

CHAPTER 1

The Science of Psychology

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1.A What Is Psychological Science?
 - 1. Define psychological science.
 - 2. Define critical thinking, and describe what it means to be a critical thinker.
 - 3. Identify major biases in thinking, and explain why these biases result in faulty thinking.
- 1.B What Are the Scientific Foundations of Psychology?
 - 1. Trace the development of psychology since its formal inception in 1879.
 - 2. Define the nature/nurture debate and the mind/body problem.
 - 3. Identify the major schools of thought that have characterized the history of experimental psychology.
- 1.C What Are the Latest Developments in Psychology?
 - 1. Identify recent developments in psychological science.
 - 2. Distinguish between subfields of psychology.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the best definition of *psychological science*?
- the study of the brain and its function
 - the study of the mind, the brain, and thought processes
 - the study of the mind, the brain, and behavior
 - the study of the mind, the psyche, and behavior

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

2. Psychological science is the study of
- the mind.
 - the brain.
 - behavior.
 - All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

3. The relationship between the actions of neurons and a thought is an example of the connection between
- the brain and the mind.
 - nature and nurture.
 - genes and the mind.
 - the brain and emotion.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

4. Based on the textbook's definition of *psychology*, which statement best reflects the relationship between the mind and the brain?
- The brain is the same thing as the mind.
 - The brain influences the mind.
 - The brain is unrelated to the mind.
 - The brain reflects the mind.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.A What Is Psychological Science?

OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

5. Barry and Candace are disagreeing. Barry states that psychology is the study of the mind. Candace believes instead that psychology is the science of behavior. Given your knowledge of psychology, how would you resolve this argument?
- Barry is correct. Psychology only studies the mind.
 - Candace is correct. Psychology only studies behavior.
 - Both are correct. Psychology studies both the mind and behavior.
 - Both are incorrect. Psychology only studies emotions.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 1.A What Is Psychological Science?
OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

6. Allanah is a psychology major. Which of the following best describes what Allanah will learn about?
- the structure and function of the brain
 - mental disorders and their treatments
 - feelings and other subjective states
 - the mind, the brain, and behavior

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior
OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

7. For much of its history, psychologists focused mostly on
- the brain.
 - disorders.
 - behaviors.
 - the mind.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior
OBJ: 1.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

8. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist who is studying the mind?
- Dr. Chu, who studies how weather influences children's actions on the playground
 - Dr. Well, who studies neural activity during sleep cycles of elderly adults
 - Dr. Mann, who studies the accuracy of traumatic memories over time
 - Dr. East, who studies the facial expressions of relationship partners during a fight

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior
OBJ: 1.A1
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

9. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist who is studying the brain?
- Dr. Fields, who studies the purchasing habits of impulsive individuals
 - Dr. Joe, who studies how neural activity changes as newborn babies develop
 - Dr. Perez, who studies how our feelings can influence our thought processes
 - Dr. Ladd, who studies the training activities of professional athletes

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

10. Which of the following is an example of a psychologist who is studying behavior?
- Dr. Wick, who studies how certain smells can trigger certain feelings
 - Dr. Woods, who studies patterns of neural activity related to drug use
 - Dr. Paul, who studies the thought processes involved in decision making
 - Dr. Hull, who studies the facial expressions of relationship partners during a fight

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.1 Psychological Science Is the Study of Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

11. According to the text, amiable skepticism is an important element in a type of reasoning called
- scholarly inquiry.
 - naysayerism.
 - analytic argumentation.
 - critical thinking.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

12. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good consumer of scientific research?
- open to new ideas
 - carefully considers the facts
 - wary of scientific findings
 - All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

13. Critical thinking is best defined as thinking that
- is systematic and reasonable.
 - is open-minded and creative.
 - criticizes others' opinions.
 - uses inferences but does not solve problems.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

14. Which of the following is an example of using BOTH critical thinking and scientific reasoning?
- believing that sugar causes ADHD because you feel hyper after eating a candy bar
 - concluding that listening to Mozart improves learning in children after reading an article about this topic in a popular magazine
 - using a personal example to show how a psychological principle must be wrong
 - conducting research to investigate the effectiveness of left brain/right brain games in improving memory

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

15. Why is critical thinking important in evaluating psychological research?
- Researchers deliberately lie about their research findings.
 - There could be significant limitations to the research findings.
 - Research findings are rarely influenced by political and personal agendas.
 - There is always a single clear explanation, and the researchers may not have found it.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

16. Which of the following is an important goal of your psychology textbook?
- to teach you how to be a therapist by using methods of psychology
 - to provide you with an education about the methods of psychological science
 - to help you define normal versus abnormal behavior so you can recognize mental illness
 - to help you predict how people will interact in novel situations

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

17. The difference between using critical thinking explanations and everyday explanations for psychological phenomena is that
- critical thinking relies on evidence and scientific support for making conclusions.
 - everyday explanations rely on evidence and scientific support for making conclusions.
 - critical thinking relies on personal examples more than scientific evidence for making conclusions.
 - everyday explanations rely on personal examples and scientific evidence for making conclusions.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

18. Taj is writing a paper on global warming. He only includes research findings that support his own beliefs about global warming because he thinks that all the contradictory findings must be the result of flawed research. This is an example of
- misunderstanding or not using statistics.
 - hindsight bias.
 - seeing relationships that do not exist.
 - confirmation bias.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

19. Suppose you are asked to write a newspaper article on a controversial political topic and you want to make sure you are not influenced by the confirmation bias. Which of the following should you do in order to avoid this bias?
- Focus mainly on evidence that you find on your favorite news Web site.
 - Place equal importance on evidence that supports and contradicts your own beliefs.
 - Focus mainly on evidence that supports your own beliefs, since it is the most accurate research.
 - Place equal importance on evidence you find online and in textbooks.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

20. Which of the following is one factor that contributes to the confirmation bias?
- a. selective emotionality, which is the tendency to better remember information that is negative
 - b. selective emotionality, which is the tendency to better remember information that is positive
 - c. selective memory, which is the tendency to better remember information that supports our existing beliefs
 - d. selective memory, which is the tendency to better remember information that goes against our existing beliefs

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

21. Juan is in the market for a new toaster. Which of the following is an example of confirmation bias?
- a. Juan reads reviews of his favorite brand of toaster on the company's Web site.
 - b. Juan reads reviews of all the toasters available on Amazon.com within his price range.
 - c. Juan buys a toaster based on its color, rather than functionality.
 - d. Juan buys a toaster, and then writes a positive review for it online.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

22. A patient begins taking a new heart medication. On the day of the first dose, the patient comes in contact with a sick coworker. The patient calls his doctor the next day to complain of flu-like symptoms as a side effect of the new medication. This is an example of
- a. taking mental shortcuts.
 - b. the hindsight bias.
 - c. seeing relationships that do not exist.
 - d. the confirmation bias.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

23. Which of the following best explains why errors and biases occur in our thinking processes?
- People are mentally lazy.
 - People generally ignore events that happen around them.
 - The human brain is highly efficient at finding patterns between things.
 - The human brain is highly efficient at processing multiple streams of information.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

24. Which of the following is one of the major biases in thinking described in the text?
- misunderstanding or not using statistics
 - seeing relationships that do not exist
 - judging a book by its cover
 - ignoring other people's perspectives

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

25. Which of the following is an example of the “seeing relationships that do not exist” bias in thinking described in the text?
- Abby thinks she is an above-average dancer, an above-average singer, and an above-average student, even though everyone else thinks she is just average.
 - Tony underestimates the likelihood of bicycle accidents because he cannot easily recall one that happened recently.
 - Tim thinks that he must eat pizza right before class if he wants to do well on his exam.
 - Ziva's favorite basketball team loses a game; afterward, she explains that it was because they had so many injuries this season.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

26. Which of the following is an example of the hindsight bias as described in the text?
- a. Matt explains that he studied the wrong material after he received a bad grade on the test.
 - b. Meredith overestimates the likelihood of airplane accidents because she can easily recall one that happened recently.
 - c. Michael thinks that he must wear his lucky gym shorts in order to win the game.
 - d. John believes that a coin that has landed on heads three times in a row is more likely to be heads the next time it is flipped.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

27. Which of the following is an example of the “taking mental shortcuts” bias in thinking described in the text?
- a. Jack thinks he got an A on his essay because he is a great writer, but he thinks he got a D on his communications project because the instructions were too confusing.
 - b. Rose overestimates how often cruise ships sink because she can vividly remember the sinking of the *Titanic*.
 - c. Wade believes that he will be funnier on stage if he eats chicken nuggets before he performs.
 - d. Michael thinks that he must wear his lucky gym shorts in order to win the game.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

28. Which of the following is a correct explanation for why the hindsight bias exists?
- a. Once we know the outcome, we pretend we knew it was going to happen in order to make ourselves feel better.
 - b. Once we know the outcome, we reinterpret old evidence to make sense of that outcome.
 - c. Before we know the outcome, we ignore evidence that contradicts what we believe.
 - d. Before we know the outcome, we have too much evidence to consider to make an accurate prediction.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

29. On his way to the basketball game, Tom says he cannot predict who will win. After his team wins the game, however, Tom says he knew they were going to win because their defense always plays well together. This is an example of
- taking mental shortcuts.
 - the hindsight bias.
 - the self-serving bias.
 - the confirmation bias.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

30. Which of the following is a benefit of using heuristics and mental shortcuts?
- They can lead to reasonably good decisions without too much effort.
 - They can lead to better decisions compared to effortful decision-making strategies.
 - They can lead to poor decisions but are very easy to use.
 - They can lead to poor decisions, but we outgrow them as we get older.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

31. Isaac is trying to decide how often shark attacks happen. He quickly remembers the many shows about shark attacks that he saw on television last week, so he decides that they must be common. Isaac's overestimation of the rate of shark attacks is an example of
- the hindsight bias.
 - taking mental shortcuts.
 - the self-serving bias.
 - seeing patterns that do not exist.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.3 Psychological Science Helps Us Understand Biased or Inaccurate Thinking

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

32. A recent survey found that 80 percent of high school students believed that they were above average on reading, writing, and math skills. Given that only 50 percent of any group can be above average on any dimension, this is an example of
- hindsight bias.
 - difficulty recognizing weaknesses.
 - confirmation bias.
 - egocentric thinking.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.4 Think like a Psychologist: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

33. When Brent wins his track race, he says he won because of his athletic skills and hard work. When Brent loses his next race, however, he says he lost because the track was slippery and he lost his balance. This is an example of
- egocentric bias.
 - hindsight bias.
 - blaming internal forces for failures.
 - blaming external forces for failures.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.4 Think like a Psychologist: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

34. Kaley has a big presentation at work. Afterward, her boss tells her she did a terrible job and immediately fires her. Given what you know about how people tend to process their own failures, how will Kaley explain this situation?
- She did poorly on this presentation because she is stupid.
 - She did poorly on this presentation because the topic was confusing and her boss did not give her enough time to complete it.
 - She did well on this presentation because she is a good public speaker and she is smart.
 - She did well on this presentation because it was easy and her boss did most of the work.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.4 Think like a Psychologist: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?

