

Test Bank for Wood 5e
Chapter 1: Introduction to Psychology

Multiple Choice

1. The study method called SQ3R includes _____

- a) reading the whole chapter at once.
- b) reciting the material.
- c) copying the chapter by hand.
- d) putting key points inside squares.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 2

Textbook LO 1.1: How will the SQ3R method help you master psychology?, APA LO 4.2d

Topic: Studying Psychology, Some Tricks of the Trade

2. It is recommended you begin studying with a survey. This includes _____

- a) skimming through everything.
- b) writing a brief summary.
- c) reading the learning objectives.
- d) doing all the Try It activities.

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 2

Textbook LO 1.1: How will the SQ3R method help you master psychology?, APA LO 4.2d

Topic: Studying Psychology, Some Tricks of the Trade

3. The reason for using the SQ3R method is that research indicates it is _____

- a) faster.
- b) more effective.
- c) easier.
- d) less efficient.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 2–3

Textbook LO 1.1: How will the SQ3R method help you master psychology?, APA LO 4.2d

Topic: Studying Psychology, Some Tricks of the Trade

4. The Q (Question) part of SQ3R means, in part, that you should _____

- a) answer the quiz questions at the chapter's end first.
- b) come up with some questions of your own about each topic.
- c) question whether the textbook is correct.
- d) ask other people questions about each topic.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 2–3

Textbook LO 1.1: How will the SQ3R method help you master psychology?, APA LO 4.2d
Topic: Studying Psychology, Some Tricks of the Trade

5. Psychology is _____
- a) a collection of theories that have yet to be tested out.
 - b) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 - c) the study of supernatural phenomena.
 - d) just various forms of therapy.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 3

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

6. The scientific method starts with _____
- a) a theory.
 - b) a hypothesis.
 - c) an experiment.
 - d) observations.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 3

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

7. _____ is the most objective method known for acquiring knowledge.
- a) Observational research
 - b) The scientific method
 - c) A pilot study
 - d) A case study

Answer: b *The scientific method systematically controls variables reducing bias and error.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 3

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Item Analysis: % correct 33 a = 14 b = 33 c = 7 d = 47 r = .22

8. A theory is _____

- a) proposed to explain how a number of separate facts are related.
- b) a testable prediction about mental processes or behavior.
- c) a set of observations.
- d) proven by peer review.

Answer: a *A theory attempts to explain how a number of separate facts are related with a general principle or set of principles.*

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 4

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

9. "If children watch violent cartoons, then they will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is a _____

- a) guess.
- b) theory.
- c) hypothesis.
- d) fact.

Answer: c In the "if, then" form, this is a testable statement and therefore a hypothesis.

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 4–5

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

10. Which of the following represents a replication?

- a) Josh did the first-ever study on color perception in hummingbirds.
- b) Hunter repeated Josh's study as exactly as possible.
- c) Lyta's study was peer-reviewed.
- d) Orlando's study was published.

Answer: b *A replication is the repetition of a previously completed study.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 5

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

11. Rory is a college student who intends to become a scientist. In order for his work to be considered science, he must _____

- a) correctly employ the scientific method when acquiring knowledge.
- b) stay away from the hard sciences like physics or chemistry.
- c) give up psychology as his major.
- d) get a doctoral degree.

Answer: a *If the scientific method is used to acquire knowledge, then a field of study can be considered a science.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 3

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

12. Dr. Johnson's study on the effectiveness of a new medication for anxiety demonstrated positive results. Before assuming the medication is effective, it would be best to _____

- a) replicate the study.
- b) start with a new hypothesis.
- c) wait until his study is published.
- d) try the medicine ourselves.

Answer: a *The purpose of replication is to determine if results were a one-time phenomenon.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 5

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

13. Professor Jimenez wants to share her research and wants others to know it was methodologically sound. Therefore, she should _____

- a) self-publish and describe her methods.
- b) submit her work to a journal for peer-review.
- c) give a talk at a conference.
- d) get on a morning news show.

Answer: b *Peer-reviewed studies have been reviewed by other researchers and found methodologically sound before being accepted for publication.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 5

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

14. The goals of psychology are to _____
- a) explore the unconscious functions of the mind.
 - b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior.
 - c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals.
 - d) describe, explain, predict, and influence behavior.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

15. Using research results to solve practical problems is an example of the goal of _____
- a) prediction.
 - b) influence.
 - c) explanation.
 - d) replication.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

16. Proposing reasons for behaviors and mental processes is an example of _____
- a) description.
 - b) explanation.
 - c) influence.
 - d) prediction.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

17. Which of the following is an example of research?
- a) studying what methods work to improve memory
 - b) studying the difference between short and long-term memory
 - c) studying the neurochemistry of memory
 - d) altering memory in mice to better understand memory storage

Answer: a *Applied research is conducted to solve a practical problem and improve quality of life.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

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

- a) description.
- b) explanation.
- c) prediction.
- d) influence.

Answer: c *"Why" asks for an explanation.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

19. Using knowledge obtained through the scientific method to develop cohesive _____ can help us understand complex phenomena.

- a) hypotheses
- b) theories
- c) experiments
- d) predictions

Answer: b *Theories are developed to explain how a number of separate facts are related and therefore can apply to complex phenomena.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

20. Kayla thinks she has noticed a pattern of differences in her male and female friends' video game scores and she wonders why. She notices her male friends spend more time playing and thinks that may be the reason. Which of the following is an attempt to achieve the goal of prediction?

- a) calculating her friends' average scores
- b) making the males in her study play with one hand
- c) hypothesizing scores will be equivalent if they play the same amount of time
- d) using the study results to improve female's scores

Answer: c *A hypothesis is a testable prediction; a prediction specifies the conditions under which a behavior will occur.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

21. Erik observes that when he dresses in business casual, people seem more comfortable approaching him. He wants to know if this is true because it is very important to him that he meet new people at college. If Erik uses the scientific method to investigate this, what type of research would he be doing?

- a) replication
- b) experimental
- c) basic
- d) applied

Answer: a *Erik is trying to solve a specific, practical problem.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 6

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

22. Jorge is a psychology student who is doing a report on the behaviors kindergarten children demonstrate on the playground. Because he notices that many of the children like to play tag, he takes detailed notes on tag-playing behavior. Which of the goals of psychology did Jorge meet?

- a) predict
- b) describe
- c) influence
- d) prove

Answer: b *Taking detailed notes of observations met the goal to describe behavior.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 3

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

23. Psychology was recognized as a formal academic discipline when _____

- a) Sigmund Freud began publishing his theories.
- b) the focus moved to mental processes.
- c) the scientific method was used.
- d) hypnosis was introduced and used successfully in therapy.

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 7

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots

24. Who is considered the “father” of psychology?

- a) Charles Darwin
- b) Wilhelm Wundt
- c) Gustav Fechner
- d) Sigmund Freud

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 7

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology’s Roots

25. _____ set up the first formal psychological lab at the University of Leipzig in Germany and used _____ as the primary research method.

