

1) Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?

- A) the science of behaviour
- B) the science of mental processes
- C) the science of behaviour and mental processes
- D) the science of human behaviour and mental processes

Correct: *Correct. The definition of psychology includes both behaviour and mental processes and doesn't exclude animals.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The definition of psychology includes also animal behaviour and mental processes.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

2) In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to:

- A) internal, covert processes.
- B) outward behaviour.
- C) overt actions and reactions.
- D) sensory information processing.

Correct: *Correct. Mental processes are internal.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Overt means outward, not internal.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

3) Which topic would NOT be investigated by a psychologist if the definition of psychology were limited to "the science of behaviour"?

- A) relation between grade-point average and salary
- B) thought processes students used while trying to answer this question
- C) how changes in the rate of television violence influence real-life violence
- D) effectiveness of several treatments for people who suffer from depression

Correct: *Correct. This conforms to the definition of the internal, covert activity of our minds.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Investigation of treatments is not a mental process.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.1

4) You are at a hockey game and the arena is packed; the crowd is evenly split between fans of the two teams. At one point, the referee makes a call. Half of the fans yell insults; the other half of the fans shout their approval. The crowd's reaction reminds you of the topic of today's lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?

- A) bias
- B) experiments

- C) mental processes
- D) comparing of animal and human behaviour

Correct: *Correct. The fans are showing bias, and this is an important issue.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The fans are really not part of a research experiment.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.1

5) Marvin is a fan of the Toronto Raptors basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage you in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Marvin MAY be demonstrating:

- A) bias.
- B) critical thinking.
- C) prediction.
- D) surveying.

Correct: *Correct. Marvin's loyalty to his team will influence his debate.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.1

6) The goals of psychology are to:

- A) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind.
- B) understand, compare, and analyze human behaviour.
- C) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death.
- D) describe, explain, predict, and control behaviour.

Correct: *Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Human behaviour is only one part of psychology.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

7) Martina was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores it was decided that she would do well in the gifted children's program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- A) describing behaviour
- B) explaining behaviour
- C) predicting behaviour
- D) controlling behaviour

Correct: *Correct. IQ score served as a predictor ("would do well") of performance.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 4 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.1

8) A psychologist is interested in finding out why identical twins have different personalities. This psychologist is most interested in the goal of:

- A) description.
- B) explanation.
- C) prediction.
- D) control.

Correct: *Correct. "Why" asks for an explanation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. "Why" does not describe; it explains.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

9) A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is often late for class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- A) describing behaviour
- B) explaining behaviour
- C) predicting behaviour
- D) controlling behaviour

Correct: *Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.1

10) The question "What is happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- A) description
- B) explanation
- C) prediction
- D) control

Correct: *Correct. Asking "what" means asking for a description.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond "what."*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

11) The question "Why is it happening?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- A) description

- B) explanation
- C) prediction
- D) control

Correct: *Correct. Asking why calls for an explanation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

12) The question "When will it happen again?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- A) description
- B) explanation
- C) prediction
- D) control

Correct: *Correct. Prediction deals with future events.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

13) The question "How can it be changed?" refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- A) description
- B) explanation
- C) prediction
- D) control

Correct: *Correct. Control modifies behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Prediction does not cause change.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.1

14) Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might best perform are interested in the goal of:

- A) description.
- B) explanation.
- C) prediction.
- D) control.

Correct: *Correct. The test predicts behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.1

15) Description is to assessment as _____ is to prognosis.

- A) prediction
- B) explanation
- C) indication
- D) control

Correct: *Correct. A prognosis is a prediction of what will happen.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. An explanation does not indicate future outcomes.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 5 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.1

16) In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was developed by:

- A) Hermann von Helmholtz.
- B) Gustav Fechner.
- C) Wilhelm Wundt.
- D) Sigmund Freud.

Correct: *Correct. Wundt established the first psychological laboratory.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Freud's theory came later, and he had no lab.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 7 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.2

17) Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

- A) structuralism; observable behaviour
- B) Gestalt; whole
- C) psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict
- D) natural selection; functionalism

Correct: *Correct. Structuralism focuses on introspection, which is not observable.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. These terms DO belong together.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 7-9 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.2-1.3

18) At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to:

- A) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements.
- B) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behaviour.
- C) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness.
- D) carefully feel the bumps on a person's

Correct: *Correct. Wundt was a structuralist.* head in order to determine his or her character traits.

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Wundt was not a functionalist.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 7 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.2

19) The school of psychology called structuralism used a technique called _____, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.

- A) objective intervention
- B) objective introspection
- C) insight inventory
- D) psychoanalysis

Correct: *Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Intervention has a totally different meaning than introspection, even though it looks similar.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 7 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.2

20) Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?

- A) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
- B) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.
- C) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
- D) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.

Correct: *Correct. Structure of the mind was key in the definition.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 7 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.2

21) What is the best analogy for Wundt's and Titchener's mission for psychology?

- A) a chart listing the basic chemical elements
- B) a list of the courses required for graduation
- C) a list of the types of clothing sold at a retail outlet
- D) a computer program for word processing a term paper

Correct: *Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic elements.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

22) Participants in research early in psychology's history might have been asked to view a chair and describe its colour, shape, texture, and other aspects of their conscious experience. These individuals would have been using a method called:

- A) perception processing.
- B) introspection.
- C) functional reflection.
- D) psychoanalysis.

Correct: *Correct. In introspection, you describe your conscious thoughts.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.2

23) When American _____ was hired by the University of Toronto in 1889 to set up a psychological lab, his appointment set off a flurry of protest and petition signing because they viewed him as an "outsider."

- A) Edward Titchener
- B) Ernest Cornell
- C) James Mark Baldwin
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

Correct: *Correct. In time the controversy ended, his lab flourished, and he became a popular professor on campus.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Although Baldwin was one of Wundt's students.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.2

24) Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

- A) Ivan Pavlov
- B) William James
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) Max Wertheimer

Correct: *Correct. James was a functionalist.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.2

25) If a functionalist from the 1870s were alive today, where would we most likely find him?

- A) in a laboratory, studying principles of perception

- B) in a school, working to improve teaching methods
- C) in a mountain retreat, contemplating the meaning of life
- D) in a sleep laboratory, trying to determine if our need for sleep is biologically based

Correct: *Correct. Functionalists applied research.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This would be considered pure research.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 8 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.2

26) Which type of early psychologist believed that "the whole is more than the sum of its parts"?

- A) Gestaltist
- B) behaviourist
- C) structuralist
- D) functionalist

Correct: *Correct. The Gestaltists studied the perception of wholes.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Structuralists focused on the elements of consciousness.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

27) "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" is a statement associated with the perspective of:

- A) introspection.
- B) functionalism.
- C) psychoanalysis.
- D) Gestaltists.

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

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not "wholes."*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

28) Which type of psychologist would be most likely to argue that a criminal engages in unlawful behaviour because he grew up around older boys who engaged in criminal activities?

- A) Gestaltist
- B) behaviouralist
- C) psychodynamic
- D) functionalist

Correct: *Correct. This theory focused on learned behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This theory focused on unconscious influences.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 10 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.3

29) While on a visit to a large city, you observe several billboards in which a series of lights seems to move. Which perspective in psychology would most likely help you understand this phenomenon?

- A) Gestalt
- B) behavioural
- C) humanistic
- D) psychodynamic

Correct: *Correct. Gestaltists focused on perception of wholes.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This theory focused on the unconscious.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 8-9 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.3

30) The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behaviour is part of what early field of psychology?

- A) structuralism
- B) functionalism
- C) psychoanalysis
- D) behaviourism

Correct: *Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

31) The early perspective called Gestalt psychology has evolved into the current perspective called:

- A) psychoanalysis.
- B) cognitive psychology.
- C) behavioural psychology.
- D) social psychology.

Correct: *Correct. Gestalt psychology is now part of cognitive psychology, which focuses on perception as well as learning, memory, and thought processes.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This area of psychology only focuses on observable behaviour.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

- 32) According to Freud, the key to understanding the origins of nervous disorders was:
- A) sensations and perceptions.
 - B) brain physiology.
 - C) the unconscious mind.
 - D) social learning.

Correct: *Correct. Freud's entire theory centred on the unconscious.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There was no physical cause to the problems patients had.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.3

- 33) The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Pioneers in Psychology for \$50." The revealed answer is "Focused on unconscious factors and relied on the case study method." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?
- A) "Who is B. F. Skinner?"
 - B) "Who is William James?"
 - C) "Who is Sigmund Freud?"
 - D) "Who is Max Wertheimer?"

Correct: *Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.3

- 34) Which therapeutic approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?
- A) stress reduction therapy
 - B) psycho-educational instruction
 - C) cognitive behaviour therapy
 - D) psychoanalytic therapy

Correct: *Correct. It fit with his assumptions about the mind.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This was not a discipline yet.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

- 35) The work of Freud was built around:
- A) a theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one's own cognitive processes.
 - B) a theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts.
 - C) a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behaviour without interfering with the behaviour.

- D) a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviours are learned

Correct: *Correct. Unconscious motives and conflicts are the essential elements of psychoanalysis through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Psychoanalysts don't necessarily refrain from directing behaviour.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 9 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

36) John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of:

- A) behaviour.
- B) the mind.
- C) the brain.
- D) consciousness.

Correct: *Correct. He thought that was the most scientific.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This was not observable.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 10 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

37) Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a PhD in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?

- A) an analysis of sensory information processing and perceptual patterns
- B) an analysis of how specific behaviours are acquired
- C) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women
- D) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items

Correct: *Correct. Watson believed observable behaviour should be the focus of study.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 10 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.3

38) What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?

- A) "Focus on observable behaviour."
- B) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."
- C) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."
- D) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."

Correct: *Correct. Behaviourism was founded on the study of observable behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 10 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.3

39) Freud said phobias were _____ whereas Watson said phobias were _____.

- A) learned; inherited
- B) repressed conflicts; learned
- C) sexual; unconscious
- D) conditioned; unconditioned

Correct: *Correct. Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Watson did not believe in the unconscious.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 9-10 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.3

40) Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behaviour?

- A) William James and Wilhelm Wundt
- B) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer
- C) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson
- D) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

Correct: *Correct. They used conditioning in their theories.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. One was a functionalist and the other was a structuralist.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 10 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.3

41) Modern psychodynamic therapy differs from Freud's original model in that today there is less emphasis on:

- A) early life experiences.
- B) the unconscious mind.
- C) developing a sense of self.
- D) sexual motivations.

Correct: *Correct. Sex and sexual motivations are less emphasized.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Early life experiences, the unconscious mind, and developing a sense of self are included in modern psychotherapy.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 11 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.4

42) One of the reasons psychodynamic theories have persisted over the years is that they are:

- A) supported by significant scientific research.
- B) easy to relate to and based on facts.

- C) difficult to scientifically test and therefore disprove.
- D) used by the majority of psychologists.

Correct: *Correct. Disprovability sometimes is good.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There is little scientific data for this theory.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 11 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.4

43) Professor Wences approaches questions about human behaviour from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner forces or conflicts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- A) social-cognitive learning
- B) learning
- C) cognitive approach
- D) psychodynamic approach

Correct: *Correct. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious dynamics.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The cognitive approach focuses on how people think, remember, and store information, not on the unconscious.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 11 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.4

44) Who claimed that behaviour is affected by positive reinforcement?

- A) William James
- B) Sigmund Freud
- C) B. F. Skinner
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

Correct: *Correct. Skinner believed that behaviour is influenced by positive and negative consequences or reinforcers.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize positive reinforcement.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 11-12 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.4

45) In the mid-1900s, psychoanalytical and behavioural approaches had taken hold in the field of psychology. In time, a new demand for an approach that recognizes a person's ability to determine their own destiny developed; this "movement" has been referred to as the:

- A) third force.
- B) third wave.
- C) third incarnation.
- D) third influence.

Correct: *Correct. A strong reaction to the psychodynamic theory and behaviourism.*
Incorrect: *Incorrect. The third wave often refers to political concepts not psychology.*
Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 12 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.4

- 46) You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will*, *human nature*, and *self-actualization*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the concepts the psychologist presented?
- A) behaviourism
 - B) humanism
 - C) functionalism
 - D) psychodynamics

Correct: *Correct. This perspective suggests people have many choices.*
Incorrect: *Incorrect. This perspective does not suggest free will or human nature.*
Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Skill: Applied Objective: 1.5

- 47) Self-actualization is a concept associated with the _____ psychology model.
- A) behaviourism
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) biopsychological
 - D) humanism

Correct: *Correct. Humanists talk about self-actualization.*
Incorrect: *Incorrect. Self-actualization was not part of that perspective.*
Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 12 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.5

- 48) Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?
- A) psychoanalysis
 - B) humanism
 - C) cognitive perspective
 - D) behaviourism

Correct: *Correct. Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization.*
Incorrect: *Incorrect. This theory does not acknowledge free will.*
Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 12 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.5

- 49) Professor Beverly approaches questions about human behaviour from a biological basis, emphasizing body processes and functioning, neurochemicals, hormones, etc. It is most likely that she believes in a _____ psychology approach.
- A) biopsychological
 - B) learning
 - C) cognitive
 - D) sociocultural

Correct: *Correct. The biopsychological perspective looks at the relationship between body chemistry and behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The sociocultural perspective focuses on culture and sociology, not biology.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 12 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.5

- 50) Which prominent Canadian psychologist may have knowingly or unknowingly worked for the CIA as a result of his research on sensory deprivation?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) Carl Rogers
 - C) Donald Hebb
 - D) James Mark Baldwin

Correct: *Correct. He also published a book titled The Organization of Behavior: A Neuropsychological Theory.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Carl Rogers is associated with humanism.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 13 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.5

- 51) In the early part of the past century, psychologists who broke down thought processes into their basic elements and analyzed them were called structuralists. What term might we use to describe psychologists with similar interests today?
- A) Gestalt
 - B) cognitive
 - C) behavioural
 - D) humanistic

Correct: *Correct. The cognitive perspective focuses on breaking down thought processes.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Gestaltists were not involved in breaking down thought processes into basic elements.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 13 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.5

52) If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behaviour, you are interested in the _____ perspective.

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

Correct: *Correct. This approach focuses on social environment.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This approach focuses on individual thought processes, not groups of people.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 14 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.5

53) Dr. Mosher is a psychologist who tries to understand how people select their mates.

Her interests fit with the _____ model.

- A) behavioural psychology
- B) cognitive psychology
- C) evolutionary psychology
- D) biopsychological psychology

Correct: *Correct. Evolutionary psychologists look at how human mate selection evolved.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Mate preference is an evolutionary issue.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 14 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.5

54) Which perspective assumes that human behaviour may have developed in certain directions because it served a useful function in preserving the species?

- A) psychoanalysis
- B) behaviourism
- C) cognitive psychology
- D) evolutionary psychology

Correct: *Correct. Evolutionary psychologists believe that human behaviour may have developed in certain directions because it was useful in preserving the species.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This area is interested in thought processes.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 14 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.5

55) Dr. Braunz has been treating a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braunz is a:

- A) psychiatrist.
- B) psychoanalyst.

- C) clinical psychologist.
- D) educational psychologist.

Correct: *Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Psychologists do not write prescriptions.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 15 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.6

56) What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

- A) They obtain the same graduate degree.
- B) They have the same training experiences after college.
- C) They view abnormal behaviours as arising from the same causes.
- D) They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioural and emotional problems.

Correct: *Correct. Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists both diagnose and treat problems.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There are many different approaches to both specialties.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 15-16 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.6

57) On a television talk show an actor describes the symptoms of anxiety he has been experiencing. He reports that the severity of the symptoms has decreased since he has been taking a drug prescribed by his therapist back in Hollywood. You conclude that the actor's therapist is probably a:

- A) psychiatric social worker.
- B) psychiatrist.
- C) clinical psychologist.
- D) counselling psychologist.

Correct: *Correct. Prescribing drugs is usually done by a psychiatrist.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions in Canada.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 15-16 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.6

58) A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would BEST be advised to see a:

- A) psychiatrist.
- B) cognitive psychologist.
- C) psychiatric social worker.
- D) psychologist.

Correct: *Correct. A psychiatrist has a medical degree, and the problem appears to be a medical one.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 15-16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

59) Vido has an MSW and is interested in working on the causes of poverty. What type of professional is Vido?

- A) social psychologist
- B) psychiatrist
- C) school psychologist
- D) psychiatric social worker

Correct: *Correct. A psychiatric social worker usually has a master's in social work and focuses on social issues, such as poverty.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A school psychologist would focus on educational issues, not on poverty.*

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.6

60) Tamara is a single mother living in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of psychological professional is most likely to get involved in Tamara's situation?

- A) educational psychologist
- B) psychiatrist
- C) psychiatric social worker
- D) psychoanalyst

Correct: *Correct. A psychiatric social worker works with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situation leading to mental disorder.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A psychiatrist focuses on issues that are severe and often require medical training.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 16

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.6

61) The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. "I'll take Specialties in Psychology for \$300." The revealed answer is "These psychological professionals work with situations in which environmental conditions may have an impact on mental health." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

- A) "What is a neuropsychologist?"
- B) "What is a psychoanalyst?"
- C) "What is a psychiatric social worker?"
- D) "What is a developmental psychologist?"

Correct: *Correct. Psychiatric social workers work with people in conditions of poverty or other types of environmental situation leading to mental disorder.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. These psychologists work on brain issues.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 16 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.6

62) The term _____ refers to a mental health professional who generally has at least an MSW and who typically treats individual dysfunction and family problems but may also deal with other problems such as addiction or abuse.

- A) psychiatric social worker
- B) psychiatrist
- C) psychoanalyst
- D) educational psychologist

Correct: *Correct. Psychiatric social workers deal with other problems such as addiction or abuse.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Psychiatrists have medical degrees.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 16 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.6

63) Which of the following statements is correct?

- A) A psychologist has no medical training.
- B) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.
- C) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.
- D) An MD and a PhD are pretty much the same thing.

Correct: *Correct. Psychologists do not go to medical school; they go to graduate school.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Although the word psychiatric is in their title, they cannot prescribe medication since they don't go to medical school.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 16 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.6

64) The majority of psychologists work in:

- A) private practice.
- B) hospitals.
- C) government agencies.
- D) colleges and universities.

Correct: *Correct. Approximately 34 percent of psychologists work in colleges and universities.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Approximately 22 percent work in private for-profit situations.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 16 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.6

65) _____ is a system used for reducing bias and error in the measurement of data.

- A) Statistical analysis
- B) The scientific method
- C) Randomization
- D) The double-blind method

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

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This is a method for reducing bias but is not involved in measuring data.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 18 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.7

66) The first step in any investigation is:

- A) forming the hypothesis.
- B) perceiving the question.
- C) coming to a conclusion.
- D) developing an argument.

Correct: *Correct. This is the first step in any scientific investigation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This step follows the development of a question to test.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 17 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.7

67) "Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive." According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a:

- A) conclusion.
- B) result.
- C) hypothesis.
- D) fact.

Correct: *Correct. This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This is merely a testable statement about the effects of violent cartoons on children's behaviour.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 17-18 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.7

68) Perceiving the question is the first step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

- A) describing
- B) explaining
- C) predicting
- D) changing

Correct: *Correct. The question comes from observing a situation and asking, "What is happening?" This is a description.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Perceiving the question comes from an observation and description. Explaining comes after the experiment.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

69) Forming a hypothesis is the second step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

- A) describing
- B) explaining
- C) predicting
- D) changing

Correct: *Correct. Forming a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The question comes from observing a situation and asking, "What is happening?" This is a description.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 17-18

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

70) Testing a hypothesis is the third step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from which goal of psychology?

- A) describing
- B) explaining
- C) predicting
- D) changing

Correct: *Correct. Testing a hypothesis attempts to explain the question you are asking.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The question comes from observing a situation and asking, "What is happening?" This is a description.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 18

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.7

71) After reading about the possible causes of schizophrenia, a scientist thinks that a virus is the most likely cause. What term most accurately describes the scientist's idea?

- A) hypothesis
- B) dependent variable
- C) extraneous variable
- D) experimental estimate

Correct: *Correct. A hypothesis is an "educated guess" based on solid information.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Experimental estimate is not a valid term used in science.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 17-18 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.7

72) The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called:

- A) the observer effect.
- B) confirmation bias.
- C) the placebo effect.
- D) a double bind.

Correct: *Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The observer effect refers to the tendency of people or animals to behave differently from normal when they know they are being observed.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 18 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.7

73) What is one of the major reasons that psychologists report results publicly?

- A) to comply with legal requirements
- B) to identify all the extraneous variables
- C) to allow researchers to replicate experiments
- D) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand

Correct: *Correct. Public reporting of results allows others to test the conclusions.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There are no legal requirements to report results publicly.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 18-19 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.7

74) Researchers must report their results completely whether the hypothesis was supported or not. Complete reporting is necessary for the purpose of:

- A) educational knowledge.
- B) replication.
- C) finding a better way to support the hypothesis.
- D) publication.

Correct: *Correct. Others must know what was done so they can repeat the procedure and make sure everything was done correctly.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Complete reporting of methods is mainly for replication, not just finding support of the hypothesis.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 18-19 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.7

75) Which of the following is an empirical question?

- A) Would Martin Luther King Jr. have been a good president?
- B) What is the meaning of life?
- C) Was the Civil War necessary?
- D) Is there life on other planets?

Correct: *Correct. This question can be answered through observation, experimentation, and measurements.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This question cannot be answered through experimentation, observation, or measurement.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 19 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.7

76) Which of the following is NOT an empirical question?

- A) Will you get an A in this class?
- B) Is there life on Mars?
- C) Did the universe start with a big bang?
- D) Would Martin Luther King Jr. have been a good president?

Correct: *Correct. This question cannot be answered through observation, measurement, or experimentation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This is empirical because it can be answered through observation, measurement, and experimentation.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 19 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.7

77) Jane Goodall's research with chimpanzees and gorillas can best be described as an example of:

- A) correlation research.
- B) a case study.
- C) naturalistic observation.
- D) participant observation.

Correct: *Correct. She observed the animals in their natural environment without interference.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Jane Goodall never was a participant in the groups she observed.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 19 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.8

78) Roger went to McDonald's to observe people eating in fast-food restaurants. He brought a camera crew and bright lights, and they all wore yellow jump suits. Roger said he wanted to do a naturalistic observation but may have had some problems because of:

- A) observer bias.
- B) observer effects.
- C) participant observation.
- D) confirmation bias.

Correct: *Correct. Roger's equipment and crew would have made all the people very aware that they were being observed, thus affecting their behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Roger was not participating in the eating behaviour.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 20 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.8

79) Kerri wanted to study the effects of having the oldest child in a family go off to college. She decided to use her own family after her brother went off to a college in France. She took notes each day on her parents' behaviour and kept a diary on her own reactions. Kerri was using the technique called:

- A) participant observation.
- B) correlation.
- C) observer bias.
- D) a case study.

Correct: *Correct. Since Kerri was part of the family she was observing, she was a participant observer.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Although Kerri was a family member, there was no indication in the information given that she had any opinion one way or another.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 20 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.8

80) Which research method involves watching behaviours as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviours in any way?

- A) case study
- B) experiment
- C) correlational studies
- D) naturalistic observation

Correct: *Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviours without intervening.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Case studies involve interacting with subjects, not just watching them, in order to get as much information about them as possible.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 19 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.8

- 81) Sam conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a restaurant. Many of the people he observed seemed to notice him. When Sam described his work to his teacher, she suggested he find out more about the:
- A) experimenter bias.
 - B) sample bias.
 - C) participant observation.
 - D) observer effect.

Correct: *Correct. In noticing Sam, the parents may have realized they were being observed, which might have affected their behaviour due to the observer effect.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Sam was not participating in the study.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 20 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.8

- 82) Which goal of psychology is most closely met through naturalistic observation?
- A) altering behaviour
 - B) predicting behaviour
 - C) describing behaviour
 - D) controlling behaviour

Correct: *Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching and describing.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves just watching and describing. No predictions are made.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 1 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.8

- 83) Dr. Littman-Smith is conducting research in Kenya into the ways that mothers and their toddlers interact throughout the day. Given the purpose of her study, it is most likely that she is engaged in:
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) laboratory observation.
 - C) case study research.
 - D) experimental research.

Correct: *Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing and describing, which is what the doctor seeks to do.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Case study research focuses on one subject at a time and involves more than simple observation and description.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 19-20

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

84) Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?

- A) It recreates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.
- B) It involves observing behaviour in its natural context.
- C) It is basically the same process as a case study.

Correct: *Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behaviour in its natural context.* D) It involves observing behaviour in the lab without taking formal notes or using

technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve recreating anything.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 19-2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

85) Observing behaviour as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the:

- A) naturalistic observation method.
- B) correlation research method.
- C) survey method.
- D) case study.

Correct: *Correct. Naturalistic observation entails observing behaviour as it happens in real-life settings without imposing laboratory controls.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Surveys involve asking questions, not observing behaviour.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 1

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.8

86) When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of:

- A) case study research.
- B) naturalistic observation.
- C) survey research.
- D) participant observation.

Correct: *Correct. In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There is no indication that you are a participant with the dogs or the professors.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 19

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.8

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

- A) the observer effect
- B) social desirability bias
- C) observer bias
- D) participant observation

Correct: *Correct. Sandi has a bias about McDonald's customers, which might affect her observations due to a phenomenon known as observer bias.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The observer effect would come into play only if the McDonald's customers were to become aware of Sandi observing them.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 20 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.8

88) Laurentian University professor Dr. Paul Valliant wrote a book based on the naturalistic observations he made during his "children's extracurricular activities." What was the name of this book?

- A) *Team Sports Without Rivalry*
- B) *Minor Hockey to NHL: Parents Survival Guide*
- C) *The Hurried Child*
- D) *The New Basics: A-to-Z Child Rearing for Modern Parents*

Correct: *Correct. Dr. Valliant, like many parents, coached his son's hockey team and began taking notes of how parents interacted with their children, other players and their parents, referees, and fans; and he notes the good and bad behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The correct title is Minor Hockey to NHL: Parents Survival Guide.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 1 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.8

89) You overhear psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often "fails to generalize." Which method is the MOST likely topic of their discussion?

- A) correlation
- B) case study
- C) experiment
- D) surveys

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

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Surveys typically do generalize because the samples taken are somewhat random.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 20-21

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

90) A detailed description of a particular individual being studied or treated is called a:

- A) representative sample
- B) case study
- C) single-blind study
- D) naturalistic observation

Correct: *Correct. A case study involves a detailed description of a particular individual.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves more than one individual.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.9

91) In the 1840s, a young man named Phineas Gage unwittingly gave researchers for many years to come an opportunity to study the impact of brain injuries on personality and behaviour. Name the research design used in the story of Phineas Gage.

- A) case study
- B) experimental
- C) quasi-experimental
- D) naturalistic observation

Correct: *Correct. A case study looks at only one person in great detail.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves studying more than one individual.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 21

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9

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

- A) the ways in which the games of boys differ from the games of girls
- B) the development of a male baby raised as a female after a surgical error destroyed his penis
- C) the math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of Canadian students
- D) physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies

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

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A case study involves investigating only one person and is not appropriate for comparing cultures.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 20-2

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.9

93) Which of the following questions could be answered best by using the survey method?

- A) What is the effect of ingesting alcohol on problem-solving ability?
- B) Does wall colour affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?
- C) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?
- D) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?

Correct: *Correct. Student preferences are about opinions, and surveys are good at gathering the opinions of many people.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Surveying students about their problem-solving abilities while drunk would allow too much room for subjectivity and give results with no accurate standards for analysis or comparison.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 21-2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.9

- 94) A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?
- A) survey
 - B) experiment
 - C) case study
 - D) naturalistic observation

Correct: *Correct. A survey asks the same questions of many people.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Naturalist observation never involves asking questions.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.9

- 95) When a radio talk show host asks listeners to call in their opinions regarding legislation to increase Canada Pension benefits, the overwhelming response is support for the increase. All of the following are likely shortcomings of this survey EXCEPT:
- A) the lack of a representative sample.
 - B) the issue of volunteer bias.
 - C) the tendency to lie about touchy subjects.
 - D) the method of subject recruitment.

Correct: *Correct. This is not related to the method.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This IS a shortcoming.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.9

- 96) A group of subjects randomly selected for study that matches the population on important characteristics such as age and sex is called a/an:
- A) focus group.

- B) representative sample.
- C) experimental group.
- D) control group

Correct: *Correct. A representative sample is a randomly selected group that matches the population on important characteristics.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. An experimental group is not necessarily representative of the population.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.9

97) Dr. Wiseman wants to know about the alcohol consumption patterns among first-year college students in Canada. He should:

- A) give the survey to every first-year college student in the country.
- B) remember that sample size is the most critical factor in survey research.
- C) require students' names on each survey to avoid the tendency to lie.
- D) draw a representative sample among first-year college students.

Correct: *Correct. A representative sample should give enough information to enable him to generalize his findings to all second-year students.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It is impossible to survey every first-year college student.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 21 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.9

98) The editors of *Scientific Canada* are able to obtain a representative sample of their readers in order to assess their attitudes toward preservation of the rain forests in Costa Rica. When interpreting the results of their survey, the editors will be able to apply the results to the:

- A) entire Canadian population.
- B) population of Costa Rica.
- C) subscribers of *Scientific Canada*.
- D) environmentalists in Canada.

Correct: *Correct. The editors picked a representative sample of their own readers.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Readers of Scientific Canada are not representative of the entire Canadian population.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 20 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.9

99) The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the Canadian Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. The critical flaw in this research would be:

- A) the fact that the sample is not representative of Canadian wives.

- B) the fact that a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given.
- C) the fact that rubber boots are not equally available in all regions of the country.
- D) the fact that *making love* has not been operationally defined.

Correct: *Correct. The survey asks only readers of the magazine, and they are not representative of all Canadian wives.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There is no mention of the need for a psychological test in this situation.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 21 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.9

100) The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the Canadian Wife." It reports that 87 percent of all wives like to make love in rubber boots. A more accurate title for this survey would be:

- A) "Rubber Boot Preferences and the Canadian Wife."
- B) "The New Sexuality in Canada: Rubber Boots in Bed!"
- C) "The Sex Lives of Our Readers: *Desperate Wives*" Women Respond."
- D) "Sex in Canada: These Boots Were Made for Walking and for . . ."

Correct: *Correct. The article, like the survey, should focus on the readers of the magazine.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The results of the survey do not apply to all Canadians, only to the readers of the magazine.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.9

101) A/an _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to each other.

- A) independent variable
- B) dependent variable
- C) experimental effect
- D) correlation

Correct: *Correct. A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.10

102) Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is true?

- A) The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.
- B) The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

- C) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.
- D) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

Correct: *Correct. When as one variable goes up (juice drinking) the other goes down (risk of cancer), that is a negative correlation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. When the two variables move up or down together, that is a positive correlation.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

103) A negative correlation means that:

- A) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
- B) high values of one variable are associated with high values of the other.
- C) low values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.
- D) there is no relationship between the two variables.

Correct: *Correct. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.*

Answer: A

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.10

104) Julie finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches eight hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to five hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Julie realizes that:

- A) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades.
- B) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades.
- C) her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz.
- D) she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades.

Correct: *Correct. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 23

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.10

105) Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

- A) A correlation of $+0.89$ is strong and -0.89 is weak.

- B) A correlation of $+0.89$ and -0.89 are both strong and equally so.
- C) The closer the number is to 0, the stronger the relationship becomes.
- D) A correlation of $+1.5$ is very strong.

Correct: *Correct. Both $+0.89$ and -0.89 are the same distance from 0.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Both $+0.89$ and -0.89 are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 23 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.10

106) The word *correlation* is often used as a synonym for:

- A) validity.
- B) reliability.
- C) variable.
- D) relationship.

Correct: *Correct. Correlation means relationship.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Validity is unrelated to correlation.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.10

107) A correlation is a numerical measure of the:

- A) unintended changes in participants' behaviour due to cues from the experimenter.
- B) strength of the relationship between two variables.
- C) behaviours of participants of different ages compared at a given time.
- D) behaviours of participants followed and periodically assessed over time.

Correct: *Correct. Relationship strength is determined by the numerical correlation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There are no cues involved in correlation.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.10

108) Professor Holden gives a psychology exam on the origins of intelligence. She gives a short-answer question based on the IQ scores of a parent-child pair. In order to answer the question correctly, her students need to remember that:

- A) a parent's high IQ does not necessarily cause a child to have a high IQ.
- B) given these variables, the correlation will be positive.
- C) given these variables, the correlation will be negative.
- D) given these variables, the correlation will be uncorrelated.

Correct: *Correct. Correlation does not prove causation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The fact that a parent has a high IQ is not necessarily related to his or her child's IQ.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 23 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.10

109) All the following variables, EXCEPT for _____, show a positive correlation.

- A) height and weight
- B) men's educational level and their income
- C) alcohol consumption and scores on a driving test
- D) school grades and IQ scores

Correct: *Correct. In this case one goes up the other goes down.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. These variables go in the same direction.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.10

110) As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was 0.00. What did the scatter plot look like?

- A) a random distribution of points
- B) a line with a positive slope
- C) a straight line from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner
- D) a straight line from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner

Correct: *Correct. When there is no correlation, the points are distributed all over the scatter plot with no particular shape or direction.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A line with a positive slope indicates a correlation.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 24 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.10

111) All the following variables, EXCEPT for _____, show a negative correlation.

- A) average income and the incidence of dental disease
- B) adult shoe size and IQ scores
- C) the value of a car and the age of a car
- D) hours spent watching TV and grade-point average

Correct: *Correct. There is NO correlation (i.e., relationship) here.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. As one goes up, the other goes down, and that is a negative correlation.*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.10

- 112) A psychologist evaluated Tameka, an eight-year-old child who has experienced difficulty in school. The psychologist sent questionnaires to 100 teachers to determine if they had ever seen similar cases. Based on the teachers' responses, the psychologist hypothesized that a particular diet might cause the learning problem. Following her tabulation of the responses, she designed a study that would tell her if diet were the actual cause. Which of the following lists, in order from first to last, were the research methods this psychologist used?
- A) experiment, case study, survey
 - B) case study, survey, experiment
 - C) correlation, case study, experiment
 - D) naturalistic observation, survey, experiment

Correct: *Correct. First she evaluated Tameka (case study), then sent questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. First she evaluated Tameka (case study), then sent questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).*

Answer: B

Type: MC

Page Ref: 20-24

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9–1.10

- 113) In preparation for his master's thesis, Tan spends some time in the local mall observing the behaviour of shoppers. His notes reveal a tendency for people to smile when someone, even a stranger, smiles at them. Later in the semester, he designs a questionnaire that asks questions of participants concerning their typical reactions when someone smiles. He wonders if the face of a person who smiles has any influence on returned smiles, so he designs a study to answer this question. Which of the following lists in order, from first to last, were the research methods Tan used?
- A) experiment, case study, survey
 - B) case study, survey, experiment
 - C) correlation, case study, experiment
 - D) naturalistic observation, survey, experiment

Correct: *Correct. First he observed at the mall (naturalistic observation), then designed questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. First he observed at the mall (naturalistic observation), then designed questionnaires (survey), and then designed a study to test a hypothesis (experiment).*

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 20-24

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.9–1.10

- 114) The administration of British Columbia University wants to know if arrangement of chairs affects student participation in classrooms. What would be a good operational

definition of the dependent variable in an experiment designed to measure this relationship?

- A) class size: under 50 or over 50
- B) number of students enrolled in each class
- C) chair arrangement: theatre style or circular
- D) frequency with which students ask questions

Correct: *Correct. Counting the number of questions students ask is one measurable way to define the dependent variable, which is student participation.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Chair arrangement is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.11

115) What is one of the major reasons that psychologists use operational definitions?

- A) to comply with legal requirements
- B) to identify all the extraneous variables
- C) so that effects can be measured
- D) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand

Correct: *Correct. Psychologists use operational definitions so that effects can be measured.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Operational definitions might help in this area but that is not the main reason we have them.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.11

116) An operational definition is:

- A) a statement that attempts to predict a set of phenomena and specifies relationships among variables that can be empirically tested.
- B) an organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specified set of phenomena and their interrelationships.
- C) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behaviour that researchers want to measure.
- D) the principle that a scientific theory must make predications that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation.

Correct: *Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific method.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Operational definitions are not assumptions.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.11

117) The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to control or measure the variables in a study is called the:

- A) hypothesis.
- B) operational definition.
- C) double-blind study.
- D) theory.

Correct: *Correct. This is the term used for the procedure experimenters use to control or measure variables in a study.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.11

118) Marcy is trying to define *anxiety* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate:

- A) hypothesis.
- B) operational definition.
- C) independent variable.
- D) dependent variable.

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

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 25 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

119) Adaris has always been drawn to the saying "Absence makes the heart grow fonder," and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate:

- A) hypothesis.
- B) operational definition.
- C) independent variable.
- D) theory.

Correct: *Correct. Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 25 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

120) A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. What are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

- A) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.
- B) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.
- C) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.
- D) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.

Correct: *Correct. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, independent of anything the participants do, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 25 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

121) In order to increase typing speed Minisoft has redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime that is related to typing speed. The company wants to know if its innovations affect typing speed. Identify the independent and dependent variables in this proposed study.

- A) The dependent variable is the chime; the independent variables are the chime and typing speed.
- B) The dependent variable is speed of typing; the independent variables are the keyboard design and the chime.
- C) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the chime.
- D) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the speed of typing.

Correct: *Correct. The speed of typing is expected to be dependent on the keyboard design and chime, which are independent variables controlled by the experimenter.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Both the keyboard design and the chime are independent variables controlled by Minisoft.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.11

122) A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a/an

- A) confounding variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) operational variable.
- D) independent variable.

Correct: *Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is MEASURED.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.11

123) In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *independent variable* is the:

- A) use of nicotine.
- B) use of a driving simulator.
- C) number of collisions.
- D) driving skills of each driver.

Correct: *Correct. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 25 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

124) In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *dependent variable* is the:

- A) use of nicotine.
- B) use of a driving simulator.
- C) number of collisions.
- D) driving skills of each driver.

Correct: *Correct. The number of collisions is believed to be dependent on the consumption of nicotine and is, therefore, the dependent variable.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The nicotine is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 25 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

125) In a laboratory, smokers are asked to "drive" using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end

collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver's seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *cigarette without nicotine* group is the:

- A) control group.
- B) correlation group.
- C) experimental group.
- D) placebo group.

Correct: *Correct. A control group gets either no treatment or treatment with no effect; in this case, experimenters are controlling for the possibility that the cigarette itself (not the nicotine) might cause people to get into collisions.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The experimental group does get treatment that is expected to have an effect, whereas the control group gets either no treatment or treatment without effect.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 26 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

126) Ideally, everything in the experimental situation EXCEPT the _____ is held constant.

- A) inferential statistics
- B) placebos
- C) independent variables
- D) hypotheses

Correct: *Correct. Independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter; thus, they cannot be held constant.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Placebos do not vary in ways that will affect outcomes.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.11

127) Ken is planning on studying the influence of intelligence on the ability to recall events from the 1960s. If Ken does not account for variables such as age that could also influence one's ability to recall these events, age could be considered a/an:

- A) random variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) confounding variable.
- D) independent variable.

Correct: *Correct. Any variable that may influence outcome and is not controlled is called a confounding variable.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 26 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.11

128) All the following are accurate statements regarding random assignment EXCEPT:

- A) it is a procedure for assigning people to experimental and control groups.
- B) it is a procedure in which each subject has the same possibility of being assigned to a given group.
- C) it is a procedure in which subjects are assigned to a positive correlation or a negative correlation condition.

Correct: *Correct. Subjects can never be assigned to a type of correlation.* D) it is a procedure that allows individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups.

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Random assignment does allow individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.11

129) Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?

- A) In random assignment each participant has an equal chance for each condition.
- B) In random assignment each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.
- C) Random assignment can only be determined after an experiment is over.
- D) The best formula for random assignment is asking for volunteers

Correct: *Correct. In random assignment each participant has an equal chance of being assigned.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Asking for volunteers does not ensure random assignment.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.11

130) Marco Leyton, a psychology professor at McGill University, began to study the effects of cocaine on the human brain. To be considered a potential participant in his research, agreement of all of the following was expected EXCEPT:

- A) you are fully informed about the study and give consent.
- B) you cannot be a previous user of cocaine.
- C) you are a previous user of cocaine.
- D) you are required to stay overnight so the doctors and nurses can continue to monitor you.

Correct: *Correct. He does require members of his study to have had prior cocaine experience.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Birth dates are not random because many people are born on the same day.*

Answer: B

Type: MC
News

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: Psychology in the

131) Which of the following situations best illustrates the placebo effect?

- A) You sleep because you are tired.
- B) You throw up after eating bad meat.
- C) You have surgery to repair a defective heart valve.
- D) You drink a nonalcoholic drink and become "intoxicated" because you think it contains alcohol.

Correct: *Correct. The placebo effect is brought on by expectations, and in this case you felt drunk only because you believed you were drinking alcohol.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Throwing up after eating bad food is caused by a physiological reflex, not by expectations, as would be the case in a placebo effect.*

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.12

132) The placebo effect means:

- A) all conditions in an experiment are the same.
- B) that there is no control group.
- C) the expectations of the participants influence their behaviour.
- D) experimenter bias causes the subjects to act strangely.

Correct: *Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of the participants influence their behaviour.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The placebo effect is one reason why it's necessary to have a control group.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 2

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.12

133) Sandy was participating in an experiment in which she was given a pill that was supposed to cause her to get drowsy. Five minutes after taking the pill, Sandy reported that she felt drowsy and wanted to lie down. The pill was actually made of sugar and had no ingredients to cause drowsiness. How do you explain Sandy's drowsy feeling?

- A) experimenter effect
- B) placebo effect
- C) subject bias
- D) treatment effect

Correct: *Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of participants influence their behaviour; in this case Sandy Sue expected the pill to make her drowsy, and that expectation, not the pill itself, made her feel drowsy.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Sandy Sue is not biased, as she had no knowledge of the hypothesis.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 28 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.12

- 134) Two groups of graduate students were given rats and were told to teach them how to run mazes. Group 1 was told that they had "very smart" rats that should learn quickly. Group 2 was told that they had "very stupid" rats that should learn slowly. In actuality, neither group was any different and the rats had been randomly assigned. In spite of that, when the experiment concluded, Group 1 rats had learned the maze much more quickly. How can that be explained?
- A) experimenter effect
 - B) placebo effect
 - C) subject bias
 - D) treatment effect

Correct: *Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behaviour of the experimenter. In this case, the experimenters who believed they had smart rats must have behaved in some way that boosted their rats' performance.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The rats were the subjects and they do not have bias.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 28 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.12

- 135) Unintended changes in participants' behaviour due to cues inadvertently given by the experimenter are called:
- A) replications.
 - B) experimenter effects.
 - C) volunteer biases
 - D) single-blind studies

Correct: *Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behaviour of the experimenter.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. There is no such thing as volunteer bias.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 28-2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.12

- 136) _____ is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.
- A) The double-blind study
 - B) Field research
 - C) The single-blind study
 - D) Correlational research

Correct: *Correct. The single-blind study is an experiment in which participants do not know if they are in the experimental or the control group, but the experimenters do know which participants are part of which group.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. In a double-blind study, the experimenters would also be "blind," meaning they would not know which participants are part of which group.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.12

137) Double-blind studies control for:

- A) only the placebo effect.
- B) only the experimenter effect.
- C) both the placebo effect and the experimenter effect.
- D) extrinsic motivation.

Correct: *Correct. In double-blind studies, neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know which participants are in the experimental group.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Double-blind studies also control for placebo effects.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.12

138) _____ is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group until after the results are tallied.

- A) The double-blind study
- B) An external reliability study
- C) The single-blind study
- D) A quasi-experimental study

Correct: *Correct. The double-blind study is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. In a single-blind study, only the participants are "blind."*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 2 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.12

139) In the 1800s, Franz Gall popularized a pseudoscience called _____ that claimed to understand a person's personality through the study of the bumps on their skull.

- A) phrenology
- B) palmistry
- C) graphology
- D) astrology

Correct: *Correct. Phrenology does believe that bumps on the skull were indicators of various personality traits.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Palmistry is the study of lines on the hand used to predict the future.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Factual Objective: 3.14

140) What value do scientists generally assign pseudoscience practices such as astrology, palmistry, graphology, etc.?

- A) They see them as having scientific value that we cannot yet measure.
- B) They see them as having entertainment value only.
- C) They see them as good subjects for qualitative research designs.
- D) Only graphology is seen as having scientific merit because it is used to assist in certain types of criminal investigations.

Correct: *Correct. Based on scientific evidence, pseudoscience is seen as having no real value other than being entertaining.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Graphologists score close to zero on tests of accuracy in personality measurement.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 34 Skill: Factual Objective: 3.14

141) Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the Canadian Psychological Association EXCEPT:

- A) participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language.
- B) participants cannot be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment.
- C) risks, possible adverse effects, and limitations on confidentiality must be spelled out in advance.
- D) informed consent must be documented.

Correct: *Correct. Participants may be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It's true that participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

142) Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the Canadian Psychological Association EXCEPT:

- A) participants may withdraw at any time.
- B) investigators must debrief participants.
- C) parents of infant participants must be informed about the study.

D) debriefing may be omitted when young children are involved.

Correct: *Correct. It's not true that debriefing may be omitted when young children are involved.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It's true that investigators must debrief participants.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

143) Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the Canadian Psychological Association EXCEPT:

- A) data remain confidential.
- B) participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research that would affect their willingness to participate, such as risks of unpleasant emotional experiences.
- C) participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.
- D) deception must be justified.

Correct: *Correct. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This is one of the principles and the question asks for exceptions.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

144) Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the Canadian Psychological Association?

- A) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- B) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
- C) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.
- D) Deception must be justified.

Correct: *Correct. It is a basic principle that deception must be justified.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.*

Answer: D

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

145) Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the Canadian Psychological Association?

- A) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- B) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.
- C) Participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.

D) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.

Correct: *Correct. It is a basic principle that participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

146) Experimenters can justify the use of deception because:

- A) there is informed consent.
- B) research is more important than people.
- C) it may be necessary for the experiment to work.
- D) it is not that harmful.

Correct: *Correct. Deception is justified if the study wouldn't work any other way.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. It is a basic principle that people come first, research second.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.13

147) Which of the following statements about research with animals is incorrect?

- A) Animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.
- B) Scientists who oppose animal rights activists argue that the goals of scientific research justify some animal suffering, although they agree it should be minimized.
- C) Animals are only used in about 7 percent of psychological research.
- D) Animal researchers do not use anesthesia in surgery, causing some concern about pain.

Correct: *Correct. It is not true that animals are no longer allowed to be used in research in which it would be clearly unethical to use humans.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Animal researchers use anesthesia in all surgery studies.*

Answer: A

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.13

148) Which of the following statements concerning using animals in research is correct?

- A) There are no ethical guidelines when it comes to animals.
- B) There are rules that prevent the killing of animals.
- C) Pain and suffering of animals are allowed but only when necessary.
- D) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.

Correct: *Correct. Pain and suffering of animals are allowed under scientific guidelines.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Animals are destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.*
Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.13

- 149) Which of the following statements concerning critical thinking is incorrect?
- A) There are few truths that need not be tested.
 - B) All evidence is not equal in quality.
 - C) Some authorities should not be questioned.
 - D) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct: *Correct. It is not true that some authorities should not be questioned; evidence is more important than expertise.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. This is an important criterion for critical thinking.*

Answer: C

Type: MC Page Ref: 33-3 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.14

- 150) Several years ago two scientists announced that they had evidence of "cold fusion" in the laboratory, but further studies failed to replicate their findings and it was later found that the original scientists had used sloppy methods. This highlights which of the following critical-thinking principles?
- A) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.
 - B) All evidence is not equal in quality.
 - C) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
 - D) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct: *Correct. The "so-called" evidence of cold fusion was not very solid, due to sloppy methodology.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The cold fusion issue was about evidence, not open-mindedness.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Applied Objective: 1.14

- 151) In the statement "Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments," the word *reasoned* means:
- A) giving it a lot of thought.
 - B) logical and well thought out.
 - C) seeing one side of an argument very clearly.
 - D) focusing on opinion.

Correct: *Correct. Critical thinking requires logic as well as organized thinking.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Quantity is only part of the characteristics of critical thinking.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Factual Objective: 1.14

- 152) The CEO of a large automobile company says the cars the company makes are safe regardless of the fact that they lead the country in accidents due to faulty equipment. This discrepancy highlights which of the following critical-thinking principles?
- A) Few "truths" do not need to be tested.
 - B) All evidence is not equal in quality.
 - C) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
 - D) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct: *Correct. In this case, the authority has a motivation to lie or mislead and cannot be trusted, especially if the evidence belies his statement.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The question is focusing on the CEO's authority rather than what he is saying.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 33-3

Skill: Applied

Objective: 1.14

- 153) "There is no life outside this solar system and nothing you can say will change that fact!" Which criterion of critical thinking does this person lack?
- A) Evidence is only necessary if it can be tested.
 - B) All evidence is not equal in quality.
 - C) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.
 - D) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

Correct: *Correct. The statement implies narrowness of thinking and, thus, the lack of an open mind.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. The statement is not a criterion for critical thinking.*

Answer: D

Type: MC

Page Ref: 33-3

Skill: Conceptual

Objective:

1.14

- 154) Critical thinking means making judgments based on:
- A) emotion.
 - B) keeping a closed mind.
 - C) reason and logical evaluation.
 - D) authority and expertise.

Correct: *Correct. Reason and logic are necessary to think critically.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Authorities are often wrong.*

Answer: C

Type: MC

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.14

- 155) Which of the following statements is correct concerning critical thinking and astrology?

- A) Although there are many skeptics, astrology has strong evidence suggesting it is a valid science.
- B) Research shows no connection between astrological signs and personality.
- C) Astrology is used by a lot of people.
- D) Astrology is based on stars and, therefore, it is scientific.

Correct: *Correct. Critical thinking requires logic, and research is a logical process. There is no research supporting astrological predictions.*

Incorrect: *Incorrect. Critical thinking requires more than just the fact that many people do it.*

Answer: B

Type: MC Page Ref: 3 Skill: Conceptual Objective: 1.15

156) The most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology today is that it is the science of behaviour.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 4 Objective: 1.1

157) The goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behaviour.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 4 Objective: 1.1

158) Wilhelm Wundt used the method of introspection.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 7 Objective: 1.2

159) Wilhelm Wundt's student James Mark Baldwin was hired by the University of Toronto in 1889, but the faculty of the time were in conflict with his ideology because they embraced what they called the "idealist philosophy."

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 7 Objective: 1.2

160) Sigmund Freud was the father of psychology.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 9 Objective: 1.3

161) Canadian psychologist Donald Hebb was the first psychologist to conduct research on soldiers in combat.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 13 Objective: 1.14

162) Dr. Leland can prescribe drugs in some situations and works with depressed women. He must be a psychologist.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 15 Objective: 1.6

163) The first step in a psychological experiment is developing a method.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 17 Objective: 1.7

164) The laboratory experiment always involves watching behaviours as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviours in any way.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 20 Objective: 1.8

165) Roger conducted a naturalistic observation as a project for a psychology class. He observed the interactions of parents and children at a football game. Many of the people he observed seemed to have noticed him. Roger forgot about the observer effect.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 19 Objective: 1.8

166) Canadian psychologist Dr. Paul Valliant wrote the book *A Parent's Guide: Helping Your Child Transition from Travel Basketball to the NBA*.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 19 Objective: 1.8

167) Dr. Samson wanted to know how college students in his province would vote during the next election. By sampling the seniors at his college, he can get a representative sample.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 21 Objective: 1.11

168) Surveys are procedures used to measure and evaluate personality traits, emotional states, aptitudes, interests, abilities, and values.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 21 Objective: 1.9

169) A negative correlation means that high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 23 Objective: 1.10

170) Random assignment is when each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 27 Objective: 1.11

171) Double-blind studies control only for the placebo effect.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 29 Objective: 1.12

172) One of the common guidelines for ethical research is that participants may not withdraw from a study once they start.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: False

Type: TF Page Ref: 32 Objective: 1.13

173) Critical thinking requires making judgments that are well reasoned and well thought out.

- A) True
- B) False

Answer: True

Type: TF Page Ref: 33 Objective: 1.14

174) What is the definition of psychology?

Type: Essay Page Ref: 4 Objective: 1.1

175) Select ONE of the four primary goals of psychology and describe that goal in detail. Provide an example to support your description.

Type: Essay Page Ref: 4–5 Objective: 1.1

176) Describe one of the early pioneer schools of psychology.

Type: Essay Page Ref: 6-11 Objective: 1.3–1.4

177) How are psychologists and psychiatrists different?

Type: Essay Page Ref: 15-16 Objective: 1.6

178) What are the strengths of descriptive research methods?

Type: Essay Page Ref: 19-22 Objective: 1.8

179) Describe the purpose and uses for correlation research designs.

Type: Essay Page Ref: 23-24 Objective: 1.10

180) What is an operational definition?

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 25* *Objective: 1.11*

181) Define the research term known as *random assignment*. Provide an example to illustrate your answer.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 27* *Objective: 1.11*

182) Describe in detail ONE of the seven common ethical guidelines for conducting research.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 32* *Objective: 1.13*

183) Describe one principle of critical thinking.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 33-34* *Objective: 1.14*

184) Compare and contrast two early perspectives of psychology. Be sure to include comparisons of founders, methods, and philosophies.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 6-11* *Objective: 1.2–1.3*

185) List and describe the four main types of professionals that may work in the various areas of psychology. Identify the differences in the scope of service that each category provides.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 15-16* *Objective: 1.6*

186) Pretend you are conducting a research study. Using all of the steps and processes of the scientific method, describe your study.

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 16-18* *Objective: 1.7*

187) Identify and describe three research methods that could potentially be used to study the topic “effects of marijuana on GPA (grade-point average).” How does each method differ in the focus of their study/research of the topic? What are the strengths and weaknesses of each method that you chose?

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 19-27* *Objective: 1.8–1.12*

188) What are the basic principles of critical thinking and how can they be used in everyday life?

Type: Essay *Page Ref: 32* *Objective: 1.14*

