**Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology**

**Multiple-Choice**

**What Is Psychology?**

**Learning Objectives**

* Define *psychology* and describe the major subfields within psychology.
* Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.
* Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.
* Apply critical thinking to an article in a magazine or newspaper.

TB\_01\_01 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Psychology is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. how personality can be determined by the size and shape of one’s head

b. behavior and mental processes

c. the physiological functions of the brain

d. how cultures and societies develop and interact with each other

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_02 What Is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.1

Psychologists are interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. every aspect of human thoughts, feelings, and actions

Correct: *The different perspectives of psychology encompass every aspect of human thoughts, feelings, and actions.*

b. aspects of human behavior, but not human thought

Incorrect: *Behavior is absolutely crucial to the study of psychology, but so too is the concept of human thought.*

c. aspects of human thought, but not human behavior

d. only major aspects of human thought and behavior

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_03 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists study human, mental, and physical growth from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. They are most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. developmental

Correct: *Developmental psychologists study all aspects of growth and change from conception through death.*

b. social

Incorrect: *Social psychologists study the bidirectional effects that people have on each other, including thoughts, feelings, and actions.*

c. personality

d. organizational

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_04 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Life-span psychologists focus mainly on studying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. adolescent changes and development

b. adulthood

c. the entire developmental spectrum from infancy through adulthood

d. infancy and childhood development

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_05 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are interested in the workings of the brain and the nervous system.

a. Experimental psychologists

b. Psychobiologists

c. Behavioral geneticists

d. Neuropsychologists

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_06 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists are interested in how hormones, psychoactive medications, and “social drugs” affect us. They are most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. neuropsychologists

Incorrect: *A neuropsychologist would definitely be interested in how drugs affect the brain, but the more general answer of psychobiologist is the best choice.*

b. biological psychologists

Correct: *Biological psychologists are interested in the biological bases of human behavior, which includes the way that chemicals such as hormones and drugs affect individuals’ actions.*

c. experimental psychologists

d. behavioral geneticists

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_07 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists conduct research on basic psychological processes, including learning, memory, sensation, perception, thinking, motivation, and emotion. They are most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. physiological

b. clinical

c. experimental

d. psychometric

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_08 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists study the differences among individuals’ traits such as agreeableness, sociability, self-esteem, emotional stability, and aggressiveness. They are most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. clinical

b. developmental

Incorrect: *A developmental psychologist might have some interest in how personality develops, but the process of development is his or her primary interest.*

c. psychometric

d. personality

Correct: *Personality psychologists have an interest in identifying and understanding the differences between individuals.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_09 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists at a cocktail party are discussing what kinds of questions are most studied and useful in the field of psychology. Which of the following pairs of psychologists are *most* likely to find agreement?

a. industrial/organizational and experimental psychologists

Incorrect: *I/O psychologists are interested in the application of psychology in the workplace, while experimental psychologists are more interested in conducting pure research.*

b. industrial/organizational and physiological psychologists

c. clinical and counseling psychologists

Correct: *Clinical and counseling psychology are two subdisciplines that share a lot of features, including dealing with patients, mental illness, and treatment.*

d. personality and experimental psychologists

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

2 yr.: 71% r = .21

TB\_01\_10 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

A group of psychologists studies how people influence one another, exploring issues such as first impressions, interpersonal attraction, and how attitudes are formed and maintained. These psychologists are most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. developmental

b. experimental

c. social

Correct: *Social psychologists focus on the manner in which the interactions between human beings affect their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.*

d. personality

Incorrect: *Personality psychologists focus more on the individual factors that differentiate one individual from another, and do not emphasize the interactions between people as much as social psychologists do.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_11 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.1

In recent years, several Japanese automobile companies have opened manufacturing plants in the United States, bringing Japanese management practices with them. For the most part, American workers at these plants have refused to unionize in the traditional American mold, preferring to work under the Japanese model. Of the following mental health professionals, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists would probably be *most*interested in these events.

a. developmental

b. industrial/organizational

Correct: *I/O psychologists are interested in the application of psychological principles in the workplace.*

c. social

Incorrect: *The interaction of two different groups would be of interest to a social psychologist, but the added dimension of making the workplace more successful and productive makes this example most relevant to an I/O psychologist.*

d. experimental

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 79% r = .30; 2 yr.: 82% r = .23

TB\_01\_12 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.3

Wilhelm runs an experiment and finds that males with high levels of testosterone tend to be more physically aggressive than males with lower levels of testosterone. This leads him to believe that testosterone has a direct effect on physical aggression in males. Wilhelm’s belief is *best* described as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. thesis

b. prognosis

c. theory

Correct: *Wilhelm’s proposed explanation is based on the data that was collected in his experiment. That is the essence of a theory.*

d. hypothesis

Incorrect: *Wilhelm’s assumptions of the relationship between aggression and testosterone that were made before gathering the data from his experiment would be a hypothesis, which is also an educated guess.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_13 What Is Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.3