- a) Freud; reflection
- b) Skinner; case studies
- c) Wundt; introspection
- d) Wundt; hypnosis

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 7

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology’s Roots, Structuralism and Functionalism

26. Which of the following early schools of thought studied the basic elements of conscious mental experience?

- a) Behaviorism
- b) Functionalism
- c) Structuralism
- d) Psychoanalysis

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 7

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology’s Roots, Structuralism and Functionalism

27. When different researchers using the technique of introspection were exposed to the same stimulus, they often reported different experiences. For this reason, structuralism was criticized for _____

- a) being just observational.
- b) not being objective.
- c) using experimentation.
- d) not using measurement.

Answer: b *Introspection is not objective, even though it uses observation, measurement and experimentation.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Applied

Page Ref: 8

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots, Structuralism and Functionalism

28. James tells his research subjects to report their stream of consciousness so he can study how they adapt to their environment. James is part of the early school of psychology called _____

- a) cognitive psychology.
- b) structuralism.
- c) functionalism.
- d) psychoanalysis.

Answer: c *Functionalism was concerned with how mental processes are used to adapt to the environment. William James, an advocate of functionalism, spoke of our "stream of consciousness" helping us to adapt.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 8

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots, Structuralism and Functionalism

29. Today, minorities in America are _____ among professional psychologists.

- a) underrepresented
- b) overrepresented
- c) equal in number
- d) the majority

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 9

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots, The Changing Face of Psychology

30. Psychologists Mamie and Kenneth Clark's research helped to _____

- a) explain color vision.
- b) end racial segregation in schools.
- c) develop methods for studying memory.
- d) found behaviorism.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 9

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots, The Changing Face of Psychology

31. Feelings of depression have convinced Nyla to seek out a therapist. When she met with the therapist, she answered the following questions regarding her behavior: Has your sleeping changed? Has your appetite changed? Have you been crying? Have you been unable to go to work? The therapist only seemed interested in her behaviors, not her thoughts or early childhood. Most likely, Nyla's therapist is from which school of thought?

- a) Behaviorist
- b) Psychoanalytic
- c) Humanistic
- d) Information Processing

Answer: a *The therapist asked questions that pertained to observable behavior and was not interested in thought or early childhood experiences.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 9–10

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Behaviorism

32. Which of the following statements would most likely be made by Sigmund Freud?

- a) Because behavior is learned, it can easily be unlearned.
- b) Unconscious forces may contain conflicts that can be a detriment to psychological health and development.
- c) Thoughts that precede behavior should be the focus of psychological interventions.
- d) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.

Answer: b *Freud's theory was founded on the influence of the unconscious.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 10

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Psychoanalysis

33. Heather decides to seek out a therapist to help her work through feelings of anxiety. Her therapist allows her to direct the therapy sessions and discuss what she feels is relevant. Her therapist, who views Heather as an innately good person, also suggests she attend group therapy to learn how to make better choices for herself. Based on this information, to which school of thought does Heather's therapist most likely adhere?

- a) Sociocultural
- b) Psychoanalytic
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Humanistic

Answer: d *In this nondirective therapy, being innately good and making choices are the focus.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 10

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Humanistic Psychology

34. The scientific study of psychological characteristics, such as optimism, that enable individuals and communities to thrive in the face of adversity is called _____ Psychology.

- a) Emotional
- b) Positive
- c) Cognitive-Behavioral
- d) Gestalt

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 10

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Humanistic Psychology

35. The school of thought that sees humans as active seekers of experiences, who use mental processes to shape those experiences, is _____ Psychology.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Humanistic
- c) Gestalt
- d) Behaviorist

Answer: a *Cognitive Psychology focuses on the mental processes such as memory, perception, language and other forms of cognition we use to shape our experience.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 10

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Cognitive Psychology

36. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of _____

- a) introspection.
- b) functionalism.
- c) psychoanalysis.
- d) Gestalt psychologists.

Answer: d *"The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" was the theme of the Gestaltists.*

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 11

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Gestalt Psychology

Item Analysis: % correct 55 a = 14 b = 21 c = 11 d = 55 r = .43

37. The early perspective called Gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called _____

- a) psychoanalytic psychology.
- b) cognitive psychology.
- c) behavioral psychology.
- d) social psychology.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 11

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Gestalt Psychology

38. Which school of thought in psychology would be most concerned with behavior changes that promote survival in the face of environmental pressures?

- a) Gestalt
- b) Psychoanalytic
- c) Sociocultural
- d) Evolutionary

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 11–12

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Evolutionary Psychology

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

- a) Biological
- b) Learning
- c) Cognitive
- d) Sociocultural

Answer: a *The biological psychology perspective looks at the relationship between bodily events, chemistry, and behavior.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 12

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, Biological Psychology

Item Analysis:

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

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

40. Marinella was raised in a strict, traditional Italian family that had close ties with the tight-knit Italian community in which she lived. Years later, when she was studying to become a psychologist, she realized just how much of an influence her upbringing and ethnicity had in molding her views and personality. This particular insight led Marinella to realize just how important _____ can be in an individual's psychological development.

- a) the information-processing theory
- b) psychoanalytic perspectives
- c) humanistic psychology
- d) the sociocultural approach

Answer: d *Here, the focus is how culture and society can influence behaviors and mental processing.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 12

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, The Sociocultural Approach

41. When we examine how factors like poverty, peers, and parents interact to produce antisocial behavior in teens, we are using the _____

- a) systems perspective.
- b) multifactor design model.
- c) information processing theory
- d) humanistic approach.

Answer: a *The main idea of the systems perspective is that many combined influences interact to effect behavior.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology, The Sociocultural Approach

42. Dr. Rodriguez, an educational psychologist, looks at the student-environment interaction to determine how to improve a student's performance. He is taking the _____ perspective.

- a) cognitive
- b) evolutionary
- c) sociocultural
- d) behavioral

Answer: d *The behavioral perspective focuses on the role of the environment in shaping behavior.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

43. Diana wants to find a therapist who will help her explore her unconscious motivations and how her early childhood experiences are affecting her now. She should look for a therapist with a _____ perspective.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanistic
- c) biological
- d) sociocultural

Answer: a *The psychoanalytic perspective focuses on the role of unconscious motivations and early childhood experiences in determining behavior and thought.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

44. Kim wants to talk with a therapist who will see him in a positive light and respect his personal experience while helping him understand his feelings and create a meaningful life. Kim will be most satisfied with a therapist who takes the _____ perspective.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanistic
- c) biological
- d) sociocultural

Answer: b *The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of the individual's subjective experience.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

45. Sherrod sees himself as a thinker; he believes that his experience and behavior are shaped by how he perceives, thinks about, and remembers things. He would find a counselor who takes the _____ perspective most compatible with his beliefs.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanistic
- c) cognitive
- d) sociocultural

Answer: c *The cognitive perspective focuses on mental processes such as perception, thinking, and memory as underlying behavior.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

46. Justin is having difficulty in his romantic relationships. He finds himself feeling most attracted to women for their physical attributes, even if they are not the type of women he really wants for a life partner, and he can't understand why. A counselor who takes the _____ perspective might have an explanation based on inherited tendencies that would help him understand this.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) evolutionary
- c) biological
- d) sociocultural

Answer: b *The evolutionary perspective looks at how adaptive, inherited, tendencies may influence current behaviors.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

47. Gen's father is being treated successfully for depression with antidepressant medication. Gen is experiencing similar symptoms of depression including disturbed sleep, poor appetite, low energy, and hopelessness. A professional person taking the _____ perspective will take his family history and the physical basis of his symptoms into account.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanistic
- c) biological
- d) sociocultural

Answer: c *The role of biological processes and heredity are taken into account in the biological perspective.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

48. Lee is not very interested in academics and performs poorly in school. This is causing problems at home in his traditional Chinese family where academic success is highly valued. In order to help him reconcile his values and maintain better relationships at home, he is likely to do best with a counselor who has a _____ perspective.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanistic
- c) biological
- d) sociocultural

Answer: d *The roles of social and cultural influences on behavior is the emphasis of the sociocultural perspective.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

49. The psychological perspective that is most concerned with how the environment-person interaction affects us is the _____ perspective.

