**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 1** - **Quick Quiz 1**

1. The goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

2. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

a) Ivan Pavlov c) Wilhelm Wundt

b) William James d) Max Wertheimer

3. Freud said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_whereas Watson said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) learned; inherited c) sexual; unconscious

b) repressed conflicts; learned d) conditioned; unconditioned

4. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

a) psychoanalysis c) cognitive perspective

b) humanism d) behaviorism

5. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Specialties in Psychology for $300.” The revealed answer is, “These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health.” What will you say?

a) “What is a neuropsychologist?”

b) “What is a forensic psychologist?”

c) “What is a psychiatric social worker?”

d) “What is a developmental psychologist?”

6. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) case study research c) survey research

b) naturalistic observation d) psychometric study

7. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) representative sample c) single-blind study

b) case study d) naturalistic observation

8. A negative correlation means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other

c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

d) there is no relationship between the two variables

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

a) The double-blind study c) The single-blind study

b) Field research d) Correlational research

10. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) there is informed consent c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

b) research is more important than people d) it is not that harmful

**Chapter 1** - **Quick Quiz 1**

**Answer Key**

1. d Explanation: These goals adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 - Recall the five steps of the scientific approach)

2. b Explanation: William James was a functionalist. (Topic: The History of Psychology, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 - Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology)

3. b Explanation: Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior. (Topic: The History of Psychology, Analyze It, LO 1.1 - Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology)

4. b Explanation: Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization. (Topic: The Field of Psychology Today, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 - Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology)

5. c Explanation:Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder. (Topic: The Field of Psychology Today, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 - Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology)

6. b Explanation: In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 - Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior)

7. b Explanation:A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 - Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior)

8. a Explanation: A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 - Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables)

9. c Explanation: The single-blind study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 - Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects)

10. c Explanation:Deception is justified if the study wouldn’t work any other way. (Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research, Analyze It, LO 1.10 - Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people)

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 1** - **Quick Quiz 2**

1. The question “What is happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description c) prediction

b) explanation d) control

2. Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

a) William James c) B. F. Skinner

b) Sigmund Freud d) Wilhelm Wundt

3. Dr. Jones probably agrees with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

a) psychoanalytic c) cognitive

b) behavioral d) evolutionary

4. “Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive.” According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) conclusion c) hypothesis

b) result d) fact

5. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?

a) case study c) correlational studies

b) experiment d) naturalistic observation

6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a) independent variable c) experimental effect

b) dependent variable d) correlation

7. Adaris has always been drawn to the saying “Absence makes the heart grow fonder,” and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypothesis

b) operational definition

c) double-blind study

d) theory

8. A good control group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) contains at least one confound c) has a limited number of research participants

b) has a limited number of dependent variables d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

9. Which of the following statements concerning critical thinking is incorrect?

a) There are few truths that need not be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Some authorities should not be questioned.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

10. “There is no life outside this solar system and nothing you can say will change that fact!” Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?

a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**Chapter 1** - **Quick Quiz 2**

**Answer Key**

1. a Explanation: Asking “what” means asking for a description. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 - Recall the five steps of the scientific approach)

2. c Explanation: Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced. (Topic: The Field of Psychology Today, Remember the Facts, LO - 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology)

3. d Explanation: Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology. (Topic: The Field of Psychology Today, Analyze It, LO 1.3 - Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology)

4. c Explanation: This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 - Recall the five steps of the scientific approach)

5. d Explanation: Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 - Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior)

6 d Explanation: A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related. (Topic: Correlations: The Scientific Approach, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 - Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables)

7. b Explanation: Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 - Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment)

8. d Explanation: A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any confounds. (Topic: The Scientific Approach, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.8 - Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment)

9. c Explanation: It is not true that some authorities should not be questioned; evidence is more important than expertise. (Topic: Applying Psychology in Everyday Life, Remember the Facts, LO 1.12 - Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives)

10. d Explanation:The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind. (Topic: Applying Psychology in Everyday Life, Apply What You Know, LO 1.12 - Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives)

1 The Science of Psychology

**Key: Topic, Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level, Learning Outcomes**

**Bloom Types**

**Remember the Facts**

**Understand the Concepts**

**Apply What You Know**

**Analyze It**

**Level**

***(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult***

**LO=Learning Objective**

**APA=Learning Outcomes**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**The History of Psychology**

**In the Beginning: Wundt, Titchener, and James**

**LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology**

**TB\_01\_01\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2**

Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?

a) the scientific study of behavior

b) the scientific study of mental processes

c) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes

*Correct.*

d) the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes

*Incorrect. The definition of psychology also includes animal behavior and mental processes.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**% correct 66 a= 2 b=1 c= 66 d= 32 *r* = .37**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_02\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2**

In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) internal, covert activities

*Correct.*

b) outward behavior

c) overt actions and reactions

*Incorrect.* Overt *means outward, not internal.*

d) only animal behavior

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**% correct 85 a= 85 b= 1 c= 13 d= 1 *r* = .39**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_03\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1, 1.2**

Which topic would NOT be investigated by a psychologist if the definition of psychology were limited to “the science of behavior”?

a) relation between grade-point average and salary

b) thought processes students used while trying to answer this question

*Correct.*

c) how changes in the rate of television violence influence real-life violence

d) effectiveness of several treatments for people who suffer from depression

*Incorrect. Investigation of treatments is not a mental process.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_04\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

You are at a basketball game and the arena is packed; the crowd is evenly split between fans of the two teams. At one point, the referee makes a call. Half of the fans yell insults; the other half of the fans shout their approval. The event reminds you of the topic of today’s lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?

a) bias

*Correct.*

b) experiments

*Incorrect. The fans are really not part of any treatment groups.*

c) psychoanalysis

d) extraneous variables

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_05\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Steve is a fan of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage you in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Steve may be demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) bias

*Correct.*

b) critical thinking

*Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.*

c) an eclectic approach

d) unconscious behavior

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_06\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

The general curiosity about why people think, feel, and behave the way they do:

a) primarily happened after World War II.

b) is about a century old.

c) is several centuries old.

*Incorrect. These curiosities are probably much older than centuries, and have always been with us.*

d) has always probably been with us.

*Correct.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_07\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was overseen by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) William James

b) William Tell

c) Wilhelm Wundt

*Correct.*

d) Sigmund Freud

*Incorrect. Freud’s theory came later, and he had no lab.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**% correct 88 a= 7 b= 1 c= 88 d= 4 *r* = .23**

**% correct 100 a= 0 b= 0 c= 100 d= 0 *r* = .00**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_08\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Participants in research early in psychology’s history might have been asked to view a chair and describe its color, shape, and texture and other aspects of their conscious experience. These individuals would have been using a method called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypnosis

b) objective introspection

*Correct.*

c) psychosurgery

d) psychoanalysis

*Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_09\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Objective introspection required:

a) metaphysical experiences.

b) self-skepticism about experiences.

c) empiricism.

*Incorrect. Empiricism refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection.*

d) reflection on the self.

*Correct.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_10\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements

*Correct.*

b) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior

c) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness

*Incorrect. Wundt was not a therapist.*

d) carefully feel the bumps on a person’s head in order to determine his or her character traits

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_11\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person’s experiences.

a) intervention

*Incorrect. Intervention has a totally different meaning than introspection, even though it looks similar.*

b) objective introspection

*Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.*

c) insight inventory

d) induction

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .24**

**% correct 92 a= 1 b= 92 c= 3 d= 4 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_12\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

What is the BEST analogy for Wundt’s and Titchener’s mission for psychology?

a) a chart listing the basic chemical elements

*Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic elements.*

b) a list of the courses required for graduation

c) a list of the types of clothing sold at a retail outlet

d) a computer program for word processing a term paper

*Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_13\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

a) structuralism; observable behavior

*Correct. Structuralism focuses on introspection, which is not observable.*

b) Gestalt; whole

c) psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict

*Incorrect. These terms do belong together.*

d) natural selection; functionalism

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_14\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they:

a) examined consciousness and the structure of mental processes.

*Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.*

b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain.

c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the function of behaviors.

d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin.

*Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_15\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?

a) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.

b) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.

*Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.*

c) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.

d) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.

*Correct. Structure was key in the definition.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 *r* = .18**

**% correct 59 a= 13 b= 24 c= 3 d= 59 *r* = .37**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_16\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

a) Ivan Pavlov

b) William James

*Correct. James was a functionalist.*

c) Wilhelm Wundt

*Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.*

d) Max Wertheimer

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**% correct 100 a= 0 b= 100 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .00**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_17\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

How our minds help us adapt to the world around us was a primary question addressed by which early movement of psychology?

a) Behaviorism

b) Cognitivism

c) Functionalism

*Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.*

d) Structuralism

*Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_18\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

If an individual believed that why people think and feel as they do is more important than what they think and how they think, that individual would be a proponent of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

a) structuralist

*Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.*

b) functionalist

*Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.*

c) psychodynamic

d) behaviorist

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_19\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

If a functionalist from the 1870s were alive today, where would we most likely find him?

a) in a laboratory, studying principles of perception

b) in a school, working to improve teaching methods

*Correct. Functionalists applied research to actual problems.*

c) in a mountain retreat, contemplating the meaning of life

d) in a sleep laboratory, trying to determine if our need for sleep is biologically based

*Incorrect. This would be considered pure research.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_20\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Which psychologist was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in educational psychology in 1925?

a) Charles Henry Thompson

*Correct. Charles Henry Thompson earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology in 1925 at the University of Chicago, the first African American to receive this degree in the USA.*

b) Linus Pauling

*Incorrect. The correct individual was Thompson, not Pauling.*

c) Albert Sidney Beckham

d) Inez Beverly Prosser

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_21\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

While Margaret F. Washburn may have been the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States (in 1894), the first African American woman to do so was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1934 at the University of Minnesota.

a) Inez Beverly Prosser

b) Ruth Howard

*Correct. Howard was the first woman of color to receive the doctorate in psychology in the USA.*

c) Margaret Mahler

d) Anna Freud

*Incorrect. Anna Freud did not do her studies in America. The correct answer is Ruth Howard.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_22\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Which noted African American psychologist held a post as president of Shaw University in North Carolina and then president of Virginia State College?

a) Charles Henry Thompson

b) Howard Hale Long

*Incorrect. The correct psychologist referred to in this question is Robert Prentiss Daniel*

c) Robert Prentiss Daniel

*Correct. This is the individual referred to in this particular question.*

d) Albert Sidney Beckham

**Topic: The History of Psychology  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**Three Influential Approaches: Gestalt, Psychoanalysis, and Behaviorism**

**Learning Objective 1.2** - Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

**TB\_01\_23\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Which type of early psychologist believed that “the whole is more than the sum of its parts”?

a) Gestaltist

*Correct. The Gestaltists studied the perception of wholes.*

b) behaviorist

c) structuralist

*Incorrect. Structuralists focused on the elements of consciousness.*

d) functionalist

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 68 a= 68 b= 4 c= 19 d= 9 *r* = .39**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_24\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

“The whole is greater than the sum of its parts” is a statement associated with the perspective of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) introspection

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

*Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not “wholes.”*

d) Gestalt psychologists

*Correct.* “*The whole is greater than the sum of its parts” was the theme of the Gestaltists.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (3)**

**% correct 55 a= 14 b= 21 c= 11 d= 55 *r* = .43**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_25\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

While on a visit to a large city, you observe several billboards in which a series of lights seems to move. Which perspective in psychology would most likely help you understand this phenomenon?

a) Gestalt

*Correct. Gestaltists focused on perception of wholes.*

b) behavioral

c) humanistic

d) psychodynamic

*Incorrect. This theory focused on the unconscious.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_26\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Gestalt psychology attempted to discover:

a) how the mind helped people adapt to the world.

b) the overall patterns of perceptions and thoughts.

*Correct. Gestalt psychologists looked at larger wholes, rather than individual parts.*

c) the basic building blocks of consciousness.

*Incorrect. This would be an emphasis of structuralists, not Gestalt psychologists.*

d) the unconscious motivations for human functioning.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_27\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The early perspective called Gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) psychoanalysis

b) cognitive psychology

*Correct. Gestalt psychology is now part of cognitive psychology, which focuses on perception as well as learning, memory, and thought processes.*

c) behavioral psychology

*Incorrect. This area of psychology only focuses on observable behavior.*

d) social psychology

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 63 a= 13 b= 63 c= 15 d= 9 *r* = .32**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_28\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one’s behavior is part of what early field of psychology?

a) structuralism

*Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.*

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

*Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.*

d) behaviorism

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (3)**

**% correct 56 a= 7 b= 9 c= 56 d= 27 *r* = .37**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_29\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

What did Sigmund Freud consider as the key to understanding the nervous disorders he observed?

a) free will

b) brain physiology

*Incorrect. There was no physical cause to the problems patients had.*

c) the unconscious mind

*Correct. Freud’s entire theory centered on the unconscious.*

d) external consequences

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**% correct 88 a= 1 b= 6 c= 88 d= 4 *r* = .42**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_30\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Pioneers in Psychology for $50.” The revealed answer is “Focused on unconscious factors.” Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

a) “Who is B.F. Skinner?”

*Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.*

b) “Who are the humanists?”

c) “Who is Sigmund Freud?”

*Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious.*

d) “Who are the behaviorists?”

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_31\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Freud stressed the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) early childhood experiences

*Correct. Freud believed personality was formed in the first six years of life.*

b) adolescence

*Incorrect. Freud stressed the first six years.*

c) early adulthood

d) middle adulthood

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**% correct 79 a= 79 b= 14 c= 5 d= 2 *r* = .24**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_32\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

According to Freud, repressed unconscious urges:

a) are able to be suppressed.

b) only pertain to sex.

*Incorrect. Freud also felt that unconscious urges were related to aggressive impulses.*

c) can surface and create nervous disorders.

*Correct. Freud believed that unconscious urges could not stay completely unconscious indefinitely, and that they would be expressed in one way or another.*

d) have no impact on everyday life.

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_33\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The work of Freud was built around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one’s own cognitive processes

b) a theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts

*Correct. Unconscious motives and conflicts are the essential elements of psychoanalysis.*

c) a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behavior without

interfering with the behavior

*Incorrect. Psychoanalysts don’t necessarily refrain from directing behavior.*

d) a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviors are learned through imitations of

others and through cognitive expectations

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_34\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Which treatment approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?

a) drug therapy

b) neuropsychology

c) clinical psychology

*Incorrect. This was not a discipline yet.*

d) psychoanalysis

*Correct. It fit with his assumptions about the mind.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**% correct 90 a= 0 b= 6 c= 4 d= 90 *r* = .29**

**% correct 85 a= 4 b= 7 c= 4 d= 85 *r* = .30**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_35\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Which type of psychologist would be most likely to argue that a criminal engages in unlawful behavior because he grew up around older boys who engaged in criminal activities?

a) Gestaltist

b) behavioralist

*Correct. This theory focused on learned behavior.*

c) psychodynamic

*Incorrect. This theory focused on unconscious influences.*

d) functionalist

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_36\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) behavior

*Correct. He thought that was the most scientific.*

b) the mind

c) the brain

d) consciousness

*Incorrect. This was not observable.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 74 a= 74 b= 6 c= 7 d= 12 *r* = .33**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_37\_The History of Psychology\_Understand\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The school of behaviorism attempted to explain behavior by studying:

a) the reasons people give for their behaviors.

b) the specific personality traits that lead to behavior.

c) how a specific stimulus evokes a specific response.

*Correct. This relationship, called a stimulus-response association, is one of the major foundations of behaviorism.*

d) the purposes of people’s behavior.

*Incorrect. This would be the focus of functionalism, not behaviorism.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_38\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?

a) “Focus on observable behavior.”

*Correct. Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior.*

b) “Life is an effort to overcome inferiority.”

c) “We cannot know others until we know ourselves.”

*Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.*

d) “Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes.”

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 75 a= 75 b= 6 c= 14 d= 3 *r* = .38**

**% correct 78 a= 78 b= 3 c= 16 d= 3 *r* = .34**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_39\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

The Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov discovered that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) dogs would salivate to the sound of a ticking metronome due to habituation

*Incorrect. Conditioning, not habituation, is the correct answer.*

b) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a ticking metronome due to reflexology

c) dogs would salivate to the sound of a ticking metronome due to a learned reflexive response called conditioning

*Correct. Dogs would salivate due to conditioning.*

d) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a ticking metronome due to their fear response

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_40\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.1, 1.2**

Sallie noticed that when her alarm clock goes off in the morning, her dog Ruffles is standing by her bed salivating. This is because she immediately rolls out of bed and feeds Ruffles, who very much enjoys his canned dog food. It is likely that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to enjoy canned dog food

*Incorrect. Ruffles’s enjoyment of dog food would be an unconditioned response, not a conditioned response.*

b) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to sleep next to her bed

c) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate over canned dog food

d) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate to the sound of her alarm clock

*Correct. Ruffles has learned to associate the sound of the alarm clock with being fed.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_41\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Pavlov’s research demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. involuntary reaction (salivation) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (sound of a bell)

*Correct. This is true based on his research of conditioning.*

1. an unrelated stimulus (salivation) could occur in response to an involuntary reaction (sound of a bell)

*Incorrect. This is not true, as the involuntary reaction is salivation and the unrelated stimulus is the sound of the bell.*

1. involuntary reaction (sound of a bell) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (food)
2. an unrelated stimulus (food) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (barking)

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**% correct 86 a= 86 b= 6 c= 8 d= 0 *r* = .43**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_42\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Freud said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whereas Watson said phobias were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) learned; inherited

b) repressed conflicts; learned

*Correct. Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.*

c) sexual; unconscious

*Incorrect. Watson did not believe in the unconscious.*

d) conditioned; unconditioned

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_43\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt

*Incorrect. One was a functionalist and the other was a structuralist.*

b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer

c) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson

*Correct. They used conditioning in their theories.*

d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Analyze It, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (3)**

**% correct 46 a= 31 b= 19 c= 46 d= 5 *r* = .28**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_44\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Which founding contributors to psychology helped develop behaviorism?

1. Gestalt and Wundt
2. Freud and Watson

*Incorrect. Freud was a psychoanalyst.*

1. Watson and Pavlov

*Correct. They contributed to behaviorism.*

1. Pavlov and Wundt

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 78 a= 6 b= 10 c= 78 d= 7 *r* = .49**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_45\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?

a) a survey of daydreams

b) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired

*Correct. Watson believed observable behavior should be the focus of study.*

c) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women

d) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items

*Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.*

**Topic: The History of Psychology   
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**% correct 81 a=7 b= 81 c=3 d= 7 *r* = .45**

**APA=1.2**

**The Field of Psychology Today**

**Modern Perspectives**

**Learning Objective 1.3** - Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**TB\_01\_46\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Watson

*Incorrect. Watson was a behaviorist.*

b) Wundt

c) Gestalt

d) Freud

*Correct. Freud developed the psychodynamic theory.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**% correct 62 a= 23 b= 2 c= 12 d= 62 *r* = .42**

**% correct 55 a= 10 b= 21 c= 14 d= 55 *r* = .38**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_47\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Professor Wenches approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious processes within the individual, such as inner forces or conflicts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

a) social-cognitive learning

b) behaviorism

c) the cognitive approach

*Incorrect. The cognitive approach focuses on how people think, remember, and store information, not on the unconscious.*

d) the psychodynamic approach

*Correct. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious dynamics.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_48\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

a) William James

b) Sigmund Freud

*Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize positive reinforcement.*

c) B. F. Skinner

*Correct. Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced.*

d) Wilhelm Wundt

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**% correct 77 a= 11 b= 4 c= 77 d= 8 *r* = .40**

**% correct 66 a= 23 b= 6 c= 66 d= 3 *r* = .36**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_49\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will* and *self-actualization*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?

a) behaviorism

*Incorrect. This perspective does not suggest free will or human nature.*

b) humanism

*Correct. This perspective suggests people have many choices*.

c) functionalism

d) psychodynamics

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_50\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

a) psychoanalysis

*Incorrect. This theory does not acknowledge free will.*

b) humanism

*Correct. Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization.*

c) cognitive perspective

d) behaviorism

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**% correct 77 a= 2 b= 77 c= 10 d= 15 *r* = .33**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_51\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Understand\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Humanist Abraham Maslow suggested that when people reach self-actualization, they:

a) develop to their fullest potential.

*Correct. When a person has become everything they are capable of, they have become self-actualized according to Maslow.*

b) avoid negative consequences of behavior.

c) seek maximum reward for all their behaviors.

*Incorrect. This would be a theoretical suggestion of the behaviorist, not a humanist.*

d) learn from their mistakes and move on.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_52\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Analyze\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

In the early part of the past century, psychologists who broke down thought processes into their basic elements and analyzed them were called structuralists. What term might we use to describe psychologists with similar interests today?

a) Gestalt

*Incorrect. Gestaltists were not involved in breaking down thought processes into basic elements.*

b) cognitive

*Correct. The cognitive perspective focuses on breaking down thought processes.*

c) behavioral

d) humanistic

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_53\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2, 2.4**

Cognitive neuroscientists can examine the brain with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. electrolysis and PET
2. PET, MRI, and fMRI

*Correct: These are all discussed in the book and used by cognitive neuroscientists.*

1. MRI and electrolysis
2. Gamma images and electrolysis

*Incorrect. PET and MRI is the right answer.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2; 2.4**

**TB\_01\_54\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2, 2.4**

The emerging field of brain imagery in cognitive neuroscience has developed methods, such as MRI, to examine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. images and activity of the living brain

*Correct. MRI and PET take images of a living brain for analysis.*

1. biopsies of the brain of a cadaver

*Incorrect. Biopsies are not taken by a MRI.*

1. select biopsied portions of a brain
2. acute time of death in stroke patients

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2; 2.4**

**TB\_01\_55\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.1, 1.2**

If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behavior, you are interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a) behavioral

b) sociocultural

*Correct. This approach focuses on social environment.*

c) psychodynamic

d) cognitive

*Incorrect. This approach focuses on individual thought processes, not groups of people.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**% correct 66 a= 20 b= 66 c= 5 d= 10 *r* = .22**

**% correct 73 a= 17 b= 73 c= 2 d= 6 *r* = .28**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_56\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.1, 1.2**

Samantha just had her purse stolen while walking down Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is a very busy part of Manhattan. She screamed loudly, and several people looked in her direction, but nobody stopped walking or made an attempt to help. She immediately broke down in tears and trembled for 10 minutes until she could walk to her car. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. democracy
2. the bystander effect

*Correct. This example would support this concept as nobody immediately helped despite being a heavily populated area.*

1. diffusion of effects

*Incorrect. The diffusion of responsibility could also be a correct answer but not diffusion of effects.*

1. flaws in the judicial system

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_57\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.1, 1.2**

Jeff’s car broke down and smoke started rising from the engine. He felt lucky to have broken down while parked in the center of town during lunch when many people were outside and could help. However, 30 minutes has passed and despite the heavily populated area, nobody has offered assistance. This is an example of the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. zeitgeist
2. behaviorist effect
3. bystander effect

*Correct. This example would support the example because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.*

1. self-Serving prophecy

*Incorrect. Not discussed in the book.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_58\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Analyze\_LO 1.3, APA 1.1, 1.2**

In studying the bystander effect, a researcher is interested in looking at differences between prison guards in China and the United Kingdom. The researcher is taking a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in this cross-cultural study.

1. Eurocentric
2. egocentric
3. culturio

*Incorrect. This is not a real term or concept discussed in the book.*

1. sociocultural

*Correct. The researcher is looking at cultures from a sociocultural perspective.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: d, Analyze It, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_59\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Darley and Latané (1968) believe that the presence of other people in a distressing situation decreased the likelihood that they would receive help due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. diffusion of anonymity

*Incorrect. Diffusion of responsibility is the correct choice.*

1. diffusion of responsibility

*Correct. When others are around, individuals have been found to believe that help is not needed and that another person will help.*

1. flaws in laws protecting Good Samaritans
2. timeliness of onset

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_60\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Professor Beverly approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes bodily events and chemicals, such as hormones, associated with behavior. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

a) biopsychological

*Correct. The biopsychological perspective looks at the relationship between body chemistry and behavior.*

b) learning

c) cognitive

d) sociocultural

*Incorrect. The sociocultural perspective focuses on culture and sociology, not biology.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

**% correct 91 a= 91 b= 2 c= 6 d= 1 *r* = .49**

**% correct 93 a= 93 b= 0 c= 0 d= 7 *r* = .56**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_61\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Analyze\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

The field of biopsychology is part of the larger discipline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which refers to the study of the physical structure, function, and development of the nervous system.

a) neuroscience

*Correct. This is the proper definition of neuroscience.*

b) behavioral genetics

c) sociobiology

d) medicine

*Incorrect. The field of medicine is related to biopsychology, but this is not the best answer.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Analyze It, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_62\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Dr. Mosher is a psychologist who tries to understand how people select their mates. She must be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) behavioral psychologist

b) cognitive psychologist

c) evolutionary psychologist

*Correct. Evolutionary psychologists look at how human mate selection evolved.*

d) biopsychological psychologist

*Incorrect. Mate preference is an evolutionary issue.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_63\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Understand\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Evolutionary psychology might suggest that certain cognitive strategies and goals are built into the brain because:

a) they help humans adapt to their natural environment.

*Correct. Adaptation and survival are the basic tenets of evolutionary theory.*

b) human brains are similar to the brains of the higher primates.

c) they are the result of learning that has taken place over many centuries.

*Incorrect. In fact, evolutionary theory does not allow for the idea that learned behaviors can become genetically passed from generation to generation.*

d) they are the result of memories we have inherited from our ancestors.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_64\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Analyze\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Dr. Jones probably agrees with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

a) psychoanalytic

b) behavioral

c) cognitive

*Incorrect. Cognitive psychology does not address concepts like advantages in the natural world. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.*

d) evolutionary

*Correct. Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: d, Analyze It, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization**

**Learning Objective 1.4** - Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

**TB\_01\_65\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

Which of the following statements is correct?

a) A psychologist has no medical training.

*Correct. Psychologists do not go to medical school; they go to graduate school.*

b) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.

c) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.

*Incorrect. Although the word* psychiatric *is in their title, they cannot prescribe medication since they don’t go to medical school.*

d) An M.D. and a Ph.D. are pretty much the same thing.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (1)**

**% correct 22 a= 22 b=35 c= 36 d= 8 *r* = .24**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_66\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

Dr. Braunz has been treating a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braunz is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) psychiatrist

*Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.*

b) psychoanalyst

c) humanistic psychologist

*Incorrect. This type of psychologist would never write a prescription for Ritalin.*

d) school psychologist

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**% correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 11 d= 10 *r* = .33**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_67\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would BEST be advised to see a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) psychiatrist

*Correct. A psychiatrist has a medical degree, and the problem appears to be a medical one.*

b) cognitive psychologist

c) psychiatric social worker

*Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.*

d) psychologist

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (3)**

**% correct 37 a= 37 b= 37 c= 5 d= 21 *r* = .27**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_68\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

Vido has a master’s degree and is interested in working on the causes of poverty. What type of professional is Vido most likely to become?

a) educational psychologist

b) psychiatrist

c) school psychologist

*Incorrect. A school psychologist would focus on educational issues, not on poverty.*

d) psychiatric social worker

*Correct. A psychiatric social worker usually has a master’s in social work and focuses on social issues, such as poverty.*

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_69\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

Sandi is a single mother living in a project in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of mental health professional is most likely to get involved in Sandi’s situation?

a) educational psychologist

b) psychiatrist

*Incorrect. A psychiatrist focuses on issues that are severe and often require medical training.*

c) psychiatric social worker

*Correct. A psychiatric social worker works with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.*

d) counselor

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_70\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Specialties in Psychology for $300.” The revealed answer is, “These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health.” Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

a) “What is a neuropsychologist?”

*Incorrect. These psychologists work on brain issues.*

b) “What is a forensic psychologist?”

c) “What is a psychiatric social worker?”

*Correct. Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situations leading to mental disorder.*

d) “What is a developmental psychologist?”

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_71\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.1**

On a television talk show, an actor describes the symptoms of anxiety he has been experiencing. He reports that the severity of the symptoms has decreased since he has been taking a drug prescribed by his therapist back in Hollywood. You conclude that the actor’s therapist is probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) podiatrist

b) psychiatrist

*Correct. Prescribing drugs is usually done by a psychiatrist (except in some states).*

c) clinical psychologist

*Incorrect. For the most part, clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions.*

d) counseling psychologist

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**% correct 73 a= 0 b= 73 c= 25 d= 2 *r* = .33**

**% correct 67 a= 0 b= 67 c= 32 d= 1 *r* = .39**

**APA=1.1**

**Scientific Research**

**The Scientific Approach**

**Learning Objective 1.5** - Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

**TB\_01\_72\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 2.1**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system used for reducing bias and error in the measurement of data.

a) Statistics

b) The scientific method

*Correct. The scientific method systematically controls variables reducing bias and error.*

c) Checks and balances

d) The double-blind method

*Incorrect. This is a method for reducing bias but is not involved in measuring data.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (3)**

**% correct 33 a= 14 b= 33 c= 7 d= 47 *r* = .22**

**% correct 57 a= 3 b= 57 c= 3 d= 37 *r* = .23**

**APA=2.1**

**TB\_01\_73\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 1.1, 1.2**

The goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

*Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.*

c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death

d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

*Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 *r* = .35**

**% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 *r* = .54**

**APA=1.1; 1.2**

**TB\_01\_74\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2**

Mei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores, it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

a) describing behavior

b) explaining behavior

*Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.*

c) predicting behavior

*Correct. Mei’s score served as a predictor (“would do well”) of performance.*

d) controlling behavior

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 76 a= 8 b= 7 c= 76 d= 9 *r* = .20**

**% correct 80 a= 6 b=5 c= 80 d= 9 *r* = .21**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_75\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these phenomena.

a) predict and control

*Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.*

b) analyze and manipulate

c) categorize and organize

*Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.*

d) synthesize and regulate

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: a, Analyze It, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 3 d= 2 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_76\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

A psychologist is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) description

*Incorrect. “Why” does not describe; it explains.*

b) explanation

*Correct. “Why” asks for an explanation.*

c) prediction

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 92 a= 2 b= 92 c= 4 d= 2 *r* = .24**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_77\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is late to class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

a) describing behavior

*Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.*

b) explaining behavior

*Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.*

c) predicting behavior

d) controlling behavior

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 85 a= 85 b= 14 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .34**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_78\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

The question “What is happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

*Correct. Asking “what” means asking for a description.*

b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond “what.”*

c) prediction

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**% correct 64 a= 64 b= 28 c= 8 d= 1 *r* = .21**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_79\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

The question “Why is it happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

*Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.*

b) explanation

*Correct. Asking “why” calls for an explanation.*

c) prediction

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 90 a= 6 b= 90 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .20**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_80\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

The question “When will it happen again?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.*

c) prediction

*Correct. Prediction deals with future events.*

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 92 a= 0 b= 4 c= 92 d= 4 *r* = .36**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_81\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

The question “How can it be changed?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

b) explanation

*Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present, while control deals with the future.*

c) prediction

d) control

*Correct. Control deals with changing future events.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_82\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 1.2, 2.1**

Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might best perform are interested in the goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) description

b) explanation

*Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.*

c) prediction

*Correct. The test predicts behavior.*

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach**

**ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 83 a= 7 b=41 c= 83 d= 7 *r* = .29**

**APA=1.2; 2.1**

**TB\_01\_83\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

The first step in any scientific investigation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) forming the hypothesis

*Incorrect. This step follows the development of a question to test.*

b) perceiving the question

*Correct. This is the first step in any scientific investigation.*

c) coming to a conclusion

d) developing an argument

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 79 a= 19 b= 79 c= 0 d= 2 *r* = .43**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_84\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Perceiving the question is the first step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

a) describing

*Correct. The question comes from observing a situation and asking “What is happening?” This is a description.*

b) explaining

*Incorrect. Perceiving the question comes from an observation and description. Explaining comes after the experiment.*

c) predicting

d) changing

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Analyze It, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**% correct 34 a= 34 b= 12 c= 53 d= 1 *r* = .29**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_85\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

“Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive.” According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) conclusion

b) result

c) hypothesis

*Correct. This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.*

d) fact

*Incorrect. This is merely a testable statement about the effects of violent cartoons on children’s behavior.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 81 a= 4 b= 81 c= 0 d= 15 *r* = .19**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_86\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Forming a hypothesis is the second step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from two goals of psychology—description and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) control

*Incorrect. Forming a hypothesis, or an educated guess, is not related to controlling a behavior.*

b) explanation

*Correct. Forming a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.*

c) predicting

d) changing

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_87\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Sally proposes the idea that one’s sexual history prior to marriage may be linked to whether one ends up getting divorced. This best represents which step of the scientific method?

a) testing the hypothesis

b) observing events

*Incorrect. The speculation regarding the correct answer to this research question is called forming a hypothesis.*

c) forming a hypothesis

*Correct. Forming a hypothesis involves making an educated guess as to the answer to a research question.*

d) formulating a theory

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_88\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

After reading about the possible causes of schizophrenia, a scientist thinks that a virus is the most likely cause. What term most accurately describes the scientist’s idea?

a) hypothesis

*Correct. A hypothesis is an “educated guess” based on solid information.*

b) dependent variable

c) extraneous variable

d) experimental estimate

*Incorrect.* Experimental estimate *is not a valid term used in science.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 94 a= 94 b= 1 c= 4 d= 2 *r* = .31**

**% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 2 d= 1 *r* = .41**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_89\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

The tendency to look for information that supports one’s own belief is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the principle of falsifiability

*Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability refers to the idea that a proper research question must be c****APA=****ble of being disproven.*

b) confirmation bias

*Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to look for information that supports one’s own belief.*

c) criterion validity

d) volunteer bias

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_90\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Testing a hypothesis is the third step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

a) description

*Incorrect. The question comes from observing a situation and asking “What is happening?” This is a description.*

b) explanation

*Correct. Testing a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.*

c) prediction

d) control

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_91\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

What is one of the major reasons that psychologists report results publicly?

a) to comply with legal requirements

*Incorrect. There are no legal requirements to report results publicly.*

b) to identify all the extraneous variables

c) to allow researchers to replicate experiments

*Correct. Public reporting of results allows others to test the conclusions.*

d) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand them

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 96 d= 0 *r* = .23**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_92\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Researchers must report their results completely whether the hypothesis was supported or not. Complete reporting is necessary for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) educational knowledge

b) replication

*Correct. Others must know what was done so they can repeat the procedure and make sure everything was done correctly.*

c) finding a better way to support the hypothesis

*Incorrect. Complete reporting of methods is mainly for replication, not just finding support of the hypothesis.*

d) publication

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_93\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Which of the following is an empirical question?

a) “Would Martin Luther King, Jr., have been a good president?”

*Incorrect. This question cannot be answered through experimentation, observation, or measurement.*

b) “What is the meaning of life?”

c) “Was the Civil War necessary?”

d) “Is there life on other planets?”

*Correct. This question can be answered through observation, experimentation, and measurements.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_94\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

Which of the following is NOT an empirical question?

a) “Will you get an A in this class?”

b) “Is there life on Mars?”

c) “Did the universe start with a big bang?”

*Incorrect. This is empirical because it can be answered through observation, measurement, and experimentation.*

d) “Would Martin Luther King, Jr. have been a good president?”

*Correct. This question cannot be answered through observation, measurement, or experimentation.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**Descriptive Methods**

**Learning Objective 1.6** - Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

**TB\_01\_95\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?

a) It recreates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.

*Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve recreating anything.*

b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.

*Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.*

c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.

d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 2 d= 3 *r* = .45**

**% correct 88 a= 5 b= 88 c= 4 d= 4 *r* = .37**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_96\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Roger went to McDonald’s to observe people eating in fast-food restaurants. He brought a camera crew and bright lights, and they all wore yellow jump suits. Roger said he wanted to do a naturalistic observation but may have had some problems because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) room crowding

b) observer effects

*Correct. Roger’s equipment and crew would have made all the people very aware that they were being observed, thus affecting their behavior.*

c) participant observation

*Incorrect. Roger was not participating in the eating behavior.*

d) eating McDonald’s food

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_97\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

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

a) naturalistic observation method

*Correct. Naturalistic observation entails observing behavior as it happens in real-life settings without imposing laboratory controls.*

b) experimental method

c) survey method

*Incorrect. Surveys involve asking questions, not observing behavior.*

d) psychometric approach

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 0 *r* = .25**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_98\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Systematically collecting data in real-world environments is the essence of which descriptive research method?

a) case studies

*Incorrect. A case study is an in-depth analysis of one particular case or individual.*

b) naturalistic observation

*Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing behaviors as they take place in the real-world setting.*

c) surveys

d) correlational research

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_99\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?

a) case study

*Incorrect. Case studies involve interacting with subjects, not just watching them, in order to get as much information about them as possible.*

b) experiment

c) correlational studies

d) naturalistic observation

*Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 1 b= 1 c= 2 d= 96 *r* = .33**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_100\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

When you watch dogs play in the park, or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) case study research

*Incorrect. Case study research follows one person closely for a long period of time.*

b) naturalistic observation

*Correct. In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.*

c) survey research

d) psychometric study

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 2 b= 96 c= 1 d= 1 *r* = .20**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_101\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Sam conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a restaurant. Many of the people he observed seemed to notice him. When Sam described his work to his teacher, she suggested he find out more about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) restaurant effect

b) parent effect

c) butterfly effect

*Incorrect. There is no psychological concept known as the butterfly effect.*

d) observer effect

*Correct. In noticing Sam, the parents may have realized they were being observed, which might have affected their behavior due to the observer effect.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_102\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Dr. Littman-Smith is conducting research in Kenya into the ways that mothers and their toddlers interact throughout the day. Given the purpose of her study, it is most likely that she is engaged in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) naturalistic observation

*Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing and describing, which is what the doctor seeks to do.*

b) laboratory observation

c) case study research

*Incorrect. Case study research focuses on one subject at a time and involves more than simple observation and description.*

d) experimental research

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_103\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Kerri wanted to study the effects of having the oldest child in a family go off to college. She decided to use her own family after her brother went off to a college in France. She took notes each day on her parents’ behavior and kept a diary on her own reactions. Kerri was using the technique called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) participant observation

*Correct. Since Kerri was part of the family she was observing, she was a participant observer.*

b) family survey

c) observer bias

*Incorrect. Although Kerri was a family member, there was no indication in the information given that she had any opinion one way or another.*

d) attribution effect

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_104\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Sandi believes that people who eat at McDonald’s are overweight, so she decides to do a naturalistic observation of people who eat at McDonald’s. What should most concern us about Sandi’s observations?

a) the observer effect

*Incorrect. The observer effect would come into play only if the McDonald’s customers were to become aware of Sandi observing them.*

b) the bystander effect

c) observer bias

*Correct. Sandi has a bias about McDonald’s customers, which might affect her observations due to a phenomenon known as observer bias.*

d) subject bias

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**% correct 74 a= 15 b= 2 c= 74 d= 7 *r* = .21**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_105\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) representative sample

b) case study

*Correct.* *A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual.*

c) single-blind study

d) naturalistic observation

*Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves more than one individual.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 94 a= 2 b= 94 c= 2 d= 2 *r* = .21**

**% correct 90 a= 4 b= 90 c= 4 d= 2 *r* = .35**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_106\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl was found locked up in a room, strapped to a potty chair. Since she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied “Genie’s” ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) case study

*Correct. A case study looks at only one person in great detail.*

b) representative sample

c) single-blind study

d) naturalistic observation

*Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves studying more than one individual.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_107\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

A case study would be the most appropriate method to investigate which of these topics?

a) the ways in which the games of boys differ from the games of girls

b) the development of a male baby raised as a female after a surgical error destroyed his penis

*Correct. A case study involves investigating only one person in great detail.*

c) the math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of U.S. students

*Incorrect. A case study involves investigating only one person and is not appropriate for comparing cultures.*

d) physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_108\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

You overhear psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often “fails to generalize.” Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?

a) correlation

b) case study

*Correct. A case study focuses on one subject, and the information gained from it might not be generally true of other*

*similar subjects.*

c) experiment

d) surveys

*Incorrect. Surveys typically do generalize because the samples taken are somewhat random.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (3)**

**% correct 42 a= 15 b= 42 c= 8 d= 34 *r* = .49**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_109\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Which of the following questions could be answered best by using the survey method?

a) What is the effect of ingesting alcohol on problem-solving ability?

*Incorrect. Surveying students about their problem-solving abilities while drunk would allow too much room for subjectivity and give results with no accurate standards for analysis or comparison.*

b) Does wall color affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?

c) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?

*Correct. Student preferences are about opinions, and surveys are good at gathering the opinions of many people.*

d) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 88 a= 2 b= 1 c= 88 d= 8 *r* = .46**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_110\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Surveys, as discussed in the text, are a form of:

a) correlational research.

b) descriptive research.

*Correct. A survey is a type of descriptive research, not experimental design.*

c) inferential research.

d) experimental research.

*Incorrect. There is no manipulation of variables in a survey, so it is not experimental research.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_111\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

a) survey

*Correct. A survey asks the same questions of many people.*

b) experiment

c) case study

d) naturalistic observation

*Incorrect. Naturalistic observation never involves asking questions.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 4 d= 1 *r* = .22**

**% correct 98 a= 98 b= 0 c= 1 d= 1 *r* = .21**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_112\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

A group of randomly selected subjects for a study that matches the population on important characteristics such as age and sex is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) volunteer bias

b) a representative sample

*Correct. A representative sample is a randomly selected group that matches the population on important*

*characteristics.*

c) an experimental group

*Incorrect. An experimental group is not necessarily representative of the population.*

d) a control group

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 84 a= 2 b= 84 c= 11 d= 2 *r* = .35**

**% correct 89 a= 0 b= 89 c= 7 d= 4 *r* = .36**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_113\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Dr. Wiseman wants to know about the alcohol consumption patterns among college juniors in the United States. He should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) give the survey to every college junior in the country

*Incorrect. It is impossible to survey every college junior.*

b) remember that sample size is the most critical factor in survey research

c) require students’ names on each survey to avoid the tendency to lie

d) draw a representative sample among college juniors

*Correct. A representative sample should give enough information to enable him to generalize his findings to all*

*juniors.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**% correct 85 a= 8 b= 7 c=0 d= 85 *r* = .27**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_114\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

The editors of *Scientific American* are able to obtain a representative sample of their readers in order to assess their attitudes toward preservation of the rainforests in Costa Rica. When interpreting the results of their survey, the editors will be able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) apply the results to the entire U.S. population

*Incorrect. Readers of* Scientific American *are not representative of the entire U.S. population.*

b) apply the results to Costa Rica

c) apply the results to subscribers of *Scientific American*

*Correct. The editors picked a representative sample of their own readers*.

d) apply the result to scientists

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_115\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called “The Sex Life of the American Wife.” It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. The critical flaw in this research would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the fact that the sample is not representative of American wives

*Correct. The survey asks only readers of the magazine, and they are not representative of all American wives.*

b) the fact that a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given

*Incorrect. There is no mention of the need for a psychological test in this situation.*

c) the fact that rubber boots are not equally available in all regions of the country

d) the fact that *making love* has not been operationally defined

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (3)**

**% correct 30 a= 30 b= 11 c= 26 d= 33 *r* = .23**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_116\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called “The Sex Life of the American Wife.” It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. A more accurate title for this survey would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) “Rubber Boot Preferences and the American Wife”

b) “The New Sexuality in America: Rubber Boots in Bed!”

c) “The Sex Lives of Our Readers: *Desperate Wives* Women Respond”

*Correct. The article, like the survey, should focus on the readers of the magazine.*

d) “Sex in America: These Boots Were Made for Walking and for…”

*Incorrect. The results of the survey do not apply to all Americans, only to the readers of the magazine.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**Correlations: Finding Relationships**

**Learning Objective 1.7** - Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

**TB\_01\_117\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a) independent variable

*Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates.*

b) dependent variable

c) experimental effect

d) correlation

*Correct. A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**% correct 93 a= 0 b= 4 c= 3 d= 93 *r* = .56**

**% correct 98 a= 0 b= 2 c= 1 d= 98 *r* = .34**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_118\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

The word *correlation* is often used as a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) validity

*Incorrect. Validity is unrelated to correlation.*

b) reliability

c) variable

d) relationship

*Correct. Correlation means relationship.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 2 b= 1 c= 2 d= 96 *r* = .21**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_119\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) unintended changes in participants’ behavior due to cues from the experimenter

*Incorrect. There are no cues involved in correlation.*

b) strength of the relationship between two variables

*Correct. Relationship strength is determined by the numerical correlation.*

c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time

d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_120\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

Paul records data that indicate that the number of hot chocolates sold at the concession stand increases as temperature outside decreases (for example, more hot chocolates are purchased during late fall than late spring). Which of the following statements is the most accurate depiction of this finding?

a) There is a correlation between the two variables.

*Incorrect. This answer is only partially accurate. The best answer is that there is a negative correlation between the two variables.*

b) There is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables.

c) There is a weak, positive correlation between the two variables.

d) There is a negative correlation between the two variables.

*Correct. Remember that a negative correlation indicates that two variables move in the opposite direction.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_121\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

Julie finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Julie realizes that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

*Incorrect. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.*

b) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

*Correct. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.*

c) her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz

d) she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_122\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

All of the following variables, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, would likely show a positive correlation.

a) height and weight

*Incorrect. These variables go in the same direction.*

b) men’s educational level and their income

c) alcohol consumption and scores on a driving test

*Correct. In this case, one goes up the other goes down.*

d) school grades and IQ scores

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**% correct 80 a= 7 b= 4 c= 80 d= 8 *r* = .26**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_123\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

All of the following variables, EXCEPT for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, would likely show a negative correlation.

a) average income and the incidence of dental disease

b) adult shoe size and IQ scores

*Correct. There is NO correlation (i.e., relationship) here.*

c) the value of a car and the age of a car

d) hours spent watching TV and grade-point average

*Incorrect. As one goes up, the other goes down, and that is a negative correlation.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_124\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

Professor Holden gives a psychology exam on the origins of intelligence. She gives a short answer question based on the IQ scores of a parent-child pair. In order to answer the question correctly, her students need to remember that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a parent’s high IQ does not necessarily cause a child to have a high IQ

*Correct. Correlation does not prove causation.*

b) given these variables, the correlation will be positive

*Incorrect. The fact that a parent has a high IQ is not necessarily related to his or her child’s IQ.*

c) given these variables, the correlation will be negative

d) given these variables, the correlation will be uncorrelated

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Analyze It, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_125\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

A negative correlation means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

*Correct. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.*

b) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other

*Incorrect. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.*

c) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

d) there is no relationship between the two variables

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**% correct 76 a= 76 b= 2 c= 3 d= 16 *r* = .39**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_126\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

A correlation coefficient shows that smoking and life expectancy are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the direction of the relationship is known.

1. if a person smokes a lot of cigarettes, he or she will have less money monthly to buy gas
2. the person’s life expectancy will go up or down based on the number of cigarettes the person smokes daily

*Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.*

1. if a person smokes cigarettes, he or she will eventually develop lung cancer
2. a person’s lungs will repair themselves and he or she will live a longer life

*Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about lungs.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_127\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

a) .50

*Incorrect. Because –.75 is closer to +1.00, it is the strongest relationship of the options.*

b) .25

c) –.25

d) –.75

*Correct. The closer a correlation coefficient is to +1.00, the stronger the relationship it indicates.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (3)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_128\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

Which correlation coefficient is most likely to describe the relationship between brushing one’s teeth and the number of cavities one gets?

a) –.62

*Correct. One would expect that as brushing increases, cavities tend to decrease. Thus, a negative correlation would best describe the relationship. Further, one would expect the relationship to be fairly strong and thus closer to +1.0 than to 0.*

b) .83

*Incorrect. This correlation coefficient would suggest that as brushing increases, the number of cavities increases. We would hope that the relationship between tooth brushing and the number of cavities one gets would be a strong negative correlation.*

c) –.08

d) .45

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_129\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is true?

a) The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.

*Incorrect. When the two variables move up or down together—that is a positive correlation.*

b) The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

*Correct. When as one variable goes up (juice drinking), the other goes down (risk of cancer); that is a negative correlation.*

c) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

d) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**% correct 88 a= 6 b= 88 c= 6 d= 1 *r* = .20**

**% correct 89 a= 4 b= 0 c= 89 d= 7 *r* = .19**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_130\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

A correlation coefficient represents two things: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a representative sample; strength

b) strength; direction of the relationship

*Correct. These are the two concepts that a correlation coefficient represents.*

c) the experimental group; control group

d) direction of the relationship; expectant functionality

*Incorrect. Direction of the relationship is accurate but expectant functionality is a made-up term.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**% correct 66 a= 10 b= 66 c= 13 d= 11 *r* = .47**

**% correct 67 a= 9 b= 67 c= 16 d= 8 *r* = .50**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_131\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4**

A correlation coefficient shows that alcohol consumption and driving accidents are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if the direction of the relationship is known.

1. the number of arrests a person has will go up or down based on the type of car an individual drives
2. the number of driving accidents a person has will go up or down based on the number of alcoholic drinks consumed

*Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.*

1. the number of arrests will increase the fewer drinks an individual consumes
2. the number of driving accidents a person has will contribute to the number of days spent in jail

*Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about days spent in jail.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_132\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

a) A correlation of +.89 is strong and –.89 is weak.

*Incorrect. Both +.89 and –.89 are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.*

b) A correlation of +.89 and –.89 are both strong and equally so.

*Correct. Both +.89 and –.89 are the same distance from 0.*

c) Correlation coefficients are indicators of cause and effect.

d) A correlation of +1.5 is very strong.

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (3)**

**% correct 56 a= 15 b= 56 c= 4 d= 26 *r* = .19**

**% correct 66 a= 15 b= 66 c= 10 d= 8 *r* = .30**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_133\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

A perfect correlation, whether positive or negative, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the real world.

1. expected
2. imperfect

*Incorrect. The correct answer is rare.*

1. common
2. rare

*Correct. Perfect correlations are not common in actual life examples.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_134\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.7, APA 1.3, 2.4**

As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was .00. What did the scatter plot look like?

a) a random distribution of points

*Correct. When there is no correlation, the points are distributed all over the scatter plot with no particular shape or direction.*

b) a line with a positive slope

*Incorrect. A line with a positive slope indicates a correlation.*

c) a straight line from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner

d) a straight line from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**% correct 80 a= 80 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 *r* = .34**

**% correct 85 a= 85 b= 4 c= 7 d= 4 *r* = .34**

**APA=1.3;** **2.4**

**The Experiment**

**Learning Objective 1.8** - Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

**TB\_01\_135\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

An operational definition is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a statement that attempts to predict a set of phenomena and specifies relationships among variables that can be empirically tested

b) an organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specified set of phenomena and their interrelationships

*Incorrect. Operational definitions are not assumptions.*

c) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behavior, which researchers want to measure

*Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific method*.

d) the principle that a scientific theory must make predictions that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**% correct 40 a= 23 b= 23 c= 40 d= 12 *r* = .36**

**% correct 56 a= 4 b= 22 c= 56 d= 15 *r* = .53**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_136\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

As part of a psychology experiment, Brett decides to measure a person’s “anxiety” by noting the number of blinks a person makes in a twenty minute social interaction with a stranger. Brett appears to have offered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of anxiety.

a) variable

b) operational definition

*Correct. An operational definition specifies how a particular concept is to be measured or manipulated.*

c) theory

d) hypothesis

*Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess about a sequence of events.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_137\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to control or measure the variables in a study is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypothesis

*Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess.*

b) operational definition

*Correct. This is the term used for the procedure experimenters use to control or measure variables in a study.*

c) double-blind study

d) theory

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_138\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Marcy is trying to define *anxiety* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypothesis

*Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.*

b) operational definition

*Correct. Operational definitions define responses in terms that allow them to be measured.*

c) double-blind study

d) theory

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_139\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Adaris has always been drawn to the saying “Absence makes the heart grow fonder,” and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) hypothesis

*Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.*

b) operational definition

*Correct. Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable.*

c) double-blind study

d) theory

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**% correct 48 a= 37 b= 48 c= 1 d= 14 *r* = .42**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_140\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

The administration of Midwest State University wants to know if the arrangement of chairs affects student participation in classrooms. What would be a good operational definition of the dependent variable in an experiment designed to measure this relationship?

a) class size: under 50 or over 50

b) number of students enrolled in each class

c) chair arrangement: theater style or circular

*Incorrect. Chair arrangement is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

d) frequency with which students ask questions

*Correct. Counting the number of questions students ask is one measurable way to define the dependent variable, which is student participation.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**% correct 47 a= 4 b= 11 c= 38 d= 47 *r* = .45**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_141\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. What are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

a) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.

*Correct. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, independent of anything the participants do, whereas the participants’ weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise.*

b) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.

c) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.

d) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.

*Incorrect. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**% correct 78 a= 78 b= 4 c= 0 d= 19 *r* = .66**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_142\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

In order to increase typing speed, Minisoft has redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime that is related to typing speed. The company wants to know if its innovations affect typing speed. Identify the independent and dependent variables in this proposed study.

a) The dependent variable is the chime; the independent variables are the chime and typing speed.

b) The dependent variable is speed of typing; the independent variables are the keyboard design and the

chime.

*Correct. The speed of typing is expected to be dependent on the keyboard design and chime, which are independent variables controlled by the experimenter.*

c) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the

chime.

*Incorrect. Both the keyboard design and the chime are independent variables controlled by Minisoft.*

d) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the

speed of typing.

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, , Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_143\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) coefficient of correlation

b) dependent variable

*Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is measured.*

c) control condition

d) independent variable

*Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**% correct 70 a= 1 b= 21 c= 8 d= 70 *r* = .42**

**% correct 68 a= 1 b= 23 c= 8 d= 68 *r* = .34**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_144\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Independent variable is to dependent variable as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) effect is to confound

b) experimental is to correlation

c) measure is to manipulate

*Incorrect. This is the opposite of the correct answer.*

d) manipulate is to measure

*Correct. Independent variables are manipulated, while deepening variables were measured.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Analyze It, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_145\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *independent variable* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the use of nicotine

*Correct. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

b) the use of a driving simulator

c) the number of collisions

*Incorrect. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.*

d) the driving skills of each driver

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_146\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *dependent variable* is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the use of nicotine

*Incorrect. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

b) the use of a driving simulator

c) the number of collisions

*Correct. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.*

d) the driving skills of each driver

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_147\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Ken is planning on studying the influence of intelligence on the ability to recall events from the 1960s. If Ken does not account for variables such as age, which could also influence one’s ability to recall these events, age could be considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) random variable

b) dependent variable

c) confounding variable

*Correct. Any variable that may influence outcome and is not controlled is called a confounding variable.*

d) independent variable

*Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_148\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Dr. Keller has individuals run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is:

a) the self-reported mood.

*Incorrect. This is the variable that is measured, so is the dependent variable.*

b) the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes.

c) the individuals who run for 0 minutes.

d) the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill.

*Correct. This is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_149\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Dr. Proverse has individuals cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes, after which he measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is:

a) the self-reported mood.

*Correct. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.*

b) the individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike.

c) the number of minutes individuals ride the bike.

*Incorrect. This is the variable that is manipulated, so it is the independent variable.*

d) the riding of bikes.

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_150\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the participants who smoke a *cigarette without nicotine* comprise the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) control group

*Correct. A control group gets either no treatment or treatment with no effect; in this case, experimenters are controlling for the possibility that the cigarette itself (not the nicotine) might cause people to get into collisions.*

b) driving simulator

c) experimental group

*Incorrect. The experimental group does get treatment that is expected to have an effect, whereas the control group gets either no treatment or treatment without effect.*

d) no-control group

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**% correct 78 a= 78 b= 0 c= 2 d= 0 *r* = .44**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_151\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Ideally, everything in the experimental situation *except* the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is held constant.

a) inferential statistics

b) placebos

*Incorrect. Placebos do not vary in ways that will affect outcomes.*

c) independent variables

*Correct. Independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter; thus, they cannot be held constant.*

d) hypotheses

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**% correct 77 a= 8 b= 9 c= 77 d= 5 *r* = .34**

**% correct 74 a= 14 b= 3 c= 74 d= 8 *r* = .28**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_152\_The Scientific Approach\_Understand\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

A good control group \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) contains at least one confound

b) has a limited number of dependent variables

c) has a limited number of research participants

*Incorrect. In fact, a good control group would have the same number of participants as an experimental group.*

d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

*Correct. A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any compound.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_153\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

All of the following are accurate statements regarding random assignment EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) it is a procedure for assigning people to experimental and control groups

b) it is a procedure in which each subject has the same possibility of being assigned to a given group

c) it is a procedure in which subjects are assigned to a positive correlation or a negative correlation condition

*Correct. Subjects can never be assigned to a type of correlation.*

d) it is a procedure that allows individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups

*Incorrect. Random assignment does allow individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

**% correct 63 a= 11 b= 7 c= 63 d= 19 *r* = .19**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_154\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?

a) In random assignment, each participant has an equal chance for each condition.

*Correct. In random assignment each participant has an equal chance of being assigned.*

b) In random assignment, each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.

c) Random assignment can only be determined after an experiment is over.

d) The best formula for random assignment is birth dates.

*Incorrect. Birth dates are not random because many people are born on the same day.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**% correct 90 a= 90 b= 2 c= 4 d= 4 *r* = .20**

**% correct 90 a= 90 b= 3 c= 3 d= 3 *r* = .26**

**APA=2.4**

**Experimental Hazards and Controlling for Effects**

**Learning Objective 1.9** - Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

**TB\_01\_155\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Which of the following situations best illustrates the placebo effect?

a) You sleep because you are tired.

b) You throw up after eating bad meat.

*Incorrect. Throwing up after eating bad food is caused by a physiological reflex, not by expectations, as would be the case in a placebo effect.*

c) You have surgery to repair a defective heart valve.

d) You drink a nonalcoholic drink and become “intoxicated” because you think it contains alcohol.

*Correct. The placebo effect is brought on by expectations, and in this case you felt drunk only because you believed you were drinking alcohol.*

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (1)**

**% correct 94 a= 5 b= 1 c= 0 d= 94 *r* = .32**

**% correct 98 a= 1 b= 0 c= 1 d= 98 *r* = .22**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_156\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

The placebo effect means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) all conditions in an experiment are the same

b) that there is no control group

*Incorrect. The placebo effect is one reason why it’s necessary to have a control group.*

c) the expectations of the participants influence their behavior

*Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of the participants influence their behavior.*

d) experimenter bias causes the subjects to act strangely

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

**% correct 77 a= 11 b= 8 c= 77 d= 4 *r* = .44**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_157\_The Scientific Approach\_Apply\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Sandy Sue was participating in an experiment in which she was given a pill that was supposed to cause her to get drowsy. Five minutes after taking the pill, Sandy Sue reported that she felt drowsy and wanted to lie down. The pill was actually made of sugar and had no ingredients to cause drowsiness. How do you explain Sandy Sue’s drowsy feeling?

a) experimenter effect

b) placebo effect

*Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of participants influence their behavior; in this case, Sandy Sue expected the pill to make her drowsy, and that expectation—not the pill itself—made her feel drowsy.*

c) subject bias

*Incorrect. Sandy Sue is not biased, as she had no knowledge of the hypothesis.*

d) treatment effect

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (1)**

**% correct 90 a= 3 b= 90 c= 3 d= 6 *r* = .32**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_158\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Two groups of graduate students were given rats and were told to teach them how to run mazes. Group 1 was told that they had “very smart” rats that should learn quickly. Group 2 was told that they had “very stupid” rats that should learn slowly. In actuality, neither group was any different, and the rats were randomly assigned. In spite of that, when the experiment concluded, Group 1 rats had learned the maze much more quickly. How can that be explained?

a) experimenter effect

*Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant’s performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter. In this case, the experimenters who believed they had smart rats must have behaved in some way that boosted their rats’ performance.*

b) placebo effect

c) subject bias

*Incorrect. The rats were the subjects and they do not have bias.*

d) treatment effect

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Analyze It, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_159\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Unintended changes in participants’ behavior due to cues inadvertently given by the experimenter are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) replications

b) experimenter effects

*Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant’s performance is affected by the behavior of the experimenter.*

c) volunteer biases

*Incorrect. There is no such thing as volunteer bias.*

d) single-blind studies

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_160\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.

a) The double-blind study

*Incorrect. In a double-blind study, the experimenters would also be “blind,” meaning they would not know which participants are part of which group.*

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

*Correct. The single-blind study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.*

d) Correlational research

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (1)**

**% correct 93 a= 7 b= 0 c= 93 d= 0 *r* = .41**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_161\_The Scientific Approach\_Analyze\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Double-blind studies control for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) only the placebo effect

b) only the experimenter effect

*Incorrect. Double-blind studies also control for placebo effects.*

c) both the placebo effect and the experimenter effect

*Correct. In double-blind studies, neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know which participants are in the experimental group.*

d) extrinsic motivation

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: c, Analyze It, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (3)**

**% correct 85 a= 7 b= 6 c= 85 d= 2 *r* = .21**

**% correct 86 a=5 b= 6 c= 86 d= 2 *r* = .21**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_162\_The Scientific Approach\_Remember\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group until after the results are tallied.

a) The double-blind study

*Correct.* *The double-blind study is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group.*

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

*Incorrect. In a single-blind study, only the participants are “blind.”*

d) Correlational research

**Topic: The Scientific Approach  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (1)**

**% correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 1 d= 3 *r* = .19**

**% correct 99 a= 99 b= 1 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .29**

**APA=2.4**

**Ethics of Psychological Research**

**The Guidelines for Doing Research with People**

**Learning Objective 1.10** - Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

**TB\_01\_163\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) participants must be allowed to make an informed decision about participation.

*Incorrect. It’s true that participants must be informed of the nature of the research so that they can truly consent to participate..*

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

*Correct. Participants may be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment.*

c) rights and well-being of participants must be weighed against the study's value to science.

d) participants may withdraw from the study at any time.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_164\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.

b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

*Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.*

d) Deception must be justified.

*Correct. It is a basic principle that deception must be justified.*

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**% correct 74 a=15 b= 7 c= 4 d= 74 *r* = .31**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_165\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.

b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.

*Correct. It is a basic principle that participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.*

c) Participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.

*Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.*

d) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: b, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**% correct 67 a= 3 b= 67 c= 14 d= 15 *r* = .26**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_166\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Analyze\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Experimenters can justify the use of deception because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) there is informed consent

b) research is more important than people

*Incorrect. It is a basic principle that people come first, research second.*

c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

*Correct. Deception is justified if the study wouldn’t work any other way.*

d) it is not that harmful

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: c, Analyze It, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**% correct 67 a= 24 b= 0 c= 67 d= 8 *r* = .21**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_167\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) participants may withdraw at any time

b) investigators must debrief participants when deception was used

*Incorrect. It’s true that investigators must debrief participants*.

c) parents of infant participants must be informed about the study

d) debriefing may be omitted when young children are involved

*Correct. It’s not true that debriefing may be omitted when young children are involved.*

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: d, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**APA=3.1**

**Animal Research**

**Learning Objective 1.11** - Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

**TB\_01\_168\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.11, APA 3.1**

Which of the following statements about research with animals is incorrect?

a) Animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.

*Correct. It is not true that animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.*

b) Scientists who oppose animal rights activists argue that the goals of scientific research justify some

animal suffering, although they agree it should be minimized.

c) Animals are only used in about 7 percent of psychological research.

d) Animal researchers do not use anesthesia in surgery, causing some concern about pain.

*Incorrect. Animal researchers use anesthesia in all surgery studies.*

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.11 Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research., (3)**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_169\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.11, APA 3.1**

Which of the following statements concerning using animals in research is correct?

a) There are no ethical guidelines when it comes to animals.

b) There are rules that prevent the killing of animals.

*Incorrect. Animals are destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.*

c) Pain and suffering of animals are allowed, but only when necessary, and must be minimized as much as possible.

*Correct. Pain and suffering of animals are allowed under scientific guidelines.*

d) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research  
ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.11 Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research., (2)**

**APA=3.1**

**Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**Thinking Critically About Critical Thinking**

**Learning Objective 1.12** - Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives.

**TB\_01\_170\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Analyze\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

In the statement “Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments,” the word *reasoned* means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) giving it a lot of thought

*Incorrect. Quantity is only part of the characteristics of critical thinking.*

b) logical and well thought out

*Correct. Critical thinking requires logic as well as organized thinking.*

c) seeing one side of an argument very clearly

d) focusing on opinion

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: b, Analyze It, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (1)**

**% correct 90 a= 3 b= 90 c= 4 d= 3 *r* = .21**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_171\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Understand\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

Critical thinking means making judgments based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) emotion

b) keeping a closed mind

c) reason and logical evaluation

*Correct. Reason and logic are necessary to think critically.*

d) authority and expertise

*Incorrect. Authorities are often wrong.*

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: c, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (1)**

**% correct 98 a= 0 b= 2 c= 98 d= 0 *r* = .43**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_172\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Apply\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

Several years ago, two scientists announced that they had evidence of “cold fusion” in the laboratory, but further studies failed to replicate their findings, and it was later found that the original scientists had used sloppy methods. This highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?

a) Few “truths” do not need to be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

*Correct. The “so-called” evidence of cold fusion was not very solid, due to sloppy methodology.*

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

*Incorrect. The cold fusion issue was about evidence, not open-mindedness.*

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: b, Apply What You Know, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (3)**

**% correct 42 a= 7 b= 42 c= 45 d= 6 *r* = .25**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_173\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Remember\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

Which of the following statements concerning critical thinking is incorrect?

a) There are few truths that need not be tested.

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

*Incorrect. This is an important criterion for critical thinking.*

c) Some authorities should not be questioned.

*Correct. It is not true that some authorities should not be questioned; evidence is more important than expertise.*

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: c, Remember the Facts, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_174\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Apply\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

The CEO of a large automobile company says the cars the company makes are safe regardless of the fact that they lead the country in accidents due to faulty equipment. This discrepancy highlights which of the following critical thinking principles?

a) Few “truths” do not need to be tested.

*Incorrect. The question is focusing on the CEO’s authority rather than what he is saying.*

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority orexpert true.

*Correct. In this case, the authority has a motivation to lie or mislead, and cannot be trusted, especially if the evidence belies his statement.*

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: c, Apply What You Know, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**% correct 66 a= 5 b= 24 c= 66 d= 5 *r* = .30**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_175\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Apply\_LO 1.12, APA 3.1**

“There is no life outside this solar system, and nothing you can say will change that fact!” Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?

a) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.

*Incorrect. The statement is not a criterion for critical thinking.*

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

*Correct. The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind.*

**Topic: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: d, Apply What You Know, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**APA=3.1**

**TRUE OR FALSE**

**TB\_01\_176\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1**

The most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology today is that it is the science of behavior.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_177\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Wilhelm Wundt used the method of objective introspection.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_178\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Sigmund Freud was the father of psychology.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_179\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

Pavlov found that dogs would salivate to the sound of a bell before food was presented, demonstrating the process of conditioning.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_180\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

John Watson studied salivation in dogs in order to examine the concept of habituation.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_181\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2, 2.4**

Cognitive neuroscience includes the use of tools such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET).

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2; 2.4**

**TB\_01\_182\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Understand\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Darley and Latané (1968) believe that the presence of other people in a distressing situation actually increased the likelihood that they would receive help.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: F, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_183\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

Diffusion of responsibility is the tendency to feel that someone else is responsible for responding in a crisis situation.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_184\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.4, APA 1.2**

The majority of psychologists are self-employed or work for private, not-for-profit agencies.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_185\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.4, APA 1.2, 2.4**

Clinical psychology is the largest subfield of psychology.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_186\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 1.2**

Dr. Leland can prescribe drugs in some situations and works with depressed women. He must be a psychologist.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: F, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_187\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 1.1**

The goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_188\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.5, APA 2.4**

The first step in the scientific method is developing a method.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_189\_Scientific Research\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Roger conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a football game. Many of the people he observed seemed to have noticed him. Roger forgot about the observer effect.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: T, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_190\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

The laboratory observation always involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_191\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Surveys are procedures used to measure and evaluate personality traits, emotional states, aptitudes, interests, abilities, and values.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_192\_Scientific Research\_Apply\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

Dr. Samson wanted to know how college students in his state would vote during the next election. By sampling the seniors at his college, he can get a representative sample.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_193\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_194\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

Direction and strength are important in understanding correlation coefficients.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: T, Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (1)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_195\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Control groups should receive exactly the same treatment as the experimental groups when conducting a research study.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_196\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

Random assignment is when each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_197\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.9, APA 2.4**

Double-blind studies control only for the placebo effect.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_198\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 2.4**

One of the common guidelines for ethical research is that participants may not withdraw from a study once they start.

**TOPIC: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: F, Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_199\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Understand\_LO 1.12, APA 2.1**

Critical thinking requires making judgments that are well-reasoned and well-thought out.

**TOPIC: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**ANS: T, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**APA=2.1**

**SHORT ANSWER**

**TB\_01\_200\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.1**

What is the definition of psychology?

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_201\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Describe a method used in one of the early schools of psychology.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_202\_The History of Psychology\_Remember\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

How did Ivan Pavlov discover the process of conditioning when working with dogs?

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_203\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Understand\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

What is the main emphasis of cognitive psychology?

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_204\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

What is cognitive neuroscience?

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_205\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Remember\_LO 1.3, APA 1.2**

How does *diffusion of responsibility* contribute to the bystander effect?

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_206\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Analyze\_LO 1.4, APA 1.2**

How are psychologists and psychiatrists alike? How are they different?

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Analyze It, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (1)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_207\_Scientific Research\_Apply\_LO 1.5, APA 1.1**

Pick a goal of psychology and provide a clear example of how it works.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

**APA=1.1**

**TB\_01\_208\_Scientific Research\_Analyze\_LO 1.6, APA 2.4**

What are the strengths of descriptive research methods?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Analyze It, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_209\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.6, 1.8, APA 2.4**

Describe a research method used in psychology.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior – 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_210\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

What is meant by the “direction of the relationship” in a correlation coefficient?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_211\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.7, APA 2.4, 4.1**

Which two important factors contribute to the formula in measuring a correlation coefficient?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

**APA=2.4; 4.1**

**TB\_01\_212\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

What is an operational definition?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_213\_Scientific Research\_Analyze\_LO 1.8, APA 2.4**

What is the difference between the control group and experimental group in a research study?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Analyze It, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_214\_Scientific Research\_Remember\_LO 1.8, APA 3.1**

What is random assignment?

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (1)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_215\_Ethics of Psychological Research\_Remember\_LO 1.10, APA 3.1**

Describe one of the eight common ethical guidelines for conducting research.

**TOPIC: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (1)**

**APA=3.1**

**TB\_01\_216\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Remember\_LO 1.12, APA 2.1**

Describe one principle of critical thinking.

**TOPIC: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**Remember the Facts, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**APA=2.1**

**ESSAY**

**TB\_01\_217\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.1, APA 1.2**

Compare and contrast two early perspectives of psychology. Be sure to include comparisons of founders, methods, and philosophies.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Analyze It, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_218\_The History of Psychology\_Analyze\_LO 1.2, APA 1.2**

How did Pavlov and Watson’s focus on scientific inquiry of behaviors differ from the earlier viewpoints of structuralists, psychoanalysts, and functionalists?

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Analyze It, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (3)**

**APA=1.2**

**TB\_01\_219\_The History of Psychology\_Apply\_LO 1.2, APA 1.3**

Provide a real life example of conditioning according to Ivan Pavlov. Be sure to label each part of your example accordingly and be very detailed.

**TOPIC: The History of Psychology**

**Apply What You Know, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**APA=1.3**

**TB\_01\_220\_The Field of Psychology Today\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 2.4**

Darley and Latané (1968) studied a concept called the bystander effect. Provide a detailed real life example of this concept and explain how culture might be a factor.

**TOPIC: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**APA=1.2; 1.3**

**TB\_01\_221\_Scientific Research\_Apply\_LO 1.4, APA 2.4**

Using an example of a study you might conduct, go through all of the steps of the scientific method.

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_222\_Scientific Research\_Apply\_LO 1.7, 1.9, APA 2.4**

Propose three methods typically used in psychology to test a topic, such as the effects of marijuana on GPA (grade-point average).

**TOPIC: Scientific Research**

**Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables – LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment, and some ways to control for these effects., (3)**

**APA=2.4**

**TB\_01\_223\_Applying Psychology to Everyday Life\_Understand\_LO 1.12, APA 2.1**

What are the basic principles of critical thinking and how can they be used in everyday life?

**TOPIC: Applying Psychology to Everyday Life**

**Understand the Concepts, LO 1.12 Recall the basic criteria for critical thinking that people can use in their everyday lives., (2)**

**APA=2.1**

**Test Yourself**

*Pick the best answer.*

1. In the definition of psychology, the term *behavior* means

a. internal, covert processes.

b. outward behavior.

c. overt actions and reactions.

d. only animal behavior.

2. Who is considered to be the father of African American psychology?

a. Charles Henry Thompson

b. Robert V. Guthrie

c. Francis Cecil Sumner

d. Howard Hale Long

3. Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis focused on

a. observable behavior.

b. Gestalt perceptions.

c. introspection.

d. early childhood experiences.

4. Which psychologist dared to ignore the whole consciousness issue and return to a study of scientific inquiry by focusing on observable behavior?

a. Ivan Pavlov

b. John Watson

c. Sigmund Freud

d. William James

5. Which perspective is often referred to as the “third force” in psychology and focuses on a person’s freedom of choice in determining their behavior?

a. biopsychological perspective

b. behaviorism

c. cognitive psychology

d. humanism

6. Which perspective BEST explains the bystander effect whereby individuals will be less likely to help someone in need because of the presence of others close by?

a. psychoanalysis

b. behaviorism

c. cognitive psychology

d. sociocultural

7. If Dr. Byers uses an eclectic approach in her clinical treatment of children, what is it that she is doing?

a. She is relying primarily on one psychological perspective to treat all her patients.

b. She is using medications with all her patients, especially those suffering from depression.

c. She relies heavily on the Freudian psychodynamic perspective to help children who show abnormal behavior.

d. She is using a combination of perspectives to treat different clients.

8. Dr. Colton identifies himself with the largest subfield of psychology. What kind of psychologist is he?

a. counseling

b. clinical

c. school

d. experimental

9. Micah has recently been diagnosed with a psychological disorder that is best addressed initially with medication. He would likely benefit the most by first seeing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. psychiatrist

b. psychoanalyst

c. psychiatric social worker

d. psychologist

10. A psychologist is interested in finding out why married couples seemingly begin to look like each other after several years of marriage. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of

a. description.

b. explanation.

c. prediction.

d. control.

11. Which step in the scientific approach is derived from the goal of description?

a. reporting your results

b. perceiving a question

c. drawing conclusions

d. forming a hypothesis

12. Brianne wants to find an explanation for the behavior of her lab rats in her study. Which step in the scientific approach is she currently focusing on?

a. testing a hypothesis

b. perceiving the question

c. drawing conclusions

d. reporting her results

13. The famous study of Phineas Gage, who survived when a metal rod pierced his skull, is an example of a

a. laboratory experiment.

b. correlation.

c. case study.

d. survey.

14. A researcher finds that as her subjects increased the number of hours they spent exercising, the overall weight of her subjects decreased. This would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

a. positive

b. negative

c. zero

d. causal

15. A researcher wants to study the effects of texting on driving. Students in Group A drive a car in a computer game and see how many virtual accidents they have. Students in Group B are asked to drive the same virtual car but they must respond to and send at least three texts. The number of virtual accidents is measured for each group. What is the independent variable?

a. the virtual car

b. texting

c. the number of virtual accidents

d. the group assignment

16. A researcher asks an assistant to conduct a study on her behalf. She specifically tells her assistant only to share the results anonymously and not include the names of the students along with their scores. Such an experiment would be considered a

a. double-blind experiment.

b. single-blind experiment.

c. correlational study.

d. laboratory observation.

17. Double-blind studies control for

a. the placebo effect.

b. the experimenter effect.

c. the placebo effect and the experimenter effect.

d. extrinsic motivation.

18. In the stereotypes-and-athletes study, who was the control group?

a. those students who completed the survey prior to the intelligence test

b. those students who completed the survey after the intelligence test

c. those students who were not asked to complete the intelligence test

d. those students who did not take part in the study at all

19. Dr. Calvin needs just one more participant to complete her experiment. Lisa, a student of Dr. Calvin, has almost completed the experiment when she announces she wants to quit because the experiment is boring. What options does Dr. Calvin have?

a. Dr. Calvin can require that Lisa finish because students don’t have the same rights to quit an experiment as the general public does.

b. Dr. Calvin can require that Lisa finish because boredom is not an acceptable excuse for quitting.

c. Dr. Calvin can make Lisa stay since she is a student of hers and she requires students to take part in her experiments.

d. Dr. Calvin must let Lisa go and find another participant.

