

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. One of the reasons to study psychology is to
- understand ourselves and others better.
 - learn how to manipulate others for personal gain.
 - utilize it in combination with the field of astrology in predicting human behavior.
 - have the answers to all of life's questions.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Concept

2. Regarding the study of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Psychology is defined as the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 - The word *psychology* is thousands of years old and comes from ancient Greek roots for *mind* and *study*.
 - The field of psychology can help one to better understand him or herself and others.
 - Psychology is a static field that is based to a large extent on commonsense theories of behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Concept
MSC: * (New Question)

3. The word psychology comes from the roots psyche and logos, which mean respectively
- behavior and science.
 - brain and science.
 - mind and knowledge or study.
 - personality and knowledge or study.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

4. Psychology is best defined as the
- empirical study of the human personality.
 - study of individual differences in the group behavior of humans and animals.
 - scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 - scientific study of the relationship between mind and body.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

5. Psychology would best be described as
- the study of human origins, evolution, and cultures.
 - the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 - a natural science integrating physiology and neurology.
 - the deductive study of forms and functions of human groups.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

6. According to your psychology textbook, which of the following activities would be considered "behavior"?
- A student feels sad because of her grade.
 - A student daydreams in class.
 - A teacher writes an assignment on the board.
 - All of these would be considered behaviors.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Concept

7. Behavior is best described as
- anything a person does.
 - only those things a person does that everyone can see.
 - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
 - those things that a person intentionally does, excluding all behaviors that occur accidentally.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

8. Overt behavior includes
- anything a person does.
 - things a person does which cannot be seen by others.
 - only those things that can be observed.
 - hidden, private, internal thoughts.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

9. Covert behavior involves
- anything a person does.
 - only those things a person does which another person can see.
 - only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
 - hidden, private, internal thoughts.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Fact

10. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
- watching a TV game show
 - thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
 - being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
 - wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Concept

11. Which of the following is the best example of covert behavior?
- blinking in response to a light
 - imitating a friend's gesture
 - remembering a pleasant experience
 - rapid eye movements while sleeping

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Concept

12. Professor Reed asked her introductory psychology students to give an example of a *covert* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of a *covert* behavior?
- daydreaming about the coming weekend
 - sneezing into a handkerchief
 - gesturing to someone to come over to the group
 - telling the class to be quiet by saying "shhh" softly

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Application
MSC: www

13. Professor Windham asks her general psychology students to give an example of an *overt* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of an *overt* behavior?
- feeling happy that class is almost over
 - daydreaming about the coming weekend
 - gesturing to someone to come over to the group
 - remembering the definition of overt behavior

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.1 KEY: Application

14. Psychologists would best be described as
- scientists who conduct research.
 - practitioners who apply psychology to solve problems in fields like education and medicine.
 - teachers.
 - scientists, practitioners, and/or teachers.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.2 KEY: Fact

15. All psychologists do which of the following?
- They all conduct research to discover new knowledge.
 - They all apply psychology to solve problems in mental health, education, medicine, or business.
 - They are all teachers who pass on knowledge of psychology to their students.
 - They all rely on critical thinking and information gained from scientific research.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.2 KEY: Concept

16. Which of the following statements has empirical evidence shown to be TRUE?
- Blind people have not been shown to have more sensitive organs of touch than sighted individuals.
 - The more motivated you are the better you will be at solving a complex problem.
 - Babies love their mothers because mothers fulfill their babies physiological need for food.
 - Most humans use only 10 percent of their potential brainpower.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact
MSC: * (New Question)

17. Which of the following statements has empirical evidence shown to be TRUE?
- To change people's behavior toward members of ethnic minority groups, we must first change their attitudes.
 - Personality tests reveal your basic motives, including those you may not be aware of.
 - The major cause of forgetting is that memory traces decay or fade as time passes, resulting in a loss of memory as one ages.
 - Psychotherapy has had its greatest success in the treatment of milder disorders, not with psychotic patients who have lost touch with reality.
- ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact
 MSC: * (New Question)
18. Regarding commonsense theories of behavior, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Commonsense theories tend to work best after the fact, or in hindsight.
 - Commonsense theories tend to be vague and inconsistent
 - Commonsense theories are most often based on empirical evidence.
 - Commonsense statements often depend on limited personal observations.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept
 MSC: * (New Question)
19. A commonsense approach to psychology
- is the most reliable.
 - is often contradicted by empirical evidence.
 - is the basis for most psychological theories.
 - provides information that is specific and consistent.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept
 MSC: * (New Question)
20. Which of the following descriptions of common sense is FALSE?
- "Opposites attract" and "Birds of a feather flock together" would both be considered commonsense statements.
 - Commonsense statements tend to work best after the fact.
 - Common sense requires planned and systematic observations.
 - Common sense often provides vague and inconsistent pieces of information.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact
 MSC: * (New Question)
21. The research conducted by psychologists involves
- the validation of commonsense beliefs in predicting everyday experiences.
 - the systematic use of commonsense beliefs in solving new problems.
 - gathering information through direct observation.
 - a reliance on subjective opinions and rationalizations.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
 REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept

22. Information gained from direct observation and measurement defines
- introspective data.
 - subjective data.
 - a scientific hypothesis.
 - empirical evidence.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

23. Scientific observation is based on the
- gathering of introspective data.
 - utilization of personal, subjective data.
 - utilization of common-sense theories and everyday personal experiences.
 - gathering of empirical evidence.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

24. An empirical investigation that is structured to answer questions about the world in a systematic and intersubjective fashion is called a(n)
- scientific observation.
 - interpretative research.
 - investigative analysis.
 - experiential analysis.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

25. When a psychologist uses scientific observation, these observations must
- involve logic and common-sense reasoning.
 - be conducted using animals rather than humans.
 - be carefully planned and able to be confirmed by more than one observer.
 - involve all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

26. When observations are reliably confirmed by multiple observers, this is referred to as
- multimodal.
 - intersubjective.
 - multidisciplinary.
 - correlational.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

27. When scientists want to find out if there is empirical evidence, they utilize *data*, which is defined as _____ facts.
- commonsense
 - deduced
 - observed
 - inferred

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

28. Simister and Cooper wanted to find out if people were more hostile when the temperature is hotter. So, they gathered data on temperatures and criminal activity in Los Angeles over a four-year period and found that as the temperature increased, so did the criminal activity. The information that these researchers gained would be considered _____ evidence.
- a. intuitive
 - b. introspective
 - c. empirical
 - d. commonsense

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Application
MSC: * (New Question)

29. An expert tells you that "you can catch a cold by not wearing a coat when it is cold." You would
- a. accept his statement since you remember catching a cold after you forgot your coat.
 - b. accept his statement because it is based on commonsense reasoning.
 - c. ask him to list additional experts that support his theory.
 - d. ask to see the empirical evidence that supports his theory.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Application

30. Psychology is different from the fields of history, law, and business because psychology relies on which of the following to answer questions about behavior?
- a. anecdotal evidence
 - b. scientific observations
 - c. commonsense reasoning
 - d. direct philosophic inquiry