- a) environmental
- b) behavioral
- c) humanistic
- d) evolutionary

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

50. A counselor who takes the humanistic perspective would focus most on _____

- a) environmental influences.
- b) behavior.
- c) subjective experience.
- d) inherited tendencies.

Answer: b *The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of subjective experience.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

51. A therapist who takes the evolutionary perspective would focus most on _____

- a) environmental influences.
- b) behavior.
- c) thought processes.
- d) inherited adaptive tendencies.

Answer: d *The evolutionary perspective focuses on inherited tendencies that have proved adaptive.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

52. Which of the following perspectives focuses on unconscious motivation and early childhood experience?

- a) behavioral
- b) psychoanalytic
- c) cognitive
- d) sociocultural

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

53. Which of the following psychological perspectives emphasizes the role of mental processes such as perception, thinking and memory?

- a) sociocultural
- b) rationalist
- c) neurological
- d) cognitive

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

54. Which of the following psychological perspectives covered in your text emphasizes the role of physical processes and structures, as well as familial heredity, in explaining behavior?

- a) the biological perspective
- b) the medical perspective
- c) the evolutionary perspective
- d) the humanistic perspective

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

55. In thinking about her future career as a counselor, Taisha thinks she will be most concerned with her client's subjective experience and biological processes. She will also want to know if any family member has symptoms of an inheritable psychological problem. According to your text, Taisha will be taking a _____ perspective on her clients.

- a) mixed
- b) medical
- c) eclectic
- d) illogical

Answer: c

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Perspectives in Psychology

56. Jaden works at a clinic where he sees individuals with schizophrenia and other psychiatric illnesses. His job is to find the appropriate diagnosis and treatment for these individuals. Jaden is likely a(n) _____

- a) forensic psychologist.
- b) industrial/organizational psychologist.
- c) clinical psychologist.
- d) educational psychologist.

Answer: c *Diagnosing and treating people with disorders defines the work of a clinical psychologist.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 14

Textbook LO 1.7: What specialty areas exist in psychology?, APA LO 4.5a

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

57. Dr Bui has been asked by the defense attorney to evaluate a client convicted of assault and write a report that will be presented to the judge before sentencing. Dr. Bui is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a) counseling
- b) forensic
- c) legal
- d) physiological

Answer: b *Forensic psychologists specialize in matters of psychology and law.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 14

Textbook LO 1.7: What specialty areas exist in psychology?, APA LO 4.5a

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

58. A school psychologist would be most likely to _____

- a) conduct an experiment.
- b) counsel a disruptive student.
- c) treat a student with schizophrenia.
- d) study teaching methods.

Answer: b *School psychologists specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of learning and behavioral problems that interfere with learning.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 14

Textbook LO 1.7: What specialty areas exist in psychology?, APA LO 4.5a

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

59. A psychologist who teaches a corporation how to keep employees motivated would most likely be a(n) _____ psychologist, according to your textbook.

- a) social
- b) educational
- c) consulting
- d) industrial/organizational

Answer: d

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 14–15

Textbook LO 1.7: What specialty areas exist in psychology?, APA LO 4.5a

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

60. Educational psychologists specialize in which of the following?

- a) educating corporations about employee management
- b) counseling troubled students
- c) studying teaching and learning
- d) treating students with major psychiatric illnesses

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 15

Textbook LO 1.7: What specialty areas exist in psychology?, APA LO 4.5a

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

61. Psychologists evaluate whether theories are _____

- a) true.
- b) proven.
- c) false.
- d) useful.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories?, APA LO 1.4c

Topic: Evaluating Theories

62. Theories help psychologists achieve the _____ goal by generating testable _____

- a) prediction; hypotheses.
- b) influence; designs.
- c) description; predictions.
- d) observation; data.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories?, APA LO 1.4c

Topic: Evaluating Theories

63. Bena's research hypothesis was not supported by his results. His work did stimulate debate and motivate more related research. Bena's work has _____

- a) no value.
- b) heuristic value.
- c) damaged his career.
- d) practical value.

Answer: b *Much of what we have learned over the years is due to the heuristic value of research that may not have panned out as the researcher had wished.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories?, APA LO 1.4c

Topic: Evaluating Theories

64. We still teach about structuralists and functionalists and rate Freud's theory as very important because of their _____

- a) success.
- b) practical value.
- c) predictive value.
- d) heuristic value.

Answer: d *These schools of thought had important heuristic value because they caused others to discuss and debate big, new, ideas, moving the field of psychology forward.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories?, APA LO 1.4c

Topic: Evaluating Theories

65. The process of objectively evaluating claims, propositions, and conclusions to determine whether they follow logically from the evidence is known as _____

- a) critical thinking.
- b) evaluation.
- c) heuristic thinking.
- d) suspension of judgment.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16–17

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories?, APA LO 1.4c

Topic: Evaluating Research

66. Carla was driving to work when she heard a report from a medical center on the radio saying, "Upon conception, the sex of the baby is determined by the person who is least stressed out." Knowing Carla is a critical thinker, which of the following thoughts did she most likely have?

- a) "Because the report is from a medical center, it must be true."
- b) "Before I believe that report, I need to check other sources."
- c) "Wow, it must be true or they wouldn't put it on the radio."
- d) "Wait until I tell my partner that he must have determined the sex of our two sons."

Answer: b *Critical thinkers do not believe something without further investigation just because of the source.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 16

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

67. According to your textbook, to think critically we must get rid of the habit of assuming that our limited personal, or _____ evidence, is reliable evidence.

- a) heuristic
- b) anecdotal
- c) experiential
- d) substantiary

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 17

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

68. A critical thinker would most likely say, "What I need to know most is _____

- a) whether the source is an authority."
- b) whether this fits with what I already think."
- c) how they got this information."
- d) how many people agree with this."

Answer: c *The quality of evidence is important. A critical thinker wants to know what methods were used to obtain the information presented to them.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 17

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

69. Anthony read a study with several hundred subjects in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that stated there is a link between working night shifts and the risk of heart attacks. Anthony knew the study was not correct because his Dad and his uncles had worked the night shift for decades and none of them had heart trouble. Anthony is not thinking critically because he is being swayed too much by _____

- a) independent thinking.
- b) anecdotal evidence.
- c) heuristic value.
- d) the journal's authority.

Answer: b *Anthony let his experience of observing three people—his anecdotal evidence—outweigh a study of several hundred people without giving it any thought.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 17

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

70. Anthony heard a report about a study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that stated working night shifts causes heart attacks. When he read the study he found that the researchers had compared the rates of heart attacks between day and night shift workers. This was not an experimental design and subjects were not randomly assigned. If Anthony thinks critically about this study he would conclude that _____

- a) this is good evidence that night shift work causes heart attacks.
- b) this proves it is unhealthy to work night shifts.
- c) this study shows a correlation, proving causality, between night shifts and heart attacks.
- d) this type of study can't provide evidence of causes.

