

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

1. Psychology is best defined as the
- a. search for the most successful treatment for people with emotional, cognitive, or neurological disorders.
 - b. use of scientific methods to study the elements of human consciousness.
 - c. study of the human experience from birth to old age.
 - d. science that studies behavior and mental processes and applies that study to improve human welfare.

ANSWER: d

2. Imelda is describing her first day of psychology class to her boyfriend. She can best describe psychology as focusing on
- a. disorders and therapies.
 - b. behavior and mental processes.
 - c. motivation and emotion.
 - d. rats in mazes.

ANSWER: b

3. Veronica's research focuses on optimism and the factors that lead to living a balanced and happy lifestyle; that is, the factors that make life worth living. Veronica has dedicated her research to the study of _____ psychology.

- a. Dialectical
- b. Convergent
- c. Positive
- d. Abnormal

ANSWER: c

4. While relaxing in the park, Dilbert decides to read his new book on the study of positive psychology. This book will primarily focus on

- a. correlations in which an increase in one factor leads to an increase in another.
- b. what makes life worth living.
- c. an individual's strengths, while ignoring any weaknesses.
- d. what causes people to be similar to one another.

ANSWER: b

Deepthi tells her academic advisor that she is tired of learning about mental disorders and stress-related illnesses. She would rather focus on what goes right with people and learn about creativity or self-actualization. Deepthi's advisor should recommend Deepthi look into the study of _____ psychology.

5. Deepthi tells her academic advisor that she is tired of learning about mental disorders and stress-related illnesses. She would rather focus on what goes right with people and

learn about creativity or self-actualization. Deepthi's advisor should recommend

- a. positive
- b. object relation
- c. intrinsic
- d. forensic

ANSWER: a

6. Dr. Jamison is conducting a study examining the emotional and behavioral changes that occur during puberty. Dr. Jamison is especially interested in how these changes are associated with changes in hormones and brain structures. The subfield of psychology Dr. Jamison seems to be interested in is _____ psychology.

- a. clinical
- b. Personality
- c. biological
- d. social

ANSWER: c

7. Dr. Vance is attempting to discover where emotional experience is localized in the brain by using brain imaging technology. Dr. Vance works in the subfield of _____ psychology.

- a. personality
- b. educational
- c. forensic
- d. biological

ANSWER: d

8. Calisha and Renata are discussing arsonists. Calisha has been reading the work of a _____ psychologist and believes that fire-setting behavior might be linked to hormonal imbalances. Renata has been reading the work of a _____ psychologist and believes that fire-setting is a behavior that is supported by group processes.

- a. developmental; cognitive
- b. developmental; social
- c. biological; cognitive
- d. biological; social

ANSWER: d

9. Dr. Foust studies the causes of schizophrenia and offers treatments for those afflicted with the disorder. Dr. Foust is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. quantitative
- b. experimental
- c. clinical
- d. eclectic

ANSWER: c

10. Hank is a psychologist interested in providing services to help those suffering

schizophrenia. He focuses on the maladaptive ways in which its sufferers receive and process information about themselves and the world around them. Hank is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. school
- b. clinical
- c. personality
- d. biological

ANSWER: b

11. Cognitive psychologists are primarily interested in

- a. what makes people unique.
- b. studying and treating abnormal functioning.
- c. describing and understanding the changes in behavior and mental processes that occur during a lifetime.
- d. studying memory, thinking, learning, and other mental processes.

ANSWER: d

12. A cognitive psychologist would be most likely to design a study of

- a. how people influence each other.
- b. what processes are involved in problem solving.
- c. which characteristics make humans unique.
- d. how we can best analyze psychological data.

ANSWER: b

13. Psychologists who focus their research on processes like decision making, problem solving, and imagination would most likely be considered _____ psychologists.

- a. cognitive
- b. personality
- c. social
- d. industrial and organizational

ANSWER: a

14. Cicely is trying to prevent teenage inner-city boys from joining gangs. She has set up a program in the boys' neighborhood to teach job skills. Cicely is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. community
- c. counseling
- d. social

ANSWER: b

Dr. Schultz meets with clients who are dealing with a range of what she calls “problems of life.” Some suffer from diagnosable problems, while others simply need help figuring out how to overcome obstacles or solve problems. She discusses strategies for changing behaviors and thoughts and assists her clients in the process of overcoming their

challenges. Dr. Bashir most likely works in the _____ subfield of psychology.

15. Dr. Schultz meets with clients who are dealing with a range of what she calls “problems of life.” Some suffer from diagnosable problems, while others simply need help figuring out how to overcome obstacles or solve problems. She

- a. experimental
- b. cognitive
- c. personality
- d. counseling

ANSWER: d

16. A _____ psychologist would be most interested in researching changes in human behavioral, emotional, and mental processes over time.

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

ANSWER: d

17. Of the following topics, which would probably be the least interesting to a person focusing in cognitive psychology?

- a. The developmental precursors of mental illness.
- b. How we remember information.
- c. Different methods for solving problems.
- d. The factors that contribute to effective decision-making.

ANSWER: a

18. The wide influence of the behavioral approach began to fade by the late _____, as its lack of attention to mental processes began to draw criticism.

- a. 1920s
- b. 1940s
- c. 1960s
- d. 1980s

ANSWER: c

19. Dr. O'Halloran works with children, trying to understand the changes that occur in their ability to solve problems of increasing complexity as they go through different childhood stages. Dr. O'Halloran is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. developmental
- b. educational
- c. personality
- d. environmental

ANSWER: a

Drew has conducted a massive amount of survey data for his Master's thesis, and needs help determining the best method for compressing the data and analyzing it in the most effective way possible. He would be best advised to seek out the assistance of a(n) _____ psychologist.

20. Drew has conducted a massive amount of survey data for his Master's thesis, and needs help determining the best method for compressing the data and analyzing it in the most effective way possible. He would be best advised to seek out the assistance of a(n)

- a. experimental
- b. personality
- c. developmental
- d. quantitative

ANSWER: d

21. Latoria is interested in the kinds of changes that people go through in old age (sixty-five years or older). This research is most likely to be conducted in the area of _____ psychology.

- a. biological
- b. cognitive
- c. personality
- d. developmental

ANSWER: d

22. Dr. Cassidy researches how teachers can most effectively teach grammar principles to elementary school students. Dr. Cassidy's research is most appropriate for which subfield of psychology?

- a. developmental
- b. social
- c. school
- d. educational

ANSWER: d

23. Leon is working with state officials to restructure the curricula in the public school system. His research has suggested certain changes will help to reduce dropout rates while creating a collegial learning environment for students. Leon likely works in the _____ subfield of psychology.

- a. engineering
- b. personality
- c. school
- d. educational

ANSWER: d

24. Dr. Starling works in impoverished neighborhoods arranging for and providing services for indigent and homeless individuals who need help improving their situations. He is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. counseling

- b. clinical
- c. industrial
- d. community

ANSWER: d

25. Automobiles have been made more accessible to those who suffer from physical limitations, such as amputated limbs or body parts that do not function normally. Part of this development has been to redesign the controls of vehicles so that those who have these challenges can access the controls more easily. These changes would most likely be made by a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. Personality
- b. Engineering
- c. Social
- d. Developmental

ANSWER: b

Jada works for the Nokia company designing the next line of cellular telephones to be sold. She focuses on how the phones fit in people's hands, where buttons should be located for easiest access, and what people will be most likely to purchase. Jada is most likely a _____ psychologist.

26. Jada works for the Nokia company designing the next line of cellular telephones to be sold. She focuses on how the phones fit in people's hands, where buttons should be located for easiest access, and what people will be most likely to purchase. Jada is m

- a. personality
- b. human factors
- c. social
- d. developmental

ANSWER: b

27. A creative team wants to design a web site that users can navigate intuitively and that has a logical flow of information that can be easily manipulated by a user. This team would benefit from the expertise of a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. community
- c. engineering
- d. humanistic

ANSWER: c

28. As an environmental psychologist, Fred would be most interested in

- a. treating psychological disorders.
- b. creating a more functional workplace.
- c. how social factors affect a child's development.
- d. understanding the expression of traits.

ANSWER: b

29. Edward and his team develop architectural designs for university residence halls. The goal of their designs is to promote collaborative learning among students while maintaining a sense of individual privacy and comfort. To ensure his plans will meet his goals, Edward has most likely consulted with a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. personality
- b. environmental
- c. community
- d. industrial and organizational

ANSWER: b

30. At the trial, the _____ psychologist testified that the defendant fit the profile for the crime committed.

- a. social
- b. forensic
- c. experimental
- d. biological

ANSWER: b

31. Loretto is conducting research on how psychology can influence the criminal justice system. Specifically, he wants to know what factors might lead a witness to a crime to make an incorrect identification during a suspect lineup. Loretto is interested in the _____ subfield of psychology.

- a. Clinical
- b. Developmental
- c. Forensic
- d. Cognitive

ANSWER: c

32. Dr. McGufficke's research indicates that twenty minutes of exercise done three times a week positively affects people's emotions as well as their overall fitness. Dr. McGufficke is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. cognitive
- b. developmental
- c. health
- d. industrial and organizational

ANSWER: c

33. Brandi and Dustin are studying how stress and lack of exercise lead to illness. They want to use this information to aid in a campaign for maintaining a balanced lifestyle. Brandi and Dustin are interested in the field of _____ psychology.

- a. educational
- b. community
- c. health
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

34. For the summer, Hailey obtains an assistant position for a research team of health psychologists. The focus of their research will most likely investigate the relationship between

- a. genetic and environmental influences on major depression.
- b. coping with cancer and the effect on family relationships.
- c. resilience and the presence of strong neighborhood communities.
- d. creativity and the cognitive process that underlie it.

ANSWER: b

As an undergraduate psychology major, Carl has developed a strong desire to study behavior and mental processes, in particular human performance. During an internship at a local business, Carl is intrigued with how a manager's interpersonal style can affect the workers' motivation. The field of _____ psychology would be most applicable to Carl's interests.