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept

31. A systematic process for answering scientific questions is called
- a. a research method.
 - b. a scientific deduction.
 - c. the induction method.
 - d. the analytical method.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact

32. Which of the following is NOT a reason that some topics in psychology are difficult to study?
- a. It would be unethical to study the topic.
 - b. There is no practical way that the research can be conducted.
 - c. There is no suitable research method available to study the topic.
 - d. There is a lack of interest in understanding some aspects of human behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept
MSC: * (New Question)

33. Which of the following is the best description of a research method?
- a. an intuitive process by which cause and effect can be established
 - b. a systematic process for answering scientific questions
 - c. any experiment that lacks a control group
 - d. an investigative observation that relies on commonsense reasoning

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Concept
MSC: * (New Question)

34. It may be difficult to study the difference in academic achievement between children who do and do not eat breakfast at a boarding school because
- a. it is impossible to monitor.
 - b. the scientists would have to rely on the children's self-reports.
 - c. it is unethical to require that some children not eat breakfast.
 - d. some children do not like to eat breakfast.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Application

35. Which of the following statements concerning psychological research is TRUE?
- a. The use of the EEG showed that some people never dream.
 - b. To conduct psychological research, one must systematically gather data.
 - c. The research method is rarely used in psychological research.
 - d. Ethical concerns in psychological research are rarely an issue.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.3 KEY: Fact
MSC: * (New Question)

36. The goals of psychology are to
- a. develop effective methods of psychotherapy and cure mental illness.
 - b. describe, understand, predict, and control behavior.
 - c. research, infer, summarize, and publish.
 - d. compare, analyze, and control human behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Fact

37. Which goal of psychology involves naming or classifying behaviors and is based on making a detailed record of scientific observations?
- a. describe
 - b. understand
 - c. predict
 - d. control

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Fact
MSC: * (New Question)

38. A psychologist who observes a child for a week and writes a report that identifies and classifies the child's behavior is working toward the goal of
- description.
 - understanding.
 - prediction.
 - control.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

39. In a survey conducted on October 26, researchers find that 55% of the registered voters favor the passage of the school bond issue. These survey results illustrate which goal of psychology?
- description
 - prediction
 - understanding
 - control

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

40. *Why* questions refer to which of psychology's goals?
- description
 - understanding
 - preservation
 - control

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Concept

41. The psychological goal of understanding behavior is achieved when
- control over behavior is made possible.
 - a careful description of behavior is made.
 - psychologists can explain why a behavioral phenomenon occurs.
 - empirical evidence is obtained.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Fact

42. John's poor performance in reading was found to be due to visual discrimination problems. This determination of the cause for his poor reading performance illustrates which goal of psychology?
- description
 - prediction
 - understanding
 - control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

43. Research on “bystander apathy” reveals that people often fail to help when other possible helpers are nearby due to a “diffusion of responsibility.” Explaining this perplexing problem meets which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

44. Which goal of psychology is illustrated by a psychologist seeking to discover why sociopaths tend to repeat their destructive behavior?
- a. understanding
 - b. prediction
 - c. description
 - d. control

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

45. When current knowledge about an individual and his or her environment can be used to accurately forecast behavior at another time or in another setting, the scientific goal of _____ has been achieved.
- a. description
 - b. understanding
 - c. prediction
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Fact

46. An industrial psychologist uses psychometric tests and interviews to select the best candidate for a specialized task. The psychologist's work directly illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. understanding
 - c. prediction
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

47. Students who do well on an intelligence test tend to do well in their school grades. This ability of the IQ tests to forecast future school success illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

48. For most psychologists, control refers to
- punishment of unwanted responses.
 - legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
 - techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
 - altering conditions that influence behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Fact

49. Which question below relates most directly to the goal of controlling behavior?
- Do men and women differ in intellectual abilities?
 - How can child abuse be prevented?
 - Why does a blow to the head cause memory loss?
 - Does depth perception occur when an individual has only one eye?

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

50. A psychologist uses systematic desensitization to assist a student in overcoming test anxiety. This illustrates the goal of
- description.
 - prediction.
 - control.
 - understanding.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application

51. An environmental psychologist helps redesign a college dorm to reduce feelings of crowding. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- description
 - control
 - prediction
 - understanding

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology-Behave Yourself! OBJ: 1.1.4 KEY: Application
MSC: * (New Question)

52. In achieving the psychological goals of describing, understanding, predicting, and controlling behavior, Dr. Aron uses the scientific method and
- uncritical acceptance.
 - intuitive common sense.
 - introspective analysis.
 - critical thinking.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

53. Critical thinking is used in psychology to evaluate theories by collecting
- introspective analyses.
 - empirical evidence.
 - intuitive data.
 - expert opinions.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.1
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

54. Critical thinking involves
- using conventional wisdom and common sense.
 - a reliance on the opinions of experts.
 - a willingness to actively reflect on ideas.
 - all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.2
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

55. A type of reflection involving the support of beliefs through scientific explanation and observation is called _____ thinking.
- critical
 - transductive
 - deductive
 - creative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

56. In her psychology classes, Dr. Murphey uses problem-based learning cases in order to enhance her students' abilities to actively reflect, analyze, and evaluate information about real-life cases involving troubled marriages and caring for elderly parents. Dr. Murphey is attempting to increase her students'
- transductive reasoning skills.
 - commonsense reasoning.
 - correlational skills.
 - critical thinking skills.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.2
KEY: Application

57. Critical thinking includes which of the following questions?
- What authority is making the claim?
 - What test of this claim has been made?
 - Are the tests based on a long-accepted "truth"?
 - How can this event be explained by using one's commonsense reasoning?

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.3
KEY: Concept

58. Critical thinking does NOT involve which of the following questions?

- a. How good is the evidence?
- b. What was the nature and quality of the tests?
- c. Has any other independent researcher duplicated the findings?
- d. How are the findings related to commonsense beliefs?

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

59. Two research studies are conducted on the effects of body piercing on self-esteem. One study found that body piercing increased self-esteem, while the other one found a decrease in self-esteem. If you are a critical thinker, you would

- a. reject both studies since conflicting results were obtained.
- b. compare the credentials of the psychologists that conducted the studies.
- c. compare how each study was conducted.
- d. accept the one that best fits within your frame of reference.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.3
KEY: Application

60. When people use critical thinking, they

- a. validate conventional wisdom.
- b. constantly revise their understanding of the world.
- c. give greater weight to the overall amount of evidence than specific credible facts.
- d. show such a strong conviction to their beliefs that they rarely admit they are wrong about their ideas.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.4
KEY: Concept MSC: www

61. Critical thinking does NOT include which of the following?

- a. the use of empirical testing
- b. a balance between healthy skepticism and an openness to new ideas
- c. a constant revision of one's view of the world and the ability to admit one can be wrong
- d. a strong reliance on the conventional wisdom of experts mixed with a healthy dose of common sense

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt OBJ: 1.2.4
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

62. Any false and unscientific system of beliefs and practices that is offered as an explanation of behavior is called
- psychoanalysis.
 - pseudopsychology.
 - social learning.
 - humanism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