OBJ: 1.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

35. According to the text, the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius emphasized which of the following psychological topics?
- statistical reasoning
 - interpersonal relations
 - intelligence
 - mental illness

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.B What Are the Scientific Foundations of Psychology? OBJ: 1.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Analyzing

36. Yuko remarks that she is interested in child development and educational psychology. Based on your text's discussion, Yuko's interests echo the
- emphases of Confucius.
 - writings of da Vinci.
 - thoughts of Greek scholars.
 - writings of early Muslim thinkers.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.B What Are the Scientific Foundations of Psychology? OBJ: 1.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

37. Psychology developed into a discipline in
- ancient China.
 - nineteenth-century Europe.
 - Classical Greece.
 - colonial America, in the eighteenth century.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental

Activity OBJ: 1.B1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

38. According to your text, the nature/nurture debate originated during the time period of the
- Chinese philosopher Confucius.
 - ancient Egyptians.
 - Greek philosophers, such as Plato and Aristotle.
 - Renaissance philosopher René Descartes.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

39. The nature in the nature/nurture debate refers to _____ factors affecting human psychological development.
- either biological or behavioral
 - either behavioral or environmental
 - either biological or environmental
 - either formal or natural

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

40. According to the nature/nurture debate, the nature view states that individual psychological characteristics are a result of
- education.
 - biological influences.
 - experiences.
 - culture.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

41. With respect to the nature/nurture debate, psychological scientists now believe that
- nature is the most important factor in understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.
 - the mind, the brain, and behavior are largely a matter of nurture.
 - both nature and nurture are important in understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.
 - the issue is largely irrelevant to understanding the mind, the brain, and behavior.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

42. A little boy is running around a grocery store, screaming, yelling, and throwing cans. His parents cannot control him. A strict nurture-only theorist might say,
- “His parents must have been really active when they were children.”
 - “He cannot help that he was born wild.”
 - “Even if he was born wild, his parents should now be able to control him.”
 - “Boys evolve to act this way when they are young.”

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
 REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

43. Suppose your friend is in a traumatic car accident and the doctors are worried that she may develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, she seems to be coping well and is not showing any symptoms of PTSD. How would a strict nature-only theorist explain this situation?
- Your friend inherited a genetic resilience against stressors that can lead to PTSD.
 - Your friend must have a good support network that prevented her from developing PTSD.
 - Your friend inherited a genetic predisposition to PTSD.
 - Your friend needs a better support network if she wants to avoid developing PTSD.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult
 REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

44. Over history, people have viewed the mind as being located in which parts of the body?
- brain, liver, and heart
 - brain, lungs, and heart
 - brain, pancreas, and liver
 - kidney, pancreas, and spleen

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
 REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

45. Dualism is the idea that
- the mind and the brain are separate entities.
 - the mind and the brain are the same entity.
 - the mind and the brain are opposing forces.
 - there is no mind, just the brain.

ANS: A DIF: Easy
 REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

46. Which of the following philosophers is most noted for promoting dualism as an explanation of the mind/body problem?
- René Descartes
 - Leonardo da Vinci
 - Hippocrates
 - Sigmund Freud

ANS: A DIF: Easy
 REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

47. The idea that the mind and body are separate but intertwined describes the viewpoint of
- dualism.
 - structuralism.
 - introspection.
 - behaviorism.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

48. For most of human history, Western scholars believed that the mind and body were separate and that humans were unique among the animals because humans
- possessed a soul.
 - controlled other animals.
 - were mortal.
 - had a mind and body that interacted for a divine purpose.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

49. With respect to the mind/body problem, which of the following alternatives best captures the view of dualism held by contemporary psychological scientists?
- Most psychological scientists reject dualism.
 - Most psychological scientists accept dualism.
 - While many psychological scientists reject dualism, a growing minority promote a return to dualism.
 - While many psychological scientists accept dualism, a growing minority reject the view.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Analyzing

50. Who first proposed that psychology should be a science of observation and experimentation in order to discover the laws of the mind?
- René Descartes
 - John Locke
 - John Stuart Mill
 - Hermann von Helmholtz

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Analyzing

51. Which of the following changes did John Stuart Mill advocate for the field of psychology?
- to move from the study of the mind to the study of the body
 - to move from the study of the body to the study of the mind
 - to move from speculation to observation and experimentation
 - to move from experimentation and observation to speculation

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

52. In which city did Wilhelm Wundt open the first psychological laboratory?

- a. Vienna, Austria
- b. Leipzig, Germany
- c. Oxford, England
- d. Krakow, Poland

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

53. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a mental experience in as much detail as possible is called

- a. introspection.
- b. internal perception.
- c. introjection.
- d. internal sensation.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

54. Dave walks into his dorm and finds his roommate Pete concentrating as he stares at an apple. When he questions what he is doing, Pete tells Dave he is trying to describe the apple's quality and intensity. Pete is using what technique?

- a. stream of consciousness
- b. functionalism
- c. introspection
- d. internal review

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

55. Your friend hands you a teddy bear and asks you to describe your sensations and feelings connected to it. In this example, you are engaging in

- a. psychoanalysis.
- b. functionalism.
- c. introspection.
- d. free association.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

56. Jordan studies consciousness by training himself to objectively report on his own sensations, which is similar to how the _____ school investigated psychology.

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

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

57. Which early school of psychology used introspection to study subjective mental experiences?
- functionalism
 - behavioralism
 - cognitive
 - structuralism

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

58. If you were asked to list all the thoughts and experiences you have while answering a test question, the technique used would be
- inspection.
 - conscription.
 - abstraction.
 - introspection.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

59. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. “Sweet; cold, wet, tingly; slightly bitter,” she reports. Lassandra is engaging in
- functionalism.
 - free association.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - introspection.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

60. The early school of structuralism was introduced by
- Edward Titchener.
 - William James.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.
 - Mary Whiton Calkins.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

61. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the school of structuralism?
- Sigmund Freud
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Edward Titchener
 - William James

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

62. According to the structuralists, the goal of psychology is to
- uncover the unconscious determinants of behavior.
 - focus on observable behavior itself.
 - identify the elements of conscious experience.
 - identify the purposes of our behavior and mental processes.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

63. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to isolate the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the _____ school of thought in psychology.
- structuralist
 - behaviorist
 - functionalist
 - Gestalt

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

64. Mary and Brian see a machine on the television program *American Inventor*. Mary wants to know what parts make up the machine, but Brian wants to know its purpose. Mary's approach is most similar to the _____ school of psychology, while Brian's approach is most similar to the _____ school of psychology.
- structuralist; functionalist
 - functionalist; structuralist
 - Gestalt; psychoanalytic
 - psychoanalytic; Gestalt

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Analyzing

65. The fact that a variety of thoughts come to mind even as you are engaged in the activity of taking this exam exemplifies psychologist William James's concept of
- sea of ideas.
 - ports of call.
 - river of thoughts.
 - stream of consciousness.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

66. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the school of functionalism?
- Sigmund Freud
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Wilhelm Wundt
 - William James

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

67. With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James would be most interested in
- the contribution of unconscious memories to one's emotional experience.
 - the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.
 - how emotions aid one's adaptation to the environment.
 - one's subjective interpretation of one's emotions.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Analyzing

68. Structuralism has been criticized because it
- did not include elements of the nature/nurture debate.
 - could not produce quantitative measurements of behavior.
 - focused on specific elements of the mind rather than on its overall usefulness.
 - did not take into account the way children process information.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

69. A functionalist approach to classroom education might include
- designing activities to help a child adapt to environmental demands.
 - breaking down complicated tasks into their basic underlying elements.
 - determining teaching methods based on a child's unconscious desires.
 - developing reward and punishment programs and token economies.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

70. Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* had its strongest influence on the _____ school of thought in psychology.
- functionalist
 - humanistic
 - structuralist
 - psychoanalytic

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

71. According to the concept of survival of the fittest,
- random mutations are always adaptive.
 - only the biggest animals will survive.
 - organisms that are most adaptive to their environments are most likely to survive.
 - organisms that can spontaneously mutate their genes in response to the environment are most likely to survive.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

72. Paul researches how cooperation in humans increases our ability to survive and successfully raise children. Paul uses a(n) _____ approach in his research.
- structuralist
 - functionalist
 - evolutionary
 - cognitive

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Applying

73. Lucinda is afraid of dogs. Her psychologist, Dr. Lee, believes her fear is part of an adaptive response that has helped our species survive. Which psychological approach does Dr. Lee follow?
- psychoanalysis
 - behaviorism
 - social
 - evolutionary

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Applying

74. Will believes that most modern men prefer young and healthy female partners because this preference increases the likelihood of the survival of our genetic ancestors. Which psychological approach does Will believe in?
- social
 - evolutionary
 - functionalist
 - cognitive

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

75. The idea that the mind came into existence over the course of human evolution is the viewpoint of
- structuralism.
 - functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

76. Gestalt psychology is best seen as a reaction against the _____ approach.
- functionalist
 - humanistic
 - psychoanalytic
 - structuralist

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

77. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the Gestalt school of thought?
- Sigmund Freud
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Wolfgang Köhler
 - William James

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

78. The school of Gestalt
- is based on the idea that the whole is different than the sum of its parts.
 - includes the role of environment on behavior.
 - examines how social situations influence behavior.
 - is based on scientifically researched forms of therapy.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

79. Gestalt psychology is LEAST relevant to our understanding of which of the following topics?
- subjective experience
 - human personality
 - visual perception
 - cellular neuroscience

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

80. Marty is an artist. He does not like when people talk about the separate parts of his pictures because he believes that looking at the complete picture is most important. Marty's opinion is similar to the _____ approach.