35. As an undergraduate psychology major, Carl has developed a strong desire to study behavior and mental processes, in particular human performance. During an internship at a local business, Carl is intrigued with how a manager's interpersonal style

- a. health
- b. industrial and organizational
- c. cognitive
- d. educational

ANSWER: b

36. After earning his doctorate, David was hired by an automobile company to examine why there was such a high rate of turnover in employees. His goal is to reduce the rate to help the company trim training costs. David most likely received her degree in _____ psychology.

- a. educational
- b. quantitative
- c. industrial and organizational
- d. developmental

ANSWER: c

37. The tasks of a(n) _____ psychologist include improving supervisors' leadership skills, creating maximum-efficiency work groups, and suggesting other research-based programs designed to increase efficiency.

- a. industrial and organizational
- b. clinical
- c. experimental
- d. developmental

ANSWER: a

38. Whether a person attributes success or failure to external forces (such as luck) or to personal efforts would be of most interest to a person who works in the area of _____ psychology.

- a. social
- b. personality
- c. biological
- d. quantitative

ANSWER: b

39. Marcella has applied for a job, and as part of the process of getting hired she must take a test that examines her outgoingness and general levels of friendliness. Marcella's test was most likely created by a _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. developmental
- c. personality
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

40. A researcher interested in measuring characteristics such as agreeableness or openness to experience would probably be a _____ psychologist.

- a. developmental
- b. social
- c. clinical
- d. personality

ANSWER: d

Chandra has gathered data from several studies investigating the relative effects of heredity and environment on an individual's level of well-being. Chandra uses various statistical methods on the data in hopes of finding significant results. Chandra must be a _____ psychologist.

41. Chandra has gathered data from several studies investigating the relative effects of heredity and environment on an individual's level of well-being. Chandra uses various statistical methods on the data in hopes of finding significant results. Ch

- a. quantitative
- b. human factors
- c. forensic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

Kwong is interested in the effects of age on people's problem-solving skills. He has pulled together data from ten studies in various psychology subfields. By using statistical tools, Kwong intends to determine whether any patterns can be found in the data. Kwong is most likely a _____ psychologist.

42. Kwong is interested in the effects of age on people's problem-solving skills. He has pulled together data from ten studies in various psychology subfields. By using statistical tools, Kwong intends to determine whether any patterns can be found i

- a. quantitative
- b. clinical
- c. social
- d. personality

ANSWER: a

43. A person whose degree is in the area of quantitative psychology would probably spend quite a bit of their professional time

- a. developing statistical methods to overcome the limitations of empiricism.
- b. defining the structure of consciousness by its most basic elements.
- c. creating a functional analysis of behavior.
- d. analyzing data collected by their colleagues.

ANSWER: d

44. Julio is working on a Master's degree in psychology. He wants to work with students who have hearing difficulties so that they can stay even with classmates throughout their elementary school grades. Julio's program emphasizes _____ psychology.

- a. developmental
- b. school
- c. educational
- d. Cognitive

ANSWER: b

45. Craig works with students at Middlesex High School who are experiencing academic problems. He meets with these students to assess what family and peer factors may be leading to their poor performance. Craig is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. educational
- b. school
- c. developmental
- d. social

ANSWER: b

46. The difference between a school psychologist and an educational psychologist is that a school psychologist

- a. is more likely to conduct research on effective curricula.
- b. focuses on how community programs are likely to lead to academic achievement.
- c. is more directly involved with individual students.
- d. has little involvement with students' mental health problems.

ANSWER: c

Dr. Bogart's research finds a correlation between frequency of kissing between spouses and the overall duration of their marriages. He finds that the less often they kiss, the

fewer years they tend to remain married. You would most likely find Dr. Bogart's work reported in a journal that publishes research in _____ psychology.

47. Dr. Bogart's research finds a correlation between frequency of kissing between spouses and the overall duration of their marriages. He finds that the less often they kiss, the fewer years they tend to remain married. You would most likely find Dr

- a. biological
- b. developmental
- c. personality
- d. social

ANSWER: d

48. To attempt to discover why some adolescents begin using drugs and alcohol, a social psychologist would most likely study the

- a. effects of peer pressure and the influence of role models, such as rock or movie stars, on adolescents' decision-making processes.
- b. internal conflicts and struggles within substance-abusing adolescents.
- c. chromosomal pattern of substance abusers, in search of a genetic predisposition to substance abuse.
- d. personality profile of adolescents engaged in substance abuse.

ANSWER: a

49. "Group decision making: The role of the leader" would be a likely title for a research paper written by a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. experimental
- b. social
- c. personality
- d. clinical

ANSWER: b

50. Levian has been on a terrible hitting streak during his college baseball games. He feels that he is now trying too hard, and is terribly anxious about getting some hits. Who should the team hire to help him focus his attention?

- a. A cognitive psychologist
- b. A sport psychologist
- c. An environmental psychologist
- d. A personality psychologist

ANSWER: b

51. A psychologist who wants to know what relaxation techniques improve athletic ability is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. experimental
- b. biological
- c. Personality
- d. sport

ANSWER: d

52. Approximately one-third of professional psychologists would report that their primary work setting is

- a. A mental health facility
- b. An educational setting
- c. Private practice
- d. A non-profit organization

ANSWER: c

53. In which work setting would a psychologist be most likely to expect to work with other professionals (often from other disciplines) in a variety of activities, including conducting research and writing?

- a. A private practice
- b. A governmental agency
- c. A mental health facility
- d. A college, university, or professional school

ANSWER: d

54. Although psychology contains diverse subfields and approaches, two factors provide unity. One of these factors is that

- a. psychologists' interests, activities, and values are not unified.
- b. every psychologist performs research in many subfields of psychology.
- c. psychologists in every subfield draw on and contribute to knowledge from other subfields.
- d. psychologists use speculative methods instead of empirical methods.

ANSWER: c

55. Scientific psychology is empirical because it relies on information from

- a. experience and observation.
- b. deductive reasoning.
- c. reflection.
- d. mathematical proofs.

ANSWER: a

56. Dr. Shelton is a psychologist who is working with other experts to design an artificial intelligence system that will increase student retention in a variety of classroom settings and disciplines. She would be most likely to collaborate with which type of expert?

- a. A mechanical engineer
- b. An educational guidance counselor
- c. A computer scientist
- d. A school psychologist

ANSWER: c

57. As an example of the way in which psychology often links/connects to other

disciplines, your text notes that psychologist Daniel Kahneman won a Nobel prize in _____ for his model of decision making even though he was not trained in that particular field.

- a. Economics
- b. Anthropology
- c. Cybernetics
- d. Neurology

ANSWER: a

58. You are asked to be on a panel of experts investigating the nature of consciousness. While the other experts are content to rely on speculation regarding consciousness, you demand that the evidence be based on experience and observation. Your approach is known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. empiricism.
- c. reductionism.
- d. rationalism.

ANSWER: b

59. Like other sciences, psychology relies on _____ data to test its predictions.

- a. introspective
- b. empirical
- c. mediational
- d. hypothetical

ANSWER: b

60. Zorica studies social influences on consumer behavior. Pat researches the effect of chemical imbalances on the onset of depression. Zorica and Pat study different topics and may use different methods, but like the majority of psychologists, they both use experience and observation as the basis for their conclusions. As such, they both

- a. work in more than one subfield.
- b. emphasize empirical research.
- c. publish articles on their research.
- d. engage in speculative research.

ANSWER: b

61. The modern age of psychology was “born” when

- a. Sigmund Freud first uttered the phrase, “Tell me about your dreams.”
- b. B. F. Skinner used shaping to teach birds to play ping pong.
- c. Wilhelm Wundt established the first psychology research laboratory at the University of Leipzig.
- d. Ivan Pavlov conditioned dogs to salivate at the tone of a bell.

ANSWER: c

62. If you invite friends over for dinner, and in the middle of the meal you ask them to

stop and focus carefully on the flavors of the food in their mouths, your question would be most similar to that used by

- a. structuralists.
- b. functionalists.
- c. psychoanalysts.
- d. cognitive psychologists.

ANSWER: a

63. As a homework assignment, you choose to research the concept of introspection from your psychology textbook. You would first explain that introspection is the

- a. process of observing your own mental processing.
- b. scientific study of sensory systems and perceptual processes.
- c. philosophical view that holds that we are the product of our experiences.
- d. first therapeutic technique developed by Edward Titchener.

ANSWER: a

64. Jarrod believes that introspection is the only way to obtain good data. In his research, he is trying to identify the basic components of consciousness. Jarrod's research most closely adheres to the tenets of the _____ school of psychology.

- a. structuralist
- b. functionalist
- c. humanistic
- d. gestalt

ANSWER: a

65. Cory is holding a bright purple ball. He is attempting to describe in detail the experience of feeling and seeing the ball, as well as reporting any internal reactions that holding the ball creates. Cory is engaging in

- a. prosopagnosia.
- b. introspection.
- c. cognitive fixation.
- d. subliminal perception.

ANSWER: b

66. Subjects in an experiment are exposed to a stimulus and asked to describe and analyze their experiences. These subjects are engaging in

- a. affective processing.
- b. client-centered therapy.
- c. introspection.
- d. free association.

ANSWER: c

A psychologist blindfolds a subject and then places the subject's hand into a dish of water. The psychologist asks the subject to report whether his hand feels colder or warmer than before being placed in the water. Which of the following psychologists was most likely to

have conducted this study?

67. A psychologist blindfolds a subject and then places the subject's hand into a dish of water. The psychologist asks the subject to report whether his hand feels colder or warmer than before being placed in the water. Which of the following psychol

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. John B. Watson
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Abraham Maslow

ANSWER: a

68. Pavan decided to try introspection as a way to study mental processes. Which approach to the study of consciousness was he following?

- a. Behavioral
- b. Structuralist
- c. Functionalist
- d. Biological

ANSWER: b

69. "The whole shape of conscious experience is not the same as the sum of its parts" is a belief proposed by which view of psychology?

- a. Gestalt
- b. Psychodynamic
- c. Behavioral
- d. Humanist

ANSWER: a

Meghan says to Jamal, "Instead of trying to break down consciousness into little pieces, we should look at it from the whole perspective. Like how people experience a full motion movie from thousands of still pictures. That is what's important to know!" Meghan clearly supports the work of _____ psychologists.

70. Meghan says to Jamal, "Instead of trying to break down consciousness into little pieces, we should look at it from the whole perspective. Like how people experience a full motion movie from thousands of still pictures. That is what's important to know!" Meghan clearly supports the work of _____ psychologists.

- a. human factors
- b. Freudian
- c. developmental
- d. Gestalt

ANSWER: d

You are marooned on a tropical island with a dangerous criminal. In your suitcase are four books written by psychologists. If you believe that the criminal's behavior was mostly the result of unconscious conflicts within his mind, which author should you

choose to best elaborate on this idea?

71. You are marooned on a tropical island with a dangerous criminal. In your suitcase are four books written by psychologists. If you believe that the criminal's behavior was mostly the result of unconscious conflicts within his mind, which author should you

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. William James
- c. John Watson
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

72. William James believed the focus of research should be on how mental images, sensations, and memories come together as a function of experience. Before him, Titchener believed it was important to define the

- a. process of introspection.
- b. unconscious motivations for our actions.
- c. general laws of learning.
- d. structure of consciousness.

ANSWER: d

73. Which American psychologist is credited with conceptualizing and advancing the perspective of functionalism early in the history of the field?

- a. Wundt
- b. Titchener
- c. Moorehouse
- d. James

ANSWER: d

74. This group of psychologists felt that the goal of the field should be to identify the actual purposes of consciousness and to understand how human awareness contributes to our lives.

- a. Structuralists
- b. Functionalists
- c. Psychoanalysts
- d. Gestaltists

ANSWER: b

75. The early psychological model of functionalism, spearheaded by William James, was largely influenced by the earlier theory of _____.

- a. The unconscious
- b. Empiricism
- c. Evolution
- d. Eclecticism

ANSWER: c

76. The first figure in psychology to suggest that all of our processes, from actions to slips of the tongue to dreams, were influenced by psychological factors was

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Wundt
- d. Titchener

ANSWER: a

77. Which statement is the best representation of the impact that Sigmund Freud has had?

- a. Freud himself recanted most of his theories shortly before his own death, and the result is that his ideas never advanced beyond his own time.
- b. His theories have never gained universal acceptance, but they have had wide-ranging influence in psychology and other fields.
- c. Freud's model was seen as too progressive for his time, and had very little influence on psychology or other disciplines.
- d. Freud's concepts have the distinction of having the greatest research support of all of psychology's various ideas.

ANSWER: b

Roger and Amanda are attempting to define consciousness. "What is consciousness? What does consciousness consist of?" asks Roger. Amanda says, "I think it would be more helpful to think about the purpose of consciousness. For example, how does it help us adapt to our environment?" Roger takes a _____ approach to defining consciousness, while Amanda takes a _____ approach.

78. Roger and Amanda are attempting to define consciousness. "What is consciousness? What does consciousness consist of?" asks Roger. Amanda says, "I think it would be more helpful to think about the purpose of conscious

- a. structuralist; behavioral
- b. behavioral; structuralist
- c. functionalist; structuralist
- d. structuralist; functionalist

ANSWER: d

79. In a classic song from the 1980s, singer Janet Jackson asked her listeners "what have you done for me lately?" If she applied this question to the purposes of consciousness, she would most likely be classified as a

- a. structuralist.
- b. functionalist.
- c. behaviorist.
- d. Gestaltist.

ANSWER: b

80. The group of psychologists who focused on the whole of consciousness rather than its

component parts were the

- a. structuralists.
- b. Gestalt psychologists.
- c. behaviorists.
- d. functionalists.

ANSWER: b

81. The chapter in your textbook on consciousness would be of least interest to someone advocating

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. cognitive psychology.
- d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

82. "Anything that cannot be observed and measured directly is not worth studying." Which psychologists are most likely to agree with this statement?

- a. Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson
- b. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
- c. William James and Wilhelm Wundt
- d. Jean Piaget and Lawrence Kohlberg

ANSWER: b

83. Functional analysis of behavior was developed by B.F. Skinner to understand how punishment and reward

- a. shape and maintain behavior.
- b. create a whole that is more than the sum of their parts.
- c. underlie the study of structuralism.
- d. occur outside of conscious awareness.

ANSWER: a

84. To understand why a problem child behaves as she does, Dr. Saldeen maps out the details of how rewards and punishments shape, maintain, and change the child's behavior. Dr. Saldeen is performing _____ of behavior.

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. sociobiological analysis
- c. adaptive analysis
- d. functional analysis

ANSWER: d

85. In attempting to explain behavior, B. F. Skinner focused on

- a. internal motivational variables.
- b. self-image.
- c. childhood experiences.
- d. environmental stimuli.

ANSWER: d

86. Within a scientific discipline, the focus of investigation is often cyclical in nature. In psychology, the cycle is represented by an emphasis on the study of _____ in the 1880s and on the study of _____ in the 1980s.

- a. overt behavior; physiological reactions
- b. conscious experience; cognitive processes
- c. perception; sensation
- d. consciousness; overt behavior

ANSWER: b

87. Ogun was constantly fearful and tense. He went to a psychiatrist to receive treatment. Although Ogun expected to talk his problems over with the psychiatrist, the doctor talked only briefly to Ogun and prescribed a pill to help him relax. The doctor was treating Ogun with a _____ approach.

- a. biological
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

88. Sharya believes that people's patterns of thoughts and judgments motivate them to behave in certain ways. Sharya's views are most consistent with the _____ approach to psychology.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. evolutionary
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: c

89. A philosopher who claims that "life is directed by one's thoughts" would be stating a position most consistent with the _____ approach to psychology.

- a. humanistic
- b. evolutionary
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: c

90. Jorie thinks that the attention her little brother gets when he has tantrums actually encourages him to have more tantrums. Jorie's explanation is based on a _____ approach.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. cognitive
- c. humanistic
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

91. Six-year-old Jean hits another child and steals the child's lunch money. A psychologist who takes a psychodynamic approach would suggest that Jean

- a. learned that hitting someone would result in a reward.
- b. has an unconscious drive for aggression, causing her to act out.
- c. asserted herself, an example of bettering herself as a person.
- d. hit the child for food, an adaptive mechanism to survive.

ANSWER: b

92. Your friend claims that altruism, cooperation, aggression, and other social behaviors increase the chances of human survival and are genetically encoded and passed on from generation to generation. Your friend is supporting

- a. psychoneuroimmunology.
- b. psychobiology.
- c. sociopsychology.
- d. the evolutionary approach.

ANSWER: d

93. Dr. Binyamin focuses on how neurotransmitter activity differs when people with a calm disposition face a crisis and experience increased stress levels. Dr. Binyamin probably takes the _____ approach to psychology.

- a. behavioral
- b. psychodynamic
- c. cognitive
- d. biological

ANSWER: d

94. A psychologist with a humanistic approach would state that behavior is driven by

- a. choices.
- b. instincts.
- c. genetics.
- d. rewards.

ANSWER: a

95. Researchers have found that infants may have an innate ability to respond to faces. These researchers suggest that an interest in human faces may have developed because it helps newborns focus on their only source of food and care. These researchers are most likely following a(n) _____ approach.

- a. behavioral
- b. evolutionary
- c. cognitive
- d. biological

ANSWER: b

96. Professor Xidis claims females tolerate infidelity by their spouses more than males do because males have to make sure they're not committing their resources to raising another male's offspring. Professor Xidis is probably taking the _____ approach to psychology.

- a. behavioral
- b. evolutionary
- c. humanistic
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

97. Sabina is having problems with chronic anxiety. She goes to a psychiatrist who tells her that she needs medication to reduce her anxiety. Which approach to psychology does Sabina's psychiatrist take?

- a. psychodynamic
- b. biological
- c. humanistic
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

Rashma teaches a Parent Training Workshop, and she advocates that parents get to know the uniqueness of their children. She stresses that we can't see children's points of view because we don't know how they perceive the world and that children are innately good and working toward self-fulfillment. Rashma most likely identifies with the _____ approach to psychology.

98. Rashma teaches a Parent Training Workshop, and she advocates that parents get to know the uniqueness of their children. She stresses that we can't see children's points of view because we don't know how they perceive the world a

- a. behavioral
- b. cognitive
- c. psychoanalytic
- d. humanistic

ANSWER: d

99. You are generally of the opinion that genetics are of limited purpose when it comes to explaining people's behaviors, opting instead to believe that people are in control of their own actions. You would be most skeptical of the claims of

- a. the evolutionary approach.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. cognitive-behavioral research.
- d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

100. A psychologist following the _____ approach is most likely to believe that people are driven to actions by unseen behaviors that are locked deep in their unconscious, hidden from their own awareness.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. cognitive
- c. behavioral
- d. Humanistic

ANSWER: a

Tomeka is a clinical psychologist who specializes in working with clients who have phobias. One of the basic assumptions she makes about people's fears of spiders and snakes is that such fears can be adaptive, since spiders and snakes are sometimes dangerous. Tomeka's assumption best fits the _____ approach to psychology.

101. Tomeka is a clinical psychologist who specializes in working with clients who have phobias. One of the basic assumptions she makes about people's fears of spiders and snakes is that such fears can be adaptive, since spiders and snakes are sometimes

- a. humanistic
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

102. Dr. Butterfield is a psychologist who believes that our choices are dictated not by our instincts but by our unique perceptions of the world. Dr. Butterfield takes a _____ approach in her practice.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. humanistic
- c. behavioral
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

103. Rosa believes therapy that helps a person resolve unconscious conflicts will greatly reduce abnormal or problematic behavior. Rosa is taking which psychological approach?

- a. biological
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

Jami says to her therapist, Len, "I really want to understand myself better. That is why I am in therapy." Len replies, "Then we will have to start digging in your past and understanding all of the unconscious motives that cause you to be who you are." Len

probably takes a(n) _____ approach to psychology.

104. Jami says to her therapist, Len, "I really want to understand myself better. That is why I am in therapy." Len replies, "Then we will have to start digging in your past and understanding all of the unconscious motive

- a. evolutionary
- b. psychodynamic
- c. humanistic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

105. Jerome does not seem to be able to hold a job, having repeatedly engaged in behaviors that sabotage his own success at work. His psychotherapist tells him that he may have some unconscious conflicts that result in a fear of success and that uncovering these issues will be important in their work together. Jerome's therapist most likely takes the _____ approach to psychology.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. cognitive
- c. behavioral
- d. relational

ANSWER: a

106. Dr. Mueller is interested in studying eating disorders. Her hypothesis is that abnormal eating behavior is learned through previous successes and failures with restrictive diet programs. She most likely follows which school of psychological thought?

- a. behavioral
- b. psychodynamic
- c. developmental
- d. biological

ANSWER: a

107. Sue wants to quit smoking, but she cannot seem to kick the addiction. A psychologist who takes a _____ approach might tell Sue that she keeps smoking because her brain is chemically dependent on the drug.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. humanistic
- c. biological
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: c

108. Which approach to psychology emphasizes decision making, problem solving, and intelligence?

- a. humanist
- b. evolutionary
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: c

109. Dr. Dare works with children who frequently skip school. When students attend class, she gives them tokens to be redeemed for candy at the end of the day. Dr. Dare is using the _____ approach.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. behavioral
- c. cognitive
- d. humanistic

ANSWER: b

110. Tom just read an article in the newspaper reporting new research on the link between genes and hostility. The researchers were most likely to have adopted the _____ approach in their research.

- a. biological
- b. psychodynamic
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: a

Brad was having difficulty finding time to study. He went to a counselor and they talked about Brad's perceptions of his study habits. The counselor emphasized that it was Brad's decision about whether and when to study. She stressed that Brad was a resourceful person and would be able to solve his study problem. Brad's counselor was demonstrating the _____ approach.

111. Brad was having difficulty finding time to study. He went to a counselor and they talked about Brad's perceptions of his study habits. The counselor emphasized that it was Brad's decision about whether and when to study. She stressed that

- a. behavioral
- b. psychodynamic
- c. developmental
- d. humanistic

ANSWER: d

112. A psychotherapist who works from a humanistic approach would probably work with clients to emphasize the importance of

- a. instincts or biological urges.
- b. rewards and punishments.
- c. their unique and individual perceptions of the world.
- d. how information is stored, retrieved, and processed by the brain.

ANSWER: c

113. José is interested in using computers to model how people process information when making decisions about employee performance. José follows the _____ approach

in psychology.

- a. behavioral
- b. psychodynamic
- c. humanistic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

Carla is a psychologist who studies the mental processes of people as they are presented information about new policies for environmental conservation. She studies how the new information is taken in, how it is processed, and how it changes people's perceptions of conservation methods. Carla most likely takes the _____ approach to psychology.

114. Carla is a psychologist who studies the mental processes of people as they are presented information about new policies for environmental conservation. She studies how the new information is taken in, how it is processed, and how it changes people&apo

- a. biological
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

115. "We're not going to stop until you've accomplished everything you're capable of," Jennifer's personal trainer tells her. "You can work harder and achieve all of your goals!" This statement most closely mirrors the philosophy of the _____ approach.

- a. humanistic
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

116. In the United States, approximately _____ of those earning doctoral degrees in psychology today are women.

- a. One-quarter
- b. One half
- c. Two-thirds
- d. Three-quarters

ANSWER: c

117. In the United States, women constitute approximately _____ of all psychologists working in the field.

- a. One-quarter
- b. One half
- c. Two-thirds
- d. Three-quarters

ANSWER: c

118. In the United States, approximately _____ of doctoral degrees awarded in the field of psychology today are earned by people of color.

- a. One-quarter
- b. One-third
- c. One-half
- d. Two thirds

ANSWER: a

119. The sum of all values, rules of behavior, forms of expression, religious beliefs, occupational choices, and the like among a group of people who share a common language and environment is called _____.

- a. Nationality
- b. Ethnicity
- c. Race
- d. Culture

ANSWER: d

120. In what ways are culture typically passed from generation to generation?

- a. through example and tradition
- b. through direct instruction
- c. through genetic influence
- d. through formal schooling

ANSWER: a

121. An industrial and organizational psychologist doing cross-cultural work finds that in the country of Alam the workers have the highest job satisfaction when they are rewarded for accomplishing more and better-quality work than their co-workers. Alam probably has a(n) _____ culture.

- a. Individualist
- b. Communist
- c. Collectivist
- d. Democratic

ANSWER: a

122. Which of the following beliefs would a collectivist society support?

- a. Personal effort leads to success.
- b. Restraining one's self to be part of a social unit is good.
- c. Multiple values such as realizing one's personal potential, meeting personal obligations to others, and identifying with one's cultural heritage are important.
- d. Self-esteem is a direct function of one's ability to express unique aspects of one's self to others.

ANSWER: b

123. LaTasha works for a multinational corporation. She must report to executives from a collectivist culture about the status of a project conducted by her group. To communicate in the most appropriate way to these executives, she should say:

- a. "The group is performing well together."
- b. "I have done well in my management."
- c. "I worked hard to maintain unity in the group."
- d. "There is no information to report at this time."

ANSWER: a

124. A person from a collectivist culture just found out that the group project he contributed to in his psychology class earned a final grade of A. What behavior will that person most likely perform after the win?

- a. Shouting "I'm number one!"
- b. Emphasizing the work of the whole team
- c. Celebrating victory alone
- d. Bragging to his parents that he was the brains behind the group's project

ANSWER: b

125. An advertising campaign aimed at getting consumers to buy a product because it will make them different from others would probably be most successful in _____ cultures.

- a. culturalist
- b. individualist
- c. collectivist
- d. communist

ANSWER: b

126. Rod believes that some college students are independent go-getters and that other college students are more dependent on family approval than on personal achievement. The former group seems to hold _____ values whereas the latter group holds _____ values.

- a. collectivist; individualist
- b. individualist; collectivist
- c. evolutionary; social
- d. social; evolutionary

ANSWER: b

127. Ben believes very strongly in being competitive and doing what is necessary for his own goals. He sees himself as being an important business leader one day. Ben is most likely a(n)

- a. individualist.
- b. collectivist.
- c. separatist.
- d. pragmatist.

ANSWER: a

128. Kari wants to win and gets upset when she loses in sports. She also tries not to wear the same types of clothes that other people wear. Despite her attempts to be unique, she often feels lonely. Kari is most likely from a(n) _____ culture.

- a. individualist
- b. collectivist
- c. multicultural
- d. subcultural

ANSWER: a

When Nelson failed his driver's test, he blamed the woman who administered the test for being unfair in how she rated his ability to parallel park. When he passed on his next attempt, however, he made sure to tell everyone what an excellent driver he is. Jack is likely from a(n) _____ culture.

129. When Nelson failed his driver's test, he blamed the woman who administered the test for being unfair in how she rated his ability to parallel park. When he passed on his next attempt, however, he made sure to tell everyone what an excellent driver he is.

- a. collectivist
- b. Altruistic
- c. competitive
- d. individualist

ANSWER: d

130. Randy is a great football player who would rather be named the most valuable player of the league than have his team win a particular football game. Randy is likely from a(n) _____ culture.

- a. collectivist
- b. Altruistic
- c. competitive
- d. individualist

ANSWER: d

131. Although Kwan Li loves his family and friends, he believes that his own beliefs and dreams are the most important things determining his future. He is willing to compete with others to realize his potential. Kwan Li has most likely been socialized in a(n) _____ culture.

- a. individualist
- b. collectivist
- c. idiocentric
- d. allocentric

ANSWER: a

132. Which of the following would be spoken by a member of a collectivist culture?

- a. "I must win the game."
- b. "I must rely on myself."
- c. "I must make my family proud."

d. "I must score higher than my classmates on this test."

ANSWER: c

133. Your friend Isha never complains about being lonely but often expresses her worries about being rejected by the group of people she associates with. Her attitudes are typical of someone raised in a(n) _____ country.

- a. monocultural
- b. collectivist
- c. multicultural
- d. individualist

ANSWER: b

134. Which of the following is not a sociocultural factor in human behavior?

- a. smile recognition
- b. gender
- c. ethnicity
- d. social class

ANSWER: a

135. For which of the following research questions would it be least important to consider sociocultural variables?

- a. How do intimate relationships develop?
- b. What factors influence parenting style?
- c. Do people instinctively follow rules for social interaction?
- d. What factors influence the length of time allowed for grieving the death of a loved one?

ANSWER: c

136. At MacCutcheon University, Dr. West is studying how factors such as gender, ethnicity, and social class affect the attitudes of domestic students toward international students. This research is focusing on _____ variables.

- a. collectivist
- b. sociobiological
- c. sociocultural
- d. individualist

ANSWER: c

137. On the first day of Introductory Philosophy class, Nora asks her students to provide a definition of the term critical thinking. Having aced Introductory Psychology last semester, Cassie knows that critical thinking is

- a. a specific, testable proposition about something under study.
- b. the process of assessing claims and making judgments on the basis of well-supported evidence.
- c. a cognitive response reliant on heuristics that allows a person to draw reasonable conclusions.
- d. the process of describing the exact operations or methods a scientist will use in a

research study.

ANSWER: b

138. If you were reviewing evidence for an insurance investigation, you would not blindly accept someone's claims. You would look for well-supported evidence. The textbook refers to this process as

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. intelligence.
- c. engaging in parsimonious thought processes.
- d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: d

139. Which of the following is not one of the five questions that provide a strategy for critical thinking?

- a. Are there alternative ways of interpreting the evidence?
- b. What am I being asked to believe or accept?
- c. What is the reputation of the researcher(s)?
- d. What evidence is available to support the assertion?

ANSWER: c

140. The text gives a lengthy discussion of a form of treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder called EMDR. If you were suffering from this problem and were exploring the possibility of using EMDR as part of your own treatment, which of the following questions would indicate that you were engaging in critical thinking?

- a. Is there research evidence to support the usefulness of EMDR?
- b. Have I ever seen EMDR mentioned in a newspaper article or television report?
- c. Do I believe that EMDR can help me with my symptoms?
- d. Does anyone else I know have a positive experience using EMDR?

ANSWER: a

141. Dr. Wisgoski asked fifty drug addicts a series of questions about their childhoods and then collected blood samples from them. He found a high correlation between levels of the stress hormone cortisol and amount of reported childhood trauma. Dr. Wisgoski concluded that childhood trauma causes high levels of stress during adulthood, which, in turn, causes drug addiction. Dr. Wisgoski's operational definition of adult stress level is

- a. childhood trauma.
- b. blood cortisol levels.
- c. drug addiction.
- d. self-report.

ANSWER: b

142. The prediction that "eating one whole tomato every day will increase blood pressure by 10% in a six-month period" is called a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. law.

- c. theory.
- d. explanation.

ANSWER: a

143. Dr. Zumbahlen is conducting a research study in which she is interested in the effects of aerobic activity on weight loss. Aerobic activity is defined by thirty minutes of exercise on the treadmill three times a week. This specific way of defining aerobic activity is referred to as a(n) _____ definition.

- a. experimental
- b. construct
- c. operational
- d. empirical

ANSWER: c

144. Shantae is doing an experiment on how anxious people will feel if they are told that they did not do well on an intelligence test. She asks her participants to rate how nervous, upset, and anxious they feel on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 7 (very). Participant's scores on the scale are a(n)

- a. operational definition of anxiety.
- b. independent variable.
- c. confounding variable.
- d. intervening variable.

ANSWER: a

145. Josephine is a psychology who believes that reducing radio volume by 20% while driving will result in a 30% reduction in car accidents. This is an example of a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. theory.
- c. experimental design.
- d. case study.

ANSWER: a

146. Jason answered a series of vocabulary and reading comprehension questions on a web site. When he finished, the site gave him a rating of intelligence. "I don't think that test really measured intelligence," thought Jason. Jason is questioning the test's

- a. consistency.
- b. Statistical validity.
- c. datum.
- d. Statistical reliability.

ANSWER: b

147. Megan believes she has found a medication that will greatly reduce the symptoms of depression, so she decides to conduct an experiment to test her _____. She randomly assigns depressed people to one of two groups. One group of participants takes the medication, while the other group gets only sugar pills. The latter group is receiving a

- _____.
- a. hypothesis; placebo
 - b. theory; random variable
 - c. bias; treatment
 - d. intervening variable; placebo

ANSWER: a

148. Ernest has collected and examined his research data, and now has a set of general principles that he believes accounts for the acquisition of personality traits. Ernest has formed a(n) _____ of personality.

- a. theory
- b. operational definition
- c. experimental design
- d. opinion

ANSWER: a

149. Dr. Trentini tells his students that he wants them to write their paper in the most straightforward manner possible. "Don't overstate your points," he says. "Remember the law of parsimony." As a student in this class, you know that Dr. Trentini is reminding you that

- a. statistically significant results are not due to chance factors.
- b. results must be reported with the highest ethical standards.
- c. all members of a population had an equal chance of being selected for the study.
- d. the correct explanation tends to be the simplest one.

ANSWER: d

150. Julian and Meghan are discussing several theories they have found that offer explanations for why children become bullies in schools. Julian is not sure how to sift through all the theories because they all seem equally convincing. Meghan suggests that they go with the explanation that is the simplest. Meghan's decision was made based on

- a. observational methods.
- b. statistical significance.
- c. biased sampling.
- d. the law of parsimony.

ANSWER: d

151. Psychology is based on research questions about many phenomena. When a psychologist asks if she can control for a phenomenon, she is ready to

- a. devise a theory that will predict future phenomena.
- b. describe the phenomenon empirically.
- c. explain why the phenomenon occurs and why certain treatments are more effective.
- d. conduct an experiment testing various treatment methods in a clinical setting.

ANSWER: d

152. A community psychologist conducts research examining how women who

breastfeed their babies feel that they are treated in society. She recruits women who are or who have recently nursed their children, and asks them to participate in a face-to-face interview. Each interview lasts two hours. Which goal of research is she pursuing?

- a. Control
- b. Prediction
- c. Explanation
- d. Description

ANSWER: d

153. The goals of research in scientific psychology are

- a. description and prediction.
- b. control and explanation.
- c. description, control, and explanation.
- d. description, prediction, control, and explanation.

ANSWER: d

154. A researcher studied how Pakistani students adapt to college by living in multicultural dorms on campus. He used the data collected to find trends of adjustment and what factors may help to ease the transition into college. What research method is being employed?

- a. Naturalistic observation
- b. Experiment
- c. Correlational study
- d. Introspection

ANSWER: c

155. Cornelius is interested in studying cooperation in children between the ages of two and six. He suspects that cooperation is greatest in groups of girls as opposed to groups of boys or coed groups. After carrying out his observation, he decides to examine the results to determine any relationships between gender and cooperation. Cornelius is planning to carry out a(n)

- a. double-blind design.
- b. random assignment.
- c. experiment.
- d. correlational study.

ANSWER: d

Dr. Lampert wants to know how college students tend to flirt with each other, so he sits in the college cafeteria and pretends to be doing a crossword puzzle. In fact, he's listening to the conversations of nearby students and is taking notes when he observes flirtations taking place. Dr. Lampert has chosen a _____ research method.

156. Dr. Lampert wants to know how college students tend to flirt with each other, so he sits in the college cafeteria and pretends to be doing a crossword puzzle. In fact, he's listening to the conversations of nearby students and is taking notes when he obse

- a. case study

- b. naturalistic observation
- c. controlled experiment
- d. Survey

ANSWER: b

157. A disadvantage most associated with the _____ research method is that people who know they are being studied may alter their normal behavior.

- a. case study
- b. survey
- c. double-blind
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: d

158. A major limitation of naturalistic observation in the study of human behavior is that

- a. accurate observations usually cannot be made.
- b. there is no sure way to know what is causing the behavior being studied.
- c. studying people in their natural environment tells nothing about the influence of context on behavior.
- d. it always requires two observers and is therefore very expensive.

ANSWER: b

159. What research topic would lend itself best to naturalistic observation?

- a. Comparing smokers and nonsmokers on judgments of self-esteem
- b. Describing play among children in a kindergarten class
- c. Describing gender attitudes for all Chicagoans
- d. Understanding the life of someone with a rare brain disorder

ANSWER: b

160. Dr. Kaminski is interested in studying how damage to the both the occipital and frontal lobes can lead to simultaneous loss of ability to see and speak. He has spent the last six months gathering extensive data on one patient with this unique injury to two different parts of the cerebral cortex. Dr. Kaminski is conducting what kind of research?

- a. Case study
- b. Naturalistic observation
- c. Survey
- d. Experimental

ANSWER: a

161. Yasou calls people and asks them a specified list of questions concerning their opinions of how irritating telemarketers can be. What kind of research is Yasou conducting?

- a. Naturalistic observation
- b. Case study
- c. Survey
- d. Experiment

ANSWER: c

162. O'Malley sits in the corner of a classroom observing children at play. Which of the following statements is false?

- a. O'Malley has to make sure that his presence doesn't affect the behavior of the children.
- b. O'Malley might be obtaining a more realistic view of how children play by observing them in their natural environment.
- c. If O'Malley expects to see a certain behavior he may unintentionally bias the study.
- d. O'Malley has random assignment working in his favor.

ANSWER: d

163. Thanh was in a car accident a year ago in which she suffered some brain damage. Because of the rare nature of her impairment, Dr. Morello kept very detailed notes concerning the treatments administered, the effects of those treatments, and other particular aspects of Thanh's condition. He hopes to publish his findings so that if another psychologist encounters a patient with a condition like Thanh's, that psychologist will have some information to aid him or her in treating that individual. Which research method is Dr. Morello using?

- a. Controlled experiment
- b. Case study
- c. Naturalistic observation
- d. Survey

ANSWER: b

164. Jocelyn is interested in a rare form of phobia. She is particularly interested in the factors associated with the development of this phobia. The research method that would be most useful for her is

- a. a case study.
- b. field research.
- c. an experiment.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: a

165. Nina wants to know whether there is a market for a brand new product, the Arctic Blast, which freezes all types of food within seconds. To find out what percentage of people and what types of people might be interested in such a product, Nina needs to use _____ as her method of research.

- a. a survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. a case study
- d. an experiment

ANSWER: a

166. Lupe is interested in knowing how people feel about working for a male boss versus a female boss. She asks men and women in several business firms for information about

their relationships with their supervisors, noting the sex of both the participant and their boss at work. What research method is Lupe using?

- a. Survey
- b. Case study
- c. Experimental
- d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

167. A doctor has completed a three-year research project on patients with dissociative fugue. She has decided the next step is to run correlational studies on her data. The doctor is doing this to

- a. determine if her sampling is representative.
- b. find trends and relationships among variables.
- c. find a cause-and-effect relationship.
- d. eliminate the possibility of experimenter bias.

ANSWER: b

168. A psychologist is looking for a link between aggressive behavior and television violence. She measures the frequency of fighting and television-viewing habits of many twelve-year-old children. The psychologist concludes that children who watch more violent programming also get into fights more often. This is an example of

- a. a case study.
- b. a survey.
- c. correlational research.
- d. experimental research.

ANSWER: c

169. Randy, a community psychologist, is working with a community AIDS organization on a project to help reduce HIV transmission. He decides to gather as much information from as many people as possible about their sexual behavior patterns. Which of the following research methods would be the best choice for him to use?

- a. Naturalistic observation
- b. Case study
- c. Survey
- d. Experiment

ANSWER: c

170. A researcher was interested in determining whether test performance of students could be improved by providing them with individual tutoring. The researcher randomly divided fifty first-year college students into two groups. In Group A the instructor lectured to them for three hours per week. Group B received an equal amount of lecturing, but their instructor also met with each student for thirty minutes every week. Each group took the same final exam. The test performance of students in Group B was about the same as that of students in Group A. This study is an example of a(n)

- a. correlational study.
- b. case study.

- c. experiment.
- d. survey.

ANSWER: c

171. A psychologist interested in determining the effects of a new exercise program on the stress levels of college students who are registered for at least 12 course credits per semester would most likely choose which research method?

- a. Naturalistic observation method
- b. Telephone survey method
- c. Case study method
- d. Experiment method

ANSWER: d

172. Giorgi wants to manipulate certain aspects of his study to understand the effect of those changes. Such manipulation is a foundational part of

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. surveys.
- c. case studies.
- d. experiments.

ANSWER: d

173. Dr. V wanted to test her hypothesis that sugar improves memory, so she gave one group of participants candy sweetened with sugar and another group candy sweetened with NutraSweet. Then she compared the performance of the two groups on a test of recognition memory. Dr. V's research method is

- a. dependent.
- b. experimental.
- c. descriptive.
- d. naturalistic.

ANSWER: b

174. Researchers who want to find the best explanation for the cause of a phenomenon when they have several rival hypotheses should

- a. describe the correlation among the variables involved.
- b. conduct controlled research using experimental methods.
- c. conduct research in the real world instead of in a laboratory.
- d. continue observing the phenomenon of interest until the best explanation becomes clear.

ANSWER: b

175. Dr. Adcock is a community psychologist studying whether a special program instituted for an at-risk group of junior high school students decreases behavior problems. At-risk students are randomly assigned to either Group A, the special program, or Group B, a study hall meeting at the same time. In this experiment, Group A is the _____ while Group B is the _____.

- a. independent variable; dependent variable
- b. experimental group; control group
- c. control group; experimental group
- d. dependent variable; independent variable

ANSWER: b

176. Hans is conducting an experiment to study the effects of different types of music weight-lifting performance. He has Group A do their weightlifting exercises to hard rock music, and has Group B lift weights while listening to country Western songs. Group C is asked to lift weights in a room without music. He measures the amount of weight they can lift after the workout. Group C is the _____ group.

- a. experimental
- b. control
- c. dependent
- d. independent

ANSWER: b

177. An experimenter wants to determine if taking a specific amount of the drug Prozac relieves depression. Which of the following will be most in need of an operational definition in this study?

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. The inferential statistic
- d. An experimental confound

ANSWER: a

Quisley's hypothesis is that listening to classical music improves intellectual performance. He randomly divided a mathematics class into two rooms. In room A, music by Mozart played softly in the background during a lecture. In room B, the students listened to a lecture without background music. The independent variable is

178. Quisley's hypothesis is that listening to classical music improves intellectual performance. He randomly divided a mathematics class into two rooms. In room A, music by Mozart played softly in the background during a lecture. In room B, the students

- a. whether music played during a lecture.
- b. mathematical performance.
- c. the level of mathematics taught.
- d. present only in the control group.

ANSWER: a

179. To investigate the effects of exercise on mathematical problem-solving ability, a researcher assigned participants to one of two groups. One group cycled on an exercise bike for one hour, and the other group performed no exercises. Afterward, both groups did a set of math problems and their performances were compared. In this experiment, the group that did not exercise is the

- a. control group.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. independent variable.
- d. intervening group.

ANSWER: c

180. Jon believes that exercise is a cause of higher levels of life satisfaction. If Jon plans to study this hypothesis experimentally, his dependent variable would be the

- a. amount of exercise his participants engage in.
- b. level of life satisfaction before the exercise.
- c. level of life satisfaction after the exercise.
- d. physical health of his participants.

ANSWER: c

181. Dr. Noyd conducted an experiment to determine whether talking to a psychiatrist made depressed people less depressed. He randomly divided participants who scored highly on a depressive inventory into two groups. Group A talked over their problems with a psychiatrist while Group B did nothing. He found that Group A showed significantly more improvement in their depression than did Group B. In Dr. Noyd's experiment, the experimental group refers to

- a. the differences observed whether or not therapy was received.
- b. the people who talked over their problems.
- c. the scores on the depressive inventory.
- d. the random assignment.

ANSWER: b

James read a magazine ad about a drug that doctors say may help college students perform better on multiple-choice type tests. Being the inquisitive person that he is, James decided to do an experiment to see if the magazine's claims were true. He administered the drug to one of his classes, and gave the other class a placebo. James then tested the students in both groups on material they had recently discussed in class. In this example, what is the experimental group?

182. James read a magazine ad about a drug that doctors say may help college students perform better on multiple-choice type tests. Being the inquisitive person that he is, James decided to do an experiment to see if the magazine's claims were true. H

- a. The students who received the drug
- b. The students who received the placebo
- c. Test performance
- d. The age of the students

ANSWER: a

183. Sima believes that wearing black clothing causes people to behave more aggressively. In her experiment, she randomly assigns people into two groups. In Group

A, participants are given black shirts to wear, while participants in Group B are given white shirts to wear. Each participant is then asked to play a violent video game for fifteen minutes and his or her score is computed. In this experiment, each participant's video game score is the _____ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. random
- c. independent
- d. confounding

ANSWER: a

184. Dr. Kurtz believes that students who use calculators learn the basics of math better. He designs an experiment in which Group A is taught a math concept and allowed to use calculators. Group B is taught the same math concept but is not allowed to use calculators. Then he gives both groups a standardized math test to assess their knowledge of the concept and compares their scores. In Dr. Kurtz's experiment, the standardized math test score is the

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. confound.
- d. placebo.

ANSWER: a

185. Dr. Kilgore is studying the effects of Prozac on depression. Dr. Kilgore ran a double-blind study on a group of sixty college students. Thirty students received Prozac and thirty students received a placebo. At the beginning and end of the study, Dr. Kilgore administered the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) to determine the efficacy of the drugs. In this experiment, the group that received Prozac is considered the _____ group.

- a. independent
- b. dependent
- c. experimental
- d. control

ANSWER: c

186. Dr. Jiminez investigated the influence of snacking on the onset of sleep in preschool children. One group of preschoolers ate a candy bar prior to bedtime, and the other group ate nothing. Time until the onset of sleep was recorded for each child. In this experiment, eating or not eating the snack is the _____ variable, and the time until the onset of sleep is the _____ variable.

- a. independent; dependent
- b. dependent; independent
- c. experimental; control
- d. control; experimental

ANSWER: a

187. Dr. Hood is conducting a research study in which she is examining two different methods for helping to combat social phobia in adolescents. The intervention methods

being studied represent the _____ variable.

- a. independent
- b. control
- c. dependent
- d. confounding

ANSWER: a

188. Tai is interested in how alcohol consumption affects driving ability. He gives college students two, four, or six beers and then measures how many obstacles the students "hit" when they are in a driving simulator. The dependent variable is

- a. alcohol consumption.
- b. Tai's drinking history.
- c. the number of drinks.
- d. the number of obstacles hit.

ANSWER: d

189. Dr. Fontenot is studying the effects of fatigue on aggression. He hypothesizes that the more fatigue a person is experiencing, the more aggressively the person will behave. The level of aggression in Dr. Fontenot's study is the _____ variable.

- a. independent
- b. dependent
- c. confounding
- d. intervening

ANSWER: b

190. A researcher shows a violent film to one group of participants and a nonviolent film to another before giving both groups a test measuring aggressiveness. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. The participants shown the violent film are the control group.
- b. The type of film shown is the independent variable.
- c. The nonviolent film is likely to produce a placebo effect.
- d. The violent film is a confound.

ANSWER: b

191. In order to minimize the impact of factors other than the independent variable that can cause a change in the dependent variable, participants in an experiment should be assigned to either the experimental or control group

- a. on the basis of careful thought.
- b. randomly.
- c. on the basis of individual tests.
- d. according to age variables.

ANSWER: b

192. In Dr. Turgrove's experiment, he includes a control group that receives a placebo. This type of research design is meant to control which confound?

- a. Participants' expectations
- b. Experimenter bias
- c. Sampling bias
- d. Independent variable

ANSWER: a

193. A participant in an experiment is told that a particular pill should improve her performance on a cognitive task. The participant is then given the pill, and she performs better than usual on the task. In actuality, the pill did not contain any ingredients that would affect her performance on the task. The participant's improved performance was most likely due to

- a. the double-blind design.
- b. random variables.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. confirmation bias.

ANSWER: c

194. Briana is studying the impact of room temperature on the speed at which students take a 50-question multiple choice exam. In this study, her participants' previous preferences for different temperature rooms is

- a. the independent variable.
- b. the dependent variable.
- c. a confound.
- d. the experimental group.

ANSWER: c

195. A professor wanted to examine the effects of diet on learning. He put some laboratory rats on a starvation diet (Group A) but eliminated only desserts from the diet of a second group (Group B). During the experiment, the professor discovered that he needed more Group B rats, so he caught some in a local alley. The results of the experiment showed that Group B rats were faster at learning a maze, so the professor concluded that diet is related to learning speed. Which of the following statements is the most accurate?

- a. The professor's conclusion is correct.
- b. The professor's conclusion is incorrect because the rats in Group A were on a different diet than the rats in Group B.
- c. The professor's conclusion is incorrect because the type of rat was a confound.
- d. The professor has used a double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

196. In an experiment to study the effects of alcohol consumption on sexual stamina, individual participants' drinking histories are an example of

- a. experimenter bias.
- b. the independent variable.
- c. the dependent variable.
- d. a confound.

ANSWER: d

Dr. Dalbey is studying the effects of fatigue on aggression. He hypothesizes that the more fatigue a person is experiencing, the more aggressively the person will behave.

Unbeknownst to Dr. Dalbey, the participants' level of hunger also had an impact on their aggression. Hunger could thus be a(n) _____ variable.

197. Dr. Dalbey is studying the effects of fatigue on aggression. He hypothesizes that the more fatigue a person is experiencing, the more aggressively the person will behave.

Unbeknownst to Dr. Dalbey, the participants' level of hunger also had an im

- a. independent
- b. dependent
- c. confounding
- d. intervening

ANSWER: c

198. Dr. Ayala conducts an experiment where she gives half her participants a yellow pill containing a drug that keeps them awake during psychology lectures. She gives the other half of her participants an identical-looking yellow pill that does not contain the drug.

This experimental design controls for

- a. experimenter bias.
- b. random variables.
- c. a placebo effect.
- d. confirmation bias.

ANSWER: c

199. Which of the following is the most effective way to eliminate experimenter bias?

- a. Use placebos.
- b. Hire ethical research assistants.
- c. Use random variables.
- d. Use a double-blind design.

ANSWER: d

Laura conducted a study to determine whether her new "puppet" therapy works better than the traditional "talking" therapy. After randomly assigning her own patients to either the "puppet" or "talking" group, Laura herself administered the therapy. This study is most obviously flawed due to the potential for

200. Laura conducted a study to determine whether her new

"puppet" therapy works better than the traditional "talking" therapy. After randomly assigning her own patients to either the "puppet" or "talking" group, Laura herself administered the therapy. This study is most obviously flawed due to the potential for

- a. random variables.
- b. experimenter bias.
- c. the placebo effect.

d. participant expectations.

ANSWER: b

201. One way to prevent experimenter bias is to be sure that the experimenter and the participants know nothing of who is receiving the experimental treatment and who is not. This is known as

- a. experimenter design.
- b. the placebo effect.
- c. a random assignment of variables.
- d. a double-blind design.

ANSWER: d

202. The school psychologist at Happy Elementary School conducted a study where the students of one fourth-grade class were given five recesses during the day while students in the other class were allowed the standard two recesses. The psychologist explained to the teachers that more breaks should lead to better behavior in the classrooms and then had the teachers observe the children's progress. In this experiment, there is the risk of

- a. random sampling.
- b. experimenter bias.
- c. participant bias.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

203. Dr. Gillis has decided to use _____ in his research to guard against both experimenter bias and participant expectations.

- a. confounds
- b. random selection
- c. the placebo effect
- d. the double-blind design

ANSWER: d

204. If you were interested in determining the effectiveness of a new medication in treating depression, it would be most important that you use

- a. naturalistic observational methods.
- b. correlational research.
- c. a double-blind design.
- d. a stratified sample.

ANSWER: c

205. Dr. Abdul wants his research findings to be representative of the students at State U. He makes sure that every student has an equal chance of being a participant, thereby ensuring that he has done _____ sampling.

- a. biased
- b. operational
- c. random

d. representative

ANSWER: c

While conducting an experiment on alcohol tolerance, Dr. Guff solicits his participants at the door to Skam's (a local drinking and social establishment). When he publishes his findings (that people are extremely tolerant to the effects of alcohol), Dr. Guff's research is criticized because

206. While conducting an experiment on alcohol tolerance, Dr. Guff solicits his participants at the door to Skam's (a local drinking and social establishment). When he publishes his findings (that people are extremely tolerant to the effects of alcohol)

a. there are too many dependent variables.

b. he used a double-blind design.

c. the sample is biased.

d. he used a double-blind design and the samples are biased.

ANSWER: c

207. Dabney is examining the relationship between family history of drug use and adolescent addiction. He selects a sample composed of teens from one local high school. Dabney's sample may not be generalizable because it is not

a. double-blind.

b. biased.

c. representative.

d. dependent.

ANSWER: c

208. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being chosen for a study, the individuals selected constitute a(n) _____ sample.

a. random

b. stratified

c. independent

d. significant

ANSWER: a

209. A researcher at the university has students in the introductory psychology participant pool fill out a survey about life satisfaction. This use of the introductory psychology participant pool represents _____ sampling of the human population.

a. random

b. biased

c. representative

d. placebo

ANSWER: b

210. Suzie is a graduate student who is conducting research on the topic of relative happiness. Suzie also teaches an introductory psychology course. Because her students

are readily available, she uses them as participants in her research. This is an example of

- a. dependent error.
- b. a double-blind design.
- c. randomizing.
- d. a convenience sample.

ANSWER: d

211. Dr. Narayan is interested in how much of personality is inherited, so she tests whether the personalities of siblings are more similar to each other than they are to distant cousins. This research would best be described as

- a. behavioral genetics.
- b. twin analysis.
- c. genetic engineering.
- d. psychoanalytic.

ANSWER: a

212. Veronica is preparing a lecture for class tomorrow on the topic of behavioral genetics. The content of her lecture will be about

- a. the biology of inheritance.
- b. the evolutionary approach to human development.
- c. the study of how genes affect behavior.
- d. neuropsychology.

ANSWER: c

213. Melanie has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder. If the disorder is genetic, who is at the greatest risk of developing the disorder?

- a. Melody, her identical twin
- b. Marty, her older brother
- c. Marvin, her father
- d. Marissa, her mother

ANSWER: a

214. Dr. Essen wants to conduct a study on eating habits. He suspects that there are both environmental and genetic influences that affect a person's eating behavior. To study this behavioral genetics topic, Dr. Essen will likely conduct a _____ study.

- a. marriage
- b. double-blind
- c. family
- d. randomizing

ANSWER: c

215. Dr. Harshaw is planning to research the relationship between behavioral genetics and the effect of impulsivity on consumer behavior. To complete his research, Dr.

- Harshaw would likely conduct a
- a. representative sampling.

- b. twin study.
- c. random variable study.
- d. personality test.

ANSWER: b

216. If Dr. Tarantino wants to know the degree to which heredity and environment affect differences among individuals, he would likely consider any of the following research approaches except for a(n) _____ study.

- a. gender
- b. adoption
- c. family
- d. twin

ANSWER: a

217. A researcher wants to know if personality traits are more similar based on genetic contributions or based on environmental factors. She examines pairs of identical twins who are raised together in the same home and also studies identical twins who were separated at birth and raised in different homes by different parents. According to the textbook, this researcher is conducting a(n) _____ study.

- a. Sibling
- b. Adoption
- c. twin
- d. family

ANSWER: b

218. Dr. Ayhee's research is focused on exploring how environmental effects, such as stress and disease, can alter the functions of genes in the human body, even though the DNA itself remains unchanged. This field of study is known as

- a. forensic psychology.
- b. epigenetics.
- c. inferential studies.
- d. environmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

219. Dr. Zoe began working for a research foundation that focuses on the study of epigenetics. Dr. Zoe's work will most likely focus on

- a. the environmental triggers that can change the sequence of chemicals in the DNA.
- b. how twin, adoption, and family studies reveal the relative influence of heredity on development.
- c. identifying experimental confounds that confuse behavioral genetics research.
- d. diseases and stress factors that can alter the expression of genes.

ANSWER: d

220. For his sociology research paper, Sawyer would like to report descriptive statistics from his survey findings. In other words, the statistics Sawyer plans to report will

- a. describe a data set numerically.
- b. be statistically significant.
- c. allow him to make inferences about a data set.
- d. reveal a cause-effect relationship.

ANSWER: a

During a thesis meeting, Dr. Voldemort suggests that Anwen consider using inferential statistics in her upcoming research project. After the meeting, Anwen meets her friend Jack and confesses she doesn't know what Dr. Voldemort was talking about. Jack explains that inferential statistics

221. During a thesis meeting, Dr. Voldemort suggests that Anwen consider using inferential statistics in her upcoming research project. After the meeting, Anwen meets her friend Jack and confesses she doesn't know what Dr. Voldemort was talking about. Jack explains

- a. are measures of central tendency and variability.
- b. are mathematical procedures used to draw conclusions from data.
- c. usually involve correlation coefficients.
- d. cannot be statistically significant by definition.

ANSWER: b

222. A researcher wants to know what conclusions she can reasonably draw from the data that she collected in her experiment. The researcher should use _____ statistics to understand what her data mean.

- a. inferential
- b. quantitative
- c. Variable
- d. Descriptive

ANSWER: a

223. As you go south from Maine to Florida, your latitude decreases, but the average daily temperature goes up. This illustrates a

- a. positive correlation.
- b. negative correlation.
- c. small standard deviation.
- d. large standard deviation.

ANSWER: b

224. As the number of hours a student studies for an exam increases, the likelihood of his doing poorly on the exam decreases. Therefore, how many hours students study for an exam _____ the likelihood of their doing poorly on the exam.

- a. is uncorrelated with
- b. Increases
- c. is negatively correlated with
- d. is positively correlated with

ANSWER: c

225. Mike's research has shown a positive correlation between the number of books in families' homes and the grade-point averages of the children in those families. Mike's results indicate

- a. that the presence of many books in a home causes children to be more studious.
- b. nothing, because the study did not take library borrowing into account.
- c. parents who buy many books encourage their children to study.
- d. the children of families with a large number of books at home tend to do well in school.

ANSWER: d

226. A researcher collects data on the amount of time children spend watching violent cartoons. He compares the behavior of a group of children who watch a lot of violent cartoons (Group 1) with a group of children who do not (Group 2). He finds that children in Group 1 are more aggressive on the playground than the children in Group 2. What can the researcher conclude?

- a. There is a relationship between watching violent cartoons and aggressive behavior.
- b. Watching violent cartoons causes aggressive behavior.
- c. Aggressive behavior leads children to watch violent cartoons because they are reinforcing.
- d. Parents who reward aggressive behavior also allow their children to watch violent cartoons.

ANSWER: a

Dr. Guavita asked fifty smokers a series of questions about their childhoods and then collected blood samples from them. He found a high correlation between levels of the stress hormone cortisol and amount of reported childhood trauma. Dr. Guavita's research shows that childhood trauma

227. Dr. Guavita asked fifty smokers a series of questions about their childhoods and then collected blood samples from them. He found a high correlation between levels of the stress hormone cortisol and amount of reported childhood trauma. Dr. Guavita&apo

- a. causes high stress levels in adults.
- b. causes high cortisol levels in adults.
- c. may be related to stress levels in adults.
- d. is unrelated to stress levels in adults.