63. The basis for pseudopsychologies are unfounded beliefs held without evidence or in the face of falsifying evidence. These unfounded beliefs are referred to as
- superstitions.
 - empirical evidence.
 - intersubjective data.
 - deductions.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

64. According to your textbook, which of the following is considered to be a pseudopsychology?
- cognitive psychology
 - behaviorism
 - Gestalt psychology
 - astrology

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

65. According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT a pseudopsychology?
- psychoanalysis
 - palmistry
 - phrenology
 - astrology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

66. Which pseudopsychology was popularized by Franz Gall?
- palmistry.
 - phrenology.
 - graphology.
 - astrology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

67. Which of the following popularized the pseudopsychology known as phrenology?
- a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. Max Wertheimer
 - c. Franz Gall
 - d. Edward Titchener

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

68. To assess your personality, a phrenologist would want to
- a. study your handwriting.
 - b. study the lines on your palm.
 - c. examine the shape of your skull.
 - d. record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application

69. The outdated theory that personality is revealed by the bumps on the skull was called
- a. palmistry.
 - b. phrenology.
 - c. phenomenology.
 - d. graphology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

70. Jane goes to a phrenologist. What can she expect from this pseudopsychologist?.
- a. He will predict her future by reading the lines on her palms.
 - b. He will explain her personality traits by feeling the bumps on her skull.
 - c. He will explain her personality traits by analyzing a copy of her handwriting.
 - d. He will explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application

71. The fortune teller who studies your palm carefully before announcing that great fortune is in your immediate future is practicing
- a. palmistry.
 - b. phrenology.
 - c. graphology.
 - d. forensic psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

72. To assess your personality, a graphologist would want to
- study your handwriting.
 - examine the shape of your skull.
 - study your palm.
 - record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application

73. Jay pays \$5.00 to have a personality profile made through an analysis of his handwriting. Jay has just wasted his money on the pseudo-psychology known as
- graphology.
 - dyslexia.
 - phrenology.
 - palmistry.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application

74. Regarding graphology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Graphologists score close to zero on tests of accuracy in rating personality.
 - Graphologists do no better than untrained college students in rating personality and job performance.
 - A graphological society concluded that handwriting analysis should not be used to select people for jobs.
 - Graphology cannot be used to detect forgeries.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Fact

75. Rose is using an astrology program on her computer. By using this pseudo-psychology computer program, she is trying to
- explain her personality by having the program analyze a scanned copy of her handwriting.
 - explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.
 - predict when the next lunar eclipse will occur so she can view it with her telescope.
 - analyze the latent content of her dreams.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.1
KEY: Application

76. In describing pseudopsychologies, it can be said that they
- give the appearance of science but are actually false.
 - have constantly changed over time as their followers have sought new evidence.
 - have followers who are skeptical critics of their own theories.
 - are characterized by all of these statements.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Concept

77. According to your textbook, astrology
- has repeatedly been shown to have no scientific validity.
 - has scientific validity if you correct for planetary drift.
 - is a useful guide for making personal decisions.
 - is only valid in very specific and unusual situations.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Fact

78. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.
 - A connection has been found between one's astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, and career choices.
 - Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
 - Since astrology was first set up, the zodiac has shifted in the sky by one full constellation.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

79. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A study of more than 3000 predictions by famous astrologers found that a significant number of the predictions were fulfilled.
 - No connection has been found between one's astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, intelligence, or career choices.
 - Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
 - In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

80. Systems, such as astrology and graphology, enjoy wide popularity because of their
- uncritical acceptance.
 - scientific basis.
 - accuracy in predicting people's future behavior.
 - cost.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Concept

81. With respect to astrology, palmistry, and phrenology, it can be said that
- all are pseudopsychologies.
 - none is subject to the Barnum effect.
 - they rarely appear to work due to the confirmation bias.
 - astrology is the only system with a scientific basis.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.2
KEY: Fact

82. In a comparison of pseudopsychologies and valid psychological principles, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Pseudopsychologies are more of a nuisance and rarely do any harm.
 - Valid psychological principles are based on observation and evidence, not opinions.
 - Astrology's popularity shows that many people have difficulty separating valid psychology from systems that seem valid but are not.
 - The pseudopsychology of graphology has been used to determine who is hired, given bank credit, or selected for juries.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Fact

83. When people read their horoscopes, they often believe these flattering descriptions of themselves, a tendency referred to as
- the Barnum effect.
 - astrologer's dilemma.
 - the confirmation bias.
 - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

84. An elderly lady is greatly impressed by an astrologer who describes her as physically vigorous, innovative, and artistically creative. Her reaction to this flattering description is an example of
- uncritical acceptance.
 - the confirmation bias.
 - the Gall effect.
 - the confusion of cause and effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Application

85. When a person remembers or notices only things that back up his or her expectations and forgets the rest, he or she is experiencing
- the Barnum Effect.
 - the confirmation bias.
 - astrologer's dilemma.
 - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Concept

86. Sid believes his dreams forecast the future. He describes all the dreams that came true in the last month. His friend Joey asks him about all the times his dreams did not come true. Sid's tendency to remember the times his dreams came true and forget the times they did not is known as
- the confirmation bias.
 - the Barnum Effect.
 - the observer effect.
 - critical thinking.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Application

87. Lindsay's friend answered a magazine ad that claimed that her personality could be analyzed by a computer using her birth sign. She tells Lindsay that her computer-generated profile was very accurate and that Lindsay should send in her money and her birthdate to the company. Lindsay should
- write the company and request the names of satisfied customers in her area.
 - find a good phrenologist instead.
 - know that good astrological readings cannot be done by computers.
 - consider that her friend may have been taken in by a confirmation bias.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Application

88. Many television viewers are impressed by "psychic mediums" who pretend to communicate with the deceased friends and relatives of audience members. Typically, the viewers will remember the apparent "hits," or correct statements made by the "mediums," while ignoring the "misses," or incorrect statements. This tendency is referred to as
- the Barnum effect.
 - the confirmation bias.
 - the astrologer's dilemma.
 - uncritical acceptance.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question) www

89. The more general the prediction a fortune teller or palmist makes, the more believable are the results. This fact has been called the
- Guilford effect.
 - phenologist's fallacy.
 - Barnum effect.
 - Gall fallacy.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Fact

90. If one reads all 12 of the daily horoscopes found in newspapers for several days, one will find that the predictions made are so general that they will fit events that happen everyday as well as being applicable to anybody regardless of their sign. This illustrates the
- Guilford effect.
 - phenologist's fallacy.
 - Barnum effect.
 - Gall fallacy.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality OBJ: 1.3.3
KEY: Application

91. To be scientific, our observations must be
- systematic.
 - intuitive.
 - haphazard.
 - related to common sense.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

92. The scientific method is NOT based on which of the following?
- a careful collection of evidence
 - accurate descriptions and measurements
 - repeatable results
 - theoretical projection and intuitive analysis

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

93. Which of the following is a form of critical thinking based on a careful collection of evidence, accurate descriptions and measurements, precise definitions, controlled observations, and repeatable results?
- intuitive analysis
 - the introspective method
 - the scientific method
 - theoretical projection