- structuralist
- behaviorist
- Gestalt
- psychoanalytic

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

81. Roberto studies music preferences. Roberto claims that it is useless to isolate and listen to only a rhythm, a violin part, or another single aspect of music because perceiving the complete piece is most important. Roberto's opinion is similar to the _____ approach.
- a. structuralist
 - b. Gestalt
 - c. behaviorist
 - d. psychoanalytic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

82. Which of the following types of evidence provided the foundation for Freudian theory?
- a. survey responses of large samples of adults
 - b. observations of adults in everyday contexts
 - c. case studies of patients in therapy
 - d. laboratory studies of animal behavior

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

83. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the concept of the unconscious?
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. B. F. Skinner
 - c. Wilhelm Wundt
 - d. William James

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

84. The unconscious mind influences human behavior, according to
- a. structuralism.
 - b. psychoanalysis.
 - c. functionalism.
 - d. behaviorism.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

85. Noreen asserts that our behavior often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the _____ approach in psychology.
- a. Freudian
 - b. structuralist
 - c. Gestalt
 - d. behaviorist

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior

OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

86. The theories of Sigmund Freud and his followers
- are based on the idea that much of human behavior is determined by mental processes operating below the level of conscious awareness.
 - emphasize the functions served by the mind.
 - emphasize the concept that the whole is different than the sum of its parts.
 - state that behavior can be altered by the application of reinforcement and punishment.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

87. Psychoanalysis is a type of psychological treatment developed by _____, a Viennese neurologist.
- Wilhelm Wundt
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Wolfgang Köhler
 - Edward Titchener

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

88. “Why am I so depressed?” asked Phia. “Obviously,” said Dr. Fox, “you have inner, unconscious turmoil that we need to explore.” Dr. Fox takes a(n) _____ approach to psychology.
- evolutionary
 - psychoanalytic
 - functionalist
 - Gestalt

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

89. Mandy is talking about her problems on a radio talk show. The host explains that these problems came about because of Mandy’s unconscious internal struggles. This explanation is consistent with the _____ approach in psychology.
- behaviorist
 - structuralist
 - evolutionary
 - psychoanalytic

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

90. The psychological approach that emphasizes the role of the environment in influencing behavior is
- behaviorism.
 - humanism.
 - psychoanalytic.
 - evolutionary.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

91. Who would be most likely to agree with the statement, “Psychologists should study that which is observable”?
- a. a cognitive psychologist
 - b. a behavioral psychologist
 - c. a developmental psychologist
 - d. an industrial/organizational psychologist

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Analyzing

92. “I think therefore I behave”—a version of Descartes’s statement “I think therefore I am”—indicates the importance of _____ on behavior and would not be agreed with by a behaviorist.
- a. reflexes
 - b. mental functions
 - c. environment
 - d. the unconscious

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

93. Which of the following questions has behaviorism attempted to answer?
- a. Can perceptions of situations influence behavior?
 - b. Do two different people see an object in the same way?
 - c. How can rewards and punishments influence behavior?
 - d. How can the unconscious be described by neuroscience?

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Analyzing

94. Which psychologist would be most dismayed by the emphasis on mental processes in modern psychology?
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. Wilhelm Wundt
 - c. Edward Titchener
 - d. John Watson

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

95. Damon thinks that it is impossible to study the experience of consciousness. Instead, he believes psychologists should focus only on the actions people take and why they take them. Damon believes in the _____ approach to psychology.
- a. structuralist
 - b. behaviorist
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. psychoanalytic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

96. In which order did the behaviorists discussed in the text make their most important contributions to the field, from the earliest to the most recent?
- Watson, Pavlov, Skinner
 - Pavlov, Watson, Skinner
 - Pavlov, Skinner, Watson
 - Skinner, Watson, Pavlov

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

97. Leyna conducts research with puppies in training to determine if punishing them for inappropriate behavior will be more effective than rewarding them for appropriate behavior. In this example, Leyna is using a _____ approach in her research.
- functionalist
 - structuralist
 - behaviorist
 - psychoanalytic

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

98. Information processing views the brain as _____ and the mind as _____.
- a program; a data port
 - structure; function
 - hardware; software
 - a program; input

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

99. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with the cognitive revolution?
- George Miller
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Sigmund Freud
 - William James

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

100. Which of the following developments was most important in the rise of the cognitive approach in psychology?
- the identification of the unconscious
 - the understanding of the effects of reward and punishment on behavior and thinking
 - the emergence of computers
 - the ability to identify different kinds of neurons

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

101. Which area of psychology studies how the mind processes, stores, and retrieves information?
- a. cognitive
 - b. structuralism
 - c. behaviorism
 - d. functionalism

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

102. Recall the text's discussion of the cognitive approach in psychology. During which decades did cognitive neuroscience become an influential field in cognitive psychology?
- a. the 1940–1950s
 - b. the 1960–1970s
 - c. the 1980–1990s
 - d. the 2000–2010s

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

103. Which of the following statements best captures historical trends in the cognitive approach in psychology?
- a. In the 1970s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses mostly on behavior.
 - b. In the 1970s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses mainly on the brain.
 - c. In the 1970s, cognitive psychology emphasized the brain; today, it focuses on the mind along with the brain.
 - d. In the 1970s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses on both the mind and the brain.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

104. Which of the following phenomena would likely be studied by humanistic psychologists?
- a. how people chose tasks in daily life to derive maximal satisfaction
 - b. how animals differ in their sensitivities to reward and punishment
 - c. which category of perceptual images is most likely to be identified quickly
 - d. which neurons are activated when people look at different shapes

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior OBJ: 1.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

105. Which of the following psychologists is most closely associated with positive psychology?

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

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

106. With respect to the historical development of the field of positive psychology, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- a. Positive psychology clearly reflects the continuing influence of the humanistic approach.
- b. Positive psychology initially reflected the influence of the cognitive perspective; today, though, the field is heavily behavioristic.
- c. Positive psychology initially reflected the influence of the psychodynamic perspective; today, though, the field is more cognitive in orientation.
- d. Positive psychology has always reflected the impact of the Gestalt psychologists.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

107. Dr. Nick studies how people turn to religious faith to cope with difficult situations. Which approach is Dr. Nick using in his research?

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

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Applying

108. Which of the following psychologists are most closely associated with humanistic psychology?

- a. Watson and Skinner
- b. Allport and Lewin
- c. Freud and Jung
- d. Rogers and Maslow

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

109. Humanism, championed by Maslow and Rogers, changed psychology by

- a. focusing on internal rather than external influences on behavior.
- b. highlighting the role of unconscious processes.
- c. examining how thoughts influence behavior.
- d. investigating the neural mechanisms of human experience.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

110. Which of the following accurately describes the goals of social neuroscience?
- examining the influence of situational factors on human behavior
 - examining the importance of interpersonal connection for quality of life
 - understanding the neural mechanisms of learning and memory
 - understanding the neural mechanisms of how people think about others

ANS: D DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

111. Which of the following statements best captures the view of contemporary psychological science with respect to the nature vs. nurture debate?
- Psychological characteristics are best understood from an environmental—nurture—perspective.
 - Psychological characteristics are best understood from a biological—nature—perspective.
 - Psychological characteristics are best understood as resulting from the inseparable interaction of nature and nurture.
 - Psychological characteristics were originally thought to be caused entirely by biological factors but are now known to largely reflect environmental factors.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.5 Many Psychological Questions Have a Long History OBJ: 1.B2
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

112. Which of the following areas has played a role in better understanding the biology of psychology?
- advances in brain chemistry
 - advances in neuroscience
 - advances in understanding the human genome
 - All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.8 Biology Is Increasingly Emphasized in Explaining Psychological Phenomena
OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

113. The area of science that focuses on studying the working brain is called
- psychological science.
 - biological science.
 - psychobiological science.
 - neuroscience.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.8 Biology Is Increasingly Emphasized in Explaining Psychological Phenomena
OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

114. The text reviews three general developments in biology that have helped fuel the development of psychological science. Which of the following is among these developments?
- Behavior can be explained by the interactions of a few brain chemicals.
 - Each brain area is responsible for producing a specific behavior.
 - Complex behaviors are inherited through the transmission of single genes.
 - Brain imaging methods allow scientists to watch a working brain.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.8 Biology Is Increasingly Emphasized in Explaining Psychological Phenomena

OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Analyzing

115. A genome is a
- genetic blueprint.
 - sex chromosome.
 - mythical creature.
 - component of DNA.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.8 Biology Is Increasingly Emphasized in Explaining Psychological Phenomena

OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

116. According to _____ theory, the brain has adapted over millions of years to solve problems related to survival and reproduction.
- adaptational
 - evolutionary
 - the nature/nurture
 - the neurochemical

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.9 Evolutionary Thinking Is Increasingly Influential

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

117. Which of the following is an example of a question scientists might ask regarding evolutionary adaptations in humans?
- Why do people from different cultures like different types of music?
 - Why do young children develop a fear of heights, as shown in visual cliff studies?
 - How does practice improve reaction time on visual-motor tasks?
 - Can you learn to adapt your note-taking style from a lecture to small-group discussion classes?

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.9 Evolutionary Thinking Is Increasingly Influential

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Applying

118. Relative to human biological evolution, cultural evolution has occurred
- much more slowly.
 - at about the same speed.
 - much faster.
 - There is no way to know.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

119. Which of the following statements best captures the relationship between cultural evolution and biological evolution?

- a. Cultural evolution sets the stage for biological evolution.
- b. Cultural evolution has taken over biological evolution.
- c. Cultural evolution has occurred more rapidly than biological evolution.
- d. Cultural evolution works against biological evolution.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions
OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

120. Almost anywhere you travel in the world you can find a McDonald's restaurant or T-shirts with American logos. Researchers theorize that this phenomenon is part of a process that accelerates cultural evolution. What is this process called?

- a. urbanization
- b. commercial warfare
- c. globalization
- d. world exchange

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions
OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Applying

121. Which cultural group is most likely to focus on single elements of the foreground in an image rather than on the entire image?

- a. Eastern cultures
- b. Western cultures
- c. both Western and Eastern cultures
- d. neither Western nor Eastern cultures

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions
OBJ: 1.C1
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Remembering

122. Which cultural group is most likely to focus on an entire image rather than the single elements of its foreground?

- a. Eastern cultures
- b. Western cultures
- c. both Western and Eastern cultures
- d. neither Western nor Eastern cultures

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions
OBJ: 1.C1
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Remembering

123. According to research conducted by Richard Nisbett, _____ tend to be _____ in their thinking.

- a. Western cultures; holistic
- b. Eastern cultures; holistic
- c. both Western and Eastern cultures; holistic
- d. both Western and Eastern cultures; analytic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions
OBJ: 1.C1
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Remembering

124. Which of the following statements best summarizes the role of culture in shaping behaviors?
- Culture has a minor role that is far secondary to biology.
 - Culture plays an important role in shaping our behaviors.
 - Cultural experiences allow us to break down complex ideas.
 - Culture affects only social behaviors and not the way we think.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World

MSC: Understanding

125. Dr. Scott is testing whether cultural norms about emotion influence neural responses to different emotional expressions. Dr. Scott's research is in the area of
- evolutionary psychology.
 - sociobiology.
 - social psychology.
 - cultural neuroscience.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Culture Provides Adaptive Solutions

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Applying

126. Psychological science crosses which level(s) of analysis?
- biological
 - social
 - individual
 - All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

127. Which of the following is an example of research done at the individual level of analysis?
- examining how neurotransmitters change when recalling a painful memory
 - studying how different personality traits can influence job success
 - testing whether people perform an easy skill better alone or in front of a group
 - exploring how the country one grows up in influences how one interprets nonverbal cues

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

128. Which of the following is an example of research done at the biological level of analysis?
- a. exploring how patterns of brain activity change under hypnosis
 - b. examining how mood can influence how we process persuasive arguments
 - c. researching how large and small groups function in problem-solving tasks
 - d. testing how one's society influences how one explains failure and success

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

129. Which of the following is an example of research done at the social level of analysis?
- a. testing whether people perform a new skill better alone or in front of a group
 - b. examining how brain chemicals change when recalling a happy memory
 - c. testing how one's culture influences how one explains personal failure and success
 - d. examining how sadness can influence how we process persuasive arguments

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

130. Which of the following is an example of research done at the cultural level of analysis?
- a. examining how large and small groups compromise during negotiations
 - b. studying how different personality traits can influence overall life satisfaction
 - c. testing how patterns of brain activity change under the influence of drugs
 - d. exploring how the country one grows up in influences how one interprets nonverbal cues

