

Chapter 1
What Is Psychology?

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the *best* definition of psychology?
- The study of behavior and mental processes.
 - The study of why people behave in abnormal and unique ways.
 - The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
 - The study of how the mind works.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: F

2. A school psychologist who advises teachers on how to establish classroom discipline is applying which of the following goals of psychology?
- Prediction
 - Control
 - Explanation
 - Description

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

3. Cody's ACT score suggests he will do well in a particular university. Which goal of psychology does this represent?
- Prediction
 - Control
 - Explanation
 - Description

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

4. Which of the following is *not* true of psychological theories?
- Theories make assumptions about behavior.
 - Theories explain behavior and mental processes.
 - Predictions are derived from theories.
 - Theories are always discarded as new observations are made.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: F

5. A satisfactory theory of mental illness should allow psychologists to predict
- the types of individuals who are at risk for developing this problem.
 - what type of treatment would be useful in treating a specific mental illness.
 - what type of behaviors related to a mental illness might be dangerous.
 - all of these answers are true

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: C

6. According to the text's author, theories that do not help in predicting or explaining behavior should be
- a. revised or replaced.
 - b. discarded.
 - c. ignored.
 - d. considered.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: Psychology as a Science OBJ: 1.1
MSC: TYPE: C NOT: WWW

7. The results of _____ research in the study of the perceptual development of infants and lower animals are often useful in formulating the treatment of visual disorders in humans.
- a. pure
 - b. basic
 - c. controlled
 - d. action

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: C

8. The difference between pure and applied research is the difference between
- a. prediction and control.
 - b. practice and theory.
 - c. research for its own sake and research to solve specific problems.
 - d. application and explanation.

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: C

9. Dr. Smith is interested in determining the effects of excessive alcohol use on learning in a classroom setting. This type of research is
- a. pure.
 - b. applied.
 - c. natural.
 - d. situational.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A

10. Dr. Grote is interested in assessing the driving reaction times of the elderly for the purpose of driving improvement classes. He is doing what type of research?
- a. Pure
 - b. Applied
 - c. Clinical
 - d. Experimental

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: C

11. Dr. Schwiesow supervises beginning school psychology students as they complete their first semester of a practicum class. Dr. Schwiesow is most likely involved in the _____ of psychology.
- a. pure research
 - b. practice
 - c. teaching
 - d. applied

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: C

12. _____ are psychologists who specialize in the treatment of psychological disorders
- Clinical psychologists
 - Psychotherapists
 - School psychologists
 - Psychiatrists

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: F

13. According the American Psychologist Association, the largest subgroup of PhD-level psychologists are
- clinical psychologists.
 - psychotherapists.
 - school psychologists.
 - psychiatrists.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

14. Doug has just been laid off after 25 years as a civil engineer. He is now consulting with a psychologist to deal with the emotional ramifications of losing his job. Which type of psychologist is he most likely seeing?
- Clinical
 - Educational
 - Industrial organizational
 - Counseling psychologist

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A

15. Carla has been called in to consult with a teacher who has a first-grader recently diagnosed with autism. Carla is most likely which type of psychologist?
- Clinical
 - Counseling
 - Educational
 - School

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A NOT: WWW

16. Dr. James has just completed a study examining the effects of aggressive television programs on preschoolers. She is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- developmental
 - counseling
 - social
 - school

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A

17. _____ psychologists are concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism.
- Community
 - Personality
 - Forensic
 - Social

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: C

18. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to conduct pure research?

- a. Experimental
- b. Organizational
- c. Consumer
- d. Human factors

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A

19. The _____ psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.

- a. clinical
- b. health
- c. counseling
- d. forensic

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: F

20. Dr. Huss is contracted to work with the FBI to determine the characteristics of an individual who might be likely to commit acts of terrorism. Dr. Huss is most likely which type of psychologist?

- a. Investigative
- b. Clinical
- c. Forensic
- d. Police

ANS: C DIF: 1 REF: What Psychologists Do OBJ: 1.2
MSC: TYPE: A

21. The early roots of psychology can be traced to

- a. Greek philosophers.
- b. Roman generals.
- c. German scientists.
- d. American medical doctors.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C

22. True to the theory of structuralism, _____ documented his experiences during a serious illness he thought would lead to his death.

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. William James
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. Erik Erikson

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: F

23. Structuralism defined experience in terms of

- a. behavioral tendencies and habits.
- b. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes.
- c. the functions of consciousness.
- d. sensations, feelings, and mental images.

ANS: D DIF: 1 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: F

24. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a functionalist psychologist?
- a. The mind is composed of discrete elements.
 - b. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - c. The only object of psychology is the study of behavior.
 - d. Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behavior.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C

25. One similarity between structuralism and functionalism is
- a. unconscious behavior.
 - b. both focus on real-world situations.
 - c. introspection.
 - d. observable behavior.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C

26. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predicted that organisms that survived and reproduced were _____ than those less fit.
- a. more intelligent
 - b. better adapted to the environment
 - c. more conscious of their surroundings
 - d. better at problem-solving

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C NOT: WWW

27. _____ are acts that at first require one's full attention but over time become automatic.
- a. Stream of consciousness
 - b. Habits
 - c. Measurable behavior
 - d. Sensations

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: F

28. Watson and Skinner had one objective in common
- a. treatment of disorders.
 - b. acquisition of behavior through conditioning/reinforcement.
 - c. use of mental imagery.
 - d. discovery of unconscious conflicts.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C

29. Peter taught his dog to turn in a circle every time he waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response, Peter would pet the dog and give it a treat. From Skinner's perspective, the treat would be considered a
- a. bribe.
 - b. stimulus.
 - c. reinforcer.
 - d. control.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3
MSC: TYPE: C NOT: WWW

30. “Wholes are more than the sums of their parts” was the view of which of the following schools of psychology?

- a. Behaviorism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Structuralism
- d. Gestalt

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: Where Psychology Comes From

OBJ: 1.3

MSC: TYPE: C

NOT: WWW

31. Lisa, while contemplating her fourth failed relationship, concludes that maybe all men aren't jerks but that she makes poor decisions. Gestalt psychologists would call this

- a. insight.
- b. introspection.
- c. oversight.
- d. perceptual congruity.

ANS: A

DIF: 1

REF: Where Psychology Comes From

OBJ: 1.3

MSC: TYPE: C

32. The school of psychology that places unconscious impulses and desires at the center of human behavior is

- a. psychoanalysis.
- b. humanism-existentialism.
- c. functionalism.
- d. gestalt psychology.

ANS: A

DIF: 2

REF: Where Psychology Comes From

OBJ: 1.3

MSC: TYPE: F

33. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism, and behaviorism in that it is also a method of

- a. scientific inquiry.
- b. introspection.
- c. self-knowledge.
- d. psychotherapy.

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: Where Psychology Comes From

OBJ: 1.3

MSC: TYPE: C

34. “Survival of the fittest” would most likely be studied by which of the following types of psychologists?

- a. Humanist
- b. Behaviorist
- c. Structuralist
- d. Evolutionist

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.4

MSC: TYPE: F

NOT: WWW

35. _____ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, and electrical stimulation of the brain to show that specific sites in the brain mediate thoughts, emotions, and behavior.