Answer: d *The information from this non-experimental study only shows a correlation between night shift work and heart attacks, not a cause and effect.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 17

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

71. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive research method?

- a) surveys
- b) naturalistic observation
- c) experimental
- d) laboratory observation

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

72. Which of the following is an advantage to using naturalistic observation as a research method?

- a) We can infer cause-effect relationships.
- b) We can study behavior in naturally occurring environments.
- c) We can easily influence the target behaviors.
- d) The target behaviors are always quite obvious.

Answer: b *Naturalistic observation takes place in the subject's normal environment.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

73. Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?

- a) It recreates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.
- b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.
- c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.
- d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

Answer: b *Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Item Analysis: % correct 89 a = 7 b = 89 c = 2 d = 3 r = .45

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

- a) the observer effect
- b) the bystander effect
- c) observer bias
- d) subject bias

Answer: c *Sandi has a bias about McDonald's customers—she already believes they will be overweight. This might affect her observations due to a phenomenon known as observer bias.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

75. A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called _____

- a) a representative sample.
- b) a case study.
- c) a single-blind study.
- d) a naturalistic observation.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18–19

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

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

- a) The ways in which the games of boys differ from the games of girls.
- b) The development of a male baby raised as a female after a surgical error destroyed his penis.
- c) The math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of U.S. students.
- d) Physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies.

Answer: b *A case study involves investigating only one person in great detail.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 18–19

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

77. Shannon is a researcher who studies sleep patterns in humans. Shannon most likely uses

- a) laboratory observation.
- b) case studies.
- c) naturalistic observation.
- d) structured observation.

Answer: a *Laboratory observation is useful to reduce the variables in a situation requiring more control than is possible with naturalistic observation.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

78. You overhear psychology students talking about a research method that often “fails to generalize.” Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?

- a) correlation
- b) case study
- c) experiment
- d) surveys

Answer: b *A case study focuses on one subject, and the information gained from it might not be generally true of other similar subjects.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 18–19

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Item Analysis: % correct 42 a = 15 b = 42 c = 8 d = 34 r = .49

79. To understand the criminal mind, you might study one criminal, like the “Unabomber,” in great detail. Extensive interviews, questionnaires, and psychological tests might provide interesting information about the mental processing in such a person. This type of study would be an example of a _____

- a) case study.
- b) survey study.
- c) laboratory study.
- d) naturalistic observation study.

Answer: a *The gathering of large amounts of information about a single subject is the definition of a case study.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18–19

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

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

- a) naturalistic observation.
- b) laboratory observation.
- c) case study research.
- d) experimental research.

Answer: a *Naturalistic observation of the mothers and children in their normal environment will give her the best ability to describe their interactions accurately.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 18

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

81. Descriptive research in which researchers use interviews or questionnaires to gather information about a group of people is called a _____

- a) survey.
- b) sample.
- c) representative sample.
- d) naturalistic observation.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

82. The entire group of interest to researchers and the group to which they want to generalize their findings is called the _____

- a) sample.
- b) representative sample.
- c) study group.
- d) population.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

83. A sample that includes important subgroups that the researchers want to be able to generalize their results to is called a _____

- a) representative sample
- b) population sample
- c) study sample
- d) target sample

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

84. The group of individuals actually studied is called the _____

- a) representative sample.
- b) sample.
- c) study sample.
- d) target sample.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

85. The best method for obtaining a representative sample is to choose a _____ from the population of interest.

- a) subsample
- b) random sample
- c) population sample
- d) study sample

Answer: b *Random selection gives each potential subject an equal chance of being chosen, reducing possibilities for bias in selection. A representative sample must include subjects proportional to their numbers in the population you want to generalize your results to.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

86. Jeanette needed a large number of responses for her survey about taste preferences so she chose to do an internet survey. A significant problem she may have is _____

- a) no one will respond to her survey.
- b) her sample will not be representative.
- c) her sample may be too big.
- d) her sample may be representative.

Answer: b *Only those people who happen to see her survey and are willing to spend time taking internet surveys will respond. This sample may not represent the population she wishes to generalize her results to.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

87. A sample that does not represent the entire group of interest is called a _____ sample.

- a) bad
- b) random
- c) biased
- d) partial

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

88. People responding to surveys or interviews tend to want to present themselves in a good light, thus reducing the accuracy of their responses. This is called the _____ response.

- a) positive bias
- b) social desirability
- c) lie
- d) unintentionally false

Answer: b

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

89. When seeking sensitive information, such as financial or sexual information, it is probably best to use _____

- a) trained interviewers.
- b) self-administered questionnaires.
- c) phone interviews.
- d) researcher-administered questionnaires.

Answer: b *Subjects are often less candid about sensitive issues in face-to-face situations than in self-administered questionnaires.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

90. By using random samples, polling organizations can represent the view of the American public with a sample size starting from _____

- a) 100,000.
- b) 1 million.
- c) 100.
- d) 1,000.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 19

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

Topic: Survey Research

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

- a) independent variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) experimental effect
- d) correlation

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

Item Analysis: % correct 93 a = 0 b = 4 c = 3 d = 93 r = .56

92. The word correlation is often used as a synonym for ____

- a) validity.
- b) reliability.
- c) variable.
- d) relationship.

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

93. A negative correlation between two factors means that their values move ____

- a) in opposite directions.
- b) in the same direction.
- c) down.
- d) with no relationship.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

94. A positive correlation between two factors means ____

- a) the value of one increases as the other decreases.
- b) the value of each moves in the same direction.
- c) the value of both only increases.
- d) there is no relationship between the two variables.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

95. A correlation coefficient represents two things: _____ and _____

- a) a sample; strength.
- b) the strength; direction of the relationship.
- c) the direction; a cause.
- d) the relationship; expectant functionality.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

96. A correlation coefficient of .00 means there is _____ between the factors.

- a) a negative relationship
- b) a positive relationship
- c) a perfect relationship
- d) no relationship

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

97. Which of the following represents the strongest correlation?

- a) .34
- b) -.45
- c) -.28
- d) .00

Answer: b *The strength of a correlation depends on its size, not its direction, and the “-” only means the values of the factors move in opposite directions from one another.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 20

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

98. It is extremely important to remember that correlation _____ prove causation.

- a) does
- b) partially
- c) does not
- d) can only

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 21

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

99. The third variable problem occurs when one variable, for example your independent variable, is actually linked to another variable that you are not manipulating or controlling for. In this example, what might the third variable be? (*Example: The larger a child's shoe size, the more vocabulary she has.*)

- a) her gender
- b) her age
- c) her dress size
- d) her language skills

Answer: b *As a child gets older, both their shoe size and their vocabulary increase.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 22

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

100. Which of the following would be true if the number of hours students spend watching T.V. is negatively correlated with their grades in school?

- a) Students who watch less TV would have the higher grades.
- b) Students who watch more TV would have the higher grades.
- c) TV viewing would not be related to grades in any systematic way.
- d) TV viewing would be the independent variable in the study.

