy of his research records. Which ethical principle does this example describe?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Informed consent | |  | b. | Ethical review | |  | c. | Random assignment | |  | d. | Confidentiality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 166. An ethical guideline intended to protect a research participant’s privacy involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtaining informed consent. | |  | b. | maintaining confidentiality. | |  | c. | obtaining prior approval by an ethics review panel. | |  | d. | destroying research records after participation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 167. When conducting research with nonhuman animals, researchers should consider all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | justification of intended benefits of the research. | |  | b. | protection from unnecessary harm. | |  | c. | prevention of stress in the animals. | |  | d. | isolation from other species. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 168. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A questioning attitude | |  | b. | Avoidance of oversimplification and overgeneralization | |  | c. | An open mind | |  | d. | Reliance on conventional wisdom |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 169. You have written an article that you want to publish. The publisher requires that you provide citations. Why does the publisher have this requirement?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | To clarify meaning | |  | b. | To avoid oversimplifying | |  | c. | To examine alternative ways of explaining claims | |  | d. | To examine the original sources to check accuracy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 170. Trustworthy online information is most likely to be provided by all but which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Government agencies | |  | b. | APA and APS | |  | c. | Scientific journals | |  | d. | Online encyclopedias |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 171. One of the main reasons that information published in scientific journals is trustworthy is because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | these journals pay for fact checkers to verify information before it is published. | |  | b. | these journals generally post information online before it is published so others can review it. | |  | c. | the articles are reviewed by other professionals prior to publication. | |  | d. | the articles are written by researchers who have proven themselves to be reliable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 172. Psychology is often characterized as being represented by three main forces: the psychodynamic perspective, behaviorism, and humanism. Highlight the main features of each of these forces.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The psychodynamic perspective emphasized the importance of the unconscious, a region of the mind that lay beyond the scope of ordinary consciousness. The unconscious was responsible for primitive drives of a sexual and aggressive nature (instincts). The wishes and desires that these instincts generated served to motivate our behaviors. Freud stressed the importance of early childhood experience in forming our personality and shaping our behavior. Abnormal conditions arise from unresolved childhood conflicts. These conflicts are the result of a constant battle between the primitive instincts of the unconscious and mental forces that act to prevent these instincts from achieving conscious awareness. Behaviorism was founded by John Watson. Its primary tenet was that psychology should focus on the study of overt behavior that observers could record and explain objectively. Thus, mental processes such as the conscious or unconscious should not and could not be the subject of study. A second major belief of Watson was that the environment shapes the behavior of humans and other animals. All behavior was the result of learning. Another behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, observed that behaviors are shaped by the consequences (rewards and punishments) that follow particular responses. In the 1950s, humanistic psychology developed as a response to the essentially deterministic nature of Freudian theory and behaviorism. Humanistic psychologists contend that free will and conscious choice are fundamental components of being human. They appreciate the unique qualities of each individual. Humanistic psychologists also focus on conscious experience. They stress the importance of self-awareness. People can achieve authenticity by being true to themselves. All people have creative potential and can make choices that give meaning and purpose to their lives. | |

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| 173. Differentiate between basic research and applied research.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Research is typically divided into two broad categories. The first, basic research, is research that attempts to expand our understanding of psychological phenomena even if such knowledge does not lead directly to any practical benefits. Frequently, basic researchers work for universities or government agencies. Applied research is research that is conducted in hopes of finding solutions to specific problems. | |

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| 174. Describe eight of the twelve major specialty areas of psychology.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Experimental psychologists utilize experimental techniques to analyze behavioral and mental processes. They typically study such concerns as learning, sensation and perception, and cognition.  Clinical psychologists focus on individuals with psychological disorders. They are involved in diagnosis and treatment. Some engage in research, and others train future clinicians. This category represents the largest group of psychologists. Counseling psychologists are similar to clinicians but tend to deal with individuals whose problems are less severe. School psychologists help children in a school setting. These children may have academic, emotional, or behavioral problems or may require special education programs. Educational psychologists may also work in a school setting. They typically focus on test and curriculum development. Developmental psychologists are interested in how people change across the life span. Personality psychologists study the psychological characteristics that make each of us unique. Social psychologists are interested in the ways in which people are affected by group or social influences. Environmental psychologists focus on how the physical environment influences behavior. They study such matters as noise pollution and overcrowding. Industrial/organizational psychologists study people in the workplace. They focus on issues such as performance appraisal, motivation, and leadership. Health psychologists look at the relationship between psychological factors and physical health. For example, they study how stress affects health. Consumer psychologists are interested in understanding consumer behavior. They explore why people buy certain products or certain brands. | |

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| 175. Discuss the fundamentals of correlational research. Use examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Correlational research focuses on the nature of relationships between two or more variables. For example, a college admissions officer may want to know if there is a relationship between grades in high school and grades in college. A physician may be interested in whether the amount of fat in someone’s diet is related to heart disease. In any case, a mathematical computation allows one to quantify the strength of the relationship. This is represented by a correlation coefficient. This can range from –1.00 to +1.00. The algebraic sign indicates the direction of the relationship. A negative sign indicates that as one variable increases, the other decreases. A positive sign indicates that as one variable increases, the other also increases (likewise, as one variable decreases, the other decreases). The size of the number indicates the strength of the relationship. Numbers close to –1.00 or +1.00 indicate a strong relationship. Numbers near 0 (0.03; +0.08) indicate a very weak relationship. Correlational research is useful for making predictions. However, it cannot be used to establish cause-and-effect relationships. For example, if there is a correlation between dietary fat and heart disease, the physician cannot conclude that the fat causes the heart disease. (This does not mean dietary fat does NOT cause heart disease, only that correlational research does not permit a cause-and-effect conclusion.) | |

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| 176. Discuss the fundamentals of the experimental method. Use examples.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Experimental research allows one to establish cause-and-effect relationships. In an experiment, one variable is systematically controlled and its effects on another variable are measured. The variable that is controlled is referred to as the independent variable. The variable that is measured is referred to as the dependent variable. For example, one might be interested in whether a new teaching technique is more effective than another in terms of student performance. In this case, the teaching technique is the independent variable and student performance is the dependent variable. There would have to be at least two groups, one of which is taught using a traditional method (referred to as the control group) and another of which is taught using the new technique (the experimental group). Ultimately, the performance of the control group would be compared to the performance of the experimental group. Perhaps the most important consideration in an experiment is ensuring that variables other than the independent variable are not responsible for differences between the groups. For example, in evaluating different teaching techniques, you would have to consider who is teaching, the time of day of the classes, the motivational levels of the students, and many other factors. The more similar the two groups are in factors other than the independent variable, the more likely that changes in the dependent variable are due to the independent variable. | |

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| 177. List suggestions that will improve your critical-thinking skills.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | There are several suggestions regarding critical thinking. First, question everything. Do not blindly accept things you see or hear. Next, clarify what you mean. Use clear and precise language. Avoid oversimplifying and making broad generalizations. Avoid confusing correlation with causation. Be sure to consider assumptions that form the basis for conclusions. Pay close attention to the sources of claims. Question the evidence upon which claims are based. Finally, consider alternative ways of explaining claims. | |