ANSWER: c

228. What does it mean to say that the results of a study are not statistically significant?
The results

- a. could reasonably be expected to have occurred by chance.
- b. are extremely unlikely to have occurred by chance.
- c. are not scientifically valuable.
- d. are extremely unlikely to have occurred by chance and are not scientifically valuable.

ANSWER: a

229. Ellen wants to see if the level of lighting in a room will affect the performance of individuals on an IQ test. She lets one group in her study have very bright lights and a second group have more normal lighting. She finds that the individuals in the bright light group have better scores on the test than do the individuals in the normal light group. The difference between the two groups' scores is statistically significant, which means

- a. lighting definitely makes a difference.
- b. the difference between the groups is due to chance.
- c. lighting significantly affects performance.
- d. the difference between the groups is probably not due to chance.

ANSWER: d

230. If you are reading about an experiment, what feature is necessary to give you confidence that there is a cause-effect relationship between the independent and dependent variables?

- a. Random assignment
- b. Case studies
- c. Random sampling
- d. Statistical significance

ANSWER: d

231. Alexis is very excited because the data that she has gathered to support her Master's thesis have just been determined to be statistically significant. To have results that are statistically significant means

- a. descriptive statistics were used.
- b. participants were randomized in his study.
- c. there was no random selection.
- d. there is a small chance that the results were caused by random variables.

ANSWER: d

232. A researcher might test the influence of environment on cognitive development by taking newborn children away from their parents and assigning half of them to a rich cognitive environment and half to a deprived cognitive environment. What is wrong with this experiment?

- a. There is nothing wrong with this experiment.
- b. There is no control group.
- c. The experimental method violates ethical standards.
- d. There is no way to control for the Hawthorne effect.

ANSWER: c

233. An experimenter is studying the facial expression of the emotion terror. He plans to point a loaded gun at participants as they enter the room and photograph them at the same instant. Such an experiment would be ethically

- a. acceptable if the experimenter explained the experiment afterward.
- b. acceptable if the experimenter explained the experiment afterward and if the participants were paid.
- c. acceptable if the participants were paid.

d. unacceptable because the risks and discomfort to the participants outweigh the potential benefits of the knowledge gained.

ANSWER: d

234. Participants may be exposed to risk or discomfort during research

- a. only when risk and discomfort are temporary.
- b. only when minimal risk and discomfort are outweighed by the benefit to the knowledge base and to human welfare.
- c. when nonhuman participants are used.
- d. when they are paid for their participation.

ANSWER: b

235. A psychologist proposed an experiment in which he would tell participants that their performance on an intelligence test was extremely low (regardless of actual performance) and then measure their self-esteem. What might an Institutional Review Board ethics committee say about such a proposal?

- a. Deception is allowable only if it is revealed afterward and if the emotional distress that it causes is short-lived.
- b. Deception is allowable only if participants give informed consent prior to the experiment.
- c. Deception is never allowable.
- d. Deception such as this would cause emotional discomfort, so it should not be done.

ANSWER: a

236. Animals in psychological research typically experience

- a. extreme pain.
- b. starvation.
- c. inhumane conditions.
- d. ethical treatment.

ANSWER: d

Essay

237. Congratulations! You have been hired to teach psychology at the university. During the first week of classes, a student stops by your office and tells you, "I'm thinking of becoming a psychology major, but I don't think I want to be a therapist. What else can I do with a psychology degree?" Briefly summarize four of the many options available.

ANSWER: There are many options besides going into the clinical subfield and becoming a therapist. Those options include: Development psychologists examine the changes that occur as we age. As a developmental psychologist, you would study the entire lifespan, from infants to the elderly. Social psychologists research how people affect one another. A social psychologist may examine an advertising strategy, the development of prejudices, or the impact of peer pressure. Industrial and organizational psychologists can work as consultants, helping businesses understand the needs, motivations, and stressors affecting their employees. Productivity and worker satisfaction would be major areas of interest. Educational psychologists research effective teaching and student learning. An

educational psychologist would study the impact of lectures versus discussions as well as effectiveness group activities versus individual projects.

238. Imagine you are watching the news with four psychologists, each of whom takes a different approach to psychology (biological, behavioral, psychodynamic, cognitive). After the lead story ends, you ask, "What would make someone do something horrible and violent like that?" How would each psychologist respond to your question?

ANSWER: The biological psychologist: "The violent behavior is most likely the result of a hormonal imbalance. It's also possible that the person inherited genes that may give the person violent tendencies." The behavioral psychologist: "The person learned to be violent. The person most likely grew up in an environment where violence was common or an environment where violence typically resulted in people getting what they wanted." The psychodynamic psychologist: "We all have violent urges buried deep in our minds. This individual's internal conflicts were so great that the urges could not be kept unconscious." The cognitive psychologist: "The individual most likely perceived a threat, determined the cause of the threat, and then decided that the violent response was the appropriate solution to resolve the threatening situation."

239. You tell your parents that you've decided to study psychology and hope to be a psychologist someday. They smile and tell you, "that is a great thing to be, but what is there to study? Everyone knows that psychology began and ended with the work of Freud!" If you wanted to teach your parents about some of the other early schools of thought in psychology, what information would you share?

ANSWER: There are many possible answers a student may give, but some relevant points might include the following: Structuralism: the early work of Wilhelm Wundt, that was later named structuralism by his student Edward Titchener, emphasized understanding the basic elements of consciousness. Functionalism: this was the work of William James, focused on understanding the purposes (or functions) of consciousness and knowing how it assists us in our lives. Gestalt psychology: the work of such individuals as Wertheimer, Kohler, and Koffka focused on studying "wholes" rather than breaking things into pieces in order to understand them. In this manner, they felt that other approaches were losing what they were attempting to know by breaking them apart to analyze them. Behaviorism: the early behaviorists, led by Watson, disregarded other approaches that focused on unseen mental processes and argued that a science should only focus on that which is observable and measurable.

240. Pick two countries with different cultures, one an individualist and the other a collectivist. Compare and contrast these cultures on at least three variables.

ANSWER: Variable Individualist Collectivist
Personal identity Separate from others Connected to others
Major goals Self-defined: be unique; realize your potential; compete with others Defined by others: belong; occupy your proper place; meet your obligations to others; be like others
Criteria for self-esteem Ability to express unique aspects of the self; be self-assured Ability to restrain the self and be part of a social unit; be self-effacing
Sources of success and failure Success comes from personal effort; failure from external factors Success due to help from others; failure due to personal faults
Major frame of reference Personal attitudes, traits, and goals Family, work group

241. A friend of yours claims that psychology isn't a science. Explain why your friend is wrong by relating the scientific goals of psychological research to the research methods psychologists use.

ANSWER: Psychology is a science in the sense that researchers in psychology strive to achieve four goals just like scientists in other fields, namely: (1) to describe phenomena, (2) to make predictions about phenomena, (3) to provide control over important variables associated with the phenomena, and thereby (4) to explain how and why the phenomena occur. To achieve these goals, psychologists, like scientists in other fields, employ a variety of research methods. To describe and predict aspects of the phenomena under investigation, psychologists employ (1) naturalistic observation, (2) case studies, and (3) surveys. To control and explain the phenomena, psychologists use (4) experiments, including quasi-experiments, to demonstrate cause-effect relationships among specific variables. Note: An acceptable answer may also include reference to the use of hypotheses, theories, operational definitions, and data, but should include the goals and methods identified above.

242. It has been said that laughter is the best medicine, but can research be done to substantiate or discredit this assertion? Imagine that you have been hired to find out if laughter is an effective treatment for the common cold. As you describe your experimental design, address the following questions: What are your independent and dependent variables? How will you operationally define your variables? Who will participate in your research, and how will you select them?

ANSWER: In my research, laughter is the independent variable, and the dependent variable would be cold symptoms. The laughter would be operationally defined as auditory chuckles, and I would measure the duration of the chuckles as well as the frequency. Cold symptoms would be operationally defined as coughing and sneezing. I would measure the frequency of both. I would randomly select three doctors from the Midwest. During winter, I would randomly pick twenty-four patients from each doctor. A third would be assigned to the experimental group, a third to the placebo group, and a third to the control group. The experimental group would be shown humorous cartoons and sitcoms. The placebo group would be shown a film of two monkeys playing catch with a plastic carp. The control group would not be shown anything. The study would last two weeks, and participants would be monitored for the cold symptoms. If laughter were an effective medicine, we would expect to see a statistically significant decrease in the frequency of sneezing and coughing in the participants in the experimental group when compared to the participants in both the placebo and control groups.

243. Select a television or radio commercial that makes a claim (e.g., "Bluebird fabric softener makes your clothes feel softer"). Put that claim to the test by using the five-question process of critical thinking.

ANSWER: What am I being asked to believe or accept? - Bluebird fabric softener makes clothes feel softer. What evidence is available to support the assertion? - Test results run by Bluebird. "Unsolicited claims" by users that Bluebird makes their clothing feel softer. Are there alternative ways of interpreting the evidence? - Bluebird may be attempting to convince potential consumers that their product is superior. Bluebird may be looking to increase profits. What additional evidence would help evaluate the

alternatives? - Independent testing by unbiased researchers; comparisons of Bluebird to similar products. What conclusions are most reasonable? - Commercials often make exaggerated claims to influence consumers. Further research would be needed to support (or refute) Bluebird's claims.

244. Provide some evidence that supports the statement that psychology is a field that could not be successful without the current contributions of both women and minorities in the United States.

ANSWER: In addition to noting the historical contributions of many important figures in psychology, students seeking full credit would note that:- among active psychologists working in the field, two-thirds of them are women- among doctoral degrees being awarded in the field, two-thirds of them are conferred to women- among doctoral degrees being awarded in the field, one out of every five are conferred to people of color. Students might also note the importance of recognizing different cultural backgrounds in psychological research, opting to define and discuss the importance of collectivist and individualist cultures.