A scientist decides to solve a problem by collecting data through careful systematic observation, developing theories, making predictions based on those theories, and systematically testing those predictions. The scientist is using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the inductive method

b. the deductive method

c. the scientific method

Correct: *The scientific method is a step-by-step process for asking questions and determining the correct answers.*

d. objective introspection

Incorrect: *Objective introspection, or “looking inward,” is a method that was used by structuralists to determine the basic elements of consciousness. The best answer is the scientific method.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_14 What Is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.4

Each of the following characterizes a state of mind necessary for critical thinking *except*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a willingness to submit your own beliefs to scrutiny

b. creativity

Correct: *It is not necessary to think creatively in order to think critically.*

c. a willingness to challenge the opinions of others

d. objectivity

Incorrect: *One must be willing to look at a situation objectively, or without bias, in order to think critically.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

**The Growth of Psychology**

**Learning Objectives**

* Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
* Explain the differences between psychodynamic, behavioral, humanistic, cognitive evolutionary, and positive psychology.
* Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

TB\_01\_15 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.5

The history of psychology can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main stages.

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_16 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

At the beginning of the 20th century, most university psychology programs were located in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. philosophy departments

b. education departments

c. medical schools

d. biology departments

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_17 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

The first psychology laboratory was founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. James

b. Watson

c. Titchener

d. Wundt

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_18 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Most psychologists agree that psychology, as a science, was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 1879

b. 1921

c. 1909

d. 1891

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_19 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Wundt believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be studied through scientific experiments.

a. only mental processes could

b. all mental processes could

Incorrect: *Wundt felt that science was essential, but it was not possible to scientifically explore all phenomena.*

c. some mental processes could not

Correct: *Wundt recognized the limitation of science in that some phenomena were resistant to scientific study.*

d. no mental processes could

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_20 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

According to Wundt, the mind should be studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. scientifically

Correct: *Only through the proper use of science did Wundt feel that psychology could advance itself as a discipline.*

b. according to philosophical traditions

c. as a spiritual entity

d. subjectively and introspectively

Incorrect: *Wundt believed in objective, not subjective, introspection.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

2 yr.: 84% r = .24

TB\_01\_21 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Wundt used the term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to describe his view of psychology.

a. voluntarism

b. cognitism

c. Gestaltism

d. mentalism

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_22 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

James argued that consciousness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. is comprised of “atoms of thought”

b. is an illusion

c. flows in a continuous stream

d. does not exist

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_23 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

James suggested that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow us to benefit from previous experience.

a. atoms of experience

b. rewards and punishments

c. mental associations

d. dreams

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_24 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.6

A noted scientist argues that consciousness is a continuous flow, and that perceptions, associations, sensations and emotions cannot be separated. This scientist is *most*likely a follower of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Titchener

Incorrect: *Titchener, the founder of structuralism, felt that consciousness could be separated into three basic elements – physical sensations, feelings, and images.*

b. Wundt

c. James

Correct: *James, the founder of functionalism, believed that consciousness flowed in a continuous stream.*

d. Galton

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_25 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

William James is noted for founding the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.

a. Gestalt

b. structuralist

c. reductionist

d. functionalist

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_26 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Titchener believed psychologists should analyze complex experiences in terms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. learned behaviors

Incorrect: *The study of learned behaviors was the primary crux of behaviorism, which did not arrive in psychology until the early 1900s.*

b. actualizing experiences

c. their basic elements

Correct: *This breaking down of consciousness is what led Titchener to refer to this school of thought as structuralism.*

d. a stream of consciousness

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_27 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Titchener broke experience down into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basic elements.

a. two

b. three

Correct: *Titchener broke experience down into physical sensations, feelings, and images.*

c. four

d. five

Incorrect: *There were only three elements of consciousness according to E.B. Titchener.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_28 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.6

A noted scientist argues that experience can be broken down into physical sensations (including sights and sounds), affections or feelings (which are like sensations but less clear), and images (such as memories or dreams). This scientist is *most* likely a follower of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Galton

b. Wundt

c. James

Incorrect: *William James was an American psychologist who focused on the function of consciousness, not its structure. This question examines the bases of structuralism, which were proposed by Titchener.*

d. Titchener

Correct: *These three elements of experience are the basis of structuralism, which was proposed by Titchener.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 58% r = .21; 2 yr.: 81% r = .35