Answer: a *A negative correlation means the two variables move in the opposite direction.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 21

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

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

- a) negative
- b) positive
- c) neutral
- d) causative

Answer: b *Both variables in the example move in the same direction (down) and, therefore, have a positive correlation.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 21

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: The Correlational Method

102. The ONLY research method that can identify cause-and-effect relationships between variables is _____

- a) the experimental method.
- b) naturalistic observation.
- c) the correlational method.
- d) the case study.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 23

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

103. Any condition or factor that can be manipulated, controlled, or measured, is a _____

- a) confound.
- b) variable.
- c) causality.
- d) bias.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 23

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

104. A prediction about a cause and effect relationship between two or more variables is a _____

- a) theory.
- b) experiment.
- c) causal hypothesis.
- d) correlational hypothesis.

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 23

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

105. The two kinds of variables found in every experiment are _____ and _____ variables.

- a) dependent; independent
- b) causal; correlational
- c) extraneous; controlled
- d) conditional; behavioral

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b
Topic: The Experimental Method

106. Susan wanted to know if aerobic exercise caused more weight loss than just walking. Susan had her experimental group do aerobic exercise for 20 minutes, 4 days a week. She weighed each subject before the experiment started and again 3 months into the experiment. The independent variable in her experimental research was _____

- a) the subject's weight.
- b) the exercise.
- c) the amount of time the subject exercised.
- d) the change in subject's weight at 3 months.

Answer: b *The independent variable is the one that is deliberately manipulated in order to see if it causes any change in another behavior or condition.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

107. Matt's experiment was designed to find out if reading an entire chapter at once led to better test grades than reading a section at a time over several days. The dependent variable in his experimental research was _____

- a) the test grade.
- b) the length of the chapter.
- c) reading an entire chapter.
- d) reading a section at a time.

Answer: a *The dependent variable is what is measured in order to see if it varies based on the manipulation of the independent variables (type of reading schedule).*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 23

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

108. James is a researcher examining the effects of vitamin D deficiency on mood. Based on everything he has read, he speculates that if an individual has a low vitamin D level, then he/she may experience changes in mood. James's speculation can also be described as a _____

- a) causal hypothesis.
- b) school of thought.
- c) theory.
- d) psychological perspective.

Answer: a *James is making a prediction about a cause-and-effect relationship between variables.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 23

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

109. In the experimental method, the _____ is sometimes referred to as the treatment.

- a) independent variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) confounding variable
- d) heuristic value

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

110. Most experiments have a _____ group for purposes of comparison. This group is not given the treatment or the same independent variable as the _____ group.

- a) control; experimental
- b) dependent; independent
- c) experimental; control
- d) inactive; active

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 24–25

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

111. In order to help separate the effects of your independent variable from the effects of chance or other random variables, you need to have _____

- a) 100% control over all variables.
- b) a control group.
- c) an experimental group.
- d) a representative sample.

Answer: b *A control group is not exposed to the independent variable, so if they experience change in the dependent variable similar to the experimental group, it indicates your independent variable may not be the cause of the changes.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24–25

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

112. In Lang's experiment studying the effects of alcohol and the effects of expectations on aggression there were three groups:

Group 1: Expected alcohol, received only tonic.

Group 2: Expected alcohol, received alcohol mixed with tonic.

Group 3: Expected tonic, received alcohol mixed with tonic.

Which of the following is true?

a) Only Groups 2 and 3 were experimental groups.

b) Only Group 1 was an experimental group.

c) Group 1 was a control group.

d) All three groups were experimental groups.

Answer: d *The experimental group is exposed to the manipulation of the independent variable or variables. In this case, all three groups had their actual versus expected consumption of alcohol manipulated. There is usually, but not always, a control group in an experiment and there can be more than one experimental group.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

113. In the Lang study, aggression was measured by the intensity and duration of "shocks" the participants chose to deliver to the researcher's accomplice. This was the _____ definition of aggression for this experiment.

a) research

b) hypothetical

c) operational

d) controlled

Answer: c *The operational definition specifies how a variable will be observed and measured.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

114. A researcher has conducted an experiment in which she assigned all of her students four hours of homework the night before a test, in order to see what effect the extra stress has on test performance. The study is flawed because the researcher did not include a(n) _____

a) control group.

b) experimental group.

c) independent variable.

d) random sample.

Answer: a *A control group is necessary to determine whether the extra homework had any effect.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24–25

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

115. If we were to design an experiment to test the hypothesis that aspirin takes headaches away, the independent variable would be _____ and the dependent variable would be _____

- a) headaches; aspirin.
- b) aspirin; Tylenol.
- c) aspirin; headaches.
- d) measured; manipulated.

Answer: c *We would manipulate whether subjects got aspirin or not (independent variable) and measure the effect of aspirin versus no aspirin on headaches (dependent variable).*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 23–24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

116. Marcy is trying to define anxiety in a way that can be measured. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____

- a) independent variable.
- b) operational definition.
- c) causal hypothesis.
- d) theory.

Answer: b *Operational definitions define responses in terms that allow them to be measured.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

117. Bob is a participant in a study investigating the effectiveness of Ritalin in treating ADHD. Bob has ADHD, but is in a group that received a placebo (sugar pills) instead of Ritalin. Bob is in the _____ group.

- a) experimental
- b) random
- c) control
- d) observational

Answer: c *Participants in the control group do not get the independent variable, which in this case is Ritalin.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 24–25

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

118. In order to increase typing speed, Minisoft has both redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime related to typing speed. The company wants to know if these changes affect typing speed. Which of the following represents, in order, the independent and dependent variable(s) in this study?

- a) the chime; typing speed
- b) the speed of typing; the keyboard design and the chime
- c) the keyboard design and chime; the speed of typing
- d) the number of errors made; the chime and the speed of typing

Answer: c *The keyboard design was changed and a chime added to see if they affected typing speed, so the independent variables are the keyboard design and chime. The dependent variable—what is being measured in relation to the changes—is speed of typing.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

119. Professor Kim's students designed an experiment to investigate whether self-esteem was affected by how often she called on them when they raised their hand in class. They planned to count the number of times each student was called on when they raised their hand, ask each student how their self-esteem was before and after the experiment, and compare their responses based on how often they were called upon. Their causal hypothesis was, "If the professor calls on you more often when you raise your hand, your self-esteem will go up." What is one significant flaw in their design?

- a) They have no independent variable.
- b) They have no operational definition for self-esteem.
- c) They have no dependent variable.
- d) They don't have a sample.

Answer: b *Without an operational definition of self-esteem, they can't know if they are measuring self-esteem. Each student may have a different idea about what self-esteem means and how to calculate and report it.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

120. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome has no known cause, although there are theories and hypotheses. In a situation such as this, which of the following can we do?

- a) make recommendations based on correlational data
- b) do experiments to determine the cause
- c) do nothing
- d) determine the cause based on correlations

Answer: a *We could not ethically do experiments with infants in this situation but we can make recommendations based on factors that correlate with increased risk, such as sleeping on their stomach or smoking around them.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 24

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

121. The most important limitation of the experimental method is that, no matter how careful an experimenter is, factors other than the independent variable can affect different subject groups in the study unequally. These factors are called _____

- a) dependent variables.
- b) confounding variables.
- c) selection variables.
- d) error variables.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

122. Factors that are unequal across groups and can prevent a researcher from concluding that it was the independent variable that caused a change in the dependent variable are called _____ variables.