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

94. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- a. making observations
 - b. intuitive analysis
 - c. proposing a hypothesis
 - d. theory building

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact

95. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- a. defining a problem
 - b. gathering evidence
 - c. publishing results
 - d. consensus review

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

96. Which of the following is one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- a. publishing results
 - b. critiquing anecdotal evidence
 - c. consensus review
 - d. survey analysis

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

97. The six steps of the scientific method include observation, defining a problem, proposing a hypothesis, testing they hypothesis, publishing the results, and
- a. cost-benefit analysis.
 - b. anecdotal analysis.
 - c. theory building.
 - d. consensus review.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.1
KEY: Fact

98. An industrial-organizational psychologist is studying video game designers. This psychologist carefully questions game designers about how much stress they experience. These interviews would constitute the first step in the scientific method referred to as
- a. making observations.
 - b. testing the hypothesis.
 - c. theory building.
 - d. defining the problem.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

99. After the psychologist makes his or her initial observations regarding the stress experienced by game designers, the second step in the scientific method involves
- theory building.
 - defining the problem.
 - testing the hypothesis.
 - critiquing anecdotal evidence.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

100. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about what is controlling a behavior is called a(n)
- theory.
 - law.
 - hypothesis.
 - experiment.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Fact

101. Your best friend passes you in the school hallway and glares at you without speaking. You think, "Now, why did she do that?" One possible explanation could be that she saw you flirting with her boyfriend. Within the framework of the scientific method, this possible explanation for your friend's behavior will remain tentative until it is tested by your asking your friend why she did not speak. Thus, this tentative, possible explanation would be considered a(n)
- theory.
 - operational definition.
 - hypothesis.
 - relative certainty.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application

102. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. The psychologist comes up with the tentative explanation that the degree of control over one's work determines the designer's stress level. This tentative explanation, which must be tested, would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- theory building
 - operationally defining the problem
 - proposing a hypothesis
 - gathering evidence through observations

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application MSC: www

103. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
- a. abstract definition.
 - b. operational definition.
 - c. case study.
 - d. theory.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Fact

104. In order to permit scientific study, covert behaviors are
- a. estimated.
 - b. not included in the analysis.
 - c. prevented from interfering with the experiment.
 - d. operationally defined in terms of overt behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Concept

105. The researcher stated that in his experiment, “frustration is described as any interruption of the subject before he or she finishes the timed puzzle.” This description is considered to be a(n)
- a. estimated value.
 - b. theoretical element.
 - c. operational definition.
 - d. hypothesis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application

106. The researcher stated that in his experiment, aggression will be described as “the number of times a frustrated individual insults the person who prevented work on the puzzle.” This description is considered to be a(n)
- a. estimated value.
 - b. theoretical element.
 - c. operational definition.
 - d. hypothesis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

107. Three research assistants were assigned the task of counting the number of times a particular student exhibited inattentive behaviors during a 30-minute math class. The first research assistant counted five inattentive behaviors, the second recorded eight, and the third observed only two. Assuming the three research assistants are equally accurate in what they observed, the most likely explanation for this discrepancy in recordings would be that the inattentive behavior
- was not the correct hypothesis.
 - was not observed for a long enough period of time.
 - was not operationally defined.
 - would require at least five observers for an accurate count.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.2
KEY: Application

108. A group of researchers used an electronically activated recorder to track people's conversations, counting the number of words spoken in a day by women and men. In determining whether women talk more than men, these researchers used the recorder during which step in the scientific method?
- gathering evidence to test the hypothesis
 - theory building
 - defining the problem
 - proposing a hypothesis

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

109. A system of ideas designed to interrelate concepts and facts in a way that summarizes existing data and predicts future observations is known as a(n)
- hypothesis.
 - theory.
 - commonsense statement.
 - operational definition.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Fact

110. If there were not theories in psychology, the situation might be characterized as
- lacking a consistent methodology for doing research.
 - an overwhelming collection of disconnected facts.
 - a rich array of theoretical notions regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
 - a single, unitary approach to understanding behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Concept

111. Theory building is important in psychology because it
- prevents excessive reliance on empiricism.
 - reduces the need for hypothesis testing.
 - relies heavily on naturalistic observation.
 - provides explanations and guides future research.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Concept

112. Four developmental psychologists have been conducting separate research into the patterns of language development of deaf children. They meet in Chicago to discuss, summarize, and, hopefully, interrelate their conclusions from their published works and propose future research on this topic. Within the framework of the scientific method, these psychologists would most likely be
- proposing a hypothesis.
 - hypothesis testing.
 - operationally defining terms.
 - theory building.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

113. An industrial-organizational psychologist conducts an experiment to determine whether having control over difficult tasks reduces stress for game designers and finds this explanation to be true. Drawing on the results of similar experiments, this psychologist explains these overall findings by creating a
- hypothesis.
 - testable observation.
 - theory.
 - law.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

114. A researcher would disseminate the results of his or her study to the scientific community during which element of the scientific method?
- defining the problem
 - hypothesis testing
 - publishing results
 - theoretical projection

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

115. The results of psychological studies are published in professional journals because scientific information must always be
- a. summarized into a principle or law.
 - b. converted into an operational definition.
 - c. validated by common sense.
 - d. publicly available.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

116. The results of a study become more credible when other researchers
- a. define them.
 - b. replicate them.
 - c. accept them.
 - d. relate them to common sense.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

117. Dr. Johan read the results of the study on conversational patterns of men and women that was conducted with college student participants. He decides to repeat this experiment using middle-aged and older adults. Dr. Johan's study will be a(n) _____ of the original study.
- a. operational revision
 - b. replication
 - c. confirmation bias
 - d. double-blind

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

118. Research reports begin with a very brief summary of the study and its findings. This is known as the
- a. abstract.
 - b. introduction.
 - c. method.
 - d. discussion review.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Fact

119. Kelly is writing a paper on conformity for her psychology class. In order to find the research articles she needs for the paper, the first step for her would be to get an overview of each of the articles that come up in her computer search. She should first read which part of each article?
- a. abstract
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion review

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

120. Which section of a research report provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Fact

121. In which section of their research report in *Science* did Mehl and his colleagues describe their research question regarding whether women talk more than men and then provide background information on this topic by reviewing prior studies on this subject?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

122. A psychologist wishes to repeat an experiment in a rural school that was originally conducted in an urban school setting. In order to repeat the specific procedures used to gather the data, this psychologist should pay close attention to which section of the original research report?
- a. discussion
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. results

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

123. In which section of the research report did Dr. Trenton list the specific procedures he used to gather data in his study?
- a. discussion
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. results

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

124. In a journal article, the researcher reported that statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the study. This outcome from the investigation would be found in which sections(s) of the research article?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. all of these

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Application

125. The implications of the study and proposals for future research would be found in which section of a research report?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.3
KEY: Fact

126. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm are considerations in the
- a. justification for doing non-laboratory, or “real world” experiments.
 - b. control of dependent variables in a field experiment.
 - c. determination of the degree of placebo effect.
 - d. ethics of behavioral research.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Concept

127. Which of the following presents an ethical problem in behavioral research?
- a. deception
 - b. self-fulfilling prophecies
 - c. the placebo effect
 - d. the correlation/causation problem

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Concept

128. Milgram's study of obedience to authority, where subjects thought they were shocking another subject, raised questions about which two ethical concerns?
- a. deception and invasion of privacy
 - b. invasion of privacy and lasting harm to subjects
 - c. lasting harm to subjects and deception
 - d. confidentiality and invasion of privacy

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Concept

129. To prevent ethical abuse in psychology research,
- a. psychologists have begun to use only computer models for research rather than human or animal subjects.
 - b. psychologists use only animal subjects in research.
 - c. role-play experiments have taken the place of those experiments requiring deception.
 - d. psychology departments have ethics committees to act as watchdogs.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Fact

130. Regarding ethics in research, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. Although the APA has set up guidelines for experiments with humans, they have yet to provide guidelines for research with animals.
 - b. If the projected results of the experiment are very important, then the possibility of there being lasting harm to the subjects is considered an acceptable risk.
 - c. Once a subject begins an experiment, continued participation is no longer voluntary.
 - d. Most university psychology departments have ethics committees that oversee the research done at the college to help ensure ethical guidelines are followed.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Fact

131. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
- a. Accurately describe risks to potential participants.
 - b. Never use deception.
 - c. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
 - d. Ensure that participation is voluntary.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Fact

132. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
- a. Use deception only when absolutely necessary.
 - b. Maintain confidentiality.
 - c. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
 - d. Minimize the placebo effect.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist OBJ: 1.4.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

133. Psychology's history as a science began in
- a. 1848 at Harvard University.
 - b. 1879 in Leipzig, Germany.
 - c. 1895 in Vienna, Austria.
 - d. 1905 in Paris, France.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.1 KEY: Fact

134. Psychology became a science in 1879 when psychologists began to
- a. avoid deductive thinking.
 - b. understand the relationship between humans and animals.
 - c. use machines to record the behaviors of organisms.
 - d. make observations, perform experiments, and seek information.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.1 KEY: Fact

135. As Wundt studied vision, hearing, taste, touch, memory, and time perception in the first psychological lab, he helped make psychology a true science because he insisted on the use of measurement and
- a. systematic observation.
 - b. intuitive analysis.
 - c. commonsense reasoning.
 - d. comparative phrenology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

136. The father of psychology and founder of the first psychological laboratory was
- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - b. Sigmund Freud.
 - c. John B. Watson.
 - d. B.F. Skinner.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

137. The first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany was set up in order to
- break down conscious experiences, such as sensations.
 - study how the use of reinforcement and punishment alter behaviors.
 - understand the unconscious conflicts individuals experience.
 - understand how language and intelligence develop.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

138. Wundt systematically observed and measured sensations consisting of physical energy that affects people and evokes a response called
- archetypes.
 - metacomponents.
 - stimuli.
 - precipitants.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

139. Any physical energy that affects people and evokes a response is called a(n)
- archetype.
 - metacomponent.
 - stimulus.
 - precipitant.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

140. Wundt observed stimuli of various kinds and then tried to “look inward” to probe his reactions to these stimuli through a process known as
- analytical logic.
 - reduction division.
 - transduction.
 - introspection.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

141. Which of the following theorists used introspection as a scientific technique for investigating consciousness?
- B. F. Skinner
 - Ivan Pavlov
 - John Watson
 - Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.2 KEY: Fact

142. Wundt's ideas were carried to the United States by

- a. Sigmund Freud.
- b. Edward Titchener.
- c. Abraham Maslow.
- d. Fritz Perls.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

143. Wundt's ideas were carried to the United States by Edward Titchener with these ideas forming the school of thought known as

- a. structuralism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. humanism.
- d. behaviorism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question) www

144. Edward Titchener is known for

- a. developing psychoanalysis.
- b. working with animals using behavioral principles.
- c. bringing structuralism to America.
- d. developing the Gestalt principles of perception.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact

145. Edward Titchener called Wundt's ideas structuralism because he tried to analyze the structure of mental life into

- a. archetypes.
- b. behavioral principles.
- c. five stages of "psychosexual" development.
- d. basic "elements" or "building blocks."

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

146. The structuralist school of psychology

- a. used introspection to analyze conscious experience.
- b. relied heavily on the concept of natural selection.
- c. was concerned with experiences as wholes.
- d. used dream analysis to reveal the unconscious.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact

147. In their attempts to analyze consciousness into its elements, the structuralists used a method called
- conditioning.
 - Gestalt synthesis.
 - natural selection.
 - introspection.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact

148. Which of the following statements regarding the process of introspection is FALSE?
- People often disagreed regarding the perceptions they obtained during introspection.
 - Introspection was the main technique utilized by the behaviorists.
 - Wundt first used the method of introspection in his lab to probe his reactions to various stimuli.
 - Introspection is still used today as one source of insight in studies of hypnosis, meditation, problem solving, and moods.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

149. Who was the American scholar, who broadened psychology to include animal behavior, religious experience, and abnormal behavior and helped to establish psychology as a separate discipline with his first book, *Principles of Psychology*?
- John Watson
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Edward Titchener
 - William James

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

150. William James founded the school of thought known as
- structuralism.
 - functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - humanism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

151. The American psychologist known as the founder of functionalism was
- William James.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Erik Erikson.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

152. The concept of natural selection was adapted to the study of human behavior by the followers of which school of thought in psychology?

- a. humanism
- b. Gestaltism
- c. structuralism
- d. functionalism

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

153. The functionalists were interested in how thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and habits help people and animals

- a. form meaningful Gestalts.
- b. introspect and experience the phi phenomenon.
- c. adapt to their environment.
- d. form connections between stimuli and responses.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

154. William James regarded consciousness as

- a. connections between stimuli and responses.
- b. an ever-changing flow of images and sensations.
- c. being overshadowed by the unconscious mind.
- d. a set of building blocks to be analyzed through introspection.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

155. The functionalists primarily followed the principles of

- a. economics and the law of supply and demand.
- b. physics and the laws of gravity.
- c. biology and natural selection.
- d. chemistry and the table of elements.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

156. The ideas of which psychologist were most similar to those of Charles Darwin?

- a. Edward Titchener
- b. William James
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Max Wertheimer

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

157. Which school of thought brought the study of animals to psychology and also promoted educational psychology and industrial psychology?
- a. structuralism
 - b. functionalism
 - c. humanistic psychology
 - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

158. Learning makes us more adaptable, so the functionalists tried to find ways to improve education and promoted the study of learning, teaching, classroom dynamics, and related topics called _____ psychology.
- a. community
 - b. forensic
 - c. comparative
 - d. educational

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

159. Functionalism promoted the study of people at work, which is called _____ psychology.
- a. industrial/organizational
 - b. forensic
 - c. comparative
 - d. humanistic

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

160. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes the study of overt, observable behavior?
- a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. functionalism

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

161. Which psychologist realized that he could study the overt behavior of animals by simply observing the relationship between stimuli and an animal's responses?
- a. John B. Watson
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt
 - c. Abraham Maslow
 - d. Max Wertheimer

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

162. According to John B. Watson, introspection was

- a. a valid method of research.
- b. unscientific.
- c. the cornerstone of behaviorism.
- d. too objective.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

163. Which psychologist said, "Give me a dozen healthy infants...and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select..."?