TB\_01\_29 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

The basic units of experience and their combinations were the foundation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. functionalism

b. Gestalt psychology

c. structuralism

d. behaviorism

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_30 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Freud’s work with his patients convinced him that many nervous ailments are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. caused by environmental toxins

b. genetically inherited

c. physiological in origin

Incorrect: *Freud specifically noted the absence of physical causes of his patient’s complaints.*

d. psychological in origin

Correct: *The absence of physical indicators of his patient’s ailments led Freud to the concept of the unconscious.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_31 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Psychodynamic theory is *most*closely associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. James

b. Rogers

c. Freud

d. Perls

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_32 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

According to Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. mental Gestalts

b. environmental stimuli

Incorrect: *The influence of environmental stimuli was more central to the behaviorists than to Freud.*

c. unconscious desires

Correct: *Freud believed that our unconscious basically controlled our actions, and that “free will” was a myth.*

d. mental associations

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 90% r = .35; 2 yr.: 96% r = .33; 2 yr.: 86% r = .53

TB\_01\_33 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.6

A psychologist claims that hidden motives and unconscious desires are the basis of behavior. This psychologist is *most*likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. existential

b. Gestalt

c. psychoanalytic

Correct: *The psychoanalytic school of thought places great emphasis on the role of the unconscious.*

d. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral psychologists believed that the unconscious did not exist because it could not be observed and measured.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 68% r = .46; 4 yr.: 73% r = .23; 4 yr.: 78% r = .33

TB\_01\_34 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Personality theories contending that personality results from various psychological forces that interact within the individual, often outside the conscious awareness of the individual, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories.

a. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral theories were focused on observable, measureable behaviors.*

b. existential

c. psychodynamic

Correct: *Psychodynamic theories are based on the original work of Freud, called the psychoanalytic theory.*

d. structural-functional

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_35 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.6

A therapist has you lie on a couch and describe your dreams, and say whatever comes into your mind. This therapist is using a technique known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reflection

b. pole-shifting

c. the empty chair

Incorrect: *This is a Gestalt technique that involves talking to an empty chair about personally stressing issues to overcome those issues.*

d. free association

Correct: *Free association is a psychoanalytic technique of having a client freely and openly talk about whatever comes to mind.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_36 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

The idea that psychology should be based only on observable, measurable behavior is central to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cognitive theory

b. psychodynamic theory

c. structuralism

d. behaviorism

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 70% r = .21

TB\_01\_37 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. functionalism

b. structuralism

c. humanism

d. behaviorism

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_38 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Psychologists should only study observable, measurable behavior, according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Watson

b. Kohler

c. Freud

d. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_39 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Which of the following pairs is associated with the earliest development of behaviorism?

a. Pavlov and Watson

b. Skinner and Thorndike

c. Watson and James

d. Skinner and Pavlov

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_40 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Pavlov called his method of training \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. shaping

b. modeling

c. conditioning

d. reinforcement

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

2 yr.: 84% r = .40; 2 yr.: 86% r = .33

TB\_01\_41 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.7

A scientist trains dogs to salivate to the sound of a buzzer by pairing the buzzer’s sound with the presence of food. This technique is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. conditioning

Correct: *This example is the same as what Pavlov did in his laboratory. This work influenced Watson in his development of behaviorism.*

b. reinforcement

Incorrect: *Reinforcement is a concept that refers to providing a reward for an action. The best answer to this question is conditioning.*

c. modeling

d. social learning

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_42 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.7

Watson’s experiment with Little Albert demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reward learning is more powerful in humans than conditioning

b. other animals besides dogs can be conditioned

c. children are born with a natural fear of rats

Incorrect: *On the contrary, before Watson’s work with him, Albert had no natural fear of rats at all.*

d. people can be conditioned

Correct: *Watson conditioned Albert to fear both white rats and other furry, white objects.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_43 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.7

By snapping your fingers just before you blow a gentle puff of air into someone’s eyes, causing them to blink, you can teach them to blink to just the sound of your fingers snapping, even when you no longer blow the puff of air. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. conditioning

Correct: *As Pavlov did with his dogs, this demonstrates the ability to take a reflexive response and attach it to a new stimulus.*

b. modeling

c. reinforcement

d. shaping

Incorrect: *Shaping is an operant technique where successive approximations of a desired response are reinforced until that desired behavior is achieved.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_44 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

B. F. Skinner is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. psychodynamic psychology

b. Gestalt psychology

c. existentialism

d. behaviorism

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_45 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Like Watson, Skinner believed that psychology should study only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. elements of thought

b. observable behavior

c. mental processes

d. perceptions

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_46 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.7

A mother is trying to teach her little boy to eat his cereal with a spoon. Every time he correctly does so, his mother gives him a small piece of his favorite cookie. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. vicarious learning

b. insight learning

c. conditioning

Incorrect: *The mother is not trying to spread a reflexive response to a new stimulus, which would be a demonstration of classical conditioning.*

d. reinforcement

Correct: *The mother is using rewards to shape a behavior. This is an example of reinforcement.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 83% r = .56