- a. Cognitively
- b. Developmentally
- c. Behaviorally
- d. Biologically

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.4

MSC: TYPE: F

36. A psychologist with a cognitive perspective would be interested in all *except* which of the following?
- An adolescent's ability to plan for the future
 - A preschooler's use of language
 - The development of biases
 - The cause of a specific phobia

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

37. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in studying
- animal learning and motivation.
 - human thinking and memory.
 - genetic and hormonal effects on behavior.
 - introspection and behavioral disorders.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

38. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase in the number of articles on memory and thinking over the past dozen years. He concluded that there was increased interest in the _____ perspective.
- behavioral
 - psychodynamic
 - biological
 - cognitive

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

39. The humanistic-existential perspective unites _____ and _____ as central principles to its approach.
- brain; behavior
 - self-fulfillment; free choice
 - mental processes; consciousness
 - culture; values

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

40. Cathy was a very successful real estate agent. At age 36, she decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti, where she has been living in relative contentment for the past two years. Which perspective would best explain Cathy's behavior?
- Psychodynamic
 - Social-cognitive
 - Humanistic-existential
 - Developmental

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

41. The idea that we are free to choose what direction we go is a central idea of which of the following perspectives?
- Existentialism
 - Gestalt
 - Behaviorism
 - Functionalism

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

42. “Neoanalysts” differ from original followers of Sigmund Freud because they focus more on
- a. unconscious sexual behavior.
 - b. conscious choice and self direction.
 - c. insight.
 - d. observable behavior.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: How Today’s Psychologists View Behavior and
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: C Mental Processes

43. _____ are considered two famous neoanalysts.
- a. Karen Horney and Sigmund Freud
 - b. Karen Horney and Erik Erikson
 - c. Erik Erikson and Freud
 - d. Erik Erikson and Watson

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: How Today’s Psychologists View Behavior and
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: F Mental Processes

44. Jean Blake, a psychiatrist who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, is most likely to take which approach in treating a male client who is extremely shy around females?
- a. Observe and imitate models engaged in social interactions with women.
 - b. Condition positive emotional responses to women.
 - c. Uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.
 - d. Prescribe that he take anti-anxiety medication before going out with a woman.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: How Today’s Psychologists View Behavior and
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: A Mental Processes

45. The issues of ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status are the concerns of the _____ perspective.
- a. sociocultural
 - b. humanistic-existential
 - c. psychoanalytic
 - d. social-cognitive

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: How Today’s Psychologists View Behavior and
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: F Mental Processes

46. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and Spanish simultaneously or sequentially impedes or enhances intelligence scores in both languages. Most likely, Dr. Jacobi follows a _____ perspective.
- a. psychoanalytic
 - b. humanistic
 - c. gestalt
 - d. sociocultural

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: How Today’s Psychologists View Behavior and
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: A Mental Processes

47. Membership of a(n) _____ are united by their cultural heritage, race, language, and common history.
- a. cultural group
 - b. ethnic group
 - c. racial group
 - d. nationality

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

48. _____ refers to masculinity and femininity as defined by a particular culture.
- a. Sexual orientation
 - b. Stereotypes
 - c. Gender
 - d. Sexual behavior

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.4

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

49. Up until the 20th century, the majority of psychologists were
- a. European men.
 - b. rich men.
 - c. privileged women.
 - d. medical doctors

ANS: A
MSC: TYPE: F

DIF: 1

REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5

50. The reasons most psychologists before the 20th century were European men was due to the fact that women and people of color were
- a. excluded from most universities.
 - b. not smart enough to be psychologists
 - c. poor.
 - d. not prepared for higher learning.

ANS: A
MSC: TYPE: C

DIF: 3

REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5

51. All of the following statements are true regarding women in psychology *except*
- a. women receive the majority of undergraduate psychology degrees.
 - b. women earn the majority of doctoral degrees in psychology.
 - c. younger women with doctorates in psychology make up the majority of the workforce in psychology-related jobs.
 - d. more experienced women with doctorates in psychology are likely to be underemployed.

ANS: D
MSC: TYPE: F

DIF: 3

REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5

52. The first female president of the American Psychological Association was
- a. Mary Ainesworth.
 - b. Elizabeth Loftus.
 - c. Karen Horney.
 - d. Mary Whiton Calkins.

ANS: D
MSC: TYPE: F

DIF: 2

REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5

53. Dr. Vance is having her psychology students read about how memories can be altered. They are likely to be reading research conducted by
- a. Floy Washburn.
 - b. Mary Ainsworth
 - c. Mary Whiton Calkins.
 - d. Elizabeth Loftus

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: A

54. His research on the negative effects of school segregation on African-American children was cited by the United States Supreme Court when it overturned the “separate but equal” school doctrine in 1954.
- a. Glibert Havens Jones
 - b. Kenneth B. Clark
 - c. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - d. J. Henry Alston

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: F

55. _____ refers to the concept that African Americans may sabotage their performance on intelligence tests based on expectations of bias.
- a. Stereotype threat
 - b. Discrimination threat
 - c. IQ bias
 - d. Cultural biases

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

56. Dr. Lee is reading up on medication to use to treat one of her Asian patients who was recently diagnosed with schizophrenia. Based on the research by Tony Strickland, she may want to consider which of the following factors when deciding type and dose of medication to treat this patient?
- a. Age
 - b. Gender
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Weight

ANS: C DIF: 3 REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: C

57. Which Asian-American psychologist has studied the influence of discrimination on intelligence and achievement in Asian-American children?
- a. Stanley Sue
 - b. Richard Suinn
 - c. Martha Bernal
 - d. Tony Strickland

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Gender, Ethnicity, and Psychology OBJ: 1.5
MSC: TYPE: F

58. Amy listened to the salesperson describe the qualities of a well-known sport utility vehicle that she was considering buying. She asked about the gas mileage, road stability, and frequency of repairs. The salesperson assured her that this model had the best record in its class on all of the variables. She checked the salesperson's answers against the ratings in a consumer's guide and brought the discrepancies to his attention. We can say that Amy is
- a. feisty.
 - b. skeptical.
 - c. argumentative.
 - d. a know-it-all.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6
MSC: TYPE: C

59. Which of the following is *not* a principle of critical thinking?
- a. Be skeptical.
 - b. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - c. Examine the assumptions of premises.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: D DIF: 3 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6
MSC: TYPE: F NOT: WWW

60. Which of the following is a *not* goal of critical thinking?
- a. Inquire about causes and effects.
 - b. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - c. Be knowledgeable of research methods.
 - d. Be curious about behavior.

ANS: B DIF: 3 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6
MSC: TYPE: F

61. Angela's psychology instructor tells her students that her goal is to have all of them become critical thinkers. These goals may include all *except* which of the following?
- a. Be curious about behavior.
 - b. Learn about research methods.
 - c. Learn to analyze arguments critically.
 - d. Consider the credentials of the authority.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6
MSC: TYPE: F

62. When an individual questions the claims of a particular mouthwash to "brighten your smile" in three days or less, they are engaging in
- a. skepticism.
 - b. examining the accuracy of these claims.
 - c. examining reality.
 - d. considering the credentials of the authority.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6
MSC: TYPE: F

63. Gus is reading about a recent claim by a particular reading program, which is that reading to an unborn child increases its cognitive ability by at least 10 points. If Gus is a critical thinker, he should question
- a. the cost of such a program.
 - b. the patent on this program.
 - c. the definition of cognitive ability.
 - d. the credibility of the researchers.

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: Critical Thinking

OBJ: 1.6

MSC: TYPE: A

64. Oversimplification should be avoided as a part of critical thinking because
- a. human behavior is most often simply explained.
 - b. human behavior is not easily understood.
 - c. human behavior involves complex interactions of various factors.
 - d. human behavior involves many unknown and unexplainable factors.

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: Critical Thinking

OBJ: 1.6

MSC: TYPE: C

65. Greg has heard that studies have shown that yoga helps prevent Alzheimer's. As a critical thinker, Greg should ask all *except* which of the following questions?
- a. Who ran the study?
 - b. Were the researchers unbiased?
 - c. Are the researchers well-known?
 - d. Who paid for the research?

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: Critical Thinking

OBJ: 1.6

MSC: TYPE: C

66. Empirical research must be supported by
- a. evidence.
 - b. reference to authority.
 - c. common sense.
 - d. deductive reasoning.

ANS: A

DIF: 1

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

67. "People who smoke marijuana will have short-term memory deficits." That statement in a scientific context would be the
- a. operational definition.
 - b. independent variable.
 - c. hypothesis.
 - d. conclusion.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: C

68. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- a. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.
 - b. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
 - c. Viewing TV has been linked with poor eating habits.
 - d. None of these is valid

ANS: A

DIF: 3

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: C

69. If a doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy but has not considered the risk of a selection factor bias, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.
 - some people have better genes than others.
 - people who are sick often go to the doctor.
 - hypochondriacs do the same thing.

ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A Processes

70. One of the main reasons that the scientific method must be a precise step-by-step procedure is for the purpose of
- better results.
 - replication.
 - sample selection.
 - clear discussion.

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

71. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- ideas of the researcher.
 - commonsense views of the times.
 - target population.
 - theory in question.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

72. A _____ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- sample
 - group
 - team
 - all of these

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

73. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can _____ from the research sample to the larger population.
- replicate
 - speculate
 - generalize
 - sample

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A Processes

74. Research samples often _____ women and minority groups.
- over represent
 - select
 - sample
 - under represent

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: C Processes

75. If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- a. All but 12%
 - b. 24%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 9%

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A Processes

76. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- a. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
 - b. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.
 - c. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
 - d. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A Processes

77. Joseph wanted to know the drug habits of his senior high school class. He sent out surveys to 300 of his fellow students. He got 130 surveys back, all claiming significant drug use. Why should Joseph be careful about concluding that drug use is rampant on his campus?
- a. Surveys are meaningless
 - b. Volunteer bias
 - c. Experiment bias
 - d. Control group error

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

78. Case study methods are often used to study _____ cases.
- a. controversial
 - b. rare
 - c. stratified
 - d. random

ANS: B DIF: 1 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

79. The film and book *Three Faces of Eve* discussed in your text was an example of which of the following types of research?
- a. Case study
 - b. Natural observation
 - c. Correlational study
 - d. Experimental study

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F Processes

80. An advantage of survey research is that
- a. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
 - b. it allows you to get in-depth information.
 - c. it allows you to have a large sample size.
 - d. it allows you to work in a lab.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: C Processes

81. A disadvantage of survey research is _____. For example, people tend to overrate behaviors like church attendance and proper hygiene.

- a. inaccurate self-report
- b. too much detail
- c. that people are too honest
- d. too few survey companies

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

82. One of the conclusions that can be drawn from the Internet survey of *Psychotherapy Networker* readers is that

- a. the results may not be generalizable due to sample bias.
- b. the results are likely valid due to the experimental nature of the survey.
- c. the results are invalid due to deception.
- d. surveys, in general, are invalid.

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

83. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a daycare setting. You are using the _____ method.

- a. case study
- b. interview
- c. cause-effect
- d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: A

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

84. Which type of scan provides a computer-generated image of the activity of the brain by following the metabolism of glucose?

- a. CAT
- b. EKG
- c. PET
- d. fMRI

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

85. Lisa heard that sitting in the front of class was correlated with higher grades. She decided that sitting in the front of the class was all she needed to do to improve her grades. Which of the following is a flaw in Lisa's thinking?

- a. Correlations are not predictive.
- b. Correlations do not indicate cause and effect.
- c. This type of correlation actually hurt Lisa's grades.
- d. There is no flaw in Lisa's thinking.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

86. "The more you smoke, the shorter your lifespan" is an example of a
- a. positive correlation.
 - b. negative correlation.
 - c. correlation coefficient.
 - d. third variable effect.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: A

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

87. A correlation coefficient is a number
- a. that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
 - b. presenting the average relationship.
 - c. representing a location on the normal curve.
 - d. indicating the percentile of a score.

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

88. Which represents the strongest correlation?
- a. +.97
 - b. -.90
 - c. +.09
 - d. -.99

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

89. When two variables *decrease* together, they are
- a. positively correlated.
 - b. negatively correlated.
 - c. experimentally related.
 - d. coefficiently related.

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

90. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?
- a. Studying and GPA
 - b. Stress and health
 - c. Studying and academic achievement
 - d. Intelligence and academic achievement

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

91. Cigarette companies have maintained that smoking does not cause cancer. Their entire argument was based on the idea that
- a. the number of cigarettes you smoke is unrelated to health.
 - b. cigarettes are actually good for health.
 - c. hazardous and cause are unrelated.
 - d. correlations do not prove cause and effect.

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.7
NOT: WWW

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

92. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?

- a. Salary and years of education
- b. Age and incidence of illness
- c. Studying and GPA
- d. All of these

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

93. There is a good chance that we will find a _____ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.

- a. perfect
- b. negative
- c. positive
- d. weak

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: A

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

94. The preferred method for asking questions about cause-and-effect relationships is

- a. observation.
- b. correlation.
- c. an experiment.
- d. a case study.

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

95. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers*, and another group watched a short, nonviolent episode of an old Bill Cosby show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the dependent variable in this study?

- a. Bill Cosby and his family
- b. Violent or nonviolent TV show
- c. The behavior on the playground
- d. The amount of time watching TV

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: A

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

96. In an experiment, a group of participants generally receives a _____. For example, they may receive a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature.

- a. dependent variable
- b. treatment
- c. random effect
- d. consequence

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.7

DIF: 1
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

97. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of it. The administration of caffeine is

- a. the treatment.
- b. the control.
- c. unethical.
- d. the dependent variable.

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7
NOT: WWW

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: A

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

98. Independent variable is to dependent variable as manipulate is to

- a. measure.
- b. control.
- c. repeat.
- d. record.

ANS: A

DIF: 3

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: C

99. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive

- a. the independent variable.
- b. the dependent variable.
- c. no treatment.
- d. the same treatment as the control subjects.

ANS: A

DIF: 2

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

100. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called

- a. independent variables.
- b. treatments.
- c. dependent variables.
- d. controls.

ANS: C

DIF: 1

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

101. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the _____ group.

- a. self-selected
- b. random
- c. control
- d. treatment

ANS: C

DIF: 1

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

102. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of _____ in experimental research.

- a. expectations
- b. high costs
- c. chance factors
- d. confounding variables

ANS: A

DIF: 1

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

103. Examples of a _____ would be the use of a “sugar pill” instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.

- a. confederate
- b. placebo
- c. treatment
- d. bias

ANS: B

DIF: 1

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

104. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the _____ of research participants.
- suspensions
 - expectations/beliefs
 - fears
 - cooperation
- ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F
105. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or _____, the treatment.
- blind to
 - indifferent to
 - unconscious of
 - singled out for
- ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F
106. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- remind them of the importance of the research.
 - debrief them.
 - be sure they understand ethics.
 - use the double-blind technique.
- ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A
107. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up _____ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- controls
 - treatments
 - selections
 - cases
- ANS: A DIF: 3 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: C
108. In which of the following situations would it be impossible to set up a scientific experiment?
- To demonstrate the effects of alcohol on unborn children
 - To demonstrate the effects of viewing violent TV shows and aggression in children
 - To show the effects of seating in a classroom and grades
 - To show the effects of a new drug on visual hallucinations in individuals with schizophrenia
- ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: A
109. Ethical standards in research allow us to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- applied science.
 - unimpeded progress.
 - public approval.
 - dignity and human welfare.
- ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F

110. The standards that are intended to ensure that psychologists do not undertake research methods or treatment that are harmful are called
- a. ethical standards.
 - b. moral standards.
 - c. the rights of subjects act.
 - d. the psychological commandments.

ANS: A DIF: 1 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

111. Your textbook makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- a. lacked informed consent.
 - b. were not debriefed.
 - c. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
 - d. were deceived.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

112. The purpose of a(n) _____ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- a. ethics review committee
 - b. grant-writing techniques
 - c. global communications
 - d. electronic methods

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

113. _____ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- a. Ethical review
 - b. Debriefing
 - c. Informed consent
 - d. Confidentiality

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

114. The opportunity to participate or not to participate in a study by a subject is addressed in the idea of
- a. debriefing.
 - b. informed consent.
 - c. confidentiality.
 - d. replication.

ANS: B DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

115. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- a. informed consent.
 - b. ethics.
 - c. confidentiality.
 - d. scientific progress at all costs.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F Practice

116. As a result of earlier studies that proved harmful to subjects, virtually all institutional settings have _____ that approve or deny research with humans.
- a. review boards
 - b. approval boards.
 - c. ethics review committees.
 - d. research juries.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 KEY: NEW MSC: TYPE: F

117. The Stanford prison experiment and the recent events at Abu Ghraib in Iraq demonstrate the fact that
- a. length of time in a battlefield or prison can predict the potential to torture others.
 - b. men are more likely to torture others than women.
 - c. prisoners who are tortured are more likely to torture other prisoners.
 - d. all of these

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 KEY: NEW MSC: TYPE: A

118. The most important outcome of the Stanford prison experiment was
- a. the recognition of potential harm to subjects.
 - b. the proof that even college students could act in ways that weren't consistent with their personal values.
 - c. the application of these findings to prisons.
 - d. the development of institutional review boards.

ANS: A DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: C

119. Psychologists may use deception only
- a. with animals.
 - b. when they use research that requires more than 100 subjects.
 - c. in studies examining abnormal psychological behavior
 - d. when they believe the benefit of the research outweighs the harm.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F

120. Debriefing means
- a. telling subjects what the experiment is about before they participate.
 - b. allowing subjects to withdraw from an experiment before it is complete.
 - c. explaining the purposes and methods of a study to subjects after it has been completed.
 - d. keeping the names of subjects confidential.

ANS: C DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F

121. When research cannot be carried out with human subjects, researchers
- a. must abandon those issues.
 - b. often rely on volunteers.
 - c. rely on theoretical models.
 - d. often use animals.

ANS: D DIF: 2 REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice
OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F

122. Brain lesioning studies in rats have provided insights regarding
- a. abuses of animals in laboratories.
 - b. attachment in monkeys.
 - c. regulation of eating and eating disorders.
 - d. social evolution.

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.8

DIF: 3
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice

123. The benefits of animal research
- a. are obvious to everyone.
 - b. must justify the harm that might be done to an animal.
 - c. can never justify the loss of the animal's right to freedom.
 - d. cannot be demonstrated.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.8

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice

124. As an animal lover, you find it difficult to participate in the destruction of animals for research purposes. As a scientist, you
- a. fight the use of animal models by your colleagues.
 - b. understand the value of animal research and promote ethical standards.
 - c. know that these models are unjustified.
 - d. realize that ethical animal models are never uncomfortable for the animal.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.8

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: C

REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice

125. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the ethics involved in animal research?
- a. Research that causes pain to animals in any situation is unethical.
 - b. Animals may be harmed in research only when there is no alternative.
 - c. Most animal subjects are released to natural habitats after research is complete.
 - d. No animal research may result in the death of an animal.

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.8
NOT: WWW

DIF: 2
MSC: TYPE: F

REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice

COMPLETION

1. _____ are formulations of apparent relationships among observed events.

ANS: Theories

DIF: 1

REF: Psychology as a Science

OBJ: 1.1

MSC: TYPE: F

2. Clinical psychologists typically have a(n) _____ while psychiatrists have a(n) _____.

ANS: Ph.D.; MD

DIF: 1

REF: What Psychologists Do

OBJ: 1.2

MSC: TYPE: F

3. _____ believe psychologists must limit their investigations to observable, measurable events like people's actions.

ANS: Behaviorists

DIF: 2 REF: Where Psychology Comes From OBJ: 1.3 MSC: TYPE: C

4. A clinical psychologist tells his client that she is free to and capable of making rational and ethical decisions regarding her relationships with men. This orientation is consistent with _____.

ANS: existentialism

DIF: 1 REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.4 MSC: TYPE: A

5. Until recently, most psychological research was conducted by _____.

ANS: European men

DIF: 1 REF: Gender, Ethnicity and Psychology OBJ: 1.5 MSC: TYPE: F

6. Over the next few years, it is likely that more _____ will be entering the workforce with Ph.D.s in psychology.

ANS: women

DIF: 2 REF: Gender, Ethnicity and Psychology OBJ: 1.5 MSC: TYPE: C

7. The ability to analyze arguments critically is an example of _____.

ANS: critical thinking

DIF: 1 REF: Critical Thinking OBJ: 1.6 MSC: TYPE: F

8. Dr. Nielsen asked one half of his class to study for 30 minutes a night before their weekly test and the other half to study just the night before. She then compared the groups' scores on tests to see which study method was better. In this experiment, study style was the _____ variable and test scores were the _____ variable.

ANS: independent; dependent

DIF: 3 REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes
OBJ: 1.7 MSC: TYPE: F

9. Before subjects participate in a study, they are generally asked to sign a(n) _____ agreement.

ANS: informed consent

DIF: 1 REF: Ethical Issues OBJ: 1.8 MSC: TYPE: F

10. According to the American Psychological Association ethical guidelines, animals can only be harmed during research if _____.

ANS: there is no other alternative

DIF: 2

REF: Ethical Issues OBJ: 1.8

MSC: TYPE: F

TRUE/FALSE

1. A theory is a formulation of apparent relationships among observed events.

ANS: T

DIF: 1

REF: Psychology as a Science

OBJ: 1.1

MSC: TYPE: F

2. Clinical psychologists are equivalent to psychiatrists.

ANS: F

DIF: 1

REF: What Psychologists Do

OBJ: 1.2

MSC: TYPE: F

3. Gestalt psychologists focus on perception, which makes their approach similar to behaviorism.

ANS: F

DIF: 2

REF: Where Psychology Comes From

OBJ: 1.3

MSC: TYPE: C

4. Contemporary psychoanalysts are referred to as neoanalysts.

ANS: T

DIF: 2

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.4

MSC: TYPE: C

5. Psychologists have consistently found that the results of research conducted on men generalize to women and ethnic minorities.

ANS: F

DIF: 2

REF: Gender, Ethnicity and Psychology

OBJ: 1.5

MSC: TYPE: C

6. The use of personal anecdotes is a part of critical thinking.

ANS: F

DIF: 1

REF: Critical Thinking

OBJ: 1.6

MSC: TYPE: F

7. Correlational research enables the experimenter to understand the cause-effect relationship between variables.

ANS: F

DIF: 2

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

OBJ: 1.7

MSC: TYPE: F

8. Deception can only be used in experiments with children.

ANS: F

DIF: 2

REF: Ethical Issues OBJ: 1.8

MSC: TYPE: A

ESSAY

1. How would a behaviorist and a psychoanalyst differ in their explanations of the causes of alcoholism?

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

2. Which psychological perspective would agree with this statement? Explain why: "Depression is the result of negative thinking that results in negative memories that lead to a negative outlook."

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: How Today's Psychologists View Behavior and Mental Processes

NOT: WWW

3. Using the scientific method, design a study to test the effects of marijuana on memory. Specify a hypothesis, independent variables, and dependent variables.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

4. Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of experimental research and the use of the correlational method.

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: How Psychologists Study Behavior and Mental Processes

NOT: WWW

5. In what ways have studies such as the Stanford prison experiment led to the development of the ethical principles adhered to by psychologists?

ANS: Answer not provided

REF: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research and Practice

