

1 The Science of Psychology

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level, Learning Outcomes

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

p=page

APA=Learning Outcomes

MULTIPLE CHOICE

What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective 1.1 - What defines psychology as a field of study, and what are psychology's four primary goals?

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

- a) the scientific study of behavior
- b) the scientific study of mental processes
- c) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes

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

- d) the scientific study of human behavior and mental processes

Incorrect. The definition of psychology includes also animal behavior and mental processes.

ANS: c, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (2)

% correct 66 a= 2 b=1 c= 66 d= 32 r = .37

APA=1.1; 1.2

2. In the definition of psychology, the term *mental processes* refers to _____.

- a) internal, covert activities

Correct. Mental activities are internal.

- b) outward behavior
- c) overt actions and reactions

Incorrect. Overt means outward, not internal.

- d) only animal behavior

ANS: a, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 85 a= 85 b= 1 c= 13 d= 1 r = .39

APA=1.1; 1.2

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

- a) relation between grade-point average and salary

b) thought processes students used while trying to answer this question
Correct. This conforms to the definition of the internal, covert activity of our minds.
 c) how changes in the rate of television violence influence real-life violence
 d) effectiveness of several treatments for people who suffer from depression
Incorrect. Investigation of treatments is not a mental process.

ANS: b, p. 4, C, LO=1.1, (3)
APA=1.1; 1.2

4. You are at a basketball 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 event reminds you of the topic of today's lecture in psychology class. What was the likely topic of the lecture?

a) bias
Correct. The fans are showing bias and this is an important issue.
 b) experiments
Incorrect. The fans are really not part of any treatment groups.

c) psychoanalysis
 d) extraneous variables
ANS: a, p. 4, A, LO=1.1, (2)
APA=1.2

5. Steve is a fan of the Los Angeles Lakers basketball team. With little provocation, he will engage you in a debate about whether it is the greatest team in basketball. Steve may be demonstrating _____.

a) bias
Correct. Steve's loyalty to his team will influence his debate.
 b) critical thinking
Incorrect. Critical thinking requires an open mind.

c) an eclectic approach
 d) unconscious behavior
ANS: a, p. 4, A, LO=1.1, (2)
APA=1.2

6. The goals of psychology are to _____.
 a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind
 b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.
 c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death
 d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior
Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.

ANS: d, p. 4, F, LO=1.1, (2)
% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 r = .35
% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 r = .54
APA=1.1; 1.2

7. Mei 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 child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

a) describing behavior
 b) explaining behavior
Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.

c) predicting behavior
Correct. Mei's score served as a predictor ("would do well") of performance.
 d) controlling behavior

ANS: c, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (1)
% correct 76 a= 8 b= 7 c= 76 d= 9 r = .20
% correct 80 a= 6 b=5 c= 80 d= 9 r = .21
APA=1.2

8. In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.

a) predict and control

Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.

b) analyze and manipulate

c) categorize and organize

Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.

d) synthesize and regulate

ANS: a, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 3 d= 2 r = .29

APA=1.2; 2.1

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

a) description

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

b) explanation

Correct. "Why" asks for an explanation.

c) prediction

d) control

ANS: b, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 92 a= 2 b= 92 c= 4 d= 2 r = .24

APA=1.2; 2.1

10. A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is late to 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 behavior

Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.

b) explaining behavior

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

c) predicting behavior

d) controlling behavior

ANS: a, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 85 a= 85 b= 14 c= 0 d= 0 r = .34

APA=1.2; 2.1

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

a) description

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

b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond "what."

c) prediction

d) control

ANS: a, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (2)

% correct 64 a= 64 b= 28 c= 8 d= 1 r = .21

APA=1.2; 2.1

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

a) description

Incorrect. Describing does not answer the question why.

b) explanation

Correct. Asking "why" calls for an explanation.

c) prediction

d) control

ANS: b, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 90 a= 6 b= 90 c= 4 d= 0 r = .20

APA=1.2; 2.1

13. The question “When will it happen again?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- a) description
- b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.

- c) prediction

Correct. Prediction deals with future events.

- d) control

ANS: c, p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 92 a= 0 b= 4 c= 92 d= 4 r = .36

APA=1.2; 2.1

14. The question “How can it be changed?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

- a) description
- b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present, while control deals with the future.

- c) prediction

- d) control

Correct. Control deals with changing future events.

ANS: d p. 5, C, LO=1.1, (1)

APA=1.2; 2.1

15. 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

Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.

- c) prediction

Correct. The test predicts behavior.

- d) control

ANS: c, p. 5, A, LO=1.1, (1)

% correct 83 a= 7 b=41 c= 83 d= 7 r = .29

APA=1.2; 2.1

Psychology Then: The History of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.2 - Who were some of the earlier pioneers in psychology and how did structuralism and functionalism differ?

16. The general curiosity about why people think, feel, and behave the way they do:

- a) primarily happened after World War II.
- b) is about a century old.
- c) is several centuries old.

Incorrect. These curiosities are probably much older than centuries, and have always been with us.

- d) has always probably been with us.

Correct. As your authors note, these questions have been pondered in some way or another since we've been around.

ANS: d, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

APA=1.2

17. In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was overseen by _____.

- a) William James
- b) William Tell
- c) Wilhelm Wundt

Correct. Wundt supervised the first psychological laboratory.

- d) Sigmund Freud

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

ANS: c, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 88 a= 7 b= 1 c= 88 d= 4 r = .23

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 0 c= 100 d= 0 r = .00

APA=1.2

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

- a) hypnosis
- b) objective introspection

Correct. In introspection, you describe your conscious thoughts.

- c) psychosurgery
- d) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was not concerned with these issues.

ANS: b, p. 6, C, LO=1.2, (2)

APA=1.2

19. Objective introspection requires:

- a) metaphysical experiences.
- b) self-skepticism about experiences.
- c) empiricism.

Incorrect. Empiricism refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection.

- d) reflection on the self.

Correct. Remember that introspection literally means "looking within."

ANS: d, p. 6, F, LO=1.2, (1)

APA=1.2

20. 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

Correct. Wundt trained his students to detect the basic elements of human consciousness.

- b) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behavior

Incorrect. Wundt was not a functionalist.

- c) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness
- d) carefully feel the bumps on a person's head in order to determine his or her character traits

ANS: a, p. 7, A, LO=1.2, (2)

APA=1.2

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

- a) intervention

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

- b) introspection

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

- c) insight inventory
- d) induction

ANS: b, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 r = .24

% correct 92 a= 1 b= 92 c= 3 d= 4 r = .29

APA=1.2

22. What is the best analogy for Wundt's and Titchener's mission for psychology?

- a) a chart listing the basic chemical elements

Correct. They wanted to break down the mind into basic 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

Incorrect. A computer program does not have basic elements.

ANS: a, p. 7, C, LO=1.2, (3)

APA=1.2

23. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

- a) structuralism; observable behavior

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

- b) Gestalt; whole

- c) psychoanalysis; unconscious conflict

Incorrect. These terms do belong together.

- d) natural selection; functionalism

ANS: a, pp. 7 & 10, C, LO=1.2–1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

24. The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they:

- a) examined consciousness and the structure of mental processes.

Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.

- b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain.

- c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the structure of behaviors.

- d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin.

Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.

ANS: a, p. 7, C, LO=1.2, (2)

APA=1.2

25. 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.

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

- 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. Structure was key in the definition.

ANS: d, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (3)

% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 r = .18

% correct 59 a= 13 b= 24 c= 3 d= 59 r = .37

APA=1.2

26. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

- a) Ivan Pavlov

- b) William James

Correct. James was a functionalist.

- c) Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.

- d) Max Wertheimer

ANS: b, p. 7, F, LO=1.2, (1)

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 100 c= 0 d= 0 r = .00

APA=1.2

27. How our minds help us adapt to the world around us was a primary question addressed by which early movement of psychology?

- a) Behaviorism

- b) Cognitivism

- c) Functionalism

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

- d) Structuralism

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

ANS: c, p. 7, C, LO=1.2, (1)

APA=1.2

28. If an individual believed that why people think and feel as they do is more important than what they think and how they think, that individual would be a proponent of the _____ approach to psychology.

a) structuralist

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

b) functionalist

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

c) psychodynamic

d) behaviorist

ANS: b, pp. 7–8, A, LO=1.2, (3)

APA=1.2

29. 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

Correct. Functionalists applied research to actual problems.

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

Incorrect. This would be considered pure research.

ANS: b, pp. 7–8, A, LO=1.2, (2)

APA=1.2

30. Which psychologist was the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. in educational psychology from the University of Chicago in 1925?

a) Charles Henry Thompson

Correct. Charles Henry Thompson earned his Ph.D. in educational psychology in 1925 at the University of Chicago, the first African American to receive this degree in the USA.

b) Linus Pauling

Incorrect. The correct individual was Thompson, not Pauling.

c) Albert Sidney Beckham

d) Inez Beverly Prosser

ANS: a, p. 9, F, LO=1.2, (3)

APA=1.2

31. While Margaret Floy Washburn may have been the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States (in 1894), the first African-American woman to do so was _____ in 1934 at the University of Minnesota.

a) Inez Beverly Prosser

b) Ruth Howard

Correct. Howard was the first woman of color to receive the doctorate in psychology in the USA.

c) Margaret Mahler

d) Anna Freud

Incorrect. Anna Freud did not do her studies in America. The correct answer is Ruth Howard.

ANS: b, p. 9, F, LO=1.2, (3)

APA=1.2

32. Which noted African-American psychologist held a post as president of Shaw University in North Carolina and then president of Virginia State College?

a) Charles Henry Thompson

b) Howard Hale Long

Incorrect. The correct psychologist referred to in this question is Robert Prentiss Daniel

c) Robert Prentiss Daniel

Correct. This is the individual referred to in this particular question.

d) Albert Sidney Beckham

ANS: c, p. 9, F, LO=1.2, (3)

APA=1.2

Learning Objective 1.3 - What were the basic ideas and who were the important people behind the early approaches known as Gestalt, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism?

33. Which type of early psychologist believed that “the whole is more than the sum of its parts”?

a) Gestaltist

Correct. The Gestaltists studied the perception of wholes.

b) behaviorist

c) structuralist

Incorrect. Structuralists focused on the elements of consciousness.

d) functionalist

ANS: a, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 68 a= 68 b= 4 c= 19 d= 9 r = .39

APA=1.2

34. “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts” is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

a) introspection

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not “wholes.”

d) Gestalt psychologists

Correct. “The whole is greater than the sum of its parts” was the theme of the Gestaltists.

ANS: d, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (3)

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

APA=1.2

35. 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

Correct. Gestaltists focused on perception of wholes.

b) behavioral

c) humanistic

d) psychodynamic

Incorrect. This theory focused on the unconscious.

ANS: a, p. 10, A, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

36. Gestalt psychology attempted to discover:

a) how the mind helped people adapt to the world.

b) the overall patterns of perceptions and thoughts.

Correct. Gestalt psychologists looked at larger wholes, rather than individual parts.

c) the basic building blocks of consciousness.

Incorrect. This would be an emphasis of structuralists, not Gestalt psychologists.

d) the unconscious motivations for human functioning.

ANS: b, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

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

a) psychoanalysis

b) cognitive psychology

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

c) behavioral psychology

Incorrect. This area of psychology only focuses on observable behavior.

d) social psychology

ANS: b, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 63 a= 13 b= 63 c= 15 d= 9 r = .32

APA=1.2

38. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early field of psychology?

a) structuralism

Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.

b) functionalism

c) psychoanalysis

Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.

d) behaviorism

ANS: c, pp. 10–11, F, LO=1.3, (3)

% correct 56 a= 7 b= 9 c= 56 d= 27 r = .37

APA=1.2

39. What did Sigmund Freud consider as the key to understanding the nervous disorders he observed?

a) free will

b) brain physiology

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

c) the unconscious mind

Correct. Freud's entire theory centered on the unconscious.

d) external consequences

ANS: c, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 88 a= 1 b= 6 c= 88 d= 4 r = .42

APA=1.2

40. 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." Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

a) "Who is B. F. Skinner?"

Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.

b) "Who are the humanists?"

c) "Who is Sigmund Freud?"

Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious.

d) "Who are the behaviorists?"

ANS: c, p. 10, A, LO=1.3, (1)

APA=1.2

41. Freud stressed the importance of _____.

a) early childhood experiences

Correct. Freud believed personality was formed in the first six years of life.

b) adolescence

Incorrect. Freud stressed the first six years.

c) early adulthood

d) middle adulthood

ANS: a, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 79 a= 79 b= 14 c= 5 d= 2 r = .24

APA=1.2

42. According to Freud, unconscious urges:

a) are able to be suppressed.

b) only pertain to sex.

Incorrect. Freud also felt that unconscious urges were related to aggressive impulses.

- c) attempt to surface and affect our behaviors.

Correct. Freud believed that unconscious urges could not stay completely unconscious indefinitely, and that they would be expressed in one way or another.

- d) have no impact on everyday life.

ANS: c, p. 10, C, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

43. 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

Correct. Unconscious motives and conflicts are the essential elements of psychoanalysis.

- c) a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behavior without interfering with the behavior

Incorrect. Psychoanalysts don't necessarily refrain from directing behavior.

- d) a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviors are learned through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations

ANS: b, pp. 10–11, C, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

44. Which treatment approach did Sigmund Freud develop for treating his patients?

- a) drug therapy

- b) neuropsychology

- c) clinical psychology

Incorrect. This was not a discipline yet.

- d) psychoanalysis

Correct. It fit with his assumptions about the mind.

ANS: d, p. 10, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 90 a= 0 b= 6 c= 4 d= 90 r = .29

% correct 85 a= 4 b= 7 c= 4 d= 85 r = .30

APA=1.2

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

- a) Gestaltist

- b) behaviorist

Correct. This theory focused on learned behavior.

- c) psychodynamic

Incorrect. This theory focused on unconscious influences.

- d) functionalist

ANS: b, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

46. John B. Watson believed that psychology should involve the study of _____.

- a) behavior

Correct. He thought that was the most scientific.

- b) the mind

- c) the brain

- d) consciousness

Incorrect. This was not observable.

ANS: a, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 74 a= 74 b= 6 c= 7 d= 12 r = .33

APA=1.2

47. The school of behaviorism attempted to explain behavior by studying:

- a) the reasons people give for their behaviors.

- b) the specific personality traits that lead to behavior.

c) how a specific stimulus evokes a specific response.

Correct. This relationship, called a stimulus-response association, is one of the major foundations of behaviorism.

d) the purposes of people's behavior.

Incorrect. This would be the focus of functionalism, not behaviorism.

ANS: c, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

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

a) "Focus on observable behavior."

Correct. Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior.

b) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."

c) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."

Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.

d) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."

ANS: a, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 75 a= 75 b= 6 c= 14 d= 3 r = .38

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 3 c= 16 d= 3 r = .34

APA=1.2

49. The Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov discovered that _____.

a) dogs would salivate to the sound of a ticking metronome due to habituation

Incorrect. Conditioning, not habituation, is the correct answer.

b) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a ticking metronome due to reflexology

c) dogs would salivate to the sound of a ticking metronome due to a learned reflexive response called conditioning

Correct. Dogs would salivate due to conditioning.

d) dogs would salivate to the sounds of a ticking metronome due to their fear response

ANS: c, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (1)

APA=1.2

50. Sallie noticed that when her alarm clock goes off in the morning, her dog Ruffles is standing by her bed salivating. Every morning when Sallie wakes to the alarm, she immediately rolls out of bed and feeds Ruffles, who very much enjoys his canned dog food. It is likely that _____.

a) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to enjoy canned dog food

Incorrect. Ruffles's enjoyment of dog food would be an unconditioned response, not a conditioned response.

b) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to sleep next to her bed

c) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate over canned dog food

d) Sallie has conditioned Ruffles to salivate to the sound of her alarm clock

Correct. Ruffles has learned to associate the sound of the alarm clock with being fed.

ANS: d, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.1; 1.2

51. Pavlov's research demonstrated that _____.

a) involuntary reaction (salivation) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (sound of a bell)

Correct. This is true based on his research of conditioning.

b) an unrelated stimulus (salivation) could occur in response to an involuntary reaction (sound of a bell)

Incorrect. This is not true, as the involuntary reaction is salivation and the unrelated stimulus is the sound of the bell.

c) involuntary reaction (sound of a bell) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (food)

d) an unrelated stimulus (food) could occur in response to an unrelated stimulus (barking)

ANS: a, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (1)

% correct 86 a= 86 b= 6 c= 8 d= 0 r = .43

APA=1.2

52. Freud said phobias were _____ whereas Watson said phobias were _____.

a) learned; inherited

b) repressed conflicts; learned

Correct. Freud studied repressed conflict and Watson studied observable behavior.

c) sexual; unconscious

Incorrect. Watson did not believe in the unconscious.

d) conditioned; unconditioned

ANS: b, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (2)

APA=1.2

53. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?

a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt

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

b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer

c) Ivan Pavlov and John B. Watson

Correct. They used conditioning in their theories.

d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

ANS: c, p. 11, C, LO=1.3, (3)

% correct 46 a= 31 b= 19 c= 46 d= 5 r = .28

APA=1.2

54. Which founding contributors to psychology helped develop behaviorism?

a) Gestalt and Wundt

b) Freud and Watson

Incorrect. Freud was a psychoanalyst.

c) Watson and Pavlov

Correct. They contributed to behaviorism.

d) Pavlov and Wundt

ANS: c, p. 11, F, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 78 a= 6 b= 10 c= 78 d= 7 r = .49

APA=1.2

55. Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. 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) a survey of daydreams

b) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired

Correct. Watson believed observable behavior should be the focus of study.

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

Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.

ANS: b, p. 11, A, LO=1.3, (2)

% correct 81 a=7 b= 81 c=3 d= 7 r = .45

APA=1.2

Psychology Now: Modern Perspectives

Learning Objective 1.4 - What are the basic ideas behind the seven modern perspectives, and what were the important contributions of Skinner, Maslow, and Rogers?

56. The psychodynamic perspective was based on the work of _____.

a) Watson

Incorrect. Watson was a behaviorist.

b) Wundt

c) Gestalt

d) Freud

Correct. Freud developed the psychodynamic theory.

ANS: d, p. 14, F, LO=1.4, (3)

% correct 62 a= 23 b= 2 c= 12 d= 62 r = .42

% correct 55 a= 10 b= 21 c= 14 d= 55 r = .38

APA=1.2

57. Professor Wences approaches questions about human behavior from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious processes 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

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

- d) psychodynamic approach

Correct. The psychodynamic approach emphasizes unconscious dynamics.

ANS: d, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

58. Who claimed that behavior is affected by reinforcement?

- a) William James
- b) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize positive reinforcement.

- c) B. F. Skinner

Correct. Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced.

- d) Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: c, p. 14, F, LO=1.4, (2)

% correct 77 a= 11 b= 4 c= 77 d= 8 r = .40

% correct 66 a= 23 b= 6 c= 66 d= 3 r = .36

APA=1.2

59. You attend a lecture by a psychologist who uses terms such as *free will* and *self-actualization*. Which psychological perspective is most consistent with the points the psychologist presented?

- a) behaviorism

Incorrect. This perspective does not suggest free will or human nature.

- b) humanism

Correct. This perspective suggests people have many choices.

- c) functionalism

- d) psychodynamics

ANS: b, p. 14, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

60. Which perspective focuses on free will and self-actualization?

- a) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. This theory does not acknowledge free will.

- b) humanism

Correct. Humanist theory focuses on free will and self-actualization.

- c) cognitive perspective

- d) behaviorism

ANS: b, p. 14, F, LO=1.4, (2)

% correct 77 a= 2 b= 77 c= 10 d= 15 r = .33

APA=1.2

61. Humanist Abraham Maslow suggests that when people reach self-actualization, they:

- a) develop to their fullest potential.

Correct. When a person has become everything they are capable of, they have become self-actualized according to Maslow.

- b) avoid negative consequences of behavior.
- c) seek maximum reward for all their behaviors.

Incorrect. This would be a theoretical suggestion of the behaviorist, not a humanist.

- d) learn from their mistakes and move on.

ANS: a, p. 14, C, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

62. 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

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

- b) cognitive

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

- c) behavioral

- d) humanistic

ANS: b, p. 14, C, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

63. Cognitive neuroscientists can examine the brain with _____.

- a) electrolysis and PET

- b) PET and MRI

Correct. Both are discussed in the book and used by cognitive neuroscientists.

- c) MRI and electrolysis

- d) Gamma images and electrolysis

Incorrect. PET and MRI is the right answer.

ANS: b, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (2)

% correct 75 a= 10 b= 75 c= 11 d= 3 r = .21

APA=1.2; 2.4

64. The emerging field of brain imagery in cognitive neuroscience has developed methods, such as MRI, to examine _____.

- a) images of the living brain

Correct. MRI and PET take images of a living brain for analysis.

- b) biopsies of the brain of a cadaver

Incorrect. Biopsies are not taken by a MRI.

- c) select biopsied portions of a brain

- d) acute time of death in stroke patients

ANS: a, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (1)

APA=1.2; 2.4

65. If you are interested in how patterns, beliefs, and customs influence behavior, you are interested in the _____ perspective.

- a) behavioral

- b) sociocultural

Correct. This approach focuses on social environment.

- c) psychodynamic

- d) cognitive

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

ANS: b, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (2)

% correct 66 a= 20 b= 66 c= 5 d= 10 r = .22

% correct 73 a= 17 b= 73 c= 2 d= 6 r = .28

APA=1.1; 1.2

66. Samantha just had her purse stolen while walking down Fifth Avenue in New York City, which is a very busy part of Manhattan. She screamed loudly, and several people looked in her direction, but nobody stopped walking or made an attempt to help. She immediately broke down in tears and trembled for 10 minutes until she could walk to her car. This is an example of _____.

- a) democracy
- b) the bystander effect

Correct. This example would support this concept as nobody immediately helped despite being a heavily populated area.

- c) diffusion of effects

Incorrect. The diffusion of responsibility could also be a correct answer but not diffusion of effects.

- d) flaws in the judicial system

ANS: b, p. 15, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.1; 1.2

67. Jeff's car broke down and smoke started rising from the engine. He felt lucky to have broken down while parked in the center of town during lunch when many people were outside and could help. However, 30 minutes has passed and despite the heavily populated area, nobody has offered assistance. This is an example of the _____.

- a) zeitgeist
- b) behaviorist effect
- c) bystander effect

Correct. This example would support the example because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.

- d) self-Serving prophecy

Incorrect. Not discussed in the book.

ANS: c, p. 15, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.1; 1.2

68. In studying the bystander effect, a researcher is interested in looking at differences between prison guards in China and the United Kingdom. The researcher is taking a _____ perspective in this cross-cultural study.

- a) Eurocentric
- b) egocentric
- c) culturio

Incorrect. This is not a real term or concept discussed in the book.

- d) sociocultural

Correct. The researcher is looking at cultures from a sociocultural perspective.

ANS: d, p. 15, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.1; 1.2

69. Darley and Latané (1968) believe that the presence of other people in a distressing situation decreased the likelihood that they would receive help due to _____.

- a) diffusion of anonymity

Incorrect. Diffusion of responsibility is the correct choice.

- b) diffusion of responsibility

Correct. When others are around, individuals have been found to believe that help is not needed and that another person will help.

- c) flaws in laws protecting Good Samaritans
- d) timeliness of onset

ANS: b, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (1)

APA=1.2

70. Shorey (2001) found that the brutal death of a Somolian prisoner in a Canadian military facility could have been prevented. One reason the beating was not stopped was the _____.

- a) bystander effect

Correct. This would support the example because of the principle of diffusion of responsibility.

- b) Zeitgeist

- c) behaviorist effect
- d) Canadian prison policy

Incorrect. Not discussed in the book.

ANS: a, p. 15, F, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

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

- a) biopsychological

Correct. The biopsychological perspective looks at the relationship between body chemistry and behavior.

- b) learning
- c) cognitive
- d) sociocultural

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

ANS: a, pp. 15–16, A, LO=1.4, (1)

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

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

APA=1.2

72. Dr. Mosher is a psychologist who tries to understand how people select their mates. She must be a(n) _____.

- a) behavioral psychologist
- b) cognitive psychologist
- c) evolutionary psychologist

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

- d) biopsychological psychologist

Incorrect. Mate preference is an evolutionary issue.

ANS: c, p. 16, A, LO=1.4, (3)

% correct 35 a= 40 b= 8 c= 35 d= 17 r = .23

APA=1.2

73. Evolutionary psychology might suggest that certain cognitive strategies and goals are built into the brain because:

- a) they help humans adapt to their natural environment.

Correct. Adaptation and survival are the basic tenets of evolutionary theory.

- b) human brains are similar to the brains of the higher primates.
- c) they are the result of learning that has taken place over many centuries.

Incorrect. In fact, evolutionary theory does not allow for the idea that learned behaviors can become genetically passed from generation to generation.

- d) they are the result of memories we have inherited from our ancestors.

ANS: a, p. 16, C, LO=1.4, (3)

APA=1.2

74. Dr. Jones probably agrees with the _____ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

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

Incorrect. Cognitive psychology does not address concepts like advantages in the natural world. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.

- d) evolutionary

Correct. Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.

ANS: d, p. 16, A, LO=1.4, (2)

APA=1.2

Psychological Professionals and Areas of Specialization

Learning Objective 1.5 - How does a psychologist differ from a psychiatrist, and what are the other types of professionals who work in the various areas of psychology?

75. Which of the following statements is correct?

a) A psychologist has no medical training.

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

b) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.

c) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.

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

d) An M.D. and a Ph.D. are pretty much the same thing.

ANS: a, p. 17, F, LO=1.5, (1)

% correct 22 a= 22 b=35 c= 36 d= 8 r = .24

APA=1.1

76. The majority of psychologists work in _____.

a) private practice

Incorrect. Approximately 18 percent work in private for-profit situations.

b) public school

c) government

d) four-year colleges and universities

Correct. Approximately 35 percent of psychologists work in colleges and universities.

ANS: d, p. 17, F, LO=1.5, (3)

% correct 52 a= 31 b= 9 c= 8 d= 52 r = .20

APA=1.1

77. According to present research on psychologists, thirty-four percent are in the _____ subfield of psychology.

a) counseling

Incorrect. This is the second largest subfield with thirteen percent.

b) industrial/organizational

c) developmental

d) clinical

Correct. This is the single largest specialty area of psychology.

ANS: d, p. 17, F, LO=1.5, (2)

APA=1.1

78. According to the present research on psychologists, the three most popular work settings are _____, _____, and _____.

a) universities and four year colleges; self-employed; private for-profit

Correct. These are the three most popular.

b) self-employed; state and local government; non-profit

c) state and local government; federal government; self-employed

d) universities and four year colleges; non-profit; federal government

Incorrect. The present research shows that universities and four year colleges, self-employed, and private for-profit are the most popular.

ANS: a, p. 17, F, LO=1.5, (3)

APA=1.1

79. There are several subfields of psychology according to the present research. The three largest subfields of psychology are _____, _____, and _____.

a) clinical, counseling, and developmental

Correct. These are the three largest.

b) cognitive, clinical, and developmental

c) industrial/organizational, counseling, and clinical

d) social, experimental, and school

Incorrect. The present research shows that clinical, counseling, and developmental are the three largest subfields.

ANS: a, p. 17, F, LO=1.5, (3)

APA=1.1

80. 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

Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.

b) psychoanalyst

c) humanistic psychologist

Incorrect. This type of psychologist would never write a prescription for Ritalin.

d) school psychologist

ANS: a, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (2)

% correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 11 d= 10 r = .33

APA=1.1

81. 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

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

b) cognitive psychologist

c) psychiatric social worker

Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.

d) psychologist

ANS: a, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (3)

% correct 37 a= 37 b= 37 c= 5 d= 21 r = .27

APA=1.1

82. Vido has a master's degree and is interested in working on the causes of poverty. What type of professional is Vido most likely to become?

a) educational psychologist

b) psychiatrist

c) school psychologist

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

d) psychiatric social worker

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

ANS: d, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (2)

APA=1.1

83. Sandi is a single mother living in a project in a poor section of the city. She has addiction issues and just lost custody of her three children. What type of mental health professional is most likely to get involved in Sandi's situation?

a) educational psychologist

b) psychiatrist

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

c) psychiatric social worker

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

d) counselor

ANS: c, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (2)

APA=1.1

84. 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?"

Incorrect. These psychologists work on brain issues.

b) "What is a forensic psychologist?"

c) "What is a psychiatric social worker?"

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

d) "What is a developmental psychologist?"

ANS: c, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (2)

APA=1.1

85. 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) podiatrist

b) psychiatrist

Correct. Prescribing drugs is usually done by a psychiatrist (except in some states).

c) clinical psychologist

Incorrect. For the most part, clinical psychologists cannot write prescriptions.

d) counseling psychologist

ANS: b, p. 18, A, LO=1.5, (2)

% correct 73 a= 0 b= 73 c= 25 d= 2 r = .33

% correct 67 a= 0 b= 67 c= 32 d= 1 r = .39

APA=1.1

Psychology: The Scientific Methodology

Learning Objective 1.6 - Why is psychology considered a science, and what are the steps in using the scientific method?

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

a) Statistics

b) The scientific method

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

c) Checks and balances

d) The double-blind method

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

ANS: b, p. 20, F, LO=1.6, (3)

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

% correct 57 a= 3 b= 57 c= 3 d= 37 r = .23

APA=2.1

87. The first step in any scientific investigation is _____.

a) forming the hypothesis

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

b) perceiving the question

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

c) coming to a conclusion

d) developing an argument

ANS: b, p. 20, F, LO=1.6, (1)

% correct 79 a= 19 b= 79 c= 0 d= 2 r = .43

APA=2.4

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

a) describing

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

b) explaining

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

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: a, p. 20, C, LO=1.6, (2)

% correct 34 a= 34 b= 12 c= 53 d= 1 r = .29

APA=2.4

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

a) conclusion

b) result

c) hypothesis

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

d) fact

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

ANS: c, p. 20, A, LO=1.6, (1)

% correct 81 a= 4 b= 81 c= 0 d= 15 r = .19

APA=2.4

90. Forming a hypothesis is the second step in a scientific investigation. This step is derived from two goals of psychology—description and _____.

a) control

Incorrect. Forming a hypothesis, or an educated guess, is not related to controlling a behavior.

b) explanation

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

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: b, p. 20, C, LO=1.6, (3)

APA=2.4

91. Sally proposes the idea that one's sexual history prior to marriage may be linked to whether one ends up getting divorced. This best represents which step of the scientific method?

a) testing the hypothesis

b) observing events

Incorrect. The speculation regarding the correct answer to this research question is called forming a hypothesis.

c) forming a hypothesis

Correct. Forming a hypothesis involves making an educated guess as to the answer to a research question.

d) formulating a theory

ANS: c, p. 20, A, LO=1.6, (2)

APA=2.4

92. 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

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

b) dependent variable

c) extraneous variable

d) experimental estimate

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

ANS: a, p. 20, A, LO=1.6, (1)

% correct 94 a= 94 b= 1 c= 4 d= 2 r = .31

% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 2 d= 1 r = .41

APA=2.4

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

a) describing

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

b) explaining

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

c) predicting

d) changing

ANS: b, p. 21, C, LO=1.6, (3)

APA=2.4

94. The tendency to look for information that supports one's own belief is called _____.

a) the principle of falsifiability

Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability refers to the idea that a proper research question must be capable of being disproven.

b) confirmation bias

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

c) criterion validity

d) volunteer bias

ANS: b, p. 21, F, LO=1.6, (1)

APA=2.4

95. What is one of the major reasons that psychologists report results publicly?

a) to comply with legal requirements

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

b) to identify all the extraneous variables

c) to allow researchers to replicate experiments

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

d) to explain research results so that non-psychologists can understand them

ANS: c, pp. 21–22, F, LO=1.6, (1)

% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 96 d= 0 r = .23

APA=2.4

96. 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

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

c) finding a better way to support the hypothesis

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

d) publication

ANS: b, p. 22, F, LO=1.6, (2)

APA=2.4

97. Which of the following is an empirical question?

a) "Would Martin Luther King, Jr., have been a good president?"

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

b) "What is the meaning of life?"

c) "Was the Civil War necessary?"

d) "Is there life on other planets?"

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

ANS: d, p. 22, A, LO=1.6, (3)

APA=2.4

98. 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?"

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

- d) "Would Martin Luther King, Jr. have been a good president?"

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

ANS: d, p. 22, A, LO=1.6, (3)

APA=2.4

Learning Objective 1.7 - How are naturalistic and laboratory settings used to describe behavior, and what are some of the advantages and disadvantages associated with these settings?

99. 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.

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve recreating anything.

- b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.

Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.

- c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.

- d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

ANS: b, p. 23, F, LO=1.7, (1)

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

% correct 88 a= 5 b= 88 c= 4 d= 4 r = .37

APA=2.4

100. 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) room crowding
- b) observer effects

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

- c) participant observation

Incorrect. Roger was not participating in the eating behavior.

- d) eating McDonald's food

ANS: b, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (2)

APA=2.4

101. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

- a) naturalistic observation method

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

- b) experimental method
- c) survey method

Incorrect. Surveys involve asking questions, not observing behavior.

- d) psychometric approach

ANS: a, p. 23, F, LO=1.7, (1)

% correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 0 r = .25

APA=2.4

102. Systematically collecting data in real-world environments is the essence of which descriptive research method?

a) case studies

Incorrect. A case study is an in-depth analysis of one particular case or individual.

b) naturalistic observation

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing behaviors as they take place in the real-world setting.

c) surveys

d) correlational research

ANS: b, p. 23, C, LO=1.7, (2)

APA=2.4

103. Which research method involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way?

a) case study

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

b) experiment

c) correlational studies

d) naturalistic observation

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves watching behaviors without intervening.

ANS: d, p. 23, F, LO=1.7, (1)

% correct 96 a= 1 b= 1 c= 2 d= 96 r = .33

APA=2.4

104. 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

Incorrect. Case study research follows one person closely for a long period of time.

b) naturalistic observation

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

c) survey research

d) psychometric study

ANS: b, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (1)

% correct 96 a= 2 b= 96 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20

APA=2.4

105. 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) restaurant effect

b) parent effect

c) butterfly effect

Incorrect. There is no psychological concept known as the butterfly effect.

d) observer effect

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

ANS: d, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (2)

APA=2.4

106. 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

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

b) laboratory observation

c) case study research

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

d) experimental research

ANS: a, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (2)
APA=2.4

107. 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' behavior and kept a diary on her own reactions. Kerri was using the technique called _____.

a) participant observation

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

b) family survey

c) observer bias

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

d) attribution effect

ANS: a, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (2)
APA=2.4

108. 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

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

b) the bystander effect

c) observer bias

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

d) subject bias

ANS: c, p. 23, A, LO=1.7, (2)
% correct 74 a= 15 b= 2 c= 74 d= 7 r = .21
APA=2.4

Learning Objective 1.8 - How are case studies and surveys used to describe behavior, and what are some drawbacks to each of these methods?

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

a) representative sample

b) case study

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

c) single-blind study

d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves more than one individual.

ANS: b, p. 24, F, LO=1.8, (1)
% correct 94 a= 2 b= 94 c= 2 d= 2 r = .21
% correct 90 a= 4 b= 90 c= 4 d= 2 r = .35
APA=2.4

110. In the 1970s, a 13-year-old girl was found locked up in a room, strapped to a potty chair. Since she had grown up in a world without human speech, researchers studied "Genie's" ability to acquire words, grammar, and pronunciation. This type of research is called a _____.

a) case study

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

b) representative sample

c) single-blind study

d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation involves studying more than one individual.

ANS: a, p. 24, A, LO=1.8, (3)

APA=2.4

111. 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

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

- c) the math skills of students in Japan as compared to those of U.S. students

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

- d) physiological changes that occur when people watch violent movies

ANS: b, p. 24, A, LO=1.8, (2)

APA=2.4

112. 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

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

- c) experiment
- d) surveys

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

ANS: b, p. 24, A, LO=1.8, (3)

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

APA=2.4

113. 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?

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.

- b) Does wall color affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?
- c) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?

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

- d) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?

ANS: c, p. 24, A, LO=1.8, (1)

% correct 88 a= 2 b= 1 c= 88 d= 8 r = .46

APA=2.4

114. Surveys, as discussed in the text, are a form of:

- a) correlational research.
- b) descriptive research.

Correct. A survey is a type of descriptive research, not experimental design.

- c) inferential research.
- d) experimental research.

Incorrect. There is no manipulation of variables in a survey, so it is not experimental research.

ANS: b, p. 24, F, LO=1.8, (2)

APA=2.4

115. 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

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

- b) experiment
- c) case study
- d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation never involves asking questions.

ANS: a, p. 24, A, LO=1.8, (1)

% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 4 d= 1 $r = .22$

% correct 98 a= 98 b= 0 c= 1 d= 1 $r = .21$

APA=2.4

116. A group of randomly selected subjects for a study that matches the population on important characteristics such as age and sex is called _____.

- a) volunteer bias
- b) a representative sample

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

- c) an experimental group

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

- d) a control group

ANS: b, p. 25, F, LO=1.8, (1)

% correct 84 a= 2 b= 84 c= 11 d= 2 $r = .35$

% correct 89 a= 0 b= 89 c= 7 d= 4 $r = .36$

APA=2.4

117. Dr. Wiseman wants to know about the alcohol consumption patterns among college juniors in the United States. He should _____.

- a) give the survey to every college junior in the country

Incorrect. It is impossible to survey every college junior.

- 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 college juniors

Correct. A representative sample should give enough information to enable him to generalize his findings to all juniors.

ANS: d, p. 25, A, LO=1.8, (1)

% correct 85 a= 8 b= 7 c=0 d= 85 $r = .27$

APA=2.4

118. The editors of *Scientific American* are able to obtain a representative sample of their readers in order to assess their attitudes toward preservation of the rainforests in Costa Rica. When interpreting the results of their survey, the editors will be able to _____.

- a) apply the results to the entire U.S. population

Incorrect. Readers of Scientific American are not representative of the entire U.S. population.

- b) apply the results to Costa Rica
- c) apply the results to subscribers of *Scientific American*

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

- d) apply the result to scientists

ANS: c, p. 25, A, LO=1.8, (2)

APA=2.4

119. The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American 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 American wives

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

- b) the fact that a psychological test, rather than a survey, should have been given

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

- 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

ANS: a, p. 25, A, LO=1.8, (3)

% correct 30 a= 30 b= 11 c= 26 d= 33 $r = .23$

APA=2.4

120. The magazine *Desperate Wives* publishes a survey of its female readers called "The Sex Life of the American 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 American Wife"
- b) "The New Sexuality in America: Rubber Boots in Bed!"
- c) "The Sex Lives of Our Readers: *Desperate Wives* Women Respond"

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

- d) "Sex in America: These Boots Were Made for Walking and for..."

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

ANS: c, p. 25, A, LO=1.8, (1)

APA=2.4

Learning Objective 1.9 - What is the correlational technique, and what does it tell researchers about relationships?

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

- a) independent variable

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

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

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

ANS: d, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (1)

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

% correct 98 a= 0 b= 2 c= 1 d= 98 r = .34

APA=2.4

122. The word *correlation* is often used as a synonym for _____.

- a) validity

Incorrect. Validity is unrelated to correlation.

- b) reliability
- c) variable
- d) relationship

Correct. Correlation means relationship.

ANS: d, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (1)

% correct 96 a= 2 b= 1 c= 2 d= 96 r = .21

APA=2.4

123. A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the _____.

- a) unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues from the experimenter

Incorrect. There are no cues involved in correlation.

- b) strength of the relationship between two variables

Correct. Relationship strength is determined by the numerical correlation.

- c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time
- d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time

ANS: b, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (1)

APA=2.4

124. A correlation coefficient is represented by the symbol _____.

- a) large letter "C"
- b) large letter "R"

Incorrect. The correct answer is small letter "r."

- c) small letter "c"
- d) small letter "r"

Correct. This is the correct symbol.

ANS: d, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4; 4.1

125. Paul records data that indicate that the number of hot chocolates sold at the concession stand increases as temperature outside decreases (for example, more hot chocolates are purchased during late fall than late spring). Which of the following statements is the most accurate depiction of this finding?

- a) There is a correlation between the two variables.

Incorrect. This answer is only partially accurate. The best answer is that there is a negative correlation between the two variables.

- b) There is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables.
c) There is a weak, positive correlation between the two variables.
d) There is a negative correlation between the two variables.

Correct. Remember that a negative correlation indicates that two variables move in the opposite direction.

ANS: d, p. 27, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4

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

- a) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

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

- b) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

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

- 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

ANS: b, p. 27, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4

127. All of the following variables, except for _____, would likely show a positive correlation.

- a) height and weight

Incorrect. These variables go in the same direction.

- b) men's educational level and their income

- c) alcohol consumption and scores on a driving test

Correct. In this case, one goes up the other goes down.

- d) school grades and IQ scores

ANS: c, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9, (2)

% correct 80 a= 7 b= 4 c= 80 d= 8 r = .26

APA=2.4

128. All of the following variables, except for _____, would likely show a negative correlation.

- a) average income and the incidence of dental disease

- b) adult shoe size and IQ scores

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

- c) the value of a car and the age of a car

- d) hours spent watching TV and grade-point average

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

ANS: b, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4

129. 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

Correct. Correlation does not prove causation.

- b) given these variables, the correlation will be positive

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

- c) given these variables, the correlation will be negative

- d) given these variables, the correlation will be uncorrelated

ANS: a, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9, (3)

APA=2.4

130. A negative correlation means that _____.

- a) high values of one variable are associated with low values of the other

Correct. A negative correlation means that 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

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

ANS: a, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (1)

% correct 76 a= 76 b= 2 c= 3 d= 16 r = .39

APA=2.4; 4.1

131. A correlation coefficient shows that smoking and life expectancy are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict that _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.

- a) if a person smokes a lot of cigarettes, he or she will have less money monthly to buy gas

- b) the person's life expectancy will go up or down based on the number of cigarettes the person smokes daily

Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.

- c) if a person smokes cigarettes, he or she will eventually develop lung cancer

- d) a person's lungs will repair themselves and he or she will live a longer life

Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about lungs.

ANS: b, p. 27, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4

132. Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

- a) .50

Incorrect. Because $-.75$ is closer to $+1.00$, it is the strongest relationship of the options.

- b) .25

- c) $-.25$

- d) $-.75$

Correct. The closer a correlation coefficient is to $+1.00$, the stronger the relationship it indicates.

ANS: d, pp. 27–28, F, LO=1.9, (3)

APA=2.4; 4.1

133. Which correlation coefficient is most likely to describe the relationship between brushing one's teeth and the number of cavities one gets?

- a) $-.62$

Correct. One would expect that as brushing increases, cavities tend to decrease. Thus, a negative correlation would best describe the relationship. Further, one would expect the relationship to be fairly strong and thus closer to 1.0 than to 0 in absolute value.

- b) .83

Incorrect. This correlation coefficient would suggest that as brushing increases, the number of cavities increases.

We would hope that the relationship between tooth brushing and the number of cavities one gets would be a strong negative correlation.

- c) $-.08$

- d) .45

ANS: a, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4; 4.1

134. 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.

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

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

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

- c) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

- d) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

ANS: b, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9 & 1.10 (1)

% correct 88 a= 6 b= 88 c= 6 d= 1 $r = .20$

% correct 89 a= 4 b= 0 c= 89 d= 7 $r = .19$

APA=2.4

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

- a) a representative sample; strength
- b) strength; direction of the relationship

Correct. These are the two concepts that a correlation coefficient represents.

- c) the experimental group; control group
- d) direction of the relationship; expectant functionality

Incorrect. Direction of the relationship is accurate but expectant functionality is a made-up term.

ANS: b, pp. 27–28, F, LO=1.9, (2)

% correct 66 a= 10 b= 66 c= 13 d= 11 $r = .47$

% correct 67 a= 9 b= 67 c= 16 d= 8 $r = .50$

APA=2.4; 4.1

136. A correlation coefficient shows that alcohol consumption and driving accidents are indeed related. As a result, a researcher could predict _____ if the direction of the relationship is known.

- a) the number of arrests a person has will go up or down based on the type of car an individual drives
- b) the number of driving accidents a person has will go up or down based on the number of alcoholic drinks consumed

Correct. The directionality of the correlation coefficient can predict this relationship.

- c) the number of arrests will increase the fewer drinks an individual consumes
- d) the number of driving accidents a person has will contribute to the number of days spent in jail

Incorrect. The correlation mentioned did not include information about days spent in jail.

ANS: b, pp. 27–28, A, LO=1.9, (2)

APA=2.4

137. Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

- a) A correlation of $+ .89$ is strong and $- .89$ is weak.

Incorrect. Both $+ .89$ and $- .89$ are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.

- b) A correlation of $+ .89$ and $- .89$ are both strong and equally so.

Correct. Both $+ .89$ and $- .89$ are the same distance from 0.

- c) Correlation coefficients are indicators of cause and effect.

- d) A correlation of $+1.5$ is very strong.

ANS: b, p. 27, F, LO=1.9, (3)

% correct 56 a= 15 b= 56 c= 4 d= 26 $r = .19$

% correct 66 a= 15 b= 66 c= 10 d= 8 $r = .30$

APA=2.4; 4.1

138. A perfect correlation, whether positive or negative, is _____ in the real world.

- a) expected
- b) imperfect

Incorrect. The correct answer is rare.

- c) common
- d) rare

Correct. Perfect correlations are not common in actual life examples.

ANS: d, p. 28, F, LO=1.9, (1)

APA=2.4; 4.1

139. As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was $.00$. What did the scatter plot look like?

- a) a random distribution of points

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

b) a line with a positive slope

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

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

ANS: a, p. 28, A, LO=1.9, (1)

% correct 80 a= 80 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 r = .34

% correct 85 a= 85 b= 4 c= 7 d= 4 r = .34

APA=1.3; 2.4

Learning Objective 1.10 - What are the steps involved in designing an experiment?

140. 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

Incorrect. Operational definitions are not assumptions.

c) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behavior, that researchers want to measure

Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific method.

d) the principle that a scientific theory must make predictions that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation

ANS: c, p. 29, F, LO=1.10, (3)

% correct 40 a= 23 b= 23 c= 40 d= 12 r = .36

% correct 56 a= 4 b= 22 c= 56 d= 15 r = .53

APA=2.4

141. As part of a psychology experiment, Brett decides to measure a person's "anxiety" by noting the number of blinks a person makes in a twenty minute social interaction with a stranger. Brett appears to have offered a(n) _____ of anxiety.

a) variable

b) operational definition

Correct. An operational definition specifies how a particular concept is to be measured or manipulated.

c) theory

d) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess about a sequence of events.

ANS: b, p. 29, A, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

142. The steps or procedures an experimenter must use to control or measure the variables in a study is called the _____.

a) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess.

b) operational definition

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

c) double-blind study

d) theory

ANS: b, p. 29, F, LO=1.10, (1)

APA=2.4

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

a) hypothesis

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

b) operational definition

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

c) double-blind study

d) theory

ANS: b, p. 29, A, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

144. 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

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

b) operational definition

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

c) double-blind study

d) theory

ANS: b, p. 29, A, LO=1.10, (3)

% correct 48 a= 37 b= 48 c= 1 d= 14 r = .42

APA=2.4

145. The administration of Midwest State University wants to know if the 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: theater style or circular

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

d) frequency with which students ask questions

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

ANS: d, pp. 29–30, A, LO=1.10, (3)

% correct 47 a= 4 b= 11 c= 38 d= 47 r = .45

APA=2.4

146. 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.

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.

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.

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

ANS: a, pp. 29–30, A, LO=1.10, (2)

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 4 c= 0 d= 19 r = .66

APA=2.4

147. 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.

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

c) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the chime.

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

d) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the

speed of typing.

ANS: b, pp. 29–30, A, LO=1.10, (3)

APA=2.4

148. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

- a) coefficient of correlation
- b) dependent variable

Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is measured.

- c) control condition
- d) independent variable

Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.

ANS: d, p. 29, F, LO=1.10, (2)

% correct 70 a= 1 b= 21 c= 8 d= 70 r = .42

% correct 68 a= 1 b= 23 c= 8 d= 68 r = .34

APA=2.4

149. Independent variable is to dependent variable as _____.

- a) effect is to confound
- b) experimental is to correlation
- c) measure is to manipulate

Incorrect. This is the opposite of the correct answer.

- d) manipulate is to measure

Correct. Independent variables are manipulated, while deepening variables were measured.

ANS: d, p. 29, C, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

150. 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 _____.

- a) the use of nicotine

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

- b) the use of a driving simulator
- c) the number of collisions

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

- d) the driving skills of each driver

ANS: a, p. 29, A, LO=1.10, (3)

APA=2.4

151. 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 _____.

- a) the use of nicotine

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

- b) the use of a driving simulator
- c) the number of collisions

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

- d) the driving skills of each driver

ANS: c, p. 30, A, LO=1.10, (3)

APA=2.4

152. 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, which could also influence one's ability to recall these events, age could be considered a(n) _____.

- a) random variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) confounding variable
- d) independent variable

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

- d) independent variable

Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.

ANS: c, p. 30, A, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

153. Dr. Keller has individuals run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is:

- a) the self-reported mood.

Incorrect. This is the variable that is measured, so is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes.
- c) the individuals who run for 0 minutes.
- d) the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill.

Correct. This is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.

ANS: d, p. 29, A, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

154. Dr. Proverse has individuals cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes, after which he measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is:

- a) the self-reported mood.

Correct. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike.
- c) the number of minutes individuals ride the bike.

Incorrect. This is the variable that is manipulated, so it is the independent variable.

- d) the riding of bikes.

ANS: a, p. 30, A, LO=1.10, (2)

APA=2.4

155. 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 participants who smoke a cigarette without nicotine comprise the _____.

- a) control group

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.

- b) driving simulator
- c) experimental group

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.

- d) no-control group

ANS: a, p. 30, A, LO=1.10, (2)

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 0 c= 2 d= 0 r = .44

APA=2.4

156. Ideally, everything in the experimental situation *except* the _____ is held constant.

- a) inferential statistics
- b) placebos

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

- c) independent variables

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

d) hypotheses

ANS: c, p. 30, C, LO=1.10, (2)

% correct 77 a= 8 b= 9 c= 77 d= 5 r = .34

% correct 74 a= 14 b= 3 c= 74 d= 8 r = .28

APA=2.4

157. A good control group _____.

- a) contains at least one confound
- b) has a limited number of dependent variables
- c) has a limited number of research participants

Incorrect. In fact, a good control group would have the same number of participants as an experimental group.

- d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

Correct. A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any compound.

ANS: d, p. 30, C, LO=1.10, (1)

APA=2.4

158. All of 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. 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. Random assignment does allow individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups.

ANS: c, p. 30, F, LO=1.10, (2)

% correct 63 a= 11 b= 7 c= 63 d= 19 r = .19

APA=2.4

159. Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?

- a) In random assignment, each participant has an equal chance for each condition.

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

- 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 birth dates.

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

ANS: a, p. 30, F, LO=1.10, (1)

% correct 90 a= 90 b= 2 c= 4 d= 4 r = .20

% correct 90 a= 90 b= 3 c= 3 d= 3 r = .26

APA=2.4

Learning Objective 1.11 - How do the placebo and experimenter effects cause problems in an experiment, and what are some ways to control for these effects?

160. 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.

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.

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

ANS: d, p. 31, A, LO=1.11, (1)

% correct 94 a= 5 b= 1 c= 0 d= 94 r = .32

% correct 98 a= 1 b= 0 c= 1 d= 98 r = .22

APA=2.4

161. The placebo effect means _____.

- a) all conditions in an experiment are the same
- b) that there is no control group

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

- c) the expectations of the participants influence their behavior

Correct. The placebo effect occurs when the expectations of the participants influence their behavior.

- d) experimenter bias causes the subjects to act strangely

ANS: c, p. 31, F, LO=1.11, (2)

% correct 77 a= 11 b= 8 c= 77 d= 4 r = .44

APA=2.4

162. Sandy Sue 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 Sue 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 Sue's drowsy feeling?

- a) experimenter effect
- b) placebo effect

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

- c) subject bias

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

- d) treatment effect

ANS: b, p. 31, A, LO=1.11, (1)

% correct 90 a= 3 b= 90 c= 3 d= 6 r = .32

APA=2.4

163. 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 were 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

Correct. The experimenter effect occurs when the participant's performance is affected by the behavior 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.

- b) placebo effect
- c) subject bias

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

- d) treatment effect

ANS: a, p. 31, A, LO=1.11, (2)

APA=2.4

164. Unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues inadvertently given by the experimenter are called _____.

- a) replications
- b) experimenter effects

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

- c) volunteer biases

Incorrect. There is no such thing as volunteer bias.

- d) single-blind studies

ANS: b, p. 31, F, LO=1.11, (1)

APA=2.4

165. _____ 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

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

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

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.

d) Correlational research

ANS: c, p. 32, F, LO=1.11, (1)

% correct 93 a= 7 b= 0 c= 93 d= 0 r = .41

APA=2.4

166. Double-blind studies control for _____.

a) only the placebo effect

b) only the experimenter effect

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

c) both the placebo effect and the experimenter effect

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

d) extrinsic motivation

ANS: c, p. 32, F, LO=1.11, (3)

% correct 85 a= 7 b= 6 c= 85 d= 2 r = .21

% correct 86 a=5 b= 6 c= 86 d= 2 r = .21

APA=2.4

167. _____ 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

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.

b) Field research

c) The single-blind study

Incorrect. In a single-blind study, only the participants are “blind.”

d) Correlational research

ANS: a, p. 32, F, LO=1.11, (1)

% correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 1 d= 3 r = .19

% correct 99 a= 99 b= 1 c= 0 d= 0 r = .29

APA=2.4

Learning Objective 1.12 - What are some basic elements of a real-world experiment?

168. Brock is the star quarterback on his college football team. When scoring his first test, his anatomy professor was surprised that he earned an “A+” because _____.

a) research suggests that athletes have poorer performance on tests than non-athletes

Correct. Research by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (2002) supports this statement.

b) research suggests that athletes do not spend as much time studying than non-athletes

c) research suggests that football stars often cheat to find academic success

d) research suggests that athletes have higher performance on tests than non-athletes

Incorrect. Research states that college athletes have lower test performance than non-athletes.

ANS: a, p. 32, A, LO=1.12, (2)

APA=2.4

169. Rob was named to the first team All-American basketball team last year. However, he is academically ineligible to play this year due to failing several classes. As a result, he is _____.

a) supporting the idea that collegiate student athletes are not as smart as non-athletes

- b) supporting the idea that professors are biased in grading assignments of collegiate student athletes
- c) supporting the idea that negative stereotypes exist for collegiate student athletes that they are likely to perform poorly in academics compared to non-athletes

Correct. This statement supports this concept shared in the book about collegiate student athletes.

- d) supporting the idea that athletes have higher GPAs than non-athletes

Incorrect. Research states that college athletes have lower test performance than non-athletes.

ANS: c, pp. 32–33, A, LO=1.12, (2)

APA=2.4

170. Wesleyan University researchers Jameson and colleagues conducted a study to explore the negative stereotypes of collegiate athletes as “dumb jocks.” In their study, the researchers found _____.

- a) a correlation between collegiate athletes’ exposure to the negative stereotypes and an improvement in how they performed on intelligence tests
- b) negative stereotypes in higher education may contribute to collegiate student athletes underperforming in academics

Correct. If students believe the negative stereotypes, they are more likely to perform poorly in their academics.

- c) that collegiate student athletes performed better in the classroom if they were made aware of the impact of negative stereotypes

Incorrect. This was not discussed in the research.

- d) that professors often excuse absences by collegiate student athletes who miss class due to attending practices

ANS: b, pp. 32–33, F, LO=1.12, (2)

APA=2.4

Ethics of Psychological Research

Learning Objective 1.13 - What are some ethical concerns that can occur when conducting research with people and animals?

171. Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association EXCEPT _____.

- a) participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language

Incorrect. It’s true that 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

Correct. Participants may 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

ANS: b, p. 34, F, LO=1.13, (2)

% correct 69 a= 18 b= 69 c= 7 d= 5 r = .38

APA=3.1

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

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
- c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

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

- d) Deception must be justified.

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

ANS: d, p. 34, F, LO=1.13, (2)

% correct 74 a=15 b= 7 c= 4 d= 74 r = .31

APA=3.1

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

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.

b) Participants must be allowed to make an informed decision.

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

c) Participants cannot be subjected to shock of any kind.

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

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

ANS: b, p. 34, F, LO=1.13, (2)

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

APA=3.1

174. Experimenters can justify the use of deception because _____.

a) there is informed consent

b) research is more important than people

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

c) it may be necessary for the experiment to work

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

d) it is not that harmful

ANS: c, p. 34, C, LO=1.13, (2)

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

APA=3.1

175. Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association EXCEPT _____.

a) participants may withdraw at any time

b) investigators must debrief participants

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

ANS: d, pp. 34–35, F, LO=1.13, (2)

APA=3.1

176. 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.

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.

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.

Incorrect. Animal researchers use anesthesia in all surgery studies.

ANS: a, p. 35, F, LO=1.13, (3)

APA=3.1

177. 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.

Incorrect. Animals are destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.

c) Pain and suffering of animals are allowed, but only when necessary, and must be minimized as much as possible.

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

d) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.

ANS: c, pp. 35–36, F, LO=1.13, (2)

APA=3.1

Critical Thinking

Learning Objective 1.14 - What are the basic principles of critical thinking, and how can using critical thinking be useful in everyday life?

178. In the statement “Critical thinking requires reasoned judgments,” the word *reasoned* means _____.

a) giving it a lot of thought

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

b) logical and well thought out

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

c) seeing one side of an argument very clearly

d) focusing on opinion

ANS: b, p. 37, F, LO=1.14, (1)

% correct 90 a= 3 b= 90 c= 4 d= 3 r = .21

APA=3.1

179. Critical thinking means making judgments based on _____.

a) emotion

b) keeping a closed mind

c) reason and logical evaluation

Correct. Reason and logic are necessary to think critically.

d) authority and expertise

Incorrect. Authorities are often wrong.

ANS: c, p. 37, F, LO=1.14, (1)

% correct 98 a= 0 b= 2 c= 98 d= 0 r = .43

APA=3.1

180. 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.

Correct. The “so-called” evidence of cold fusion was not very solid, due to sloppy methodology.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

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

ANS: b, p. 38, A, LO=1.14, (3)

% correct 42 a= 7 b= 42 c= 45 d= 6 r = .25

APA=3.1

181. 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.

Incorrect. This is an important criterion for critical thinking.

c) Some authorities should not be questioned.

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

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: c, pp. 38–39, F, LO=1.14, (2)

APA=3.1

182. 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.

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

b) All evidence is not equal in quality.

c) Authority or expertise does not make the claims of the authority or expert true.

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

d) Critical thinking requires an open mind.

ANS: c, p. 39, A, LO=1.14, (2)

% correct 66 a= 5 b= 24 c= 66 d= 5 r = .30

APA=3.1

183. "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.

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

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

ANS: d, p. 39, A, LO=1.14, (2)

APA=3.1

TRUE OR FALSE

1. The most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology today is that it is the science of behavior.

ANS: F, p. 4, LO=1.1

APA=1.1

2. The goals of psychology are to describe, explain, predict, and control behavior.

ANS: T, p. 4, LO=1.1

APA=1.1

3. Wilhelm Wundt used the method of objective introspection.

ANS: T, p. 6, LO=1.2

APA=1.2

4. Sigmund Freud was the father of psychology.

ANS: F, p. 7, LO=1.2

APA=1.2

5. Pavlov found that dogs would salivate to the sound of a bell before food was presented, demonstrating the process of conditioning.

ANS: T, p. 11, LO=1.3

APA=1.2

6. John Watson studied salivation in dogs in order to examine the concept of habituation.

ANS: F, p. 11, LO=1.3

APA=1.2

7. Cognitive neuroscience includes the use of tools such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and positron emission tomography (PET).

ANS: T, p. 15, LO=1.4

APA=1.2; 2.4

8. Darley and Latané (1968) believe that the presence of other people in a distressing situation actually increased the likelihood that they would receive help.

ANS: F, p. 15, LO=1.4

APA=1.2

9. Diffusion of responsibility is the tendency to feel that someone else is responsible for responding in a crisis situation.

ANS: T, p. 15, LO=1.4

APA=1.2

10. The majority of psychologists are self-employed or work for private, not-for-profit agencies.

ANS: F, p. 17, LO=1.5

APA=1.2

11. Clinical psychology is the largest subfield of psychology.

ANS: T, p. 17, LO=1.5

APA=1.2

12. There are fewer psychologists in the areas of educational, school, and cognitive combined than counseling psychologists.

ANS: T, p. 17, LO=1.5

APA=1.2

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

ANS: F, p. 18, LO=1.5

APA=1.2

14. The first step in a psychological experiment is developing a method.

ANS: F, p. 20, LO=1.6

APA=2.4

15. 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.

ANS: T, p. 23, LO=1.7

APA=2.4

16. The laboratory experiment always involves watching behaviors as they occur without intervening or altering the behaviors in any way.

ANS: F, pp. 23–24, LO=1.7

APA=2.4

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

ANS: F, pp. 24–25, LO=1.8

APA=2.4

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

ANS: F, p. 25, LO=1.8

APA=2.4

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

ANS: T, p. 27, LO=1.9

APA=2.4; 4.1

20. Direction and strength are important in understanding correlation coefficients.

ANS: T, pp. 27–28, LO=1.9

APA=2.4; 4.1

21. Control groups should receive exactly the same treatment as the experimental groups when conducting a research study.

ANS: F, p. 30, LO=1.10

APA=2.4

22. Random assignment is when each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.

ANS: F, p. 30, LO=1.10

APA=2.4

23. Double-blind studies control only for the placebo effect.

ANS: F, p. 32, LO=1.11

APA=2.4

24. Athletes have been shown to have poorer performance on academic tests compared to non-athletes in college.

ANS: T, p. 32, LO=1.12

APA=2.4

25. Student athletes who believed they were accepted to college based on their athletic performance were also found to have higher scores on tests than non-athletes.

ANS: F, p. 33, LO=1.12

APA=2.4

26. College student-athletes who were exposed to “high threat” stereotypes before testing were more likely to perform better than those exposed after testing.

ANS: F, p. 33, LO=1.12

APA=2.4

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

ANS: F, pp. 34–35, LO=1.13

APA=2.4

28. Critical thinking requires making judgments that are well-reasoned and well-thought out.

ANS: T, p. 37, LO=1.14

APA=2.1

SHORT ANSWER

1. What is the definition of psychology?

p. 4, LO=1.1

APA=1.1

2. Pick a goal of psychology and provide a clear example of how it works.

pp. 5–6, LO=1.1

APA=1.1

3. Describe a method used in one of the early schools of psychology.

pp. 6–8 & 10–12, LO=1.2–1.3

APA=1.2

4. How did Ivan Pavlov discover the process of conditioning when working with dogs?

p. 11, LO=1.3

APA=1.2

5. What is the main emphasis of cognitive psychology?

pp. 14–15, LO=1.4

APA=1.2

6. What is cognitive neuroscience?

p. 15, LO=1.4
APA=1.2

7. How does *diffusion of responsibility* contribute to the bystander effect?

p. 15, LO=1.4
APA=1.2

8. How are psychologists and psychiatrists alike? How are they different?

pp. 17–18, LO=1.5
APA=1.2

9. What are the strengths of descriptive research methods?

pp. 23–26, LO=1.7
APA=2.4

10. Describe a research method used in psychology.

pp. 23–31, LO=1.7–1.10
APA=2.4

11. What is meant by the “direction of the relationship” in a correlation coefficient?

p. 27, LO=1.9
APA=2.4; 4.1

12. Which two important factors contribute to the formula in measuring a correlation coefficient?

p. 27, LO=1.9
APA=2.4; 4.1

13. What is an operational definition?

p. 29, LO=1.10
APA=2.4

14. What is the difference between the control group and experimental group in a research study?

p. 30, LO=1.10
APA=2.4

15. What is random assignment?

p. 30, LO=1.10
APA=2.4

16. What does the research of Jameson and colleagues say about the academic performance of college student athletes who believe that they were admitted to college based on their athletic ability?

pp. 32–33, LO=1.12
APA=2.4

17. Describe one of the eight common ethical guidelines for conducting research.

pp. 34–35, LO=1.13
APA=3.1

18. Describe one principle of critical thinking.

pp. 38–39, LO=1.14
APA=2.1

ESSAY

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

pp. 6–8 & 10–12, LO=1.2–1.3

APA=1.2

2. How did Pavlov and Watson’s focus on scientific inquiry of behaviors differ from the earlier viewpoints of structuralists, psychoanalysts, and functionalists?

pp. 6–8 & 10–12, LO=1.2–1.3

APA=1.2

3. Provide a real life example of conditioning according to Ivan Pavlov. Be sure to label each part of your example accordingly and be very detailed.

p. 11, LO=1.3

APA=1.3

4. Darley and Latané (1968) studied a concept called the bystander effect. Provide a detailed real life example of this concept and explain how culture might be a factor.

p. 15, LO=1.4

APA=1.2; 1.3

5. Using an example of a study you might conduct, go through all of the steps of the scientific method.

pp. 20–22, LO=1.6

APA=2.4

6. Propose three methods typically used in psychology to test a topic, such as the effects of marijuana on GPA (grade-point average).

pp. 23–31, LO=1.7–1.10

APA=2.4

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

pp. 37–39, LO=1.14

APA=2.1