TB\_01\_47 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.7

An unintended consequence of the dominance of behavioral psychology was that psychology developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a genetic bias

b. selective amnesia

c. an aversion to scientific research

Incorrect: *Research was highly valued by behaviorism. The rise of behaviorism actually stimulated research, rather than quelling it.*

d. an environmental bias

Correct: *As a result of the growth of the behavioral model, virtually every human experience came to be associated with learning and the environment.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_48 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.8

When we are shown a series of still pictures flashed at a constant rate, they seem to show movement. The psychologists *most* likely to be interested in this event are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. behavioral

b. humanistic

Incorrect: *The humanistic psychologists were not interested in sensory perception. The best answer is the Gestalt psychologists.*

c. Gestalt

Correct: *The Gestalt psychologists were interested in perception, including both the individual parts and the collective whole of sensory and perceptual events.*

d. structuralistic

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 67% r = .31; 2 yr.: 75% r = .55

TB\_01\_49 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

Wertheimer, Köhler, and Koffka were all associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. psychoanalytic

b. functionalist

c. Gestalt

d. existential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_50 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.8

The idea that psychology should focus on how people experience and perceive separate objects (such as dots) as whole patterns (such as lines, or objects) is a central concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. cognitive

b. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral psychology focused on observable measurable behavior, unlike the Gestalt school of thought which paid quite a bit of attention to mental experiences and perceptual events.*

c. humanistic

d. Gestalt

Correct: *The Gestalt psychologists believed that if you studied the pieces, you missed the more important issue of the “whole.”*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

4 yr.: 70% r = .25

TB\_01\_51 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory has often been referred to as the “third force” in psychology, beyond Freudian theory and behaviorism.

a. Humanistic

b. Existential

c. Cognitive

d. Trait

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_52 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.8

A male who seeks help for depression is told that the way to overcome the depression is to improve his self-esteem and self-expression, to seek out peak experiences and achieve self-actualization. This approach is *most*similar to that of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. cognitive

Incorrect: *Cognitive psychology focused on thought processes and acquiring knowledge.*

b. humanistic

Correct: *Peak experiences, self-actualization, and enhancing self-esteem are concepts that are central to humanistic psychology.*

c. Gestalt

d. existential

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_53 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the spontaneity and creativity that result from focusing on problems outside of oneself and looking beyond the boundaries of social conventions.

a. Self-efficacy

b. Self-actualization

c. Rational restructuring

d. Psychological congruence

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_54 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

The scientific study of mental processes in the broadest sense - thinking, feeling, learning, and remembering - is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. behavioral

b. humanistic

c. cognitive

d. existential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 79% r = .45; 2 yr.: 59% r = .43; 2 yr.: 63% r = .31

TB\_01\_55 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.8

A psychologist reads a lengthy story to a group of people and then observes the kinds of things they remember, the ways in which their recollections change over time, and the sorts of errors in their memories that occur. This psychologist is *most*likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. behavioral

Incorrect: *A behavioral psychologist would be more interested in the observable, measurable behaviors that this group of people displayed.*

b. humanistic

c. cognitive

Correct: *This psychologist is focusing on the mental processes that occur in the group of people he is studying. This is most salient to a cognitive psychologist.*

d. existential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 75% r = .37

TB\_01\_56 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

The field of psychology that explores the neurological mechanisms that underlie mental processes such as learning, memory, intelligence, and emotion is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. evolutionary psychology

b. psychoneuroimmunology

c. Gestalt psychology

d. cognitive neuroscience

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_57 The Growth of Psychology?\_Apply\_LO 1.9

A famous psychologist studies mate selection, altruism, and jealousy in a variety of cultures across a wide range of time periods in an effort to find out how we (humans) have developed our current patterns of behavior in regard to these issues. This psychologist is *most* likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. physiological

Incorrect: *A physiological psychologist is concerned with the relationship between physical and psychological events. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.*

b. ethnographic

c. evolutionary

Correct: *This psychologist is examining how human tendencies are adaptive or maladaptive over time. This is the crux of evolutionary psychology.*

d. cognitive

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_58 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.9

The field of psychology that is concerned with the biological origins of behaviors and mental processes, their adaptive value and the purposes they continue to serve is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. cognitive

b. evolutionary

Correct: *Based largely on the theories of Charles Darwin, evolutionary psychology explores how traits (psychological and physical) help us adapt to our surroundings and enhance the quality of our existence.*

c. ethnographic

d. physiological

Incorrect: *A physiological psychologist is concerned with the relationship between physical and psychological events. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_59 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.9

A positive psychologist is most likely to devote her attention to studying the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. “good life”: the study of subjective well-being