- a) random
- b) confounding
- c) participant
- d) erroneous

Answer: b *Factors that were not controlled by the researcher can create differences between subjects that may confound the study outcome.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

123. When a researcher assigns participants to either an experimental or a control group based on their last names, systematic differences between groups are created before the experiment even begins. This is a confounding variable referred to as _____

- a) observer bias.
- b) participant bias.
- c) selection bias.
- d) assignment bias.

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

124. Participants should be selected by chance for an experimental or control group so each has equal probability of being assigned to any of the groups. This is done by _____

- a) random assignment.
- b) researcher assignment.
- c) participant assignment.
- d) random sampling.

Answer: a *Random assignment is using a process by which each participant has an equal chance of being assigned to any of the experimental or control groups in a study.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

125. When a subject's response to a treatment is due to their expectations rather than the actual treatment, they are showing the _____ effect.

- a) placebo
- b) double-blind
- c) participant
- d) observer

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

126. When the researcher's expectations influence participant's behavior and/or the researcher's interpretation of the experimental results, it is called ____

- a) participant bias.
- b) experimenter bias.
- c) subject bias.
- d) intentional bias.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 26

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

127. In order to prevent the researcher's expectations from influencing study participants, a(an) ____ design is used.

- a) anonymous
- b) quasi-experimental
- c) computerized
- d) double-blind

Answer: d

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 26

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

128. When an independent variable would endanger a human participant's health, we must conduct the research by comparing groups that already have differing degrees of the variable of interest. These are known as ____ experiments.

- a) partial
- b) correlational
- c) quasi
- d) descriptive

Answer: c

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 26

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

129. Which of the following would limit the effectiveness of the experimental method?

- a) random assignment
- b) selection bias
- c) independent variables
- d) representative samples

Answer: b

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

130. Research has shown that patients' expectations of treatment effectiveness are affected by what a treatment provider is wearing. A white lab coat tends to increase their expectation of effectiveness. Sandra, a research assistant, had no preconceived ideas about her research project, but by chance she wore a white lab coat when working with experimental Group 1, but jeans and a t-shirt when working with experimental Group 2. This created a confounding variable. This confounding variable was a _____

- a) selection bias.
- b) experimenter bias.
- c) placebo effect.
- d) random effect.

Answer: c *The researcher's white lab coat produced a placebo effect. Group 1 now has higher expectations for the treatment than Group 2.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

131. Dr. Maizenblu was testing out a new medication used to treat depression. He had 150 participants who had varying levels of depression. Because he wanted to see whether a new drug really worked, he separated the severely depressed from the mildly or moderately depressed. He then made sure the severely depressed group actually received the drug while the other group received the placebo. What error, if any, did Dr. Maizenblu make in this experiment?

- a) He made no error at all.
- b) He did not have enough participants in the study.
- c) He showed selection bias.
- d) He showed unethical treatment of depressed people.

Answer: c *Because he did not use random assignment, his design has selection bias. As a result, there is no placebo control for the severely depressed patients and no experimental group for those less depressed, and therefore his study design is flawed.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 25

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

132. Dr. Hernandez is researching the effect of a new treatment for depression. She is so excited about this treatment because she is sure it will help people. When she hands out the placebo pills, she is able to keep a neutral expression on her face. When she hands out the actual pills, she can't help but let a little smile curl her lips and she bounces up and down very slightly due to her expectations the pill will really help these people. She is not aware she is doing anything different. As her student, you need to point this out to her to save the study from _____ bias.

- a) experimenter
- b) participant
- c) intentional
- d) accidental

Answer: a *Dr. Hernandez's preconceived notions about the study's results are subtly affecting her behavior with participants, which influences them. This is known as experimenter bias.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 26

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

133. Your assignment is to design a study to test the effectiveness of caffeine on performing rapid, precise movements. You want an A, so your design will _____

- a) be a quasi experiment.
- b) assign students alphabetically.
- c) be a double blind study.
- d) give all participants caffeine.

Answer: c *A double blind study controls for experimenter bias. If you assign students alphabetically, you create selection bias; if you give them all caffeine, you have no control group. There is no need to do a quasi experiment, which is not able to show causality.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 26

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

134. Cross-cultural research is very important to our understanding of human psychology. By its nature it can only be _____ research.

- a) descriptive
- b) experimental
- c) case study
- d) quasi-experimental

Answer: d *Because we can't randomly assign people a culture or manipulate culture as a variable, we have to start with groups that already differ on this variable.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 27

Textbook LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

135. A type of bias in which study participants are not representative of the population to which results will be generalized is called _____ bias.

- a) participant-related bias
- b) participant
- c) generalizability bias
- d) non-generalizability bias

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

136. A majority of human psychological research has been done with college student participants. This leads to results that _____

- a) can be readily generalized only to the population of the state where the college is located.
- b) should not be generalized.
- c) are biased because college students are not representative of the general population.
- d) are worthless because college students don't take the research seriously.

Answer: c *College students are a relatively select group overall in terms of age, socioeconomic status and educational level—they are not representative of the general population. Results should not be generalized except to similar college student populations.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

137. A large study of heart disease that included White and African-American participants considered the age and gender of the participants but not their socioeconomic status. The conclusion drawn by the researchers was that being an African American male places you at greater risk for heart disease than being a White male. The problem with this conclusion is _____

- a) no other races were included in the study.
- b) we can't tell if the variable is race or socioeconomic status.
- c) there were no African-American researchers on the team.
- d) we already knew African-Americans get more heart disease.

Answer: b *Some populations are more likely to include a higher percentage of economically disadvantaged individuals. This is currently the case for African-Americans. If we don't include socioeconomic status, we can't separate the effects of race from socioeconomic status.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

138. Angela failed to note that she could only find female participants for her research study. This is an example of _____

- a) placebo effect.
- b) experimenter bias.
- c) gender bias.
- d) random selection.

Answer: c *In this case, the fact that all of her participants were female might influence her results, and thus the failure to note that and take it into account is an example of gender bias in the research.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

139. The American Psychological Association and other professional organizations require that researchers make every effort to ensure that participants are representative of the population to which the study's results will be generalized. This relates to _____

- a) sample selection.
- b) selection bias.
- c) random assignment.
- d) experimenter bias.

Answer: a *It is at the stage of sample selection that representativeness can be assured.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

140. An example of the result of gender bias is that _____

- a) females are considered inferior.
- b) results from all-male studies are generalized to everyone.
- c) results from all-female studies are generalized to men.
- d) most psychological studies have been done with females.

Answer: b *Males have been considered normative and results from studies with only male participants have been generalized to everyone, including females.*

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

141. A participant-related bias known as ageism results in _____

- a) failing to perceive the diversity among older adults.
- b) excessive deference to older adults.
- c) a reluctance to ask older adults to participate in research.
- d) a tendency to describe all older adults in positive terms.

Answer: a *Older adults in their 70s are not the same as older adults in their 90s but there is a tendency to see them as one group.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

142. What safeguards are there for the welfare of human research participants?

- a) Professional organizations' codes of ethics; laws and institutional policies.
- b) Only the individual researcher's ethics.
- c) Only ethical codes from professional organizations.
- d) Only the ability of participants to sue.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 28–29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

143. Jess works for a corporation as a research psychologist. The corporation recently revised its policies to require that researchers not provide informed consent to participants. The American Psychological Association (APA) would _____

- a) understand that her employer's policies take precedence.
- b) expect her to abide by the APA code of ethics anyway.
- c) insist she quit her job and sue the company.
- d) have her arrested.

Answer: b *The APA states research must conform to federal, state and local laws and regulations, not company policies. Psychologists are expected to safeguard the human rights of participants even if a law or policy of an employer mandates violation of those rights.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 28–29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

144. When a study is completed, researchers have _____

- a) no further responsibility to the participants.
- b) a responsibility to follow them for 6 months to be sure they are okay.
- c) a responsibility to debrief the participants.
- d) a responsibility to put them in touch with the other participants.

Answer: c *Researchers are ethically responsible to debrief participants at the conclusion of the study, telling them about any deception, including placebos, that were used.*

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

145. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.
- c) Participants cannot be subjected to electric shock.
- d) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 28–29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Item Analysis: % correct 67 a = 3 b = 67 c = 14 d = 15 r = .26

146. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because _____

- a) there is informed consent.
- b) research is more important than people.
- c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work.
- d) it is not that harmful.

Answer: Deception may be justified if the study wouldn't work any other way.

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Item Analysis: % correct 67 a = 24 b = 0 c = 67 d = 8 r = .21

147. Research on animals _____

- a) is not covered by laws or ethical codes.
- b) must minimize any discomfort.
- c) is banned by the American Psychological Association.
- d) must euthanize (kill) all animals at the end of the research.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

148. Which of the following is part of the ethical guidelines for animal research?

- a) Animals must be cared for by individuals trained in their care.
- b) Animal discomfort should not interfere with research.
- c) Only animals, not people, may be caused discomfort for research.
- d) Research animals must be assigned a human advocate.

Answer: a

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

149. The number of animals needed for research is _____

- a) increasing.
- b) decreasing.
- c) stable.
- d) unlimited.

Answer: b

Skill Level: Factual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 30

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

150. Animal research is critically important for the study of variables that can't be _____ ethically in human subjects.

- a) controlled
- b) manipulated
- c) randomized
- d) bias-free

Answer: b

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 29

Textbook LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Completion (Fill-in-the-Blank)

1. Psychology is more than just common sense because it utilizes the _____ to acquire knowledge.

Answer: scientific method

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 3

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Textbook LO 1.2: Why do psychologists use the scientific method?, APA LO 1.4a

2. The goals of psychology are to _____, _____, _____, and _____ behavior and mental processes.

Answer: describe; predict; explain; influence

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 6

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Textbook LO 1.3: What are the goals of psychology?, APA LO 5.1b

3. The school of thought that confines itself to study only what is observable, measurable, and objective is _____.

Answer: Behaviorism

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 9

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Behaviorism

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

4. Described by Sigmund Freud, the _____ is the primary focus of the psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: unconscious

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 10

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Psychoanalysis

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

5. Some of the basic ideas underlying the humanistic school of thought are _____.

Answer: Any of the following: free will, choice, people are basically good, potential for personal growth, self-actualization.

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 10

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

6. Two of the many mental processes studied by cognitive psychologists are _____ and _____.
Answer: Any of the following: memory, perception, language, thinking, reasoning, decision making.

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 10–11

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

7. _____ is the school of thought that rests on Charles Darwin's theory of adaptation for survival.

Answer: Evolutionary psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 11

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

8. The adaptation of human behavior over long periods of time for survival is the focus of the _____ school of thought.

Answer: evolutionary

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 11

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

9. Veronica is a psychologist who has spent a majority of her career assessing the function of neurotransmitters and their effect on the development of depression. The school of thought that Veronica fits in best is _____.

Answer: biological (physiological) psychology, neuroscience would be acceptable also

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 12

Skill Level: Applied

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

10. When interpreting the behavior of others, Nabila stresses the importance of cultural factors and social influences. Clearly, Nabila is coming from the _____ approach to studying human behavior.

Answer: sociocultural

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 12–13

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Textbook LO 1.5: What are the major schools of thought in psychology?, APA LO 5.2c

11. Researcher Lesley Lambright (2003) studied Vietnamese individuals and examined how their multicultural background played a role in their survival of centuries of warfare. Lambright was approaching this study from the _____ school of thought.

Answer: sociocultural

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 12–13

Skill Level: Applied

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

12. Two advantages to adhering to an eclectic position are advances in _____ and _____.

Answer: theories research, treatment

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 14

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

13. Observation of behavior that takes place in a setting designed for research activities, as opposed to a natural setting, is referred to as _____ observation.

Answer: laboratory

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

14. Vinny was born with a rare genetic disorder that affects his physical growth and subsequent development. Although quite rare, psychologists are very interested in studying Vinny's condition. The research method that would be the best fit with this scenario is _____.

Answer: the case study

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 18

Skill Level: Applied

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

15. Because they have no control over the situation, researchers doing naturalistic observation cannot reach conclusions about _____ relationships.

Answer: cause-effect, or causal, or causality

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 18

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational and case studies?, APA LO 1.4a

16. Kenyon is interested in the views of at least 10,000 Americans on the topic of stem-cell research. The _____ may be the best research method for him to use in an effort to collect this information.

Answer: survey

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 19

Skill Level: Applied

Topic: Survey Research

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

17. When selecting people for survey research, a(n) _____ from all members of the population of interest will likely ensure that the group of people you survey accurately reflects that larger population.

Answer: random sample

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 19

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: Survey Research

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

18. One problem with survey results is that respondents may try to present themselves in a good light. This is known as the _____ response.

Answer: social desirability

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Survey Research

Textbook LO 1.11: How do researchers design useful surveys?, APA LO 1.4a

19. A correlation coefficient tells us two things about the relationship between variables. It tells us the _____ of the relationship and the _____ of the relationship.

Answer: strength; direction

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: The Correlational Method

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

20. A correlation coefficient of .00 suggests _____ relationship between two variables.

Answer: no, or zero

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: The Correlational Method

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

21. Consider this observation: As calorie intake increased, body weight increased. Considering the direction of the relationship between calorie intake and body weight, we would say it is a _____ relationship.

Answer: positive

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 20–21

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: The Correlational Method

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

22. An experiment is designed to test a prediction about a cause-effect relationship between two or more variables. This prediction is called a _____.

Answer: hypothesis, or causal hypothesis

Difficulty: Difficult

Page Ref: 23

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

23. The most important advantage to using the experimental method over descriptive research methods is that the experimental method allows us to identify _____ relationships.

Answer: cause-and-effect, or causal, or causality

Difficulty: Moderate

Page Ref: 23

Skill Level: Conceptual

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

24. The _____ variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates, or changes, in the experimental method.

Answer: independent

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 23–24

Skill Level: Factual

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

25. Carlo created a new study technique. He got 60 students to test out his new technique. Half of them were taught the new technique, while the other half were not. All of the students were then given a psychology exam. Students who learned the technique were in the _____ group, whereas students who did not learn the technique were part of the _____ group.

Answer: experimental; control

Difficulty: Easy

Page Ref: 24–25

Skill Level: Applied

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Essay Questions

1. Describe structuralism as a school of thought. What significant role did structuralism play in establishing the field of psychology?

Answer: The correct answer should include numbers 1 and 2 below and at least one of options 3–6.

1. Structuralists believed that basic elements combined to form the conscious mental experience.
2. In order to study these basic elements, Structuralists used introspection to gather data. Introspection is a technique where an individual looks within and then reports his/her experiences. Unfortunately, introspection was found not to be very reliable and therefore the school of thought fell out of favor.
3. Wilhelm Wundt and his student, Edward Titchener, are the names that go along with the founding of this school of thought.
4. Structuralism was the first formal school of thought in psychology.
5. Though it did not remain popular for long, structuralism was significant because it helped to establish psychology as a science and/or for its heuristic value.
6. Titchener and Wundt argued that psychological processes could, indeed, be measured and studied just as other scientific phenomena were measured and studied.

Page Ref: 7–8

Textbook LO 1.4: What did the early psychologists contribute to the field?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots; Structuralism and Functionalism

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

2. How might the development of depression be explained from the different viewpoints of the behavioral, psychoanalytic and biological perspectives in psychology?

Answer: The behaviorist would see depression as a behavior or group of behaviors and focus on the role of the environment. A behaviorist would want to know what was happening in the environment prior to the onset of the behaviors and how the environment responds to the depressed behaviors. They would see the environment as shaping and controlling the behaviors.

The psychoanalytic perspective would suggest that somewhere deep within the unconscious lies the root of the depression. Maybe the person did not receive good enough care from his/her caretakers when he/she was a young child or worse, maybe some type of trauma was experienced at a young age. The depressed person is not aware of potential causes of the depression.

The biological perspective would examine the role of biological processes and structures, as well as heredity in the development of depression. From the biological perspective, the information of interest would be whether the brain was structurally different or damaged and whether it was functioning normally. For example, there might be an imbalance of neurotransmitters. In addition, information about whether any relative also has had depression would be of interest in determining the individual's risk for developing depression.

Page Ref: 13–14

Textbook LO 1.6: What are the seven contemporary psychological perspectives?, APA LO 5.2c

Topic: Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

3. Imagine you have to design a descriptive study of the interactions between mothers and 2-year-old children. What type of study design would you choose and why? The results are to be generalized to the ethnically diverse population of your city. How would you want to choose your sample? What would the limitations or problems of using that design be?

Answer: The answer should be naturalistic observation. The sample should be representative, including members of the ethnic groups of interest. The sample should be chosen randomly. Limitations should include the inability to determine causal relationships and at least one of the following:

1. You can't speed up or slow down the process.
2. You have no control over the variables present.

Naturalistic observation may contain observer bias.

Page Ref: 18–20

Textbook LO 1.10: What are the pros and cons of observational case studies? LO 1.11 How do researchers design useful surveys? LO 1.15: How can participants' characteristics influence a study's usefulness?, APA LO 1.4a; APA LO 1.5c

Topic: Evaluating Research

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Difficult

4. Describe four reasons correlational studies are valuable, even though they can't determine cause and effect.

Answer: The student's answer should include:

1. Their usefulness in making predictions.
2. That some questions can't be studied with the experimental method for ethical reasons.
3. Some variables are impossible to manipulate so that we can have an independent variable. The text uses the example that we can't randomly assign subjects to be male or female.
4. Correlational studies can often be done fairly quickly.

Page Ref: 20–21

Textbook LO 1.12: What are the strengths and weaknesses of the correlational method?, APA LO 1.1e

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods, The Correlational Method

Skill Level: Conceptual

Difficulty: Moderate

5. Imagine you work for a drug company that just created a medication to decrease anxiety in adults. Design an experiment using the research method that would allow you to best determine if the pill is effective for reducing anxiety in the population of interest.

Answer: The design should be experimental. The answer should include:

1. The use of random selection of the sample of participants.
2. The random assignment of participants to either a control (placebo) or experimental (medication) group.
3. The design should be double blind in order to prevent an experimenter bias effect or placebo effect.
4. Anxiety should have an operational definition; the student should state how it will be measured.
5. Independent and dependent variables should be identified.
6. There should be an indication that the student understands the importance of keeping variables other than the independent variable equal across groups.

Page Ref: 23–27

Textbook LO 1.13: How do researchers use experiments to test causal hypotheses?, APA LO 1.4b

Topic: The Experimental Method

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Joanne is struggling to make a decision about her health care. She can't decide whether to get screened for cancer with a mammogram. She has read in some popular magazines that there are risks related to getting mammograms, things like false positives and X-ray exposure. Her friend told her about someone she knew who had a needle biopsy because the mammogram showed a tumor and there was no cancer, but she got a bad infection from the biopsy. Joanne doesn't know anyone who has been saved by getting a mammogram. She is leaning strongly toward not getting any mammograms. What type and quality of evidence does Joanne have so far? How would you advise she gather and evaluate information? What should she do to think critically about the information, and make her decision?

Answer: A correct answer should demonstrate awareness of at least 4 out of the following points.

1. The lack of an authoritative, scientific source.
2. The nature of anecdotal information.
3. The absence of any evidence about a cause-and-effect relationship between mammograms and the risks she has heard about.
4. The extremely small sample represented by her personal experience.
5. A recognition of authoritative, scientific sources and how information might be obtained from them.
6. The need to think independently, gather information on all sides of the issue, and the willingness to change her thinking based on new and better evidence.

Page Ref: 16–17

Textbook LO 1.9: How will critical thinking help you evaluate research?, APA LO 1.1c

Topic: Evaluating Research

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Moderate

2. There is great concern about the mysterious phenomenon called “sudden mental collapse,” in which groups of students begin skipping school and refusing to come out of their rooms or interact with anyone. Discuss what the initial steps would be in applying the scientific method to this problem. Discuss what type or types of research would be useful in trying to solve this mystery, and how they would help. If you were supervising the research and researchers, what might you caution them to be careful about so that they don’t damage the usefulness of any results?

Answer: A correct answer should demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding.

1. The initial steps start with making observations. Next a theory based on the observations is formed. Then a testable hypothesis is developed, a study designed, and last data is collected and analyzed.
2. When discussing types of research, the answer should demonstrate an awareness of the impracticality and ethical issues an experimental design would afford. This may be stated directly, or implied because the method is not chosen.
3. A case may be made for most types of descriptive research, questionnaires or interviews, naturalistic observation, case studies, and correlational research. Questionnaires or interviews and naturalistic observation would help identify possible factors involved, case studies might help formulate new hypotheses, correlational research could tell us the strength of the relationship between “sudden mental collapse” and factors of interest.
4. Any type of bias or potential error such as a lack of an operational definition or training for observers, overgeneralizing from a case study, sampling errors, researcher bias, the social desirability response, poor selection of interviewers, third factors, directionality errors, mistaking correlation for causation are examples covered in the text.

Page Ref: 7–27

Textbook LO 1.8: How do psychologists evaluate theories? LO 1.14: What are the limitations of the experimental method?, APA LO 1.4b; APA LO 1.4c

Topics: Thinking about Theories and Research, The Descriptive Method, The Experimental Method

Skill Level: Applied

Difficulty: Difficult