20. A famous golfer advertises a new golf bracelet that helps minimize fatigue while playing. If Bethany decides to order the bracelet because she believes that such a well-known personality should know if it works or not, she has made an error in which of the following?

a. Few “truths” do not need to be tested.

b. All evidence is not equal in quality.

c. Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d. Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**EXTRA BANK OF QUESTIONS**

**1: THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

The Beginnings of Psychology

1. Structuralism emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. individual differences

b. the application of biological principles to the mind

c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior

d. the basic units of experience and their combinations

**Answer d % correct 45 a= 12 b= 30 c= 14 d= 45 *r* = .41**

2. Wertheimer was associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

a. functionalist

b. psychoanalytic

c. Gestalt

d. existential

**Answer c % correct 50 a= 23 b= 21 c= 50 d= 6 *r* = .43**

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

a. functionalism

b. structuralism

c. behaviorism

d. humanism

**Answer c % correct 50 a= 13 b= 20 c= 50 d= 17 *r* = .23**

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

a. Wundt

b. James

c. Titchener

d. Watson

**Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 7 c= 18 d= 16 *r* = .21**

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

a. psychodynamic psychology

b. behaviorism

c. Gestalt psychology

d. existentialism

**Answer b % correct 69 a= 12 b= 69 c= 12 d= 8 *r* = .39**

6. Freud was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. existential psychology

b. behavioral psychology

c. psychoanalysis

d. behaviorism

**Answer c % correct 70 a= 2 b= 22 c= 70 d=6 *r* = .49**

7. A young man reads in a letter that he has just won $1,000 in a state-wide lottery and he literally jumps for joy. Which neurons are sending messages from his brain to his legs ordering them to jump?

a. sensory neurons

b. motor neurons

c. interaction neurons

d. association neurons

**Answer b % correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 4 d= 1 *r* = .34**

8. In the late 20th century, psychology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. expanded dramatically

b. stagnated

c. contracted slightly

d. contracted dramatically

**Answer a % correct 80 a= 80 b= 9 c= 4 d= 6 *r* = .29**

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

a. mental processes

b. perceptions

c. elements of thought

d. observable behavior

**Answer d % correct 62 a= 23 b= 5 c= 10 d= 62 *r* = .31**

10. By general agreement, psychology was born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 1642

b. 1853

c. 1879

d. 1906

**Answer c % correct 32 a= 12 b= 50 c= 32 d= 6 *r* = .23**

11. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims

b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture

c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes

d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics

**Answer c % correct 71 a= 6 b= 4 c= 71 d= 19 *r* = .40**

12. Titchener was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school of thought.

a. structuralists

b. functionalist

c. behaviorist

d. reductionist

**Answer a % correct 70 a= 70 b= 16 c= 12 d= 3 *r* = .39**

13. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Watson

b. Titchener

c. James

d. Wundt

**Answer a % correct 63 a= 63 b= 8 c= 15 d= 13 *r* = .50**

14. Wertheimer was associated with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school.

a. functionalist

b. psychoanalytic

c. Gestalt

d. behaviorist

**Answer c % correct 66 a= 9 b= 13 c= 66 d= 11 *r* = .43**

15. Freud believed that many unconscious desires are:

a. the result of excessive punishment.

b. by-products of introspection.

c. the result of excessive reinforcement.

d. sexual in nature.

**Answer d % correct 79 a= 1 b= 8 c= 12 d= 79 *r* = .48**

16. Modern psychology is said to have begun when:

a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people.

b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology.

c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy.

d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

**Answer b % correct 77 a= 17 b= 77 c= 4 d= 3 *r* = .26**

17. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is which of the following?

a. structuralism

b. functionalism

c. humanism

d. Gestalt

**Answer b % correct 76 a= 13 b= 76 c= 2 d= 10 *r* = .48**

18. The psychologist John Watson is associated with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology and argued that psychology must concern itself only with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. behavioral; behavior

b. behavioral; mental processes

c. cognitive; thought and action

d. cognitive; behavior

**Answer a % correct 72 a= 72 b= 15 c= 11 d= 3 *r* = .33**

19. Which of the following does NOT fit with the other three?

a. Wundt

b. 1879

c. functionalism

d. introspection

**Answer c % correct 55 a= 8 b= 4 c= 55 d= 33 *r* = .26**

20. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

a. structuralism

b. functionalism

c. behaviorism

d. humanism

**Answer a % correct 64 a= 64 b= 14 c= 12 d= 10 *r* = .52**

21. The founder of behaviorism is

a. James.

b. Skinner.

c. Watson.

d. Wundt.

**Answer c % correct 77 a= 2 b= 15 c= 77 d= 5 *r* = .41**

22. Psychology is said to have begun when

a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis.

b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory .

c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna.

d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical.

**Answer b % correct 74 a= 8 b= 74 c= 3 d= 15 *r* = .28**

23. Scientific psychology is formally recognized to have begun:

a. in Greece, with the work of Hippocrates.

b. in the United States, with the work of James.

c. in Austria, with the work of Freud.

d. in Germany, with the work of Wundt.

**Answer d % correct 90 a= 2 b= 3 c= 5 d= 90 *r* = .30**

24. The first psychology laboratory was opened by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Wundt

b. James

c. Titchener

d. Watson

**Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 2 d= 1 *r* = .20**

25. Skinner is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. structuralism

b. behaviorism

c. Gestalt psychology

d. existentialism

**Answer b % correct 78 a= 7 b= 78 c= 14 d= 1 *r* = .20**

26. For Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. unconscious desires

b. environmental stimuli

c. mental Gestalts

d. mental associations

**Answer a % correct 90 a= 90 b= 7 c= 1 d= 2 *r* = .27**

27. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Watson

b. Titchener

c. James

d. Wundt

**Answer a % correct 53 a= 53 b= 11 c= 17 d= 17 *r* = .40**

28. Watson felt that psychologists should study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. consciousness

b. observable behavior

c. mental imagery

d. elements of thought

**Answer b % correct 86 a= 2 b= 86 c= 1 d= 11 *r* = .31**

29. Behaviorist J. B. Watson objected to early theories of psychology because of their focus on:

a. evolution.

b. science.

c. mental processes.

d. physical processes.

**Answer c % correct 35 a= 16 b= 22 c= 35 d= 28 *r* = .21**

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

a. Freud

b. Titchener

c. Galton

d. Watson

**Answer d % correct 58 a= 14 b= 17 c= 12 d= 58 *r* = .41**

31. John Watson was a behaviorist who argued that the science of psychology must concern itself only with

a. experiences as whole units.

b. observable events.

c. unconscious mental processes.

d. early childhood experiences.

**Answer b % correct 93 a= 1 b= 93 c= 3 d= 3 *r* = .23**

32. Which of the following is associated with Gestalt psychology?

a. Skinner

b. Wertheimer

c. James

d. Jones

**Answer b % correct 80 a= 3 b= 80 c= 10 d= 7 *r* = .45**

33. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

a. cognitive

b. humanistic

c. functionalism

d. behaviorism

**Answer d % correct 62 a= 10 b= 15 c= 12 d= 62 *r* = .50**

34. Which school of psychology assumes that human activity cannot be broken down into separate units for analysis but must be evaluated as wholes?

a. humanism

b. Gestalt

c. functionalism

d. behaviorism

**Answer b % correct 79 a= 7 b= 79 c= 8 d= 7 *r* = .43**

35. Which one of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?

a. Pavlov

b. Watson

c. Skinner

d. Rayner

**Answer b % correct 49 a= 10 b= 49 c= 38 d= 3 *r* = .23**

36. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

a. cognitive

b. humanistic

c. functionalism

d. behaviorism

**Answer d % correct 78 a= 9 b= 6 c= 8 d= 78 *r* = .46**

37. Wundt is to structuralism as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to psychoanalysis.

a. Freud

b. Watson

c. Rogers

d. Maslow

**Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 3 c= 0 d= 3 *r* = .24**

38. Watson is to behaviorism as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to psychoanalysis.

a. Freud

b. James

c. Skinner

d. Wundt

**Answer a % correct 91 a= 91 b= 1 c= 6 d= 2 *r* = .23**

Modern Psychology

39. A group of psychologists study how adults change and grow, both psychologically and physiologically, as they age. These psychologists are most like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.

a. personality

b. social

c. organizational

d. developmental

**Answer d % correct 93 a= 3 b= 2 c= 2 d= 93 *r* = .21**

40. After more than a year in Iranian prisons, 52 American hostages were released by Iran's revolutionary government and allowed to return to the United States. Of the following professionals, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists would probably have LEAST professional interest in that event.

a. counseling

b. clinical

c. social

d. experimental

**Answer d % correct 77 a= 5 b= 11 c= 7 d= 77 *r* = .23**

41. Which of the following is the correct order which psychologists use in studying a particular behavior?

a. describe, explain, predict, control

b. explain, describe, predict, control

c. predict, describe, explain, control

d. describe, predict, explain, control

**Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 3 c= 24 d= 13 *r* = .53**

42. Naturalistic observation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. re-creating natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid

b. studying behavior in its natural context

c. basically the same process as objective introspection

d. observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experiment findings

**Answer b % correct 97 a= 3 b= 97 c= 0 d= 0 *r* = .23**

43. Each day in class, Dr. Helms explains to his students that they are wonderful whether they are academic successes or failures. He also points out that each individual consciously chooses to attend class and study and that these choices dramatically affect whether one is academically successful. Dr. Helms is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

a. psychoanalytic

b. humanistic

c. behavioral

d. Gestalt

**Answer b % correct 77 a= 3 b= 77 c= 17 d= 4 *r* = .36**

44. Which of the following types of psychologists is most prepared to help a person who hears voices and believes she is Joan of Arc?

a. forensic

b. counseling

c. school

d. clinical

**Answer d % correct 87 a= 3 b= 10 c= 1 d= 87 *r* = .34**

45. Steve, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Steve's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents, and his childhood experiences with them. Steve's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?

a. behaviorism

b. psychoanalytic

c. humanistic

d. Gestalt

**Answer b % correct 80 a= 6 b= 80 c= 13 d= 1 *r* = .33**

46. Which of the following assumptions associated with the psychoanalytic school produced the strongest negative reaction?

a. Psychology, as therapy, is more philosophical than scientific.

b. All human behavior is a product of one's experiences.

c. Humans are basically good.

d. All humans, including infants, have sexual motivations and drives.

**Answer d % correct 79 a= 7 b= 9 c= 5 d= 79 *r* = .31**

47. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

a. A psychologist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.

b. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.

c. Clinical psychologists treat severe psychological disturbances and psychiatrists treat mild disorders.

d. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists can prescribe medications to their patients.

**Answer b % correct 83 a= 4 b= 83 c= 10 d= 4 *r* = .36**

48. Psychologists use techniques based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. cultural ethnocentrism

b. objective introspection

c. philosophical logic

d. the scientific method

**Answer d % correct 76 a= 0 b= 20 c= 3 d= 76 *r* = .26**

49. A psychologist bases his/her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. This psychologist is probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. humanist

b. behaviorist

c. structuralist

d. functionalist

**Answer b % correct 88 a= 1 b= 88 c= 9 d= 1 *r* = .21**

50. What early school of thought in psychology was noted for its emphasis on the unconscious determinants of behavior?

a. Structuralism

b. Behaviorism

c. Gestalt psychology

d. Psychoanalytic theory

**Answer d % correct 86 a= 0 b= 8 c= 5 d= 86 *r* = .32**

51. Cognitive psychologists are a subgroup of experimental psychologists who are concerned primarily with:

a. neurobiological events which underlie behavior.

b. the function of age on behavior.

c. mental events which intervene between stimuli and responses.

d. how people are affected by social situations.

**Answer c % correct 77 a= 16 b= 2 c= 77 d= 6 *r* = .22**

52. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. reinforcement

b. alienation and apathy

c. mental processes

d. self-actualization

**Answer c % correct 90 a= 4 b= 0 c= 90 d= 6 *r* = .29**

53. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

a. structuralism

b. functionalism

c. behaviorism

d. humanism

**Answer a % correct 49 a= 49 b= 19 c= 22 d= 10 *r* = .38**

Psychology: The Science

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

a. correlational

b. experimental

c. case study

d. survey

**Answer d % correct 92 a= 4 b= 1 c= 3 d= 92 *r* = .21**

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

a. naturalistic observation method

b. experimental method

c. correlational method

d. psychometric approach

**Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 1 *r* = .20**

56. A detailed, well-researched biography of a famous historical person is technically an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

a. psychometric

b. naturalistic observation

c. case study

d. correlational

**Answer c % correct 83 a= 5 b= 9 c= 83 d= 2 *r* = .18**

57. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. case study research

b. survey research

c. naturalistic observation

d. psychometric study

**Answer c % correct 99 a= 1 b= 0 c= 99 d= 0 *r* = .0**

58. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a correlation

b. validity

c. reliability

d. a hypothesis

**Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b=0 c= 1 d= 2 *r* = .09**

59. Anything that follows a response, making that response more likely to recur, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. an antecedent

b. an enhancement

c. reinforcement

d. consequence

**Answer c % correct 88 a= 3 b= 4 c= 88 d= 4 *r* = .41**

60. Positive correlation shows:

a. the extent to which two independent variables change together.

b. that as one independent variable increases, another decreases.

c. that as one variable changes, another changes in the same direction.

d. that as one variable changes, another changes in the opposite direction.

**Answer c % correct 62 a= 18 b= 9 c= 62 d= 11 *r* = .40**

61. A researcher wished to study the relationship between high school grades and college grades. Of the following research methods, which would be the most appropriate?

a. case study

b. correlation

c. experiment

d. survey

**Answer b % correct 37 a= 22 b= 37 c= 10 d= 31 *r* = .31**

62. A correlation of .00 means:

a. you made a mistake in calculation.

b. you did not find out anything about the relationship between the two variables.

c. the two variables are unrelated.

d. everyone who scored low on one variable scored high on the other variable, and vice versa.

**Answer c % correct 56 a= 2 b= 26 c= 56 d= 17 *r* = .25**

63. The greatest disadvantage of correlation is:

a. it has a limited range of values, being only -1 to +1.

b. it does not enable cause-and-effect conclusions.

c. its value can be negative.

d. its value can be zero.

**Answer b % correct 85 a= 11 b= 85 c= 4 d= 1 *r* = .44**

64. A correlation tells us:

a. whether a cause-effect relationship exists.

b. whether two variables are related

c. whether or not a test is efficient.

d. if people are responding to demand characteristics.

**Answer b % correct 87 a= 9 b= 87 c= 4 d= 0 *r* = .35**

65. A psychologist uses the correlational method to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. explain the effects of one variable on another

b. compare two groups of subjects

c. determine what causes a variable to change

d. identify relationships between variables

**Answer d % correct 73 a= 11 b= 14 c= 2 d= 73 *r* = .42**

66. The survey method of research is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

a. correlational

b. experimental

c. field experimental

d. both correlational and field experimental group

**Answer a % correct 31 a= 31 b= 9 c= 16 d= 43 *r* = .22**

67. As children grow older, their discretionary income usually increases. The best conclusion to draw about the variables age and income are that they are:

a. causally related

b. uncorrelated

c. negatively correlated

d. positively correlated

**Answer d % correct 92 a= 1 b= 3 c= 4 d= 92 *r* = .31**

Finding Relationships

68. A large group of people whom you want to know about is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. control group

b. treatment group

c. population

d. sample

**Answer c % correct 79 a= 3 b= 3 c= 79 d= 16 *r* = .30**

69. In an experiment to test the effects of anxiety on performance, the dependent variable is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. amount of anxiety

b. age of the person

c. person's performance

d. cause of the anxiety

**Answer c % correct 76 a= 18 b= 1 c= 76 d= 5 *r* = .30**

70. 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. experimenter

b. sample

c. control

d. treatment

**Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 3 d= 1 *r* = .25**

71. Psychologists use research techniques based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. inductive reasoning

b. objective introspection

c. deductive reasoning

d. the scientific method

**Answer d % correct 86 a= 6 b= 3 c= 5 d= 86 *r* = .36**

72. Research in which a carefully selected group of people is asked a set of predetermined questions in interviews or through questionnaires is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.

a. correlational

b. case study

c. survey

d. experimental

**Answer c % correct 83 a= 4 b= 13 c= 83 d= 0 *r* = .20**

73. 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. dependent

b. control

c. independent

d. hypothetical

**Answer a % correct 78 a= 78 b= 8 c= 9 d= 4 *r* = .47**

74. 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 are collectively known to researchers as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. sample

b. population

c. target group

d. control group

**Answer a % correct 81 a= 81 b= 8 c= 7 d= 4 *r* = .46**

75. Expectations by the experimenter that might influence the results of an experiment or their interpretation are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. experimental blinds

b. experimenter bias

c. sample bias

d. treatment bias

**Answer b % correct 97 a= 1 b= 97 c= 1 d= 1 *r* = .29**

76. In a controlled experiment, the group subjected to a change in the independent variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

a. independent

b. experimental

c. dependent

d. control

**Answer b % correct 77 a= 2 b= 77 c= 9 d= 12 *r* = .34**

77. A subset of cases selected from a larger population is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. control group

b. target group

c. treatment group

d. sample

**Answer d % correct 89 a= 1 b= 9 c= 1 d= 89 *r* = .28**

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

a. correlational

b. experimental

c. survey

d. naturalistic observation

**Answer b % correct 45 a= 15 b= 45 c= 14 d= 26 *r* = .52**

79. In a controlled experiment, the group not subjected to a change in the independent variable, and used for comparison with the group receiving the experimental change, is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

a. independent

b. experimental

c. dependent

d. control

**Answer d % correct 90 a= 3 b= 4 c= 4 d= 90 *r* = .42**

80. A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected person or a group 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. survey

b. psychometric

c. case study

d. naturalistic observation

**Answer c % correct 95 a= 3 b= 1 c= 95 d= 2 *r* = .20**

81. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the:

a. dependent variable.

b. experimental variable.

c. independent variable.

d. placebo.

**Answer c % correct 80 a= 14 b= 5 c= 80 d= 1 *r* = .45**

82. A weakness of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that subjects participating in the research often report, consciously and unconsciously, inaccurate information.

a. naturalistic observation

b. surveys

c. field experiments

d. laboratory experiments

**Answer b % correct 80 a= 2 b= 80 c= 10 d= 8 *r* = .24**

83. As part of an assignment, Bill's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on prejudice. Which research method was Bill's professor using?

a. field experiment

b. survey

c. naturalistic observation

d. laboratory experiment

**Answer b % correct 98 a= 1 b= 98 c= 1 d= 1 *r* = .24**

84. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that seemed identical but was not a high sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In the study, the high-sugar diet is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. placebo

b. independent variable

c. dependent variable

d. control group

**Answer b % correct 65 a= 8 b= 65 c= 13 d= 14 *r* = .51**

85. Using both independent and dependent variables is associated with which of the following types of research used in psychology?

a. experimentation

b. naturalistic observation

c. correlation

d. correlation and experimentation

**Answer a % correct 55 a= 55 b= 1 c= 5 d= 39 *r* = .23**

86. Manipulating an independent variable in a real-life setting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. an experiment

b. an example of naturalistic observation

c. a field experiment

d. unethical

**Answer c % correct 65 a= 17 b= 11 c= 65 d= 6 *r* = .45**

87. Almost all research done in psychology is analyzed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. visually

b. using correlational techniques

c. statistically

d. at the .1 level

**Answer c % correct 51 a= 13 b= 31 c= 51 d= 4 *r* = .34**

88. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. survey research

b. applied research

c. laboratory research

d. naturalistic observation

**Answer d % correct 95 a= 1 b= 1 c= 2 d= 95 *r* = .23**

89. Experimenter bias can best be controlled using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a placebo

b. double-blind control

c. randomization

d. subjects who do not know the purpose of the study

**Answer b % correct 79 a= 2 b= 79 c= 16 d= 4 *r* = .46**

90. A researcher, based on her review of relevant scientific studies, believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, the feeding schedule would be called the:

a. independent variable.

b. dependent variable.

c. extraneous variable.

d. control factors.

**Answer a % correct 76 a= 76 b= 17 c= 1 d= 6 *r* = .44**

91. A researcher, based on her review of relevant scientific studies, believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, frequency of crying would be called the:

a. latent factor.

b. dependent variable.

c. independent variable.

d. control factor.

**Answer b % correct 64 a= 24 b= 64 c= 24 d= 9 *r* = .43**

92. One of the main reasons for using a laboratory for psychological research is to:

a. prevent subjects from escaping.

b. study behavior in a natural setting.

c. do large-scale studies.

d. allow the researchers to control certain factors.

**Answer d % correct 98 a= 0 b= 0 c= 2 d= 98 *r* = .33**

93. The process of establishing causal relationships is associated most with:

a. naturalistic observation.

b. experiments.

c. correlation.

d. surveys.

**Answer b % correct 33 a= 45 b= 33 c= 14 d= 9 *r* = .43**

94. A researcher tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, where students study is the:

a. independent variable.

b. dependent variable.

c. manipulation.

d. hypothesis.

**Answer a % correct 64 a= 64 b= 22 c= 10 d= 3 *r* = .27**

95. A researcher tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, test performance is:

a. the dependent variable.

b. the independent variable.

c. the manipulation.

d. the control group.

**Answer a % correct 67 a= 67 b= 16 c= 11 d= 7 *r* = .47**

96. In psychological studies, randomization is used to ensure that:

a. there will be an independent and dependent variable.

b. each person has an equal chance of being assigned to each group.

c. the control group does not know the purpose of the study.

d. the experimenter won't know who is in each group.

**Answer b % correct 84 a= 5 b= 84 c= 3 d= 7 *r* = .33**

97. A "fake treatment" is one way to define a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. decoy

b. demand characteristic

c. control group

d. placebo

**Answer d % correct 81 a= 7 b= 6 c= 6 d= 81 *r* = .39**

98. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. dependent variable

b. control variable

c. independent variable

d. hypothetical variable

**Answer c % correct 83 a= 12 b= 4 c= 83 d= 1 *r* =.46**

99. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. dependent variable

b. control variable

c. independent variable

d. hypothetical variable

**Answer a % correct 87 a= 87 b= 1 c= 10 d= 3 *r* = .40**

100. The method of psychological research which utilizes a control group, a dependent variable, and an independent variable is

a. the experiment.

b. the survey.

c. the case study.

d. naturalistic observation.

**Answer a % correct 93 a= 93 b= 0 c= 4 d= 3 *r* = .21**

101. Professor McSpell designed an experiment to test her hypothesis that exercise will increase spelling ability. She divided children into three groups and had one group do 10 minutes of exercises, one group do 30 minutes of exercises, and the third group do no exercise. She then tested all three groups of children to see how many words they could spell correctly on a spelling test. In this experiment, the scores on the spelling test serve as the

a. dependent variable.

b. independent variable.

c. control group.

d. reliability measure.

**Answer a % correct 85 a= 85 b= 8 c= 0 d= 7 *r* = .46**

102. Which of the following is a strength of experiments?

a. They cannot be repeated by anyone other than the experimenter.

b. They allow for the establishment of cause-effect relationships.

c. They are not subject to demand characteristics since the subjects do not know they are being observed.

d. They allow us to draw definitive conclusions about behavior in the natural environment based on subjects' behavior in the laboratory.

**Answer b % correct 71 a= 0 b= 71 c= 5 d= 23 *r* = .25**

103. The purpose of an experiment is to discover whether there is a relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. independent variable; control variable

b. dependent variable; control variable

c. control group; experimental group

d. independent variable; dependent variable

**Answer d % correct 69 a= 4 b= 3 c= 24 d= 69 *r* = .30**

104. Cause-and-effect conclusions can be drawn from the results of an experiment because:

a. it is almost always performed in a laboratory setting.

b. statistical analysis can be applied to data from an experiment.

c. the independent variable is manipulated while other possible causes of change in the dependent variable are held constant.

d. several groups of subjects, not just one sample, are typically investigated in a laboratory experiment.

**Answer c % correct 68 a= 4 b= 15 c= 68 d= 13 *r* = .28**

105. In an experiment on the effects of level of motivation on the performance of typists, the researcher randomly assigned one third of her subjects to each of three levels of motivation (and then induced different levels of motivation in the three groups). She measured the average words typed per minute by each group, and found that performance was highest under medium motivation, average under low motivation, and worst under high motivation. What was the independent variable in this experiment?

a. motivation

b. typing speed

c. variation in typing speed

d. manipulation of typing speed

**Answer a % correct 85 a= 85 b= 10 c= 3 d= 2 *r* = .40**

106. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the independent variable in this study?

a. tendency to desire the company of others

b. level of shock

c. level of anxiety

d. the anxious group

**Answer c % correct 54 a= 15 b= 22 c= 54 d= 9 *r* = .30**

107. In an experiment, four groups of college students used different memorizing strategies to learn the material in one chapter of a textbook. Then each group was given the same multiple-choice test on the material. What was the dependent variable in this study?

a. the students' performance on the test

b. the four different groups

c. the four different memorizing strategies

d. manipulation of memorizing strategies

**Answer a % correct 79 a= 79 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 *r* = .58**

108. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the dependent variable in this study?

a. the two groups

b. the level of anxiety

c. preference for being alone or in a group

d. manipulation of anxiety

**Answer c % correct 77 a= 4 b= 10 c= 77 d= 10 *r* = .64**

109. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. In this study, the group that was NOT frightened would be called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

a. experimental

b. control

c. placebo

d. test

**Answer b % correct 90 a= 8 b= 90 c= 2 d= 0 *r* = .27**

110. In an experiment, the group of subjects to which the experimental group is compared is called the:

a. comparison group.

b. standard group.

c. confederate group.

d. control group.

**Answer d % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 0 d= 97 *r* = .21**

111. In an experiment concerning the effect of auditory feedback on accuracy in writing computer programs, one group hears a computer-simulated voice say each character or symbol that they type in as they are writing their programs. The second group does not receive the auditory feedback as they type their program lines. This second group is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.

a. experimental

b. control

c. placebo

d. confederate

**Answer b % correct 79 a= 16 b= 79 c= 3 d= 3 *r* = .25**

112. Why is it essential that the experimental and control groups be treated identically in every respect but one?

a. so that the dependent variable can be accurately measured

b. so that the results will apply outside the laboratory setting.

c. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, the difference can be credited to the one thing that distinguished the groups from one another.

d. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, that difference can be used to establish a functional relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

**Answer d % correct 40 a= 9 b= 1 c= 50 d= 40 *r* = .26**

113. As part of an assignment, Ricks' class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on female sexual harassment. Which research method was Bill's professor using?

a. field experiment

b. survey

c. naturalistic observation

d. laboratory experiment

**Answer b % correct 97 a= 1 b= 97 c= 1 d= 0 *r* = .26**

114. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with:

a. survey research.

b. applied research.

c. laboratory research.

d. naturalistic observation.

**Answer d % correct 94 a= 1 b= 2 c= 3 d= 94 *r* = .25**

115. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that seemed identical but was not a high sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In the study, the high-sugar diet is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. placebo

b. independent variable

c. dependent variable

d. control group

**Answer b % correct 82 a= 3 b= 82 c= 9 d= 5 *r* = .49**

116. An experiment was run in which group A was given 3 minutes to study a word list, while group B was given 10 minutes to study the same list. Later, both groups were asked to recall words from the list. In this study, the number of words recalled is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. independent variable

b. dependent variable

c. placebo

d. control group

**Answer b % correct 82 a= 10 b= 82 c= 5 d= 3 *r* = 40.**

117. Dr. Welsh is doing experiments using drugs. He is concerned that his subjects will respond to demand characteristics. He may want to control for this by using which of the following?

a. stratification

b. two independent variables

c. a placebo

d. randomization

**Answer c % correct 70 a= 4 b= 5 c= 70 d= 21 *r* = .33**

118. Mr. Marshall hired June to collect data from a group of subjects. Neither June nor the subjects were aware of the independent variable that Mr. Marshall had manipulated. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. randomization

b. a placebo

c. double-blind control

d. experimenter bias

**Answer c % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 97 d= 1 *r* = .20**

**REVEL Assessments**

**End of Module Quizzes**

**Level**

***(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult***

**LO=Learning Objective**

**Quiz: The History of Psychology**

**Multiple Choice Single Select**

EOM Q1.1.1  
In the definition of psychology, mental processes means

a)  internal, covert processes.

b)  unconscious processes.

**Consider This:** Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  outward or overt actions and reactions.

**Consider This:** Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  only human behavior.

**Consider This:** Mental processes include thinking, feeling, and remembering. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOM Q1.1.2  
Which early psychologist was the first to try to bring objectivity and measurement to the concept of psychology?

a)  Wilhelm Wundt

b)  William James

**Consider This:** The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology is why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  John Watson

**Consider This:** The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology is why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  Sigmund Freud

**Consider This:** The attention to objectivity and the establishment of the first true experimental laboratory in psychology is why this psychologist is known as the father of psychology. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOM Q1.1.3  
Which of the following early psychologists would have been most likely to agree with the statement, “The study of the mind should focus on how it functions in everyday life”?

a)  William James

b)  Wilhelm Wundt

**Consider This:** This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  John Watson

**Consider This:** This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  Sigmund Freud

**Consider This:** This psychologist focused on how the mind allows people to work, play, and adapt to their surroundings. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOM Q1.1.4  
Who was the first woman to complete the coursework for a doctorate at Harvard University?

a)  Mary Whiton Calkins

b)  Mary Cover Jones

**Consider This:** She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  Margaret Washburn

**Consider This:** She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  Ruth Howard

**Consider This:** She eventually established a psychological laboratory at Wellesley College. LO 1.1: Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOM Q1.1.5  
Which early perspective tried to return to a focus on scientific inquiry by ignoring the study of consciousness?

a)  behaviorism

b)  functionalism

**Consider This:** This perspective focused on behavior that could be directly seen and measured. LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

c)  psychoanalysis

**Consider This:** This perspective focused on behavior that could be directly seen and measured. LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

d)  Gestalt

**Consider This:** This perspective focused on behavior that could be directly seen and measured. LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (2)**

**Quiz: The Field of Psychology Today**

**Multiple Choice Single Select**

EOM Q1.2.1  
Which of the following perspectives focuses on the biological bases of universal mental characteristics?

a)  evolutionary

b)  humanistic

**Consider This:** This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. LO: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  behavioral

**Consider This:** This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. LO: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  psychodynamic

**Consider This:** This perspective seeks to explain general mental strategies and traits, such as why we lie or how attractiveness influences mate selection. LO: 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

EOM Q1.2.2  
Which perspective offers the best explanation for schizophrenia?

a)  biopsychological

b)  psychodynamic

**Consider This:** There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  behavioral

**Consider This:** There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  humanistic

**Consider This:** There is clear evidence that genetics play a role in the development of schizophrenia. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

EOM Q1.2.3  
Wesley has learned that if he cries with his mother in public, she will often get him a new toy or a piece of candy so as to quiet him. Which of the following perspectives explains Wesley’s behavior?

a)  behavioral

b)  psychodynamic

**Consider This:** In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced*.* LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  cognitive

**Consider This:** In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced*.* LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  biopsychological

**Consider This:** In this theory, responses that are followed by pleasurable consequences are strengthened, or reinforced*.* LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

EOM Q1.2.4  
Which perspective would a researcher be taking if she were studying a client’s early childhood experiences and his resulting development of self?

a)  psychodynamic

b)  cognitive

**Consider This:** In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person’s behavior. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  behavioral

**Consider This:** In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person’s behavior. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  evolutionary

**Consider This:** In this perspective, there is emphasis on the development of a sense of self, social and interpersonal relationships, and the discovery of other motivations behind a person’s behavior. LO 1.3: Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

EOM Q1.2.5  
Which of the following professionals in psychology has a doctoral degree but it is not in medicine?

a)  psychologist

b)  psychiatrist

**Consider This:** These professionals undergo intense academic training, learning about many different areas of psychology before choosing a specialization. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

c)  psychiatric nurse

**Consider This:** These professionals undergo intense academic training, learning about many different areas of psychology before choosing a specialization. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

d)  psychiatric social worker

**Consider This:** These professionals undergo intense academic training, learning about many different areas of psychology before choosing a specialization. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (1)**

EOM Q1.2.6  
If Dr. Swasey is like most psychologists, where does she probably work?

a)  university/college

b)  self-employed

**Consider This:** There are many different work settings for psychologists. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

c)  federal government

**Consider This:** There are many different work settings for psychologists. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

d)  state or local government

**Consider This:** There are many different work settings for psychologists. LO 1.4: Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

**Quiz: Scientific Research**

**Multiple Choice Single Select**

Q1.3.1  
Dr. White noticed something odd happening to the behavior of his students as midterm exams neared. He decided to take notes about this behavior to find out exactly what was happening and the circumstances surrounding the behavior. His goal is clearly

a)  description.

b)  explanation.

**Consider This:** This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. LO 1.5: Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

c)  prediction.

**Consider This:** This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. LO 1.5: Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

d)  control.

**Consider This:** This involves observing a behavior and noting everything about it: what is happening, where it happens, to whom it happens, and under what circumstances it seems to happen. LO 1.5: Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

Q1.3.2  
Which of the following is an example of observer bias?

a)  You develop an opinion of what you expect to see in an experiment.

b)  You ask your fellow students to be participants in a study of adult memory.

**Consider This:** This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what he or she expects to see. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

c)  You ask people from your church to participate in a study of family values.

**Consider This:** This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what he or she expects to see. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

d)  You allow a student to quit an experiment simply because he or she is bored.

**Consider This:** This happens when the person doing the observing has a particular idea about what he or she expects to see. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

Q1.3.3  
The main advantage of a survey is that

a)  a large amount of data can be gathered.

b)  only a small number of subjects need to be accessed.

**Consider This:** Surveys can be conducted in person in the form of interviews or on the telephone, the Internet, or with a questionnaire. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

c)  the chance of experimenter error is removed.

**Consider This:** Surveys can be conducted in person in the form of interviews or on the telephone, the Internet, or with a questionnaire. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

d)  subjects will not know if they are part of a control or experimental group.

**Consider This:** Surveys can be conducted in person in the form of interviews or on the telephone, the Internet, or with a questionnaire. LO 1.6: Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (2)**

Q1.3.4  
Which of the following would indicate the weakest relationship and thus be close to complete randomness?

a)  +0.01

b)  +1.04

**Consider This:** The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. LO 1.7: Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

c)  −0.89

**Consider This:** The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. LO 1.7: Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

d)  −0.98

**Consider This:** The closer the number is to zero, the weaker the relationship becomes. LO 1.7: Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

Q1.3.5  
In an experiment to examine the effects of sleep deprivation on completion of a puzzle, one group is allowed to sleep 8 hours while another group is made to stay awake. In this experiment, the control group is

a)  the group that gets to sleep.

b)  the group that remains awake.

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.8: Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

c)  the puzzle.

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.8: Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

d)  the difference in time for each group to complete the puzzle.

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.8: Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

Q1.3.6  
In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study, the participants do not know if they are part of the control group or the experimental group. Only the experimenter knows who is in each group.

a)  single-blind

b)  placebo

**Consider This:** For a long time, that was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. LO 1.9: Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

c)  double-blind

**Consider This:** For a long time, that was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. LO 1.9: Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

d)  triple-blind

**Consider This:** For a long time, that was the only type of experiment researchers carried out in psychology. LO 1.9: Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

**Quiz: Ethics of Scientific Research**

**Multiple Choice Single Select**

Q1.4.1  
What is the first guideline for doing research with people?

a)  The rights and well-being of the participants must come first.

b)  Participants have to give informed consent.

**Consider This:** There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

c)  Deception cannot be used in any studies with human beings.

**Consider This:** There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

d)  Data must remain confidential.

**Consider This:** There are quite a few ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

Q1.4.2  
What happens when the results of a study create an undesirable outcome for the participant?

a)  The researcher must find some way of helping the participant deal with the negative impact.

b)  The participants signed permission forms and must take their chances.

**Consider This:** Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher’s best efforts to prevent any negative impact upon participants. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

c)  The participant is institutionalized for further study.

**Consider This:** Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher’s best efforts to prevent any negative impact upon participants. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

d)

The researcher simply adds an addendum to the report of the study's results.

**Consider This:** Sometimes people react in unexpected ways to the manipulations in an experiment, despite the researcher’s best efforts to prevent any negative impact upon participants. LO 1.10: Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

Q1.4.3  
What is the biggest reason we use animals in research?

a)  We can do things to animals that we can’t do to people.

b)  Animals have simple behavior that makes it easy to see changes.

**Consider This:** Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

c)  Animals don’t live as long as humans.

**Consider This:** Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

d)  Animals are easier to control.

**Consider This:** Some animal rights activists disagree with this point of view. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.11 Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research., (2)**

Q1.4.4  
Which of the following is an ethical consideration when using animals in research?

a)  Avoiding exposing them to unnecessary pain.

b)  Animals cannot be killed during the course of an experiment.

**Consider This:** If surgery is part of an animal study, it is done under anesthesia. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

c)  Animals must not experience any pain during an experiment.

**Consider This:** If surgery is part of an animal study, it is done under anesthesia. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

d)  There are no ethical considerations when using animals in research.

**Consider This:** If surgery is part of an animal study, it is done under anesthesia. LO 1.11: Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.11 Explain why psychologists sometimes use animals in their research., (2)**

**End of Chapter Quiz**

**Quiz: The Science of Psychology**

**Multiple Choice Single Select**

EOC Q1.1   
In the definition of psychology, the term *behavior* means

a)  overt actions and reactions.

b)  internal, covert processes.

**Consider This:** Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  outward behavior.

**Consider This:** Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  only animal behavior.

**Consider This:** Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOC Q1.2   
Who is considered to be the father of African American psychology?

a)  Francis Cecil Sumner

b)  Charles Henry Thompson

**Consider This:** He was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in psychology. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

c)  Robert V. Guthrie

**Consider This:** He was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in psychology. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

d)  Howard Hale Long

**Consider This:** He was the first African American to receive a Ph.D. in psychology. LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.1 Describe the contributions of some of the early pioneers in psychology., (1)**

EOC Q1.3  
Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalysis focused on

a)  early childhood experiences.

b)  observable behavior.

**Consider This:** Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

c)  Gestalt perceptions.

**Consider This:** Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

d)  introspection.

**Consider This:** Freud believed if there were significant problems, those problems must have begun in the early years. LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

EOC Q1.4   
Which psychologist dared to ignore the whole consciousness issue and return to a study of scientific inquiry by focusing on observable behavior?

a)  John Watson

b)  Ivan Pavlov

**Consider This:** By the early 1900s he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own “science of behavior.” LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

c)  Sigmund Freud

**Consider This:** By the early 1900s he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own “science of behavior.” LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

d)  William James

**Consider This:** By the early 1900s he challenged the functionalist viewpoint, as well as psychoanalysis, with his own “science of behavior.” LO 1.2: Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.

**Topic: The History of Psychology**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.2 Summarize the basic ideas and the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism., (1)**

EOC Q1.5   
Which perspective is often referred to as the “third force” in psychology and focuses on a person’s freedom of choice in determining their behavior?

a)  humanism

b)  biopsychological perspective

**Consider This:** This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  behaviorism

**Consider This:** This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  cognitive psychology

**Consider This:** This was really a reaction to both psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

EOC Q1.6  
Which perspective best explains the bystander effect whereby individuals will be less likely to help someone in need because of the presence of others close by?

a)  sociocultural

b)  psychoanalysis

**Consider This:** This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  behaviorism

**Consider This:** This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  cognitive psychology

**Consider This:** This perspective looks at the effect that people have on one another, either individually or in a larger group such as a culture. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (1)**

EOC Q1.7   
If Dr. Byers uses an eclectic approach in her clinical treatment of children, what is it that she is doing?

a)  She is using a combination of perspectives to treat different clients.

b)  She is relying primarily on one psychological perspective to treat all her patients.

**Consider This:** Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

c)  She is using medications with all her patients, especially those suffering from depression.

**Consider This:** Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

d)  She relies heavily on the Freudian psychodynamic perspective to help children who show abnormal behavior.

**Consider This:** Some psychological perspectives are related to each other. LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.3 Summarize the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives in psychology., (2)**

EOC Q1.8   
Dr. Colton identifies himself with the largest subfield of psychology. What kind of psychologist is he?

a)  clinical

b)  counseling

**Consider This:** Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

c)  school

**Consider This:** Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

d)  experimental

**Consider This:** Psychology is a large field, and the many professionals working within it have different training, different focuses, and may have different goals from the typical psychologist. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

EOC Q1.9   
Micah has recently been diagnosed with a psychological disorder that is best addressed initially with medication. He would likely benefit the most by first seeing a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a)  psychiatrist

b)  psychoanalyst

**Consider This:** This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

c)  psychiatric social worker

**Consider This:** This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

d)  psychologist

**Consider This:** This is a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders. LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology.

**Topic: The Field of Psychology Today**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.4 Differentiate between the various types of professionals within the field of psychology., (2)**

EOC Q1.10   
A psychologist is interested in finding out why married couples seemingly begin to look like each other after several years of marriage. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of

a)  explanation.

b)  description.

**Consider This:** The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

c)  prediction.

**Consider This:** The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

d)  control.

**Consider This:** The goal of description provides observations, and the goal of explanation helps build a theory. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (2)**

EOC Q1.11   
Which step in the scientific approach is derived from the goal of description?

a)  perceiving a question

b)  reporting your results

**Consider This:** The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

c)  drawing conclusions

**Consider This:** The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

d)  forming a hypothesis

**Consider This:** The first step in understanding anything is to describe it. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

EOC Q1.12   
Brianne wants to find an explanation for the behavior of her lab rats in her study. Which step in the scientific approach is she currently focusing on?

a)  testing a hypothesis

b)  perceiving the question

**Consider This:** The approach you use to test a hypothesis will depend on exactly what kind of answer you think you might get. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

c)  drawing conclusions

**Consider This:** The approach you use to test a hypothesis will depend on exactly what kind of answer you think you might get. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

d)  reporting her results

**Consider This:** The approach you use to test a hypothesis will depend on exactly what kind of answer you think you might get. LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.5 Recall the five steps of the scientific approach., (1)**

EOC Q1.13   
The famous study of Phineas Gage, who survived when a metal rod pierced his skull, is an example of a

a)  case study.

b)  laboratory experiment.

**Consider This:** The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

c)  correlation.

**Consider This:** The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

d)  survey.

**Consider This:** The advantage of this method is the tremendous amount of detail it provides. LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Understand the Concepts, LO 1.6 Compare and contrast some of the methods used to describe behavior., (1)**

EOC Q1.14   
A researcher finds that as her subjects increased the number of hours they spent exercising, the overall weight of her subjects decreased. This would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correlation.

a)  negative

b)  positive

**Consider This:** A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

c)  zero

**Consider This:** A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

d)  causal

**Consider This:** A correlation is a measure of the relationship between two or more variables. A variable is anything that can change or vary. LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.7 Explain how researchers use the correlational technique to study relationships between two or more variables., (2)**

EOC Q1.15   
A researcher wants to study the effects of texting on driving. Students in Group A drive a car in a computer game and see how many virtual accidents they have. Students in Group B are asked to drive the same virtual car but they must respond to and send at least three texts. The number of virtual accidents is measured for each group. What is the independent variable?

a)  texting

b)  the virtual car

**Consider This:** The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

c)  the number of virtual accidents

**Consider This:** The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

d)  the group assignment

**Consider This:** The independent variable is the variable that is manipulated in an experiment. LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.8 Identify the steps involved in designing an experiment., (2)**

EOC Q1.16   
A researcher asks an assistant to conduct a study on her behalf. She specifically tells her assistant only to share the results anonymously and not include the names of the students along with their scores. Such an experiment would be considered a

a)  double-blind experiment.

b)  single-blind experiment.

**Consider This:** Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be “blind” as well as the participants in research. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

c)  correlational study.

**Consider This:** Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be “blind” as well as the participants in research. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

d)  laboratory observation.

**Consider This:** Studies have highlighted the need for the experimenter to be “blind” as well as the participants in research. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

EOC Q1.17   
Double-blind studies control for

a)  the placebo effect and the experimenter effect.

b)  the placebo effect.

**Consider This:** In a double-blind study, neither the participants nor the person or persons measuring the dependent variable know who got what. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

c)  the experimenter effect.

**Consider This:** In a double-blind study, neither the participants nor the person or persons measuring the dependent variable know who got what. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

d)  extrinsic motivation.

**Consider This:** In a double-blind study, neither the participants nor the person or persons measuring the dependent variable know who got what. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

EOC Q1.18   
In the stereotypes-and-athletes study, who was the control group?

a)  those students who completed the survey after the intelligence test

b)  those students who completed the survey prior to the intelligence test

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

c)  those students who were not asked to complete the intelligence test

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

d)  those students who did not take part in the study at all

**Consider This:** The control group is used to control for the possibility that other factors might be causing the effect that is being examined. LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects.

**Topic: Scientific Research**

**ANS: a, Remember the Facts, LO 1.9 Recall two common sources of problems in an experiment and some ways to control for these effects., (2)**

EOC Q1.19   
Dr. Calvin needs just one more participant to complete her experiment. Lisa, a student of Dr. Calvin, has almost completed the experiment when she announces she wants to quit because the experiment is boring. What options does Dr. Calvin have?

a)  Dr. Calvin must let Lisa go and find another participant.

b)  Dr. Calvin can require that Lisa finish because students don’t have the same rights to quit an experiment as the general public does.

**Consider This:** There are ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

c)  Dr. Calvin can require that Lisa finish because boredom is not an acceptable excuse for quitting.

**Consider This:** There are ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

d)  Dr. Calvin can make Lisa stay since she is a student of hers and she requires students to take part in her experiments.

**Consider This:** There are ethical concerns when dealing with human subjects in an experiment or other type of study. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**

EOC Q1.20   
A famous golfer advertises a new golf bracelet that helps minimize fatigue while playing. If Bethany decides to order the bracelet because she believes that such a well-known personality should know if it works or not, she has made an error in which of the following?

a)  Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

b)  Few “truths” do not need to be tested.

**Consider This:** Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

c)  All evidence is not equal in quality.

**Consider This:** Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

d)  Critical thinking requires an open mind.

**Consider This:** Remember, it is the evidence that is important in determining an explanation for some phenomenon. LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people.

**Topic: Ethics of Psychological Research**

**ANS: a, Apply What You Know, LO 1.10 Identify some of the common ethical guidelines for doing research with people., (2)**