Correct: *Well-being and happiness are central concepts to positive psychology.*

b. role of evolution in shaping behaviors linked to human survival

Incorrect: *These would be concepts of interest to an evolutionary psychologist.*

c. role of learning and conditioning in shaping a child’s personality

d. influences of unconscious processes on mental illness

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_60 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.9

Positive psychologists are most similar in their beliefs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. behaviorists

b. Gestalt theorists

c. humanists

Correct: *Positive psychology and humanistic psychology are both very optimistic views that seek to find the “good” in people, and believe in the individual’s innate ability to improve him- or herself.*

d. psychodynamic theorists

Incorrect: *Psychodynamic theorists do not, as a very general statement, necessarily see people as being good and positive.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_61 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.10

The female psychologist who is known for her pioneering research examining the role of imagery in thought processes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Christine Ladd-Franklin

b. Margaret Floy Washburn

c. Mary Whiton Calkins

d. Margaret Mead

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_62 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.10

Today women receive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the PhD’s granted in psychology.

a. fewer than 10 percent

b. more than half

c. fewer than half

d. more than 90 percent

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

**Human Diversity**

**Learning Objective**

* Explain the importance of understanding human diversity and describe psychology’s increasing attention to human diversity.

TB\_01\_63 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Which of the following statements is true?

a. Psychologists have looked closely at the influence of human diversity on human behavior since the very beginnings of the field.

b. Psychologists have looked closely at the influence of human diversity on human behavior since the earliest years of the 20th century.

c. Psychologists still have not begun to look closely at the influence of human diversity on human behavior.

d. Only recently have psychologists looked closely at the influence of human diversity on human behavior.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_64 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Scientists use the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to refer exclusively to biological differences between men and women in anatomy, genetics, or physical functioning.

a. sex role

b. culture

c. gender

d. sex

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_65 Human Diversity\_Apply\_LO 1.11

Women in many cultures are expected to take care of the children, clean the house, do laundry, and make the meals. These behavioral expectations of women are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. display rules

b. cultural universals

Incorrect: *There are almost no cultural universals in terms of acceptable or unacceptable behaviors.*

c. gender roles

Correct: *Gender roles are cultural expectations regarding acceptable behavior and activities for males and females, respectively.*

d. gender stereotypes

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_66 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Someone who is attracted to members of the opposite sex has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ orientation.

a. asexual

b. bisexual

c. heterosexual

d. homosexual

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_67 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

The term “race” refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heritage.

a. neither an individual’s cultural nor biological

b. an individual’s cultural, not biological

Incorrect: *Cultural, not biological, characteristics identify ethnicity, not race.*

c. an individual’s biological and cultural

d. an individual’s biological, not cultural

Correct: *Race is considered a biological distinction of subpopulations.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_68 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

A common cultural heritage, including religion, language, and/or ancestry, that is shared by a group of individuals is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. race

b. society

c. ethnicity

d. orientation

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_69 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Cultures that value independence and personal achievement are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultures.

a. recidivist

b. individualistic

c. collectivist

d. opportunistic

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_70 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

The anthropologist whose research showed that definitions of masculinity and femininity are not biological given but are learned cultural constructs and therefore subject to change is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Mary Whiton Calkins

b. Margaret Mead

c. Christine Ladd-Franklin

d. Margaret Floy Washburn

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

**Research Methods in Psychology**

**Learning Objectives**

* Describe the characteristics of case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research, and the strengths and weaknesses of each research method.
* Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.
* Explain the importance of sampling in psychological research. Differentiate between random and representative samples.
* Explain how unintended biases can affect the results of research.

TB\_01\_71 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. correlational research

b. naturalistic observation

c. psychometric research

d. experimental research

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_72 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.12

A researcher, interested in how children interact with each other, goes to a school playground and unobtrusively takes notes as she watches them over a period of several hours. This researcher is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

a. case study

Incorrect: *If this researcher was watching one child extensively over a period of time, it might be a case study. Case studies involve only one or very few subject(s).*

b. experimental

c. naturalistic observation

Correct: *This researcher watches her “subjects” in their natural setting without intervening or altering their behaviors. This is naturalistic observation.*

d. psychometric

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_73 Research Methods in Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.12

The primary advantage of the naturalistic observation method of research is that it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. allows for better control of the experimental situation than other research methods

Incorrect: *Naturalistic observation suffers from the major disadvantage of having a lack of control over the research setting.*

b. allows for gathering information more easily, quickly, and cheaply than other research methods

c. usually allows for behavior that is more natural, varied, and spontaneous than in a laboratory

Correct: *By eliminating the laboratory setting, you are able to eliminate the concern that changing the environment has had a significant impact on the behaviors being observed.*

d. virtually eliminates the problem of observer bias

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_74 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

The expectations of a researcher that might distort or influence his or her interpretation of what he or she actually observed is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sample bias

b. observer bias

c. the Phi phenomenon

d. cognitive dissonance

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_75 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected individual or a few individuals is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

a. correlational

b. case study

c. naturalistic observation

d. survey

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_76 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.12