- a. William James
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. John Watson

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

164. Pavlov's contribution to behaviorism lies in his discovery of

- a. the conditioned response.
- b. self-observation.
- c. conscious experience.
- d. unconscious motivation.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

165. A learned reaction to a particular stimulus is called a(n)

- a. conditioned response.
- b. self-observation.
- c. conscious experience.
- d. unconscious motivation.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

166. To explain most behavior, John B. Watson adopted the concept of conditioning developed by

- a. Max Wertheimer.
- b. Abraham Maslow.
- c. Ivan Pavlov.
- d. Edward Titchener.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

167. With its emphasis on stimuli and responses, which school of thought helped make psychology a natural science, rather than a branch of philosophy?
- a. behaviorism
 - b. Gestalt psychology
 - c. humanistic psychology
 - d. psychoanalysis

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

168. Stimuli, responses, conditioning, and learning are key concepts in the thinking of
- a. behaviorists.
 - b. Gestalt psychologists.
 - c. structuralists.
 - d. psychoanalysts.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

169. The idea that a behavior is controlled by rewards and punishments is most closely associated with
- a. Abraham Maslow.
 - b. B.F. Skinner.
 - c. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - d. William James.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

170. Skinner's contribution to behaviorism lies in his insistence that
- a. one's actions are controlled by rewards and punishments.
 - b. behavior is only partially conscious.
 - c. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
 - d. self-actualization is the primary determinant of behavior.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

171. Which psychologist advanced the theory that a "designed culture" based on positive reinforcement could encourage desirable behavior?
- a. William James
 - b. B.F. Skinner
 - c. Max Wertheimer
 - d. Carl Rogers

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

172. Which of the following statements about B. F. Skinner is FALSE?
- a. Skinner believed that it is important to consider mental events, such as thinking, in explaining why a certain behavior occurs.
 - b. Skinner developed an operant conditioning chamber that bears his name.
 - c. Skinner believed that misguided rewards and punishment can lead to destructive actions that create problems, such as overpopulation, pollution, and war.
 - d. Skinner disliked the use of punishment because it does not teach correct responses.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

173. Skinner's view of psychology has led to some criticism of his tendency to
- a. believe mental events, such as thinking, are not needed to explain behavior.
 - b. rely too heavily on introspection.
 - c. favor punishment over reinforcement as a means of controlling behavior.
 - d. disregard the use of lower animals in studying human behavior.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

174. Strict, or radical, behaviorists were criticized for overlooking the role that which of the following plays in our lives?
- a. rewards
 - b. thinking
 - c. punishments
 - d. stimuli

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Concept

175. The psychological view that combines thinking (and the expectation of the reward) with learning theory is known as
- a. psychobehaviorism.
 - b. cognitive behaviorism.
 - c. cognitive functionalism.
 - d. Gestalt psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

176. Patrick borrows his mother's car keys and tries to start the car as he has seen his parents do so often. Their neighbor, who is a psychologist, explained that Patrick modeled his parents' driving behavior because he had the expectation of being rewarded with the fun of driving. This explanation best fits which psychological viewpoint?
- a. psychobehaviorism
 - b. Gestalt psychology
 - c. psychoanalysis
 - d. cognitive behaviorism

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Application

177. You frequently visit a particular website because it offers free streaming videos. Your psychology professor explains that you are not only rewarded by the pleasure of watching interesting videos each time you go to the site, but you also *expect* to find free videos at the site. This explanation best fits which psychological viewpoint?
- a. humanistic psychology
 - b. Gestalt psychology
 - c. cognitive behaviorism
 - d. psychoanalysis

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

178. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning Gestalt Psychology?
- a. Gestalt Psychology's motto is "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
 - b. Gestalt Psychology was founded by Max Wertheimer.
 - c. Gestalt Psychology has greatly influenced studies of perception and personality.
 - d. Gestalt Psychology explains behavior in terms of stimuli and responses.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

179. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes the study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts?
- a. behaviorism
 - b. psychoanalytic psychology
 - c. structuralism
 - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

180. The “whole is greater than the sum of its parts” is the slogan of the
- Gestalt psychologists.
 - behaviorists.
 - structuralists.
 - psychoanalysts.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

181. Max Wertheimer is associated with which one of the following schools of thought?
- Gestalt psychology
 - behaviorism
 - psychoanalysis
 - functionalism

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

182. Which of the following theorists is associated with Gestalt psychology?
- Ivan Pavlov
 - B.F. Skinner
 - Max Wertheimer
 - John Watson

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Fact

183. To solve problems in your life, a Gestalt psychologist might
- recommend the use of rewards and punishments.
 - suggest that you explore patterns in your behavior as a whole rather than analyzing each individual action.
 - suggest that you analyze the psychological events in your life into pieces, or “elements.”
 - recommend that you examine the unconscious conflicts in your life through a free association exercise.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

184. If you heard only the individual notes of your favorite song played one per hour, you would not recognize it. However, when these notes are played together in the correct order and close in time as a melody, your favorite song is easily recognizable. The importance of being able to hear a melody rather than individual notes illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- a. Gestalt psychology
 - b. structuralism
 - c. behaviorism
 - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

185. When we see a painting by George Seurat, the famous French impressionist, we tend to experience it as a rendering of a lovely landscape rather than as the series of separate, differently colored dots of which the painting is actually composed. This phenomenon illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- a. structuralism
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. Gestalt psychology
 - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.4 KEY: Application

186. The founder of psychoanalytic psychology was
- a. Carl Rogers.
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - c. Sigmund Freud.
 - d. William James.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact

187. In shaping our personalities, Freud stressed the role of
- a. self-actualization.
 - b. conditioned responses.
 - c. rewards and punishments.
 - d. unconscious conflicts.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept

188. As used by Freud, the *unconscious* refers to
- those things we choose to forget.
 - the area of the mind that lies outside of personal awareness.
 - the tip of the iceberg.
 - all of these.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact

189. When Freud stated that a person's thoughts were "repressed," he meant that
- these thoughts were unimportant to the person.
 - these thoughts were being held out of awareness because they were threatening.
 - older thoughts were often forgotten.
 - thoughts, emotions, or actions occur randomly rather than being predetermined.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

190. Dr. Malloy explains to his patient that a person's threatening thoughts are often repressed so that he or she will be unaware of them. However, these repressed thoughts might "surface" in dreams, expressed emotions, or "slips of the tongue." Dr. Malloy has just explained the ideas of which school of thought in psychology?
- structuralism
 - psychoanalytic psychology
 - humanistic psychology
 - Gestalt psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

191. According to Freud, unconscious thoughts are often revealed by
- dreams, emotions, and slips of the tongue.
 - self-actualization and peak experiences.
 - stimulus-response connections.
 - behaviors conditioned through reinforcement and punishment.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept

192. Like the behaviorists, Freud believed that all thoughts, emotions, and actions are
- random and accidental.
 - caused by external stimuli.
 - chosen through free will.
 - determined.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

193. Which of the following is NOT a part of Freud's theory?
- a. The insistence that all thoughts, desires, and actions are determined.
 - b. The importance of childhood experiences in personality development.
 - c. The cause of behavior can be attributed to external stimuli.
 - d. The creation of the first fully developed psychotherapy known as psychoanalysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

194. Sigmund Freud's approach to psychotherapy is known as
- a. Gestalt therapy.
 - b. psychoanalysis.
 - c. behavior modification.
 - d. client-centered therapy.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact

195. The first fully developed psychotherapy or "talking cure" was
- a. transactional analysis.
 - b. psychoanalysis.
 - c. logotherapy.
 - d. client-centered therapy.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

196. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist talks to you about your past and attempts to link your present situation with unconscious patterns developed in your childhood as you interacted with your parents. The psychologist would probably belong to which school of psychology?
- a. humanistic psychology
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. psychoanalytic psychology
 - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Application

197. After your traumatic breakup with your girlfriend, you are having trouble remembering her phone number, her birthday, and other bits of information concerning your two-year relationship. A friend tells you that you are experiencing repression and these bits of information have been pushed into your unconscious mind. Your friend is interpreting your situation based on the theories of
- Sigmund Freud.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Max Wertheimer.
 - Abraham Maslow.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Application

198. Which of the following statements concerning psychodynamic psychology is TRUE?
- Freud's theories ended up contributing very little to our understanding of human behavior.
 - Freud's theories are largely unchanged from their first conceptualizations.
 - Almost immediately, many of Freud's students broke away from his theories in order to modify and change them.
 - Psychodynamic psychology focuses on observable behaviors.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact

199. Which of the following would be considered a neo-Freudian?
- Max Wertheimer
 - Abraham Maslow
 - Edward Titchener
 - Carl Jung

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

200. Which of the following would NOT be considered a neo-Freudian?
- Carl Rogers
 - Otto Rank
 - Erik Erikson
 - Anna Freud

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question) www

201. Which of the following would NOT be considered a neo-Freudian?
- William James
 - Karen Horney
 - Carl Jung
 - Alfred Adler

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

202. Alfred Adler, Karen Horney, Carl Jung, Otto Rank, and Erik Erikson would be considered
- Gestalt psychologists.
 - neo-Freudians.
 - cognitive behaviorists.
 - functionalists.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact

203. Which of the following statements concerning psychodynamic psychology is FALSE?
- Freud's ideas have been altered so much that few strictly psychoanalytic psychologists are left.
 - Like Freud's theory, psychodynamic theories continue to emphasize internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
 - Neo-Freudians revised parts of Freud's theory, often placing less emphasis on sex and aggression and more on social motives and relationships.
 - Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were two well-known neo-Freudians.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

204. Freud's legacy is evident in various psychodynamic theories, which emphasize
- internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
 - free will and self-determination.
 - that the whole of one's personality is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Concept

205. Any theory of behavior that emphasizes internal conflicts, motives, and unconscious forces is a _____ theory.
- humanistic
 - behavioral
 - psychodynamic
 - Gestalt

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.5 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

206. Humanistic psychologists rejected psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism because they deemed both of these viewpoints to be
- unscientific.
 - too subjective.
 - too deterministic.
 - characterized by all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept

207. Which of the following is an approach to psychology that focuses on human experience, problems, potentials, and ideals and stresses subjective factors, such as one's self-image, self-evaluation, and frame of reference?
- a. psychodynamic
 - b. humanism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. behaviorism

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

208. Humanistic theories emphasize
- a. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
 - b. free will and self-determination.
 - c. that stimulus and response connections determine behavior.
 - d. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept

209. Which of the following would be considered humanistic psychologists?
- a. B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener
 - c. Max Wertheimer and William James
 - d. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact

210. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow belong to which school of thought in psychology?
- a. humanistic psychology
 - b. psychoanalytical psychology
 - c. behaviorism
 - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact

211. Which school of thought emphasizes that the psychological needs for love, self-esteem, belonging, self-expression, creativity, and spirituality are just as important as the biological needs for food and water?
- a. behaviorism
 - b. cognitive
 - c. humanism
 - d. psychodynamic

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept

212. Although they now do research to test their ideas, the psychologists in which school of thought, initially, were less interested in treating psychology as a science and stressed more subjective factors?
- a. behaviorists
 - b. functionalists
 - c. humanists
 - d. structuralists

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact

213. Today, most humanistic psychologists
- a. believe that people's behaviors are determined by forces beyond their control.
 - b. believe that people are ruled by unconscious forces.
 - c. still treat psychology as a philosophy rather than a science.
 - d. do research to test their ideas just as other psychologists do.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

214. Karen sees herself as attractive, extroverted, and dependable. According to the humanistic approach, Karen's description of herself would be referred to as
- a. her superego.
 - b. her self-image.
 - c. a self-reinforcement.
 - d. a self-actualization.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Application

215. According to humanists, appraising yourself as good or bad would be referred to as
- a. self-actualization.
 - b. self-evaluation.
 - c. self-efficacy.
 - d. self-reinforcement.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

216. According to humanists, the mental perspective that you use to interpret events is referred to as one's
- a. ego ideal.
 - b. perceptual constancy.
 - c. frame of reference.
 - d. ideal self.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

217. Frame of reference is
- another name for one's self-image.
 - one's image of others.
 - a mental perspective used for evaluating events.
 - a determinist perspective that is involved in shaping one's personality.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact
218. Barry goes to a psychologist who will try to understand Barry's frame of reference in interpreting the world and to improve Barry's self-image. Barry's psychologist is most likely utilizing the _____ approach to therapy.
- humanistic
 - behaviorist
 - psychoanalytical
 - functionalist
- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Application
219. Humanists seek to understand
- the role of rewards and punishments in controlling behavior.
 - how people perceive themselves and experience the world.
 - how childhood experiences influence adult behavior.
 - the role of dreams in determining behavior.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Concept
220. Which of the following best describes Maslow's concept of self-actualization?
- the need to protect one's self-image through self-deception
 - the need to have a higher self-esteem
 - the need to develop one's potential fully
 - the need for power
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact
221. The process of fully developing one's personal potential and becoming the best person one can become is known as
- introspection.
 - determinism.
 - conditioning.
 - self-actualization.
- ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Fact

222. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. She talks to you about the goals you have for yourself, about your image of yourself, and about the choices that you can make in your life so that you can realize your potential. This psychologist would probably belong to the _____ school of psychology.
- a. humanistic
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. behavioristic
 - d. Gestalt

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.6 KEY: Application

223. The first college psychology course was taught by
- a. Edward Titchener.
 - b. John Watson.
 - c. William James.
 - d. B.F. Skinner

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact

224. The first American psychology textbook was written by
- a. E.B. Titchener.
 - b. John Watson.
 - c. Carl Rogers.
 - d. John Dewey.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact

225. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?
- a. The American Psychological Association was founded.
 - b. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
 - c. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
 - d. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact

226. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?
- a. Abraham Maslow publishes "A Theory of Human Motivation."
 - b. First American Ph.D. in psychology awarded.
 - c. Max Wertheimer advances Gestalt viewpoint.
 - d. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

227. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred LAST?
- The American Psychological Association was founded.
 - Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
 - Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
 - The first American psychology lab was founded at Johns Hopkins.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact

228. According to your psychology text, which of the following statements is FALSE concerning women and ethnic minorities in the field of psychology?
- By 1906 in America, about one psychologist in 10 was a woman.
 - By 2000, the percentage of undergraduate and graduate degrees that have been awarded to women is 40 percent.
 - Margaret Washburn was the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology in 1894.
 - Inez Beverly Prosser, the first African-American female psychologist, was awarded her Ph.D. in 1933.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

229. Which of the following psychologists wrote an influential book on animal behavior, titled *The Animal Mind*, and was also the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology?
- Margaret Washburn
 - Francis Cecil Sumner
 - Inez Beverly Prosser
 - Jane Goodall

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

230. Which of the following psychologists became the first African-American man to earn a doctoral degree in psychology in 1920?
- B. F. Skinner
 - Francis Cecil Sumner
 - Abraham Maslow
 - Edward Titchener

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

231. Which of the following psychologists became the first African-American female to be awarded a Ph.D. in 1933?
- a. Margaret Washburn
 - b. Francis Cecil Sumner
 - c. Inez Beverly Prosser
 - d. Carol Gilligan

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

232. Regarding women and persons of color in the field of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. By 2000, over 70 percent of all undergraduate and graduate degrees in psychology have awarded to women.
 - b. By 2000, one quarter of all undergraduate degrees and sixteen percent of doctorates in psychology were awarded to persons of color.
 - c. In 1920, Francis Cecil Sumner became the first African-American to earn a doctoral degree in psychology.
 - d. Margaret Washburn became the first African-American female to be awarded a Ph.D. in 1933.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

233. In Lawrence Kohlberg's research regarding how we develop moral values, his participants were primarily male. Later studies on the moral development of women were conducted by Carol Gilligan. Which of the following statements regarding these two studies is TRUE?
- a. Both studies obtained the same results regarding women's moral development.
 - b. Carol Gilligan found that women's moral development was based on justice, while Kohlberg found that women's moral development was based on caring.
 - c. Lawrence Kohlberg found that women showed a greater moral maturity than did the men in his study.
 - d. Kohlberg's study was an example of gender bias in research because fewer women were involved in the study than men.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

234. In Kohlberg's study of moral development, he used fewer female participants in his study than male ones, and he assumed that theories based on men also applied to women. Kohlberg's study was an example of gender _____ in research.
- a. equity
 - b. bias
 - c. balancing
 - d. proportioning

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

235. Doctors recommend that both men and women take an aspirin every day to prevent heart attacks. However, the sample in the research study only contained men. The problem with doctors making this aspirin recommendation reflects a _____ in research.
- proportionate sampling
 - sex balancing
 - gender bias
 - sampling average

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

236. The tendency for females to be underrepresented as research subjects and female topics to be ignored by many investigators is referred to as _____ in research.
- gender bias
 - the courtesy bias
 - the Barnum effect
 - proportionate sampling

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

237. Gender bias in research includes all of the following EXCEPT
- the tendency for females to be underrepresented as research subjects.
 - female topics being ignored by many investigators.
 - researchers combining the results from men and women and hiding important male–female differences.
 - the failure to assume that conclusions based on men also apply to women.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

238. You are planning to recruit volunteers from among the students at a local university. If you accept both male and female volunteers, you should be aware that
- unequal numbers of men and women may volunteer for some kinds of research.
 - combining the results from men and women may hide important male-female differences.
 - having unequal numbers of volunteers as well as combining the results from men and women may adversely affect your results.
 - neither having unequal numbers of volunteers nor combining the results from men and women will have any significant effects on your results.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Application

239. Regarding diversity in psychological research, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. The vast majority of human participants in psychology experiments are recruited from introductory psychology courses.
 - b. Most of the participants in psychological research have been Caucasian members of the middle class with most of the researchers themselves being Caucasian males.
 - c. If a study has a disproportionate number of Caucasian participants in comparison to other ethnic groups, the results of the study should be considered completely invalidated.
 - d. Over the years, there has been a strongly ingrained tendency to assume that what Western researchers discover studying Western research participants is the norm in human behavior.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

240. If a study has a disproportionate number of Caucasian participants in comparison to other ethnic groups, this disproportion
- a. may place limitations on the meaning of the results.
 - b. will completely invalidate the results of this study.
 - c. will not have a significant effect; therefore, the results of the study should be completely accepted.
 - d. will prevent this study from being conducted until enough participants from other ethnic groups are recruited.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: A Brief History of Psychology-Psychology's Family Album
OBJ: 1.5.7 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

241. Although functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives, which school of thought in psychology has disappeared entirely?
- a. structuralism
 - b. behaviorism
 - c. humanistic psychology
 - d. psychodynamic psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

242. Regarding contemporary trends in psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Behaviorism as a school of thought has disappeared entirely.
 - b. Functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives.
 - c. The three broad views that shape modern psychology are the biological, psychological, and sociocultural perspectives.
 - d. During the early days in psychology, loyalty to each school of thought in psychology was fierce, and clashes were common.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

243. Regarding contemporary trends in psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Structuralism as a school of thought has disappeared entirely.
 - b. Functionalism and Gestalt psychology have blended into newer, broader perspectives.
 - c. The three broad views that shape modern psychology are the biological, psychological, and sociocultural perspectives.
 - d. During the early days in psychology, psychologists tended to embrace a variety of theoretical views, while today's psychologists tend to show a fierce loyalty to their school of thought and clash over theories.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

244. According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT one of the three broad perspectives that shape modern psychology?
- a. biological
 - b. therapeutic
 - c. psychological
 - d. sociocultural

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

245. Which broad perspective in modern psychology seeks to explain behavior in terms of brain processes, evolution, and genetics?
- a. sociocultural
 - b. behavioristic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. biological

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

246. Which contemporary view in psychology advocates that human and animal behavior is the result of internal physical and chemical mechanisms?
- a. biopsychological
 - b. behavioristic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. humanistic

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

247. Psychologists who advocate the biopsychological view
- limit the scope of their study to animals.
 - are concerned primarily with environmental influences on behavior.
 - explore interactions between humans and other living things.
 - attempt to explain behavior in terms of physical processes.
- ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept
248. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, form the broader field of
- evolutionary psychology.
 - cognitive science.
 - neuroscience.
 - ethnology.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact
249. Which contemporary view of behavior is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the activity of genetics, the endocrine system, and one's physiology?
- behavioristic
 - biopsychological
 - psychodynamic
 - humanistic
- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact
250. Which contemporary view of behavior is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the process of natural selection?
- behavioristic
 - humanistic
 - psychodynamic
 - evolutionary
- ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact