

Student name: _____

1) Summarize the three approaches (structuralism, functionalism, evolutionary approach) that shaped the history of psychology.

2) Compare and contrast the behavioral and psychodynamic approaches to psychology.

3) Explain the cognitive approach to psychology.

4) Summarize the seven contemporary approaches to psychology with the help of a suitable example.

- 5) Summarize the five steps of the scientific method.
- 6) Compare and contrast the three types of research methods (descriptive, correlational, and experimental) used by psychologists.
- 7) Briefly describe the importance of surveys and interviews as descriptive research methods.
- 8) Your local newspaper publishes the result of a current scientific study that shows exercise is positively correlated with happiness. The correlation coefficient is $+.72$. Interpret what this result means.

9) Describe the third variable problem with a suitable example.

10) Describe the four issues addressed by the American Psychological Association (APA) guidelines.

11) According to the science of psychology, a behavior is a(n)

- A) feeling that is acknowledged.
- B) attitude that can be changed.

- C) action that can be directly observed.
- D) goal for life.

12) Which of the following is an example of behavior?

- A) thinking of a family vacation
- B) two people holding hands in a park
- C) a student's memory of a motorcycle trip

- D) a baby's feelings when his or her mother leaves the room

13) _____ are the thoughts, feelings, and motives that each of us experiences privately but that cannot be observed directly.

- A) Mental processes
- B) Behaviors

- C) Fetal processes
- D) Mannerisms

14) Which of the following attitudes are central to the scientific approach to psychology?

- A) critical thinking, curiosity, skepticism, and objectivity
- B) critical thinking, curiosity, skepticism, and subjectivity
- C) critical thinking, curiosity, political correctness,

- and objectivity
- D) critical thinking, curiosity, political correctness, and subjectivity

15) Which of the following statements about critical thinking is FALSE?

- A) Critical thinking is the process of thinking deeply and actively, asking questions, and evaluating the evidence.
- B) Critical thinking comes into play when scientists consider the conclusions they draw from research.
- C) Critical thinking increases the likelihood that conclusions will be based on unreliable personal beliefs,

- opinions, and motions.
- D) Critical thinkers question and test what some people say are facts.

16) Which of the following statements best defines critical thinking in psychology?

- A) It is the process of accepting observed events as true.
- B) It is the process of reflecting deeply, asking questions, and evaluating evidence.
- C) It is a form of thinking intended to create

- something new and different.
- D) It is a form of thinking that has been rejected by contemporary psychologists.

17) The _____ involves gaining knowledge by observing events, collecting data, and reasoning logically.

- A) process of debriefing
- B) empirical method
- C) biological approach

D) process of deception

18) Which of the following goals of science does the empirical method best fulfill?

- A) expectations
- B) objectivity

C) subjectivity
D) political correctness

19) Psychology began as a science in the discipline of

- A) philosophy.
- B) physics.

C) chemistry.
D) sociology.

20) Which of the following theorists primarily used the structuralism approach to studying human behavior?

- A) William James
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Charles Darwin

D) Sigmund Freud

21) Wilhelm Wundt's approach to discovering the basic elements of mental processes is called

- A) functionalism.
- B) structuralism.

C) humanism.
D) behaviorism.

22) In which of the following psychological approaches did researchers ask participants to think about what was going

- A) behaviorism
- B) functionalism

on mentally as various events took place?

- C) structuralism
- D) humanism

23) If you were a psychologist who adopted the structuralism approach, you would be interested in the _____ of the mind, using _____ as your primary research method.

- A) functions; experimentation
- B) structures; externalization
- C) functions; retrospection

D) structures; introspection

24) Wilhelm Wundt was the founder of _____, whereas William James was the founder of _____.

- A) structuralism; behaviorism
- B) behaviorism; functionalism
- C) functionalism; behaviorism

D) structuralism; functionalism

25) _____ is most often regarded the "founding father" of modern psychology.

- A) William James
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Sigmund Freud

D) Charles Darwin

26) Which of the following statements correctly differentiates between structuralism and functionalism in early psychology?

A) Functionalism focused on the elements of the mind; structuralism focused on the purpose of thoughts.

B) Functionalism focused on the purposes of the mind; structuralism focused on the elemental parts of mental processes.

C) Functionalism relied on introspection;

structuralism relied on a stream of consciousness.

D) Functionalism was about the "why" of the mind; structuralism was about the "what" of the mind.

27) William James, a prominent American psychologist and philosopher, focused on human interactions with the outside world to understand the purpose of thoughts. His view is known as

A) psychoanalysis.

B) behaviorism.

C) functionalism.

D) structuralism.

28) _____ involves using introspection to investigate the components of the mind, whereas _____ involves the functions or purposes of the mind and behavior in the

A) Structuralism; functionalism

B) Functionalism; structuralism

C) Functionalism; psychodynamic theory

individual's adaptation to the environment.

D) Behaviorism; structuralism

29) Which of the following terms refers to Charles Darwin's principle of an evolutionary process; the process in which organisms that are best adapted to their environment

A) natural selection

B) replication

will survive and, importantly, produce offspring?

C) placebo effect

D) functionalism

30) Psychologists who adopt a(n) _____

approach examine behavior and mental processes by focusing on the body, especially the brain and nervous system.

- A) biological
- B) psychodynamic
- C) behavioral
- D) evolutionary

31) Michelle, a researcher, conducts a study to investigate how people's hands sweat during stressful interviews. In this scenario, Michelle is most likely following the _____ to psychology.

- A) behavioral approach
- B) cognitive approach
- C) evolutionary approach
- D) biological approach

32) _____ is the scientific study of the structure, function, development, genetics, and biochemistry of the nervous system.

- A) Neurokinesis
- B) Neurohumor
- C) Neuroscience
- D) Neuroacanthocytosis

33) Which of the following is true of neuroscience as a contemporary approach to psychology?

- A) It focuses on natural selection as the method of evolution for any species.
- B) It focuses on the unconscious elements of behavior, thought, and emotion.
- C) It emphasizes that behavior can only be understood through direct observation.
- D) It emphasizes that the brain is central to understanding behavior, thought, and emotion.

- 34) Neuroscience studies are based on the _____ approaches to psychology.
- A) behavioral
B) psychodynamic
C) biological
D) evolutionary
- 35) Jake, a researcher, measures the levels of testosterone in adult males who tend to be highly aggressive. He believes hormone levels are the single-most prominent cause of male aggression. In this scenario, Jake is most likely using the _____ approach in his study.
- A) cognitive
B) humanistic
C) sociocultural
D) biological
- 36) The _____ approach emphasizes the scientific study of observable actions and/or responses and their environmental determinants.
- A) environmental
B) psychodynamic
C) observational
D) behavioral
- 37) J. B. Watson and B. F. Skinner believed that _____ methods could be developed to study the process of human cognition.
- A) consciousness should always be investigated through the process of individual introspection.
B) psychology should focus on an organism's visible interactions with the environment—that is, behaviors.
C) psychology should study both outwardly observed behaviors and inborn mental motivations.
D) psychological
- 38) Annette is an adolescent with extreme social anxiety. Dr. Benson's treatment plan for Annette focuses on rewarding her whenever she takes a step toward conquering her fears. In this scenario, Dr. Benson adheres most closely to the _____ approach to psychology.

- A) cognitive
- B) behavioral

- C) psychodynamic
- D) sociocultural

39) _____ believed that psychology should be about what people do, and should not concern itself with what cannot be seen, such as thoughts, feelings, and goals.

- A) B. F. Skinner
- B) Wilhelm Wundt

- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Carl Rogers

40) Which approach to psychology emphasizes unconscious thought?

- A) behavioral approach
- B) sociocultural approach
- C) psychodynamic approach

- D) evolutionary approach

41) In his practice, Dr. Wagner stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved childhood conflicts that influence an individual's behavior. Dr. Wagner's belief

aligns with the _____ approach to psychology.

- A) behavioral
- B) cognitive

- C) psychodynamic
- D) evolutionary

42) During a therapy session, Mrs. Brown's therapist, Donald, asks Mrs. Brown about her dreams because he believes that they are a key to her unconscious mind. In this

scenario, Donald is most likely using the _____ approach to psychology.

- A) behavioral

- B) cognitive

- C) sociocultural
- D) psychodynamic

43) Which of the following statements is true of Sigmund Freud, the founding father of the psychodynamic approach?

- A) He based his ideas about human nature on random people he saw on the street.
- B) He believed that most of human behavior was caused by pleasant, conscious impulses trying to be expressed.
- C) He placed less emphasis on sexual drives and

more on cultural or social experiences as determinants of behavior.

D) He theorized that early relationships with parents shape an individual's personality.

44) Which of the following statements is true of the practitioners of the psychodynamic approach?

- A) They believe that personality is shaped entirely by genetic factors.
- B) They believe that sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think.
- C) They emphasize that psychology should be about what people do and should not concern itself with things that cannot be seen, such as thoughts, feelings, and goals.

D) They use evolutionary ideas such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining specific human behaviors.

45) The _____ approach to psychology views the mind as an active and aware problem-solving system. This view contrasts with the _____ outlook, which portrays actions

as controlled by external environmental forces.

- A) behavioral; cognitive
- B) cognitive; behavioral
- C) psychodynamic; humanistic

D) humanistic; psychodynamic

46) Which of the following techniques

involves an analyst unlocking a person's unconscious conflicts by talking with the individual about his or her childhood

- A) structuralism
- B) neuroscience

memories, dreams, thoughts, and feelings?

- C) introspection
- D) psychoanalysis

47) Which of the following statements is true of humanistic psychologists?

A) They stress that people have the ability to control their lives and are not simply controlled by the environment.

B) They theorize that people are driven by unconscious impulses, which is similar to what the psychodynamic approach dictates.

C) They emphasize that people are motivated by external rewards.

D) They focus on people's visible behaviors, not thoughts or feelings.

48) The _____ approach emphasizes a person's positive qualities, the capacity for positive growth, and the

- A) humanistic
- B) psychodynamic

freedom to choose one's destiny.

- C) evolutionary
- D) behavioral

49) The humanistic approach to psychology and the behavioral approach to psychology differ in that the

A) unconscious impulses, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by external rewards.

B) evolutionary factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by unconscious impulses.

C) mental processes, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by free will.

behavioral approach states that humans are driven by

D) biological factors, whereas the humanistic approach states that humans are driven by evolutionary factors.

50) According to _____ psychologists, your brain houses a "mind" whose mental processes allow you to remember, make decisions, plan, set goals, and be creative.

- A) psychodynamic
- B) cognitive

- C) evolutionary
- D) humanistic

51) Abe and Carl are psychologists who believe that people have free will and can make choices based on higher human values. Abe and Carl's views reflect the _____ approach to psychology.

- A) sociocultural
- B) behavioral

- C) humanistic
- D) psychodynamic

52) Dennis, a psychologist, conducts a survey to determine why most people tend to help a crying child. After the survey, he explains that most people help a crying child because they choose to live by higher values such as altruism.

- A) biological
- B) behavioral

In this scenario, Dennis's explanation is reflective of the _____ approach to psychology.

- C) humanistic
- D) psychodynamic

53) Samuel, a psychologist, wants to investigate why people remember their first dates for a lifetime but tend to forget subsequent dates with the same partner. In this

- A) evolutionary psychologist.
- B) cognitive psychologist.
- C) biological psychologist.

scenario, Samuel is most likely a(n)

- D) psychodynamic psychologist.

54) Which of the following approaches to psychology focuses on how we direct our attention, perceive, remember, think, and solve problems?

- A) sociocultural
- B) behavioral

- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

55) Which of the following psychologists would be most likely to conduct research on how a child processes

information and solves problems?

- A) a psychoanalyst
- B) a cognitive psychologist
- C) a humanistic psychologist

- D) a behavioral psychologist

56) The _____ approach to psychology relies on concepts such as adaptation, reproduction, and natural selection as the basis for explaining specific human behaviors.

- A) humanistic
- B) psychodynamic

- C) evolutionary
- D) behavioral

57) According to evolutionary psychologists,

- A) human behavior is traceable to problems early humans faced in adapting to their environments.
- B) sexual and aggressive impulses buried deep within the unconscious mind influence the way people think, feel, and behave.
- C) people have the ability to control their lives and are not simply controlled by the environment.

- D) an individual's mental processes are in control of behavior through memories, perceptions, images, and thinking.

58) In the country of Calibria, men prefer to date women with wide hips because they believe that these women are able to reproduce better. This scenario most likely illustrates

- A) evolutionary approach
- B) biological approach
- C) humanistic approach

the _____ to psychology.

- D) cognitive approach

59) Dr. Badal, a psychologist, is studying achievement motivation among groups of African American, Latino, and Asian American people. In this scenario, Dr. Badal is most

- A) sociocultural
- B) biological

likely practicing the _____ approach to psychology.

- C) evolutionary
- D) cognitive

60) Which of the following is a criticism of the evolutionary approach to psychology?

- A) It inaccurately explains why men and women have different social roles.
- B) It considers the influence of cultural diversity in shaping personalities.
- C) It deemphasizes the role of environment in

human psychology.

- D) It considers the role of human experience in shaping personalities.

61) If a psychologist studies about the behavioral differences between people from different religions, he or she is most likely following the _____ approach to psychology.

- A) psychodynamic
- B) cognitive
- C) humanistic
- D) sociocultural

62) Phoebe, a psychologist, conducts a study to compare people's behaviors across the countries of Bodonia,

- A) cognitive psychologist.
- B) evolutionary psychologist.

Batangonia, and Candaria.
In this scenario, Phoebe is most likely a(n)

- C) socioculturalist.
- D) psychoanalyst.

63) Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method?

- A) testing through empirical research
- B) observing some phenomenon in the world
- C) drawing conclusions

D) formulating hypotheses and predictions

64) Which of the following is the second step in the scientific method?

- A) testing through empirical research
- B) evaluating conclusions
- C) drawing conclusions

D) formulating hypotheses and predictions

65) A(n) _____ is a broad idea or set of closely related ideas that attempts to explain observations and to make

- A) theory
- B) hypothesis
- C) operational definition

predictions about future observations.

D) experimental bias

66) Which of the following statements related to the scientific method is FALSE?

A) A theory gains

credibility when the related hypotheses turn out to be true.

- B) A hypothesis derives logically from a theory.
- C) A theory can generate only one hypothesis.

D) A hypothesis is a testable prediction.

67) Allie has developed a theory concerning test grades of high school students. She believes that there is a strong causal relationship between students' frequency of study and their grades in school. In the context of psychology's scientific

method, to test her theory, Allie would first have to state a

- A) conclusion.
- B) bias.

- C) fact.
- D) hypothesis.

68) _____ provide an objective description of how variables are going to be measured and observed in a particular study.

- A) Independent variables
- B) Operational definitions
- C) External validity checks

D) Experimenter biases

69) After careful observation, Dylan has stated a hypothesis that spending money on other people leads to greater happiness than spending money on oneself. In accordance with the scientific method, which of the following

steps is Dylan most likely to take next?

- A) He will evaluate the results of his experiment.
- B) He will test the prediction by conducting empirical research.
- C) He will conclude whether spending money on others can be a strong predictor of happiness.

D) He will publish the experimental results in a reputable journal.

- A) experimenter bias.
- B) conjecture.

- C) data analysis.
- D) psychoanalysis.

71) Tamika hypothesizes that women are more helpful than men, and she decides to conduct an experiment to test her hypothesis. During lunchtime, she goes to the crowded food court and deliberately drops her folder containing papers. She then notes whether the person standing closest to her helps her pick up her papers and whether the person is

- A) the gender of the person
- B) the person asking Tamika if she dropped her notebook

male or female. What is the operational definition of "helpful" in Tamika's study?

- C) establishing eye contact
- D) making an effort to gather the papers

72) Amelia, a researcher, conducts a study and finds that teenage boys in the country of Bodonia prefer to date fair-skinned girls and keep their relationships confidential. Michael, Amelia's colleague, tries to reproduce her study to see if he gets the same result. In this scenario, Michael's act illustrates

- A) deception.
- B) the principle of confidentiality.

- C) natural selection.
- D) replication.

73) The final step in the scientific method of psychology is

- A) conducting empirical research.
- B) formulating predictions.
- C) evaluating conclusions.

D) conducting data analysis.

74) The goal of _____ research is to determine the basic dimensions of a phenomenon.

- A) descriptive
- B) normative

- C) experimental
- D) applied

75) Dr. Okawa is interested in studying the effect that neurological trauma can have on short-term memory. Firstly, he collects detailed information from a small number of individuals who have experienced brain damage. Using information provided by medical records, interviews, and observations, he attempts to create an in-depth portrait of each

individual. What type of research method was used in this study?

- A) case study
- B) naturalistic observation

- C) experimental method
- D) surveys

76) In the context of descriptive research methods in psychology, _____ are performed mainly by clinical psychologists when, for either practical or ethical reasons, the unique aspects of an individual's life cannot be duplicated and tested in other individuals.

- A) case studies
- B) surveys

- C) correlational studies
- D) experiments

77) In the context of psychological research methods, which of the following scenarios is an example of the survey method?

- A) Dr. Adele observes children as they learn to read.
- B) Dr. Gomes studies his patients while they undergo psychological counseling.
- C) Dr. Trooper collects children's school grades and

test scores.

D) Dr. Frank asks people how many hours of television they watch per week.

78) A case study

- A) is an in-depth look at a single individual.
- B) is useful for studying large populations.
- C) involves random assignment of participants.

D) relies on the experimental method.

79) According to Peterson and others (2011), participants in research studies tend to answer questions in a way that will make them look good rather than in a way that communicates

what they truly think or feel. This is a potential problem with

- A) experiments.
- B) double-blind experiments.

- C) surveys.
- D) case studies.

80) A correlation coefficient is a statistic that tells the

- A) strength and direction of association between two variables.
- B) direction of the causal relationship between two variables.
- C) extent to which demand characteristics have

biased the results of the study.

D) extent to which experimenter bias has influenced the results of the study.

81) What does the

magnitude of the correlation coefficient indicate about the variables in a correlational study?

- A) size of the variables
- B) strength of the relationship between the variables
- C) number of data points

D) direction of the relationship between the variables

82) Gary, a psychologist, conducts a study to determine the association between beer sales and the number of road accidents. He finds that an increase in beer sales results in an increase in the number of road accidents. However, he realizes that the time of year could also significantly affect the obtained results because there could be an increase in the

number of road trips. Which of the following is most likely exemplified in this scenario?

- A) replication
- B) the third variable problem

C) the principle of natural selection
D) deception

83) Aaron wants to study the association between sleep deprivation and the number of hours spent on a computer every day. He is not keen to establish causation, but would like to determine whether and how the increase or decrease in one variable is related to the increase or decrease in the other

variable. Which of the following research methods is likely to be most effective for Aaron's study?

- A) survey
- B) correlational research

C) experimental research
D) case study

84) Professor Izadi is interested in determining the association between sleep and cognitive performance. He surveyed his students about the number of hours they slept the night before an exam and then correlated these scores with

their test grades. He found a $+0.81$ correlation between these two variables. What does this result mean?

- A) There is a high negative correlation between

hours of sleep and exam performance.

B) There is a low negative correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.

C) There is a high positive correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.

D) There is a low positive correlation between hours of sleep and exam performance.

85) Dr. Simpson found a $+0.50$ correlation between ice cream cone sales and violent crimes in a community. Which of the following represents the best interpretation of this result?

A) Ice cream causes people to become more violent and aggressive.

B) A third variable, such as heat, may account for the association between ice cream sales and violent crime.

C) Violent people like ice cream more than

nonviolent people.

D) Ice cream consumption is not related to violent crime.

86) In correlations research, third variables are also known as

A) confederates.

B) confounds.

C) allies.

D) boosters.

87) _____ is defined as a special kind of systematic observation, used by correlational researchers, that involves obtaining measures of the variables of interest in multiple waves over time.

A) A longitudinal design

B) A double-blind experiment

C) Naturalistic observation

D) Structuralism

88) Longitudinal research involves

- A) observing and measuring the same variables periodically over time.
- B) randomly assigning participants to the control and experimental groups.
- C) the random selection of participants within a

particular population.

- D) uncovering unconscious motives and conflicts.

89) Professor Wong measures the intelligence and temperament of a group of preschoolers. He plans to study the same group of participants over time and collect data when the children are in Grades 3, 6, and 9. This is an example of

- A) sampling design
- B) experimental design
- C) longitudinal design

which type of research design?

- D) double-blind experiment

90) _____ provide ways by which correlational researchers may attempt to demonstrate causal relations among variables, even though the causal relationship may still be somewhat unclear.

- A) Random selection techniques
- B) Sampling designs
- C) Longitudinal designs

- D) Survey designs

91) Which of the following is a potential problem of using correlational studies in psychological research?

- A) They fail to establish a clear causal relationship between variables.
- B) They do not allow researchers to use just one variable to predict the movement of the other variable.
- C) They cannot be used in situations where the issue

of ethics is important.

- D) They can be used to study the relationship between only two variables.

92) Dr. Steinguard wants to demonstrate a cause-and-effect relationship between stress and memory. Which of the

- A) correlational studies
- B) the survey method
- C) naturalistic observation

following research methods should he use?

- D) the experimental method

93) _____ refers to researchers' assignment of participants to groups by chance, to reduce the likelihood that an experiment's results will be due to preexisting differences between groups.

- A) Selection bias
- B) Experimenter bias
- C) Random assignment

- D) Random selection

94) Which of the following research methods allow(s) researchers to determine causality?

- A) survey method
- B) observations

- C) experimental studies
- D) case study

95) When conducting an experiment on time management, Jamie assigns everyone who arrives before noon to the experimental group and everyone who arrives after noon to the control group. In the context of experimental research

- A) The experiment is not ethical.
- B) Jamie has not used random assignment.
- C) Jamie has introduced a confederate into the

methods, what is wrong with Jamie's experiment?

- experiment.
- D) The experiment is deceptive.

96) In the context of psychological research methods, which of the following refers to a carefully regulated procedure in which the researcher manipulates one or more

- A) experiments
- B) correlational studies

variables that are believed to influence some other variable?

- C) case studies
- D) surveys

97) In the context of experimental research, the logic of random assignment is

- A) if participants in an experiment are assigned to each group by stratification, the actual differences between the groups will sustain over the long run.
- B) if participants in an experiment are assigned to each group only by chance, the actual similarities between the groups will sustain over the long run.
- C) if participants in an experiment are assigned to each group by stratification, the potential differences between the groups on other characteristics will cancel out over the

long run.

- D) if only chance determines which participants are assigned to each group in an experiment, the potential differences on other characteristics will cancel out over the long run.

98) A researcher conducts an experiment to test the effects of playing violent video games on aggression. Which of the following could be the dependent variable in this example?

- A) frequency of violent video game play
- B) video game preferences
- C) scores on an aggressive behavior survey

- D) the number of hours spent playing video games

99) In experimental research, the _____ is a manipulated experimental factor, and the _____ is the outcome.

- A) dependent variable; independent variable

- B) independent variable; dependent

variable

- C) confounding variable; independent variable
- D) dependent variable; confounding variable

100) Professor Stenson is examining the effects of color on patients' anxiety levels. She randomly assigns patients to either a room painted white or a room painted black, and then she records their blood pressure. In this case, the independent variable is the

- A) participant's blood pressure.
- B) participant's anxiety level.
- C) room color.
- D) building type.

101) Andrea, a psychologist, conducts a study to determine the effect of students' ages on their college grades. She divides a class into two groups: Below Age and Above Age. Members of the Below Age group are less than 18 years of age, whereas members of the Above Age group are 18 years

of age or above. In this scenario, which of the following illustrates the dependent variable?

- A) members of the Below Age group
- B) members of the Above Age group
- C) college grades
- D) ages of the students

102) A(n) _____ is a person who is given a role to play in a study so that the social context can be manipulated.

- A) confederate
- B) henchman
- C) accessory
- D) control group member

103) Independent variables are

A) measured by researchers.
B) manipulated by researchers.
C) confounds that are typically irrelevant to the hypothesis being tested.

D) the factors that change in response to the changes in dependent variables.

104) In an experiment, the _____ is conceptualized as the "potential cause" and the _____ is conceptualized as the "resulting effect."

- A) dependent variable; independent variable
- B) independent variable; dependent variable
- C) third variable; independent variable

D) third variable; dependent variable

105) Dr. Grant conducts research on stress management. Group A receives progressive relaxation training prior to taking the test, while Group B receives no training. Group A

is the _____, while Group B is the _____.

- A) treatment group; placebo group
- B) experimental group; control group
- C) control group; treatment group

D) placebo group; control group

106) Sara, a researcher, and her team conduct a study to examine the effect of WakeMe, an energy drink, on the intelligence quotient (IQ) levels of people in a small district of Casadia. The people of Casadia are randomly divided into two equal groups. Members of one group, Group WM, are made to drink WakeMe and then take the IQ test. Members of the other group, Group NoWM, are made to drink plain water

packaged in WakeMe bottles and then take the IQ test. In this scenario, who among the following exemplifies the control group?

- A) members of Group NoWM
- B) members of Group WM
- C) Sara and her team

D) the team that designs the IQ test

107) An experimenter studies the relationship between caffeine and reaction time. She designs her experiment with four groups. Group one receives 100 mg of caffeine each in their cups of coffee; group two receives 200 mg of caffeine each in their cups of coffee; group three receives 300 mg of caffeine each in their cups of coffee; and group four receives

- A) group four
- B) group three

no coffee. Twenty minutes later, participants from all the groups are given a reaction-time test. In this experiment, which group is the control group?

- C) group two
- D) group one

108) _____ refers to the soundness of the conclusions that a researcher draws from an experiment.

- A) Validity
- B) Reliability

- C) Accuracy
- D) Stability

109) _____ refers to the degree to which an experimental design really reflects the real-world issues it is supposed to address.

- A) Internal validity
- B) External validity

- C) Face validity
- D) Reliability

110) _____ refers to the degree to which changes in the dependent variable are due to the manipulation of the independent variable.

- A) Internal validity
- B) External validity

- C) Face validity
- D) Reliability

- A) internal validity
- B) external validity

- C) face validity
- D) reliability

112) Brian conducts a study to examine the ability of boys and girls in solving difficult mathematical problems. He expects girls to perform much better than boys and communicates his expectation to the participants in a subtle

manner. This is an example of

- A) research participant bias.
- B) experimenter bias.

- C) placebo effect.
- D) double-blind experiment.

113) In experimental research, demand characteristics tend to

- A) increase the reliability of experimental results.
- B) eliminate confounds in a study.
- C) threaten the validity of experimental results.

- D) affect the duration of a study.

114) Aspects of a study that communicate to the participants how the experimenter wants them to behave are known as

- A) research cues.
- B) participant effects.

- C) confederates.
- D) demand characteristics.

115) The placebo effect is an example of a(n)

- A) experimenter bias.
- B) participant bias.
- C) random assignment bias.

- D) random selection bias.

116) Which of the following situations occurs when participants' expectations, rather than the experimental

- A) the placebo effect
- B) the third variable problem

treatment, produce an experimental outcome?

- C) experimenter bias
- D) deception

117) Sonja believes that the pill prescribed to her by the doctor has cured her of anxiety disorder. However, the pill contains no active ingredients. Sonja's belief that she is better

- A) control
- B) double-blind

now is an example of the _____ effect.

- C) confound
- D) placebo

118) In a _____, neither the experimenter administering the treatment nor the participants are aware of which participants are in the experimental group and which are in

- A) double-blind experiment
- B) correlational research

the control group until the results are calculated.

- C) longitudinal design
- D) case study

119) A(n) _____ allows researchers to identify the specific effects of the independent variable from the possible effects of the experimenter's and the participants' expectations about it.

- A) double-blind experiment
- B) measure of central tendency

- C) meta-analytical study
- D) interview

120) Margaret is appointed as a research director at a well-known pharmaceutical company. She is asked to design a set of research studies that will test the effectiveness of the drugs that are being manufactured by the company. To ensure that experimenter bias and research participant bias do not

- A) case studies.
- B) correlational studies.
- C) naturalistic observations.

influence the results, Margaret should design a set of

- D) double-blind experiments.

121) While conducting research, Dr. Aoki used double-blind experiments to reduce the potential for

- A) poor operational definitions.
- B) experimenter bias and selection bias.
- C) participant bias and social desirability.

- D) experimenter bias and participant bias.

122) The subset of a population chosen by an investigator for study is a

- A) sample.
- B) case.

- C) confederate.
- D) placebo.

123) A population is

- A) the entire group about which investigators want to draw conclusions.
- B) a smaller subset of a group of people researchers want to draw conclusions about.
- C) a smaller subset of a group of people about whom

researchers want to draw conclusion.

- D) randomly defined.

124) Which of the following best exemplifies a random

- A) a sample that consists of all boys whose names begin with an "A"
- B) a sample that consists of all girls who have been selected arbitrarily
- C) a sample that consists of all women who are 40

sample?

years old

- D) a sample that consists of all men who have specialized in accounting

125) A _____ is a sample that gives every member of the population an equal chance of being selected.

- A) stratified sample
- B) random sample

- C) convenience sample
- D) cluster sample

126) Which of the following is an advantage of conducting psychological research in a laboratory?

- A) It is easy to conduct laboratory research without subjects knowing that they are being observed.
- B) A laboratory setting is close to the real world and therefore causes subjects to behave naturally.
- C) A laboratory is a controlled setting with many of

the complex factors of the real world removed.

- D) It is possible to study all aspects of the mind and behavior in a laboratory.

127) Emma, a psychologist, wants to study the relationship that exists among college girls who stay in hostels. She disguises herself as a college student and shares a dorm with some girls for a month. During her stay, she observes their various behaviors and makes notes when the girls are fast

asleep. Which of the following is best exemplified in this scenario?

- A) the placebo effect
- B) experimenter bias
- C) a double-blind experiment

- D) naturalistic observation

128) The _____ has developed ethics guidelines for its members, and the _____ evaluates the ethical nature of

A) Institutional Review Board (IRB); American Psychological Association (APA)

B) American Psychological Association (APA); Institutional Review Board (IRB)

C) county government; state government

research conducted at their colleges and universities.

D) state government; county government

129) According to the principle of _____, all participants must know what their participation will involve

A) deception

B) informed consent

and what risks might develop.

C) confidentiality

D) freedom from harm

130) According to the principle of _____, researchers are responsible for keeping all of the data they gather on individuals completely confidential and, when possible, completely anonymous.

A) deception

B) informed consent

C) confidentiality

D) freedom from harm

131) Inmates at a correctional facility take part in an experiment on social development. Once the experiment is over, the correctional officer goes home and tells his roommates about the results of the study and about the inmates who did not perform well. In this scenario, which ethical guideline of psychological research has been violated by the correctional officer?

- A) limited deception
- B) informed consent

- C) freedom from coercion
- D) confidentiality

132) Which of the following is one of the issues addressed by the ethics guidelines developed by the American

Psychological Association?

- A) debriefing
- B) sampling

- C) introspection
- D) validity

133) After a research study has been completed, the researchers should inform the participants of its purpose and the methods they used. This is in accordance with the principle of

- A) deception.
- B) informed consent.

- C) confidentiality.
- D) debriefing.

134) In the context of ethical guidelines in psychological research, when data are confidential, it is possible

- A) to link a participant's identity to his or her data.
- B) to clearly tell participants how they should act during the research.
- C) to explain the results of the study to the

- participants.
- D) to share a participant's details with the other participants.

135) Olivia, a research student, wants to determine the effect of alcoholism on domestic violence as part of her thesis paper. She realizes that informing the

participants of her study about its exact nature will affect the results. The participants are likely to feel ashamed of openly discussing such sensitive issues. In this scenario, which of the

- A) requesting her family members and friends to participate in the study
- B) obtaining informed consent from the participants
- C) debriefing her participants after the study's

136) In the context of ethics guidelines in psychological research, identify a true statement about deception.

- A) Participants in studies involving deception are likely to be harmed during the study.
- B) Researchers who employ deception in their studies avoid debriefing the participants even after the study's completion.
- C) Participants in studies involving deception are

137) What can you do to become a better consumer of psychology in everyday life?

- A) Stay up to date by reading about psychological research online and blogs available from all sources.
- B) Avoid overgeneralizing based on little information.
- C) Only believe in psychological principles that

138) Which of the following is a guideline to follow to consume psychological information critically and wisely?

- A) Consider the source of psychological

following would be the best approach for Olivia?

completion

- D) changing the topic for her thesis

unable to withdraw their consent.

- D) Researchers who employ deception in their studies must be able to justify lying to participants.

have been derived on the basis of personal experience.

- D) Draw causal conclusions from correlational studies.

information.

- B) Apply

conclusions from a group to an individual.

- C) Do not look for answers beyond a single study.
- D) Draw causal conclusions from correlational

studies.

139) Researchers usually should submit their findings to a journal for review by their colleagues, who make a decision about whether to publish the paper, depending on its scientific

- A) publishing review.
- B) literature review.

merit. This process is known as

- C) peer review.
- D) subject review.

Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 01 Test Bank

- 1) Defining Psychology and Exploring Its Roots
- 2) Contemporary Approaches to Psychology
- 3) Contemporary Approaches to Psychology
- 4) Contemporary Approaches to Psychology
- 5) Psychology's Scientific Method
- 6) Types of Psychological Research
- 7) Types of Psychological Research
- 8) Types of Psychological Research
- 9) Types of Psychological Research
- 10) Conducting Ethical Research
- 11) C
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) C
- 16) B
- 17) B
- 18) B

19) A

20) B

21) B

22) C

23) D

24) D

25) B

26) B

27) C

28) A

29) A

30) A

31) D

32) C

33) D

34) C

35) D

36) D

37) B

38) B

39) A

40) C

41) C

42) D

43) D

44) B

45) B

46) D

47) A

48) A

49) C

50) B

51) C

52) C

53) B

54) C

55) B

56) C

57) A

58) A

59) A

60) A

61) D

62) C

63) B

64) D

65) A

66) C

67) D

68) B

69) B

70) C

71) D

72) D

73) C

74) A

75) A

76) A

77) D

78) A

79) C

80) A

81) B

82) B

83) B

84) C

85) B

86) B

87) A

88) A

89) C

90) C

91) A

92) D

93) C

94) C

95) B

96) A

97) D

98) C

99) B

100) C

101) C

102) A

103) B

104) B

105) B

106) A

107) A

108) A

109) B

110) A

111) A

112) B

113) C

114) D

115) B

116) A

117) D

118) A

119) A

120) D

121) D

122) A

123) A

124) B

125) B

126) C

127) D

128) B

129) B

130) C

131) D

132) A

133) D

134) A

135) C

136) D

137) B

138) A

139) C