Jean Piaget’s observations of his three children formed the basis of his theories of childhood development. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

a. naturalistic observation

Incorrect: *The fact that Piaget observed his own children in their natural setting (home) may suggest that it was a naturalistic observation, but the amount of data he gathered from very few subjects makes the best answer a case study.*

b. correlational

c. psychometric

d. case study

Correct: *Case studies involve data gathered from only one or very few subjects, as in the case of Piaget’s theories.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_77 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.12

Political polls taken before major elections are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

a. survey

Correct: *Such polls employ the use of predetermined questions that are often done face-to-face or over the telephone.*

b. case study

Incorrect: *Because these polls require the input from many subjects, the best answer is survey.*

c. correlational

d. experimental

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_78 Research Methods in Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.12

Case studies, naturalistic observation, and surveys are *best* suited for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviors, beliefs, opinions, and attitudes.

a. explaining

Incorrect. *Explanation of phenomena requires experimental research. The methods noted in this question are descriptive research.*

b. describing

Correct. *These are called “descriptive methods” because they can only describe, not explain, why behaviors happen.*

c. predicting

d. determining the causes of

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_79 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Research techniques based on the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables are known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method.

a. case study

b. correlational

c. experimental

d. naturalistic observation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_80 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.12

Which of the following is an example of correlational research?

a. A historian conducts an extensive study of the factors that led to the American defeat at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

b. A researcher tracks smokers and nonsmokers to see how many of them get lung cancer and if there are significant differences in lung cancer rates between the two groups.

Correct: *This research is examining the relationship between two variables – smoking and the development of lung cancer – without manipulating variables. This is an example of correlational research.*

c. A researcher interviews taxpayers to find out how strongly they would support a proposal for a “flat” tax.

Incorrect: *This sort of research, which involves a pre-set list of questions that is asked to many subjects, is an example of a survey.*

d. A researcher randomly divides her participants into two groups, giving one group a powerful new medicine while the other group gets a placebo.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_81 Research Methods in Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.13

If explanation of the causes of thoughts, feelings, and behavior is a psychologist’s goal, then the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of research should be used.

a. experimental

Correct: *The experimental method is the only type of research that allows for the determination of cause and effect.*

b. survey

c. correlational

Incorrect: *Correlational research does not allow for conclusions about causation.*

d. naturalistic observation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_82 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.13

People who participate in an experiment, whose reactions or responses are observed as part of the experiment, usually to test the validity of a hypothesis, are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. stooges

b. partners

c. participants

d. assistants

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_83 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.13

Two groups of people are given different kinds of practice problems in logic. They are then tested on a set of new problems to determine whether one kind of practice was better than the other. The nature of the practice problems is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

a. uncontrolled

b. independent

Correct: *Because experimenter manipulates the type of problem being used, this is the independent variable.*

c. dependent

Incorrect: *In this experiment, the dependent variable (which is being observed) is the performance on the new set of problems.*

d. observed

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

4 yr.: 71% r = .23

TB\_01\_84 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.13

In an experiment to assess the effects of a new hay fever drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug while the second group is given a pill that contains no medication but looks and tastes exactly like the one containing the drug. The group getting the pill that contains the hay fever drug is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

a. control

Incorrect: *The control group refers to the research participants who are not given a change in the independent variable.*

b. experimental

Correct: *The experimental group is a group of participants who is subjected to change in the independent variable.*

c. dependent

d. independent

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 51% r = .18; 2 yr.: 70% r = .13

TB\_01\_85 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.13

Consider the following experiment. Children are drawn from high-, middle-, and low-income households. All the children are divided into two groups. One group watches “Sesame Street” on TV every day for a month while the other group watches cartoons. Both groups are then given a test that measures creativity. In this study, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. the independent variable is what the children watch on TV

Correct: *The television programming watched by the children is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.*

b. the independent variable is the children’s scores on the creativity test

Incorrect: *This is the concept being measured by the researcher, so it is the dependent variable, not the independent variable.*

c. the independent variable is the children’s socioeconomic class

d. there is no independent variable; this is a correlational study

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 68% r = .23

TB\_01\_86 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.13

A scientist, conducting a research study on sleep and learning, questions her own objectivity and decides to let a third person, not associated with conducting the experiment, score the tests. The scientist is probably trying to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bias.

a. control

Incorrect: *There is no such thing as control bias.*

b. experimenter

Correct: *Experimenter bias occurs when expectations by the experimenter influence the results of the experiment.*

c. sample

d. treatment

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_87 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.13

In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.

a. independent

b. dependent

c. control

d. hypothetical

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 70% r = .09; 2 yr.: 75% r = .42