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

131. Careers in psychology that are expected to grow in the future include
- a. working with older adults.
 - b. working with soldiers.
 - c. homeland security.
 - d. All of the answer choices are correct.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

132. Which of the following is an example of the biological level of analysis?
- examining how the death of a spouse results in changes in serotonin in the brain
 - examining whether a person's personality is enduring or changes across the life span
 - examining how being in a group changes whether a person will engage in illegal behavior
 - examining how different cultures define mental illness

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

133. Suppose you catch your 12-year-old sister smoking. She says that she likes to smoke because her friends smoke. You tell her she does it because she is addicted. Which of the following terms correspond to these two stated levels of analysis for the smoking behavior?
- cultural; psychological
 - cultural; biological
 - social; psychological
 - social; biological

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

134. Studying group decision making falls into which of the following levels of analysis for understanding behavior?
- biological
 - cognitive
 - cultural
 - social

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

135. Which type of psychologist studies how people are affected by the presence of others?
- developmental
 - cultural
 - social
 - clinical

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

136. Ethnomusicology examines music preferences from the _____ level of analysis.
- biological
 - individual
 - social
 - cultural

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

137. Which area of psychology studies how shared ideas and behaviors are passed from one generation to the next?
- a. biological
 - b. individual
 - c. cultural
 - d. clinical

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

138. Which level of analysis in psychology is correctly matched with an example?
- a. Cultural level: At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks, such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.
 - b. Individual level: Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.
 - c. Biological level: Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.
 - d. Cultural level: Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Understanding

139. Which level of analysis in psychology is correctly matched with an example?
- a. Biological level: testing how men and women differ in negotiations
 - b. Individual level: examining how large and small groups compromise during negotiations
 - c. Social level: studying what personality traits make one a better negotiator
 - d. Cultural level: exploring how the country in which one grows up affects negotiation skills

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.11 Psychological Science Now Crosses Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Understanding

140. Dr. Alvarez studies how the degeneration of certain components of nerve cells in the brain might contribute to the development of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Alvarez's work best exemplifies the _____ subfield of psychology.
- a. cognitive
 - b. social
 - c. developmental
 - d. biological

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

141. Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?
- neuroscience: examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior
 - cognitive: examines how people grow and change from conception to death
 - industrial/organization: examines behavior and productivity in the workplace
 - clinical: deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

142. Which of the following subfields in psychology is correctly matched with an example?
- developmental: exploring how rates of drug use differ by country
 - personality: testing how rates of drug use differ across the life span
 - social: examining how groups of friends influence each other's drug use
 - cultural: studying how certain personality traits lead to excessive drug use

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

143. Which of the following subfields of psychology is correctly matched with a sample topic?
- cognitive psychology: the influence of emotions on decision making
 - developmental psychology: the effectiveness of drug therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - counseling: the role of neurotransmitter deficits in schizophrenia
 - clinical: the development of valid achievement tests for elementary school students

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

144. Topics such as perception, thinking, and learning are studied by _____ psychologists.
- organizational
 - developmental
 - personality
 - cognitive

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

145. Dr. Ebrahim examines how children's friendships change through the elementary and middle school years. Dr. Ebrahim is a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. developmental
 - b. personality
 - c. cognitive
 - d. organizational

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

146. Dr. Chen studies several traits that distinguish one person from another. Dr. Doherty investigates how people grow and change during late adolescence and young adulthood. Dr. Chen is a _____ psychologist and Dr. Doherty is a _____.
- a. personality; personality psychologist, too
 - b. personality; developmental psychologist
 - c. developmental; personality psychologist
 - d. developmental; developmental psychologist, too

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

147. Dr. Growe is reading an article reporting research in which psychologists investigated the effect of group size on the conformity of group members. Dr. Growe is most likely reading the *Journal of _____ Psychology*.
- a. *Developmental*
 - b. *Social*
 - c. *Cultural*
 - d. *Personality*

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

148. Dr. Lin studies obesity. She believes that the likelihood of obesity is related to levels of the trait of agreeableness. In which subfield is Dr. Lin most likely to work?
- a. personality psychology
 - b. social psychology
 - c. counseling psychology
 - d. developmental psychology

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

149. Which type of psychologists study, assess, and treat individuals with psychological disorders?
- school
 - personality
 - clinical
 - cognitive

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

150. Clinical psychologists work with individuals
- with severe mental illness.
 - with daily stressors.
 - with marital and family concerns.
 - needing career advice.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

151. A patient experiencing stress due to a recent cancer diagnosis is best advised to consult a _____ psychologist.
- health
 - clinical
 - forensic
 - counseling

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

152. Workplace training and job placement would be of interest to which type of psychologist?
- counseling
 - clinical
 - industrial/organizational
 - developmental

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

153. The psychologists most likely to work in business are _____ psychologists.
- organizational
 - clinical
 - experimental
 - developmental

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

154. Kim spent years studying children in a remote village. To understand how their behavior and mental processes change over time, she would like to study them over the course of their lifetimes. Kim is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- a. personality
 - b. school
 - c. cognitive
 - d. developmental

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

155. General Mills wants to design new cereal packaging that is easy for parents to open but hard for infants to open. To make sure it understands the capabilities and limitations of both age groups, it should hire a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. biological
 - b. cognitive
 - c. developmental
 - d. industrial/organizational

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

156. Which of the following is a research question that a personality psychologist might study?
- a. What team processes make some teams more successful than others?
 - b. What individual traits lead to deviant behavior and criminal activity?
 - c. What are the best therapies for obsessive-compulsive disorder?
 - d. What interventions would reduce the rate of mental illness in homeless populations?

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

157. Emily has created a program to help companies avoid racial and gender bias in their hiring practices. Emily is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. organizational
 - b. developmental
 - c. clinical
 - d. cognitive

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

158. Duane studies the relationship between hormone levels and people's abilities to cope with stress. In which subfield of psychology does Duane conduct research?
- evolutionary
 - social
 - biological
 - developmental

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

159. Mindy is a psychologist who was hired to try to improve the morale and motivation of the workers in a company. Mindy is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.
- personality
 - social
 - clinical/counseling
 - industrial/organizational

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

160. Jane has a phobia of public speaking. To help her overcome her phobia, she decides to consult a _____ psychologist.
- personality
 - clinical
 - counseling
 - social

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis

OBJ: 1.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

161. Which of the following is the best example of amiable skepticism?
- Rejecting a research finding if it has not been confirmed by three independent research groups.
 - Rejecting a research finding if it is not supported by good evidence.
 - Accepting a research finding if it appears free of political and personal agendas.
 - Accepting a research finding if the researchers acknowledged the limitations of the study.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Analyzing

162. A media report indicates that a new brain imaging test has been developed for detecting depression. As a critical thinker, you would
- dismiss the finding because it was reported in the popular media.
 - call your friend who has been feeling down and suggest getting a brain scan immediately.
 - learn more about the methods of the study so that you can evaluate the strength of the conclusions.
 - approach the findings with an open mind and assume that they are probably true.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

163. An educated consumer of psychological science must be willing to _____ research findings and _____ their beliefs.
- evaluate; update
 - challenge; defend
 - discredit; confirm
 - accept; ignore

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

164. Which of the following is an example of critical thinking outside the topic of psychology?
- a doctor revising her diagnosis after learning new information about a patient's symptoms
 - a food critic writing a review of a new restaurant
 - a teacher adjusting his curriculum to explain a difficult concept to students
 - an architect sketching blueprints to accommodate a client's request

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

165. Imagine that you have just made an exciting discovery as a psychology researcher. Which of the following would be a good reason to call your results "groundbreaking"?
- to get as much attention from the media as possible
 - to signal that your research represents a new approach that could change the field going forward
 - to communicate that you are an important researcher in your field
 - to convey that your research is consistent with previous discoveries

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.2 Psychological Science Teaches Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.A2

NAT: APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Understanding

166. According to your text, a turning point in the history of experimental psychology was
- René Descartes announcing his influential theory of dualism.
 - John Stuart Mill declaring that methods of science were required to understand the mind.
 - Leonardo da Vinci producing accurate anatomical drawings of the human brain.
 - the recognition, based on observations of Roman gladiators, that head injury can lead to disturbances in mental activity.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
 OBJ: 1.B1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

167. Which of the following is true about the history of psychology?
- Women did not play a role in psychological discovery prior to World War II.
 - Prior to the advent of brain imaging, psychologists thought of the mind as a “black box” because they could not measure mental activity.
 - The shift from functionalism to structuralism at the turn of the twentieth century signaled a renewed interest in brain anatomy.
 - Psychology was influenced by theoretical developments in philosophy and biology.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.B What Are the Scientific Foundations of Psychology? OBJ: 1.B1
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

168. Which of the following represents an accurate chronological ordering of psychological schools of thought?
- cognitivism; functionalism; psychoanalytic; behaviorism
 - psychoanalytic; functionalism; cognitivism; behaviorism
 - behaviorism; psychoanalytic; functionalism; cognitivism
 - functionalism; psychoanalytic; behaviorism; cognitivism

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

169. Early psychologists learned that the reporting of mental experience changes the experience. This was a problem for the method(s) of
- introspection.
 - stream of consciousness.
 - introspection and stream of consciousness.
 - reaction time.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Different Schools of Thought Reflected Different Perspectives on Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Analyzing

170. Maria is interested in how children process letters when learning to read. If she were doing her research in the 1890s, which method would she have been likely to use?
- Calculate the time it takes a child to read a six-letter word versus a three-letter word.
 - Assess whether a letter is perceived differently when viewed on its own or as part of a word.
 - Investigate the impact of a reward on a child's willingness to make new letter sounds.
 - Measure a child's brain activity as he or she attempted to read unfamiliar words.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.6 Experimental Psychology Initially Focused on the Structure, Not the Function, of Mental Activity
OBJ: 1.B3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Analyzing

171. According to the text, which of the following represents a current area of growth for careers in psychology?
- working with preschool-aged children
 - working with older adults
 - working with patients with severe mental illness
 - working with technology companies

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Subfields in Psychology Focus on Different Levels of Analysis
OBJ: 1.C2
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

172. The human genome consists of _____, and the connectome consists of _____.
- the genetic code; connections between brain regions
 - individual genes; connections between genes
 - the human genetic code; the genetic code of our primate relatives
 - individual brain regions; connections between brain regions

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.8 Biology Is Increasingly Emphasized in Explaining Psychological Phenomena
OBJ: 1.C1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

173. According to social psychologists David Dunning and Justin Kruger, why are people so often unaware of their weaknesses?
- A lack of skill prevents people from producing and recognizing good results.
 - People are fundamentally insecure and do not want to admit weakness in front of others.
 - Confidence is rewarding and embarrassment is punishing.
 - People tend to underestimate weakness and overestimate strength.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Think like a Psychologist: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?
OBJ: 1.A3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

174. A person who is a terrible cook and yet insists on cooking dinner for friends exemplifies
- the confirmation bias.
 - the social desirability bias.
 - being unaware of one's weaknesses due to lack of skill.
 - being overconfident due to mental shortcuts.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Think like a Psychologist: Why Are People Unaware of Their Weaknesses?

OBJ: 1.A3 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

175. Which career is LEAST likely to require knowledge of the principles of psychology?
- a computer-interface designer
 - a family-practice doctor
 - a botanist
 - a bartender

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.13 Using Psychology in Your Life: Will Psychology Benefit You in Your Career?

OBJ: 1.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Analyzing

CHAPTER 2

Research Methodology

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 2.A How Is the Scientific Method Used in Psychological Research?
 - 1. Identify the four primary goals of science.
 - 2. Describe the scientific method.
 - 3. Differentiate between theories, hypotheses, and research.
- 2.B What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?
 - 1. Distinguish between descriptive studies, correlational studies, and experiments.
 - 2. List the advantages and disadvantages of different research methods.
 - 3. Explain the difference between random sampling and random assignment, and explain when each might be important.
- 2.C What Are the Ethics Governing Psychological Research?
 - 1. Identify ethical issues associated with conducting psychological research on human participants.
 - 2. Apply ethical principles to conducting research on animals, identifying the key issues regarding the humane treatment of animal subjects.
- 2.D How Are Data Analyzed and Evaluated?
 - 1. Identify three characteristics that reflect the quality of data.
 - 2. Describe measures of central tendency and variability.
 - 3. Describe the correlation coefficient.
 - 4. Discuss the rationale for inferential statistics.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Based on your text's discussion of scientific inquiry, the goals of psychological science include _____ behavior and mental processes.
 - a. describing, explaining, and synthesizing
 - b. explaining, predicting, and preventing
 - c. describing, predicting, and explaining
 - d. explaining, synthesizing, and controlling

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A1 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Remembering

2. A researcher studying attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is gathering information on how many children receive an ADHD diagnosis each year. Which of the four primary goals of science is she addressing?
 - a. description
 - b. control
 - c. prediction
 - d. explanation

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A1
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Applying

3. Dr. Meyers is investigating the relationship between stress and obesity. In his latest study, he found that stress is often associated with overeating and has effects that slow metabolism. Which of the four primary goals of science is he addressing with his most recent work?
 - a. description
 - b. control
 - c. prediction
 - d. explanation

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A1
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Applying

4. A group of policymakers is working to address issues of public safety in a residential neighborhood by increasing police presence. Which of the four primary goals of science are they addressing?
 - a. description
 - b. control
 - c. prediction
 - d. explanation

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A1
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Applying

5. Dr. Sherman is studying marital relationships and wants to be able to determine which types of couples are at the highest risk for divorce. Which of the four primary goals of science is he addressing?
- a. description
 - b. control
 - c. prediction
 - d. explanation

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

6. One of the four main goals of science is prediction. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to predict
- a. what might control a behavior.
 - b. how many scientific studies are needed to study a phenomenon.
 - c. when a phenomenon will occur.
 - d. which type of researchers will investigate a phenomenon.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

7. One of the four main goals of science is description. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to describe
- a. what laws are needed to reduce dangerous behaviors.
 - b. what measures to use to assess a phenomenon.
 - c. which types of research studies would best address the phenomenon.
 - d. what a phenomenon is.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

8. One of the four main goals of science is control. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to control
- a. the causes of a phenomenon.
 - b. access to publications about a phenomenon.
 - c. the institutions that research a phenomenon.
 - d. the literature on a certain phenomenon.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

9. One of the four main goals of science is explanation. The main goal of scientists addressing this goal is to explain
- why a behavior occurs.
 - the steps of the scientific method.
 - how data collection works.
 - why a researcher wants to study a behavior.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

10. How are the scientific goals of description and explanation different?
- Description aims to identify the state of a research field; explanation aims to discuss the future of a research field.
 - Description aims to characterize what a phenomenon is; explanation aims to illustrate why a phenomenon occurs.
 - Explanation aims to identify the state of a research field; description aims to discuss the future of a research field.
 - Explanation aims to characterize what a phenomenon is; description aims to illustrate why a phenomenon occurs.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

11. Clara is working on a study to examine shy children's behavior with peers they have not met before. She is developing theories, forming hypotheses, and conducting research to determine if her theory is supported by the data. In what process is she engaged?
- random selection
 - correlational studies
 - directionality
 - the scientific method

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

12. According to the text, how do hypotheses relate to theories?
- Hypotheses are specific predictions used to test a theory's prediction.
 - Hypotheses are formulated after a research study and later made into theories.
 - Theories are specific predictions used to test a theory's prediction.
 - Hypotheses always become theories after a study is complete.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

13. Which of the following statements is true of theories in science?

- a. Good theories lead to a number of testable hypotheses.
- b. A good hypothesis will support a number of different theories.
- c. Good theories are unlikely to be supported by research findings.
- d. A good hypothesis will ultimately replace the theory it was designed to test.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

14. How do theories reflect the law of parsimony?

- a. Good theories should be based on the smallest amount of data possible.
- b. Theories should be supported by several researchers.
- c. Theories usually do not need to be tested if they are concise.
- d. Good theories tend to be the simplest explanations that fit the data.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

15. Other words for “theory” are

- a. explanation or model.
- b. experiment or study.
- c. prediction or guess.
- d. data point or finding.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

16. How are a theory and a hypothesis different?

- a. A hypothesis is more specific than a theory.
- b. A hypothesis and a theory are the same thing.
- c. A theory can only be used for one study while a hypothesis can be used for several.
- d. A theory is unchanging while a hypothesis can be altered.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

17. Which of the following formal elements of the scientific method consists of a set of interconnected ideas or concepts?

- a. a theory
- b. a hypothesis
- c. an experiment
- d. None of the answer options is correct.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

18. Psychologist Jean Piaget observed children to see how they solved problems. Over the course of many studies, he was able to spot general patterns of behavior. This led him to connect different concepts and behaviors within a single
- theory.
 - hypothesis.
 - experiment.
 - sample.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

19. Another word for “hypothesis” is
- theory.
 - prediction.
 - outcome.
 - naturalistic observation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

20. A researcher believes that presenting possible suspects in a lineup one at a time instead of in a group would lead to more accurate identification of the true suspect. This belief represents a(n)
- hypothesis.
 - independent variable.
 - response performance.
 - theory.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

21. What does it mean for a theory to be falsifiable?
- It should not be necessary to collect data to address the theory.
 - It should be based on an extensive literature review.
 - It should be the simplest of competing theories.
 - It should be possible to prove the theory incorrect.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

22. According to some psychologists, Sigmund Freud’s theory of the meaning of dreams was not a successful theory because
- it was too socially controversial.
 - he developed the theory from previous ideas.
 - it did not lead to many testable hypotheses.
 - it was based on research later shown to be invalid.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals

OBJ: 2.A3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

23. A(n) _____ is a specific, testable prediction about the result that, if the theory is correct, will support the theory.
- replication
 - hypothesis
 - experiment
 - All of the answer options are correct.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A3
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Remembering

24. George is looking for a research project. He could use a theory because
- theories are shown to be true, so subsequent research is successful.
 - one of the benefits of theories is that they lead to testable hypotheses.
 - a theory can be successfully replicated by researchers.
 - theories are likely to result in serendipity, which leads to successful research.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A3
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Applying

25. Dr. Henderson wants to conduct research to test her theory that there is a causal relationship between sleep patterns and depressive thoughts. What must she do to test this theory?
- conduct naturalistic observation
 - use self-report methods
 - collect data systematically
 - rely on positive correlations rather than negative correlations

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A3
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
 MSC: Applying

26. Scientists conduct _____, which involves the careful and systematic collection of data.
- hypotheses
 - replication
 - research
 - reliability

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 2.1 Science Has Four Primary Goals
 OBJ: 2.A3
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
 MSC: Remembering

27. According to the textbook, which of the following lists the steps of the scientific method in the correct order?
- conduct a literature review, design a study, conduct the study, analyze the data, form a hypothesis, report the results
 - form a hypothesis, conduct a literature review, design a study, conduct the study, analyze the data, report the results
 - design a study, conduct the study, conduct a literature review, form a hypothesis, report the results, analyze the data
 - conduct a study, analyze the data, form a hypothesis, report the results, design the study, conduct a literature review

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

28. According to the textbook, what is the purpose of a literature review?
- to determine whether previous research has been peer-reviewed
 - to learn how other scientists have tested similar ideas
 - to confirm that other scientists have been biased in their investigations
 - to come up with a question to research

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

29. When designing a study, scientists must have which of the following?
- a theory, a testable hypothesis, and a research method
 - a testable hypothesis, participants, and data
 - a theory, level of analysis, and data
 - a research method, participants, and an analysis plan

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

30. According to the textbook, which of the following lists the steps of conducting a study in the correct order?
- recruit participants, decide on sample size and type, and collect data
 - recruit participants, collect data, and decide on sample size and type
 - decide on sample size and type, collect data, and recruit participants
 - decide on sample size and type, recruit participants, and collect data

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

31. The first step of data analysis is to _____, and the second step is to _____.
- test for significance; report the results
 - test for significance; describe the data
 - describe the data; test for significance
 - describe the data; report the results

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

32. Keisha has just analyzed her preliminary data and found an exciting result. How should she share her initial findings?
- issue a press release and talk to newspaper reporters
 - present her findings at a scientific conference or poster session
 - publish a full report in a peer-reviewed scientific journal
 - wait until she has replicated her results with an independent sample

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 2.2 The Scientific Method Tests Hypotheses

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

33. Another word for “replicate” is
- review.
 - generalize.
 - repeat.
 - analyze.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

34. Dr. Smith reads about a research study investigating whether a reading intervention has a positive effect on children’s performances in school. She decides to repeat the same study to see if she obtains similar results. She is engaging in
- meta-analysis.
 - experience sampling.
 - replication.
 - correlational research.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

35. Psychologists have greater confidence in research results when
- the data involve stimulus judgments.
 - the research has used participant observation.
 - the results are replicated.
 - there is an experimenter expectancy effect.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

36. According to your text, when researchers attempt to replicate a study, they must consider whether the
- methods used in the original study can be easily reproduced.
 - results of the original study were highly significant.
 - context might have changed since the original study.
 - original study was published in an impressive journal.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

37. Chen has just finished analyzing her data, and she finds that the results did not support her theory. Based on what you know about the scientific method, Chen should
- discard her theory because it has no proof.
 - discard her data because they do not fit her theory.
 - revise the study and repeat it until it confirms her theory.
 - revise her theory and design a new study to test it.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

38. Jordan designs a study to test whether theory A, B, or C offers a better explanation for human behavior. What process is he engaged in?
- theory development
 - theory refinement
 - theory replication
 - theory modification

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 2.3 The Scientific Method Is Cyclical

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

39. As a critical thinker, what question must you ask yourself first when you read, see, or hear about a new research finding?
- Who were the researchers, and what institution did they come from?
 - Do the results fit with my theory or perspective?
 - How can I prove that the conclusions are untrue?
 - What is the evidence in support of the conclusions?

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Evaluating Scientific Findings Requires Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

40. What should you look for when considering if there is “well-supported evidence” to support a scientific claim?
- whether the results were published in a peer-reviewed journal
 - whether the study was written about in a newspaper
 - whether the results appeared on multiple websites
 - whether the researcher came from an impressive institution

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Evaluating Scientific Findings Requires Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

41. If a research study is published in a peer-reviewed journal, you can assume that
- the study had no major flaws.
 - scientists proved their theory.
 - the study was appropriately designed and conducted in an ethical manner.
 - the study has the full support of the scientific community.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.4 Evaluating Scientific Findings Requires Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

42. Bianca saw a headline in her online news feed that read, “Scientists discover a new drug that treats depression.” As a critical thinker, how should Bianca proceed?
- Repost the headline with the comment, “Depression is cured!”
 - Read the article to determine the source of the claim.
 - Assume that because it is on the Internet, it must be untrue.
 - Search the Internet to see if other Web sites have posted information about the study.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.4 Evaluating Scientific Findings Requires Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

43. According to the textbook, the best way to become a critical thinker is to
- memorize a set of questions.
 - read movie and restaurant reviews.
 - go to medical school or graduate school.
 - practice the skill in classes and in everyday life.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.4 Evaluating Scientific Findings Requires Critical Thinking

OBJ: 2.A2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

44. According to the text, variables, by definition,
- cannot be measured.
 - can be changed or evaluated.
 - can involve random assignment.
 - can be constants.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.B What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

45. Something that can be measured or manipulated by an experimenter is considered
- a descriptive statistic.
 - data.
 - a confound.
 - a variable.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.B What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

46. Which of the following statements is true of variables in studies?
- A variable is something that can change but is not measured in a study.
 - A variable is something that can be measured but rarely changes.
 - A variable is that aspect of a study that is unchanging.
 - A variable is something that can change and be measured.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.B What Types of Studies Are Used in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

47. Which of the following activities would NOT be considered a descriptive study?
- taking notes on the behavior of members in a cult
 - measuring the selection of food items in a cafeteria
 - examining the effects of a new medication in alleviating depression
 - counting the number of mating behaviors in baboons in the natural habitat

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

48. If a psychologist's goal is to describe behavior or mental processes, he or she might conduct a(n) _____ study.
- a. experimental
 - b. descriptive
 - c. inferential
 - d. correlational

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

49. In which of the following types of descriptive studies does a researcher remain separated from the situation and make no attempt to change it?
- a. naturalistic observation
 - b. participant observation
 - c. longitudinal study
 - d. cross-sectional study

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

50. If a researcher wanted to study the behavior of protesters who were in a closed group and did not easily admit new people, the researcher would probably use which of the following approaches to study them?
- a. naturalistic observation
 - b. participant observation
 - c. meta-analysis
 - d. closed-ended questions

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

51. When a researcher joins a social group and talks to the members in order to study that group, the approach is referred to as
- a. a self-report method.
 - b. participant observation.
 - c. experience sampling.
 - d. response performance.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

52. In which of the following types of descriptive studies do researchers involve themselves in the situation of interest?
- naturalistic observation
 - participant observation
 - longitudinal study
 - cross-sectional study

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

53. A researcher studying parent-infant interactions develops a coding system for recording her data. Which of the following is an example of such a system?
- timing the duration of eye contact between the parent and the infant
 - recording the decibel level of the infant's screams when the parent leaves the room
 - counting the number of times that the infant smiles during the interaction
 - assessing the parent's perceptions about the interaction using a self-report questionnaire

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

54. The systematic recording of overt behavior of human and nonhuman animals in their natural environment involves what research strategy?
- observational techniques
 - case studies
 - psychophysiological assessments
 - response performance strategies

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

55. Pablo is conducting research and trying to determine whether he should monitor the presence versus the absence of a behavior or how long a behavior occurs. What approach to research is he most likely using?
- psychophysiological assessment
 - observational research
 - self-report method
 - experience sampling

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

56. What is the main characteristic that sets case studies apart from other types of studies?
- the types of measures used
 - the number of people studied
 - the types of psychological phenomenon studied
 - the observational techniques used

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

57. A study of the experiences of a synesthete (e.g., a person who experiences a visual sensation when hearing a sound) is likely to make use of
- random selection.
 - a case study.
 - cross-sectional research.
 - participant observation.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

58. Investigators who are interested in quickly gaining a lot of information about group attitudes are likely to use what kind of research approach?
- case study
 - psychophysical assessment
 - participant observation
 - self-report

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

59. Jamal wants to find out whether the customers of his coffee shop prefer that he add booths or keep his tables and chairs. A researcher would likely use what kind of study to help Jamal?
- participant observation
 - self-report
 - correlational
 - experimental

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.5 Descriptive Research Consists of Case Studies, Observation, and Self-Report Methods

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

60. When people are aware of being observed, they might change their behaviors. This phenomenon illustrates
- variability.
 - experimenter expectancy.
 - random assignment.
 - reactivity.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

61. The Hawthorne effect refers to changes in behavior associated with
- reactivity.
 - observer bias.
 - experimenter expectancy.
 - informed consent.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

62. In which of the following studies would the concept of reactivity be most relevant?
- a blind study
 - a case study
 - an observational study
 - an electrophysiological study

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

63. According to the textbook, if you wanted to conduct observational research, but you were concerned that the people you observed would change their behaviors due to reactivity, you could
- avoid debriefing them.
 - use a blinded study.
 - conduct culturally sensitive research.
 - rule out alternative explanations.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

64. Socially desirable responding is a potential problem in research because it may
- clue participants in to researchers' hypotheses.
 - interfere with the integrity of data.
 - cause researchers to fabricate data.
 - indicate a zero correlation.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

65. In observational studies, participants sometimes show reactivity. A related phenomenon in self-report studies is called
- participant observation.
 - experimenter expectancy.
 - socially desirable responding.
 - the third variable problem.

ANS: C

DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Analyzing

66. When researchers collect data in a study, if they unconsciously code a person's behavior to match their expectations, we say there is
- a directionality problem.
 - an observer bias.
 - a sampling error.
 - reactivity.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

67. A researcher interested in pigeon behavior discovers that the pigeons behave differently whenever they are being observed by a research assistant. This is called
- the Hawthorne effect.
 - the Goodall effect.
 - the observer effect.
 - Occam's razor.

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

68. When a researcher's bias affects the coding of data, there is a problem with
- the Hawthorne effect.
 - experimenter expectancy.
 - a third variable.
 - confounds.

ANS: B

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

69. If a researcher collecting data does NOT know a study's hypothesis, the study is a _____ study.
- blind
 - confounded
 - meta-analytic
 - reactivity

ANS: A

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

70. In scientific research, a researcher's expectations about a study can lead to systematic errors in observation. This phenomenon is called
- observer bias.
 - critical thinking skills.
 - the third variable problem.
 - the directionality problem.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

71. The psychologist Robert Rosenthal told student researchers that some rats in a study would learn a task quickly and others would learn the task slowly. In reality, there was no difference in the rats' abilities to learn the task. When the students tested the rats, the animals' learning matched what the students were told. These results reflect the
- Hawthorne effect.
 - experimenter expectancy effect.
 - directionality problem.
 - third variable problem.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Understanding

72. Which of the following is likely to be associated with observer bias?
- reactivity
 - experience sampling
 - experimenter expectancy
 - the Hawthorne effect

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Understanding

73. Gwen is studying the effects of comedic film on depressed participants. She is concerned that the data collectors will produce biased observations if they know the purpose of the study. She should address this problem by using a(n) _____ study.
- blind
 - correlational
 - experimental
 - descriptive

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.6 Descriptive Studies Need to Guard Against Bias

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

74. In which of the following types of study do researchers examine the extent to which variables are naturally related in the real world (that is, there is NO attempt by the researcher to influence the relation among the variables)?
- descriptive
 - case
 - experimental
 - correlational

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Remembering

75. Researchers are likely to choose a correlational design when
- they are concerned that there will be a third variable problem.
 - the directionality problem is likely.
 - it is impossible to control the variables being studied.
 - they are using psychophysiological assessments.

ANS: C

DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

76. When two variables are correlated, it is not clear which one is a causal variable and which is an effect. This ambiguity reflects
- the third variable problem.
 - random error.
 - selection bias.
 - the directionality problem.

ANS: D

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

77. In correlational studies, we cannot interpret which variable may be the cause and which variable may be the effect. This phenomenon is known as
- observer bias.
 - experimenter expectancy effects.
 - the directionality problem.
 - the third variable problem.

ANS: C

DIF: Easy

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

78. Using correlational studies, Dr. Shemmashian studies whether exposure to violence in the media leads to violent behavior. Suppose she finds that participants who have been exposed to more violence in the media are, in general, more violent, but it is not clear which one causes the other. The problem in interpreting her results involves
- directionality.
 - selection bias.
 - sampling error.
 - confounds.

ANS: A

DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

79. In correlational studies, it is always possible that an unmeasured variable is responsible for the relation of interest. This complication is known as
- observer bias.
 - experimenter expectancy effects.
 - the directionality problem.
 - the third variable problem.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

80. Samir is conducting a correlational study, and he cannot determine whether one variable causes another. One reason for this indetermination is that the additional variables that he did not study could influence the variables he did study. This result reflects the problem with
- selection bias.
 - response accuracy.
 - the third variable problem.
 - the occurrence of random error.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

81. There is a correlation between depression and memory: When people suffer from depression frequently, they often display worse memory than people who suffer from depression less frequently. Genetics, however, may have an effect on a study participant's depression and memory. This combination of factors is known as
- selection bias.
 - the experimenter expectancy effect.
 - the directionality problem.
 - the third variable problem.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.7 Correlational Studies Describe and Predict How Variables Are Related

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

82. When a researcher manipulates a variable to see what effect the manipulation has on a study participant's behavior, the research design involves
- a correlational study.
 - an experiment.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - participant observation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

83. The variable that a researcher manipulates in an experiment is called the
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - confounding variable.
 - stimulus.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

84. The variable that a researcher measures in an experiment to see if it has changed after a treatment is called the
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - confounding variable.
 - stimulus.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

85. Which of the following types of studies allows the researcher to establish causality between an independent variable and a dependent variable?
- descriptive studies
 - correlational studies
 - experiments
 - observational studies

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

86. The precise way a researcher measures and defines a variable is known as the
- operational definition.
 - response accuracy.
 - stimulus judgment.
 - central tendency.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

87. Operational definitions make it possible for researchers to
- think about abstract qualities of their measures.
 - randomly assign participants to different conditions.
 - identify variables and record their quantities.
 - None of the answer options is correct.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

88. If a researcher defined happiness based on the number of times a person smiled in a 15-minute period, the number of smiles would be
- an open-ended measurement.
 - the operational definition of happiness.
 - a meta-analysis of the variable.
 - a measure of reaction time.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

89. Any researcher who is interested in studying creativity must
- rely on inferential statistics.
 - account for the directionality problem.
 - create an operational definition to measure creativity.
 - measure event-related potentials.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

90. Researchers assess people's performances with respect to a given behavior at the beginning of a study before manipulating a variable so they can identify what happens to behavior when they manipulate a variable. The use of control groups and groups that experience a manipulation of a variable is characteristic of
- correlational studies.
 - longitudinal research.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - experimental research.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

91. A research team told one group of people it would hear a set of jokes that were funny and a second group that it would hear jokes that were not funny. A third group was not told anything about the jokes. The jokes in all conditions were the same. Research conducted with this design is
- observational.
 - correlational.
 - experimental.
 - psychophysiological.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

92. Wilhelm randomly assigns participants to two groups and compares the group that receives a treatment with the group that receives no treatment. The group that gets the treatment is the _____ group.
- variable
 - confounded
 - experimental
 - control

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

93. Researchers investigated whether mood affects participants' ratings of jokes. Participants in the first mood group read sad statements. In the second group, participants read neutral statements. In this study, the participants who read the sad statements constituted the
- control group.
 - population.
 - experimental condition.
 - observational group.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

94. Paloma randomly assigns participants to two groups. She wants to compare a group that receives a treatment with a group that receives no treatment. The group that gets no treatment is the _____ group.
- variable
 - confounded
 - experimental
 - control

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

95. When confounds are present in an experiment, they result in
- an increase in the possibility of selection bias.
 - a decrease in the reactivity of the experimental participants.
 - possible alternative explanations for the results of the experiment.
 - the same treatment for experimental and control groups in the experiment.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

96. When an experiment lacks the proper control, which of the following unintended variables can influence the outcome of a study?
- confound
 - independent variable
 - dependent variable
 - constants

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

97. Bai is conducting a study on learning. When she manipulates an independent variable, it is possible that some other factor, such as noise in the hall, can affect learning in one of the groups but not in the other. This possibility reflects the presence of
- a confound.
 - a dependent variable.
 - selection bias.
 - random assignment.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.8 The Experimental Method Controls and Explains OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

98. When identifying the pool of participants who will be in a research project, psychologists most often use _____ even though it is not preferred.
- random assignment
 - random sampling
 - convenience sampling
 - control participants

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

99. If a researcher wants to be able to generalize about a population using data pulled from a sample, it is best to use
- a convenience sample.
 - experience sampling.
 - a descriptive study.
 - a random sample.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

100. Which of the following sampling techniques gives each member of the population an equal and independent chance of being selected to participate?
- random sampling
 - convenience sampling
 - random assignment
 - selection bias

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

101. Dr. Brown is a psychologist who only uses college students as research participants. Her research does NOT involve
- a. random sampling.
 - b. convenience sampling.
 - c. selection bias.
 - d. populations.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

102. One criticism that is made of many experimental studies in psychology is that
- a. human behavior is almost impossible to study scientifically.
 - b. human behavior is seldom related to animal behavior.
 - c. researchers often use convenience samples, which leads to biased sampling.
 - d. it is very difficult to separate the effects of independent and dependent variables.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

103. Jafar conducted an experiment with student participants enrolled in his PSY 101 class. He investigated their reactions to advertisements that used humor. When analyzing his results, he should take into account that
- a. there are likely to be many confounds in his methodology, so his results may not be reliable.
 - b. by using random assignment of participants to groups, it is likely that he avoided selection bias.
 - c. he has a convenience sample and may not be able to generalize his findings to the larger population of adults.
 - d. self-report methods are not an accurate way to get authentic reactions to the advertisements.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

104. Suppose a college is planning to turn a grassy area into a parking lot, and a researcher wants to investigate students' response about this change. To conduct her study, she plans to give a questionnaire to a random sample of students. It is likely that
- her results will generalize to the population of interest to her.
 - she will not be able to generalize her results because she is using a convenience sample.
 - if she repeated the study with another random sample, she would get very different results.
 - her findings are not representative of the attitudes of students on the campus.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

105. Unintended differences between the groups in an experiment may introduce confounds; these differences reflect a condition known as _____ bias.
- selection
 - assignment
 - directionality
 - sampling

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

106. Unintended differences between the groups in an experiment reflect _____ bias; these differences stem from a failure to follow the principle of random _____.
- sampling; selection
 - sampling; assignment
 - selection; sampling
 - selection; assignment

ANS: D DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

107. In order to maximize the likelihood that experimental and control groups are similar before any treatment is begun, researchers typically use
- naturalistic observation.
 - random assignment.
 - sampling.
 - participant observation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

108. A psychologist wants to create two groups that are as similar as possible at the beginning of an experiment. To do this, he or she should use
- random sampling.
 - random assignment.
 - self-report methods.
 - participant observation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

109. If a researcher created two groups by assigning the first 30 people to the experimental group and the last 30 to the control group, the process would violate the principle of
- variability.
 - generalization.
 - random assignment.
 - correlational research.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

110. Philippe wants to study the number of times that close friends touch each other in their interactions. His interpretations of this behavior would need to take into consideration
- cultural differences in the meaning of touches.
 - whether participants were randomly assigned to groups.
 - whether the directionality problem is an issue in the study.
 - that participant observation generally results in reactivity.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.9 Participants Need to Be Carefully Selected and Randomly Assigned to Conditions

OBJ: 2.B2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

111. Before psychologists can begin a research project with human participants, they must receive approval from the
- American Psychological Association.
 - Association of Psychological Science.
 - National Science Foundation.
 - institutional review board.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Remembering

112. Dr. Rodriguez is talking with a colleague about the students and staff that are granted access to data collected in his experiment. With which ethical issue is he concerned?
- deception
 - informed consent
 - anonymity
 - confidentiality

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

113. The process by which any deception used in a study is explained to a participant is called
- debriefing.
 - informed consent.
 - relief of confidentiality.
 - relief from relative risk.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Remembering

114. If a researcher was denied permission to conduct a study because participants might suffer harm, that decision would have been made by the
- American Psychological Association.
 - institutional review board.
 - National Science Foundation.
 - Association of Psychological Science.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Understanding

115. If a researcher shared the email addresses of study participants with an advertising agency not involved in the study, that researcher would be guilty of violating what specific ethical principle?
- confidentiality
 - anonymity
 - risk/benefit ratio
 - deception

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

116. One issue that an institutional review board is likely to concern itself with is
- systematic error.
 - directionality problems.
 - relative risk.
 - experimenter expectancy.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Understanding

117. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in a typical experimental session?
- experiment, informed consent, debriefing
 - debriefing, informed consent, experiment
 - informed consent, debriefing, experiment
 - informed consent, experiment, debriefing

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

118. Which of the following is an example of a statement describing risks and benefits that one might encounter before participating in a research study?
- Participants will be compensated for their time and will benefit from the knowledge that they are helping to advance science.
 - Participant data may not be kept confidential, and participants may experience pain at the injection site.
 - Participants will not benefit directly from the research, and there is a risk that they may feel disappointed if the study is unsuccessful.
 - Participants will be compensated for their time, and they may experience some discomfort when answering study questions

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

119. When a researcher debriefs his or her participants, he or she
- shows them the legal document that authorizes the study.
 - provides a detailed explanation of the study's goals.
 - describes the factors that might affect their willingness to participate.
 - outlines the general procedure of the study.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Remembering

120. Which of the following statements is true regarding the use of deception in psychological research?
- It is required in the conduct of scientifically valid research.
 - It generally decreases the scientific validity of psychological research.
 - It is occasionally necessary to safeguard the validity of the research.
 - It is no longer permissible in psychological research.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

121. An institutional review board is most likely to approve which of the following studies?
- a survey that collects names and addresses of participants for the purposes of fundraising
 - an experimental manipulation that makes participants believe their lives are in danger, even if they are perfectly safe
 - a clinical trial in which the risks outweigh the benefits
 - a laboratory study in which participants watch a sad video and answer questions about their mood

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

122. As Dr. O'Malley begins an experiment, he reviews the factors that might affect participants' willingness to take part. Dr. Quick is providing a detailed explanation to participants who have just completed a study. Which of the following statements is true?
- Dr. O'Malley is obtaining informed consent from his participants; Dr. Quick is debriefing her participants.
 - Dr. O'Malley is debriefing his participants; Dr. Quick is obtaining informed consent from her participants.
 - Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are obtaining informed consent from their participants.
 - Both Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Quick are debriefing their participants.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.10 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Human Participants

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

123. The text suggests that during psychology's history, animal models have been especially important in the study of
- abstract cognition.
 - development.
 - memory.
 - personality.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

124. In which of the following ways are conducting research with humans versus animals different?
- There are limits to the procedures researchers can use with humans, but no limits with animals.
 - Certain research procedures are acceptable in animals, but not in humans.
 - There is a committee reviewing human research, but no oversight for animal research.
 - Observation is a common research procedure for animals, but is not permitted on humans.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

125. In which of the following ways are conducting research with humans versus animals similar?
- Consent is necessary for both.
 - Animals are used as research models for humans, and humans are used as research models for animals.
 - Both require approval by an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).
 - Ethics are an important consideration for both.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

126. Why would researchers choose to use animal models for research?
- Animals' brains and humans' brains are practically indistinguishable in research.
 - They want to study a condition that exists in animals but not in humans.
 - They want to study important brain or genetic changes that would be unethical to induce in humans.
 - Animals often have the same disorders and diseases that humans have.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

127. The ethical treatment of animals is important to consider for
- any study using animals.
 - only studies using mice.
 - any study conducted by an Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC).
 - only studies using more than 100 animals.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

128. According to the text, animal models may be considered ethical for psychological research if
- genetic research is involved in at least part of the research.
 - no injury is inflicted on the animals.
 - an equal number of human subjects is included in the research.
 - concern for animals' lives is balanced with concern for humanity's future.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Understanding

129. Jose is interested in manipulating genes that are linked to Alzheimer's disease in mouse embryos. What must he consider before beginning his research?
- whether the information he will obtain is important enough to justify the inclusion of animals
 - whether the information he will obtain is important enough to advance his career
 - whether he can ensure that his methods will be approved by the institutional review board
 - whether he can ensure that his methods will do no harm to the animals involved

ANS: A

DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.11 There Are Ethical Issues to Consider in Research with Animals

OBJ: 2.C2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Applying

130. Which of the following is NOT an ethical principle for research participants in the United States?
- No one can force you to participate.
 - You are entitled to make an informed decision to participate.
 - Your information will be kept confidential.
 - You will not be deceived during the research study.

ANS: D

DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.12 Using Psychology in Your Life: Should You Participate in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Understanding

131. Suppose you just found out that you are required to participate in research as part of your psychology class, but you feel uncomfortable about it. What should you do?
- Participate anyway, because you are worried about your grade.
 - Find out about alternative assignments you can do to fulfill the requirement.
 - Complain to your professor.
 - Find out if there are other studies that you can complete for money.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.12 Using Psychology in Your Life: Should You Participate in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World

MSC: Applying

132. Miranda is participating in a research study for class. She arrived for the study on time, signed the consent form, and began the experiment. Midway through, Miranda's phone begins to vibrate with text messages from a friend. What should she do?
- pause the experiment, if possible, and turn her phone off
 - try to ignore her phone
 - text her friend back immediately
 - tell the researcher that she needs to end the experiment early

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.12 Using Psychology in Your Life: Should You Participate in Psychological Research?

OBJ: 2.C1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World

MSC: Applying

133. When data collected in research are not useful in addressing the issue that the investigator is studying, we say that the data are NOT
- reliable.
 - valid.
 - systematic.
 - statistically significant.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking

MSC: Remembering

134. Suppose a researcher intended to study people's levels of happiness by monitoring how often they smile or laugh when watching a movie. If this measurement truly indicates level of happiness, psychologists would say that the data are
- systematic.
 - reliable.
 - valid.
 - event related.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Applying

135. If a researcher's data are reliable,
- they still might involve a high level of systematic error.
 - they are definitely also valid.
 - there will be little chance of participant reactivity.
 - measurements were definitely culturally sensitive.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

136. Suppose a researcher studying social anxiety in children uses a measure of "fidgeting" that indexes hyperactivity instead of social anxiety. What type of validity is this measure lacking?
- construct
 - external
 - internal
 - operational

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

137. Suppose a researcher studying the effect of having a pet on elderly people's subjective well-being does NOT use a control group in his study. What type of validity is this measure lacking?
- construct
 - external
 - internal
 - operational

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

138. In what way are internal validity and external validity different?
- External validity relates to experimental control; internal validity relates to generalization.
 - External validity relates to accuracy; internal validity relates to systematic error.
 - External validity relates to generalization; internal validity relates to experimental control.
 - External validity relates to systematic error; internal validity relates to accuracy.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Analyzing

139. Suppose a research study does a good job at making sure the results generalize to the real world, but does NOT do a good job preventing confounds. This research study
- has external validity but not internal validity.
 - has internal validity but not external validity.
 - has construct validity but not external validity.
 - has external validity but not inferential validity.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

140. Ashley is an undergraduate research assistant in a lab investigating preschool children's science knowledge. She is examining the items on the science knowledge assessments to ensure that they actually measure science, and not some other concept. What type of validity is she addressing?
- external
 - internal
 - construct
 - reliable

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

141. If a participant always shows fast reaction times on a visual task not because she is good at the task but because she can hear the experimenter start the presentation and can get ready for the stimulus, her data will show a high level of
- validity.
 - reactivity.
 - selection bias.
 - systematic error.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

142. If a researcher finds that a participant produces different scores on a task each time the participant engages in that task, a researcher can conclude that
- the measurements are valid and reliable.
 - the measurements are not reliable.
 - the data will show no central tendency.
 - there will be a need to use inferential statistics.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.13 Good Research Requires Valid, Reliable, and Accurate Data

OBJ: 2.D1

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

143. When researchers study multiple groups and report the means for each group, they are reporting
- descriptive statistics.
 - median values.
 - variability.
 - standard deviations.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

144. The statistic that involves the basic arithmetic average of a set of scores is known as the
- mode.
 - range.
 - mean.
 - median.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

145. The mean, median, and mode are all examples of
- inferential statistics.
 - measures of central tendency.
 - types of variability.
 - correlational measures.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

146. Carlos reads an article looking for a measure of central tendency. Which of the following might he find?
- the standard deviation
 - the median
 - inferential statistics
 - the correlation coefficient

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

147. If you list a set of scores from the lowest value to the highest, then take the middle value to indicate what a typical score is, you are using the
- mean.
 - mode.
 - median.
 - range.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

148. The most frequently occurring score in a data set is known as the
- mean.
 - mode.
 - range.
 - standard deviation.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

149. A store owner wants to make sure she has enough shirts in the right sizes in her inventory, so she buys a lot of shirts in the most popular size. In order to make this purchase, what type of statistic would she want to know?
- mode
 - mean
 - standard deviation
 - range

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

150. The range and standard deviation are examples of
- inferential statistics.
 - measures of central tendency.
 - types of variability.
 - correlational measures.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

151. The values in a data set span from 60 to 90. If a researcher knows this, then the researcher is aware of the
- standard deviation.
 - median.
 - mode.
 - range.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

152. Why is the range often the least useful measure of central tendency?

- a. It only identifies the most extreme scores.
- b. It is not always able to be calculated.
- c. It is dependent on the mean.
- d. It is a type of inferential statistic.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

153. If you want to know how far apart scores in a data set tend to be, you could use the

- a. mean.
- b. median.
- c. mode.
- d. standard deviation.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

154. If a researcher believes that participants in a single group will score differently from one another on a task, the researcher can find out if that is true by looking at the

- a. mean.
- b. median.
- c. correlation coefficient.
- d. standard deviation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.14 Descriptive Statistics Provide a Summary of the Data

OBJ: 2.D2

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

155. Researchers have found that taller people tend to have higher levels of self-esteem than shorter people. This pattern of data reflects

- a. an inferential statistic.
- b. a positive correlation.
- c. measures of central tendency.
- d. measures of variability.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

156. If you created a scatterplot of your data, what type of statistic would you have computed?

- a. correlation
- b. range
- c. median
- d. inferential

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

157. When you pair two variables, and as one increases so does the other, your data will show
- a standardized range.
 - a positive correlation.
 - inferential statistics.
 - validity.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

158. When a researcher cannot manipulate variables in a project, he or she is forced to collect naturally occurring data. The data analysis would probably involve
- a correlational analysis.
 - descriptive, but not inferential, statistics.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - selection bias.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

159. When you pair two variables, and as one increases the other decreases, your data will show
- a standardized range.
 - a negative correlation.
 - inferential statistics.
 - validity.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Remembering

160. Research has shown that some types of behavioral or psychiatric disorders are more prevalent among people with low levels of education. This pattern of data is best represented by
- validity.
 - descriptive statistics.
 - negative correlations.
 - standard deviations.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Applying

161. Students who study little for tests tend to make more errors on tests; students who study a lot tend to make fewer errors. If a researcher collected data on both amount of studying and test scores, he or she would likely spot a(n)
- inferential statistic.
 - variable standard deviation.
 - positive correlation.
 - negative correlation.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

162. Which of the following best represents a medium negative correlation?
- 0.49
 - 0.53
 - 0.97
 - 0.22

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

163. Which of the following is closest to a perfect positive correlation?
- 0.49
 - 0.98
 - 0.049
 - 0.98

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

164. In what way are a scatterplot and a correlation coefficient similar?
- Both provide numerical descriptions for an association between two variables.
 - Both represent the association between two variables.
 - Both provide pictures of an association between two variables.
 - Both describe all associations between two variables as positive.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.15 The Correlation Coefficient Summarizes the Relationships Between Variables

OBJ: 2.D3

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

165. Suppose Jana conducts a study and finds a positive relationship between sensitive parenting and children's academic achievement. If she wants to make a judgment as to whether the same pattern would be found in the population, she will use
- correlation coefficients.
 - measures of central tendency.
 - inferential statistics.
 - meta-analysis.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

166. Casey is using statistical techniques to examine whether children with autism differ in the amount of self-esteem they report as compared to children without autism. She finds a significant difference, which suggests that the results of her analysis
- would occur by chance less than 5 percent of the time.
 - provide stronger evidence than a meta-analysis.
 - would be replicable 5 percent of the time in a new study.
 - are probably not valid.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

167. Why do scientists and researchers use statistical methods to determine whether their results are statistically significant?
- They want to find out whether their findings would be likely to occur by chance.
 - They want to report the mean, median, and mode of their data.
 - They want to collect information on the reliability of the measures they used.
 - They want to interrogate the external validity of their research.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Understanding

168. What do we mean when we say that inferential statistics allow researchers to make generalizations?
- Measures of central tendency like the mean, median, and mode are generalizations about data.
 - Inferential statistics remove error/bias, so generalizations are easier to make.
 - Knowing how likely findings are to occur indicates whether results reflect true differences in a population.
 - Meta-analyses allow researchers to generalize findings from one study to many.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Analyzing

169. If the difference between two groups is statistically significant, it suggests that
- there is a positive correlation among the data.
 - the data show low levels of systematic error.
 - the researcher has to use descriptive statistics to test for the validity of the results.
 - if the experiment were repeated, the same results would likely occur.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations
 OBJ: 2.D4
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Understanding

170. What type of study can be described as a “study of studies”?
- correlational
 - case
 - experiment
 - meta-analysis

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations
 OBJ: 2.D4
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Remembering

171. How is a meta-analysis different from other types of studies?
- Replication is important for meta-analyses, but not for separate studies.
 - Meta-analyses cannot detect significant differences, but separate studies can.
 - A meta-analysis combines many studies into one analysis.
 - A meta-analysis does not use effect sizes, but separate studies do.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations
 OBJ: 2.D4
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Analyzing

172. Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. In other words, Miranda is performing a(n)
- meta-analysis.
 - replication.
 - inferential analysis.
 - significance test.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations
 OBJ: 2.D4
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Applying

173. Jamal is performing statistical analyses to determine whether the effects of the treatment in his experiment might actually have reflected chance, and Kendra is performing an analysis to combine the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Jamal is performing a _____; Kendra is performing a _____.
- replication; meta-analysis
 - significance test; replication
 - significance test; meta-analysis
 - meta-analysis; significance test

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations
 OBJ: 2.D4
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Understanding

174. When determining whether results are statistically significant, researchers use inferential statistics to show that the results would
- never occur by chance.
 - occur by chance less than 5 percent of the time.
 - occur by chance less than 15 percent of the time.
 - occur more often than would be expected by chance.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 2.16 Inferential Statistics Permit Generalizations

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

175. The “hot hand” phenomenon illustrates the necessity of inferential statistics because
- it is a research question that relates to sports, so it has generalized appeal.
 - describing the effect is sufficient for understanding it.
 - it requires methods that can determine whether a finding is due to chance.
 - multiple scientists have investigated the effect, and come to different conclusions.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult

REF: 2.17 Think Like a Psychologist: Should You Bet on a Hot Hand?

OBJ: 2.D4

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking MSC: Understanding

CHAPTER 3

Biology and Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 3.A How Does the Nervous System Operate?
 - 1. Distinguish between the two basic divisions of the nervous system.
 - 2. Distinguish between the functions of distinct types of neurons.
 - 3. Describe the structure of the neuron.
 - 4. Describe the electrical and chemical changes that occur when neurons communicate.
 - 5. Identify the major neurotransmitters and their primary functions.
- 3.B What Are the Basic Brain Structures and Their Functions?
 - 1. Describe different methods for assessing brain function and activity.
 - 2. Identify the basic structures of the brain and their primary functions.
 - 3. Explain how the study of split brain contributes to understanding the functions of the cerebral hemispheres.
- 3.C How Does the Brain Communicate with the Body?
 - 1. Differentiate between the subdivisions of the nervous system.
 - 2. Identify the primary structures of the endocrine system.
 - 3. Explain how the nervous system and the endocrine system communicate to control thought, feeling, and behavior.
- 3.D How Does the Brain Change?
 - 1. Explain how environmental factors, including experiences, influence brain organization.
 - 2. Describe sex differences in brain structure and function.
 - 3. Discuss how the brain recovers after injury.
- 3.E What Is the Genetic Basis of Psychological Science?
 - 1. Explain how genes are transmitted from parents to offspring.
 - 2. Discuss the goals and methods of behavioral genetics.
 - 3. Explain how environmental factors, including experience, influence genetic expression.