TB\_01\_88 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.14

A psychologist studying pilot trainees picks a select group of trainees who are hopefully representative of all other trainees. The group of trainees being studied by this psychologist is collectively known to researchers as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. population

Incorrect: *The entire group of individuals would be the population. The subset of that group, in this case a cluster of trainees, is a sample.*

b. target group

c. sample

Correct: *A sample is a subgroup of a larger population. In this case, the group of trainees represents the larger population of all pilot trainees.*

d. control group

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_89 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.14

A sample in which everyone in a population has an equal chance of being selected to the sample is known as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample.

a. biased

b. representative

c. stratified

d. random

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 90% r = .21

TB\_01\_90 Research Methods in Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.14

A researcher goes to great lengths to ensure that the proportion of males and females in his study matches the proportion of males and females nationally. He is selecting a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample.

a. representative

Correct: *This sample is similar in characteristics (proportion of gender) to the larger population from which it is drawn. That makes this a representative sample.*

b. random

Incorrect: *In a random sample, the potential participants are not matched on some characteristic from the larger population from which they are drawn.*

c. biased

d. controlled

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

**Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals**

**Learning Objective**

* Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

TB\_01\_91 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

Although the American Psychological Association had drawn up a code for ethical behavior in 1953, the issue of ethics was raised again in 1963 when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Bandura’s studies on television violence were published

b. Sigmund Freud’s theories about childhood sexuality were published

c. research indicated that between 3 and 5 percent of therapists engage in sexual activity with their clients during “therapy”

d. Stanley Milgram’s obedience studies were published

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_92 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

In Milgram’s studies, “learners” who made errors were punished with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. public humiliation

b. electric shocks

c. emotional deprivation

d. verbal insults

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 80% r = .49

TB\_01\_93 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is well-known for his studies on obedience.

a. Zimbardo

b. Milgram

c. Seligman

d. Asche

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_94 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

Milgram’s studies on obedience raised significant controversy regarding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ethics and the use of deception in research

b. the quality of laboratory equipment used in psychological research

c. the use of placebo techniques to treat severe psychological disorders

d. laboratory research on human sexuality

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 95% r = .09; 2 yr.: 81% r = .45; 2 yr.: 90% r = .42

TB\_01\_95 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Understand\_LO 1.15

Each of the following is a basic principle of the APA’s code of ethics *except*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. risks, possible adverse effects, and limitations on confidentiality must be spelled out in advance

b. participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language

c. informed consent must be documented

Incorrect: *Informed consent in research is considered an inviolable requirement of the ethical code.*

d. participants cannot be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment

Correct: *Deception is considered permissible in psychological research, as long as it is not extreme and is necessary. Additionally, the amount of distress caused by such deception may not be extreme.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_96 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

Currently, with regard to research using animals, the APA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. only requires that animals may not be killed as a normal part of research

b. has no ethical guidelines

c. requires that researchers must ensure appropriate consideration of animals’ comfort health, and humane treatment

d. forbids the use of animals except in research involving life-threatening disorders

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

**Careers in Psychology**

**Learning Objective**

* Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

TB\_01\_97 Careers in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.16

About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the people holding advanced degrees in psychology are clinicians who treat clients having emotional or mental difficulties.

a. one-half

b. one-third

c. one-fifth

d. one-fourth

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

Topic: Careers in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_98 Careers in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.16

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a medical doctor with four years of medical training and three years of residency training (spent mostly in supervised clinical practice).

a. psychoanalyst

b. psychiatric social worker

c. psychologist

d. psychiatrist

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

Topic: Careers in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_99 Careers in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.16

Which of the following mental health professionals is the only one who, in many states, can prescribe medicine?

a. a psychiatrist

b. a counselor

c. a social worker

d. a psychologist

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

Topic: Careers in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_100 Careers in Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.16

A mental health professional who typically holds a PhD or PsyD degree, has completed a one-year internship in psychological assessment and psychotherapy, has had at least one more year of supervised practice, and assesses and treats emotional and behavioral disorders ranging from short-term crises to chronic disorders such as schizophrenia is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. counseling psychologist

Incorrect: *All of these criteria also apply to a counseling psychologist, except that this individual is less likely to treat patients with such severe levels of psychopathology.*

b. psychiatrist

c. psychometric psychologist

d. clinical psychologist

Correct: *The part of this answer that distinguishes a clinical from a counseling psychologist is the likelihood of treating patients with a high level of psychopathology.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

Topic: Careers in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

**True/False**

TB\_01\_101 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Psychology is a single, unified field.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_102 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Personality psychologists study mental and physical growth in humans from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_103 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Physiological psychologists investigate the biological bases of behaviors, thoughts, and emotions.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_104 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Clinical psychologists are concerned with everyday problems of adjustment.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_105 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1

Social psychologists investigate the influence of people on one another.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_106 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

The first psychology laboratory was founded by Wolfgang Köhler.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_107 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Titchener broke consciousness down into three basic elements.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_108 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

William James is *most* closely associated with the school of structuralism.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_109 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Functionalist theory is concerned only with learning, sensation, and perception.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_110 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.6

Freud argued that human beings are rational and have free will.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_111 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

John B. Watson is known for his theories on behaviorism.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_112 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Ivan Pavlov is known for his experiments on the conditioning of dogs.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_113 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

The name Pavlov gave to his method for training his dogs was *reinforcement*.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_114 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.7

Watson was interested in showing that fears could be eliminated by conditioning.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_115 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

When applied to perception, “Gestalt” refers to our tendency to respond to primitive sexual urges.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_116 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

Köhler, Wertheimer, and Koffka are all *most* closely associated with the Gestalt school of psychology.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_117 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

The oldest of the modern schools of psychology is cognitive psychology.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_118 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.8

Cognitive psychology is the scientific study of our mental processes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_119 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.9

Evolutionary psychologists see the human mind as a “general purpose” computer that requires software (experience) to process information.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_120 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.9

Positive psychologists argue that psychology should abandon its focus on healing abnormal behavior and instead focus on “wellness.”

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 – Difficult

TB\_01\_121 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Most psychologists agree that appreciating human diversity will lead to a fuller understanding of human behavior and mental processes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_122 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Feminist psychology has had little impact on most facets of psychological practice.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_123 Human Diversity\_Remember\_LO 1.11

Most Americans participate in a number of subcultures.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_124 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

An advantage to using naturalistic observation is observer bias.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_125 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Surveys helped Jean Piaget develop his theory of cognitive development.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_126 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.13

To explain the causes of psychological phenomena, psychologists most often use experimental research.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_127 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.14

African Americans score higher on IQ and other tests when the person administering the test is also African American.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_128 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

To find out what he wanted to know, Stanley Milgram deceived subjects in his studies.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_129 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

Psychologists study animal behavior in order to shed light on human behavior.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_130 Careers in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.16

Social workers may offer treatment for psychological problems.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish between psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

Topic: Careers in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

**Essay**

TB\_01\_131 What Is Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.1, 1.4

Define psychology and explain the role played by the scientific method in psychological inquiry. Discuss how psychologists use theories and hypotheses in conducting research.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_132 What Is Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.2

Identify and briefly explain the five enduring issues that draw psychologists together from the various subfields of psychology.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_133 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Describe the differences between the structuralist and functionalist schools of psychology. Who were the main proponents of each school and what were the major contributions of each school?

Answer:

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_134 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.6

Briefly describe Freud’s psychoanalytic psychology in terms of its major principles. Explain why Freud’s ideas were controversial and describe their impact on psychology.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_135 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.7

Compare and contrast Watson’s behaviorism with that of B. F. Skinner, focusing on the specific techniques used by each approach. Describe Pavlov’s research and identify its role in the development of behaviorism.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_136 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.8

What is the “cognitive revolution”? How is cognitive psychology different from behaviorism? What impact has cognitive psychology had on the field of modern psychology?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_137 The Growth of Psychology?\_Understand\_LO 1.9

Explain the goals and interests of evolutionary psychology. Explain how evolutionary psychologists and cognitive psychologists differ in their views of the human brain.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_138 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.9

Describe the goals and focus of positive psychology.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_139 The Growth of Psychology?\_Remember\_LO 1.10

Describe the role played by women in the history of the field of psychology. Discuss some of the obstacles that have prevented many women, and hindered others, from achieving equal status with males as respected professionals. What is the current status of women in the field of psychology?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_140 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Explain what surveys are and how they overcome some of the shortcomings of case studies. What are some of the specific advantages and disadvantages of this type of research?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

TB\_01\_141 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Define correlational research. How is correlational research useful to psychologists? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this type of research?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_142 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

A scientist is studying the effects of alcohol on driving ability. Set up an experimental design in which this scientist could identify the effects of alcohol on driving ability. In your description, be sure to label your hypothesis, the independent variable, the dependent variable, the control group, and the experimental group. How could this scientist avoid the effects of experimenter bias when scoring the results of the study?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_143 Research Methods in Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.12

Explain why human diversity is important to researchers. Specifically, how can a lack of diversity, or a lack of understanding of diversity, affect research results? What is cultural bias and why is it important to researchers?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

TB\_01\_144 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Understand\_LO 1.15

Describe at least four stipulations from APA’s ethical guidelines for researchers. What are some current opinions among researchers and their critics in regards to these guidelines?

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

TB\_01\_145 Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals\_Remember\_LO 1.15

Explain why psychologists use animals in research and discuss the reasons for and reactions to the current controversy regarding the use of animals in scientific research.

Answer:

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy