

CHAPTER 1 Introducing the World of Psychology

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
 - 1.1a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.1b. Apply psychology to your life by writing an example of your own mental activity and behavior in a situation.
- 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
 - 1.2a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.2b. Apply critical thinking to real life by writing an example of each of the following: an intuition, a belief, an opinion, a pseudofact, and objective evidence.
- 1.3 Psychology Improves Your Life
 - 1.3a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.3b. Apply psychology to your life by writing one example each of how psychology can help you: do well in school, improve your personal life, and succeed at your job.
- 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions
 - 1.4a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.4b. Apply the nature/nurture debate to your own life by writing an example of how one of your traits might reflect the impact of both nature and nurture.
- 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
 - 1.5a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.5b. Understand the three psychology schools of thought that investigated the conscious mind and the unconscious mind by using your own words to describe each school.
- 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity
 - 1.6a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.6b. Apply the four psychology schools of thought that investigated behavior and mental activity by writing an example of a topic that each school of thought would investigate.
- 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
 - 1.7a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.7b. Apply the subfields of psychology by choosing two subfields that interest you and explaining what research topic you would study in each subfield if you were a psychologist.
- 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method
 - 1.8a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.8b. Apply the four goals of science by writing how each one could be used to investigate students' use of active processes to learn material being read in a textbook.
 - 1.8c. Understand the scientific method by naming the five steps in this cycle and explaining each one in your own words.
- 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening
 - 1.9a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.9b. Apply the three descriptive methods by explaining how you could use each one to investigate a psychological topic you are interested in.
- 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships
 - 1.10a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.
 - 1.10b. Apply correlations by describing one example of a correlation in your life and explaining why the relationship is not causal.
- 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

1.11a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.

1.11b. Apply experimental methods by explaining the control group, the experimental group(s), the independent variable(s), and the dependent variable(s) in a study exploring the effect of texting while driving on driving performance.

1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

1.12a. Understand all bold and italic terms by writing explanations of them in your own words.

1.12b. Understand ethical issues in psychology by summarizing in your own words the four ethical guidelines that psychologists must address in their research.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the best definition of psychology?
- the study of the brain and its inner function
 - the analysis of the mind and its unconscious thoughts
 - the study of mental activity and behavior based on brain processes
 - the study of thoughts, social interactions, and emotions

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

2. Allanah has declared psychology as her major. Because of this, Allanah will most likely study
- the structure and function of the brain.
 - mental disorders and their treatment.
 - feelings, memory, and other inner states.
 - mental activity, behavior, and the brain.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
OBJ: 1.1a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

3. Barry states that psychology is the study of mental activity. Candace remarks that psychology is the science of behavior. Which is the correct evaluation of these two statements?
- Barry's definition is correct; Candace's definition is incorrect.
 - Barry's definition is correct; Candace's definition is correct.
 - Taken together, the statements are correct.
 - Barry's definition is incorrect; Candace's definition is correct.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

4. Both behavior and mental activity rely primarily on
- processing in the brain.
 - subjective experience.
 - the month in which someone was born.
 - one's personality.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
OBJ: 1.1a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

5. Which of the following is the best description of the mind, according to your textbook?
- all of your intuitions
 - your conscience and sense of morality
 - your education, experiences, and beliefs
 - the sum total of your mental activity

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior
OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

6. What recent advances have helped scientists to better understand the functions of the brain?
- better nutrition and greater access to improved medications
 - improved therapeutic techniques and methods
 - improved scanning and brain imaging tools
 - better access to psychiatric patients for research

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior

OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

7. Actions that result from sensing and interpreting information are called
- psychological functions.
 - emotions.
 - thoughts.
 - behaviors.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior

OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

8. The purpose of psychology is to
- understand and predict human behavior.
 - verify personal beliefs.
 - help us to respond to the world around us.
 - interpret memories, thoughts, and dreams.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior

OBJ: 1.1a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

9. How are the act of riding a roller coaster and the fear experienced while riding the roller coaster related?
- Riding a roller coaster is an intentional behavior and the experienced fear is an instinctual behavior.
 - Riding a roller coaster is a behavior and the experienced fear is a related mental activity.
 - Riding a roller coaster is a behavior and the experienced fear is a psychological disorder.
 - Riding a roller coaster is a mental activity and the experienced fear is a behavior.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.1 Psychology Explains Your Mental Activity and Behavior

OBJ: 1.1b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Applying

10. According to the textbook, “friendly skepticism” is an important aspect in the type of reasoning called
- functionalism.
 - introspection.
 - structuralism.
 - critical thinking.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically

OBJ: 1.2a

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

MSC: Remembering

11. Critical thinking is best defined as thinking that
- systematically evaluates information.
 - criticizes others’ opinions.
 - is open-minded and creative.
 - uses inferences but does not solve problems.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

12. “Friendly skepticism” means
- finding flaws in an argument or claim.
 - being open to new ideas, while also being careful before accepting them.
 - asking a scientist to make his or her findings public so that they can be better evaluated.
 - accepting all claims, as long as they are based on the scientific method.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

13. Why do scientists avoid the term *fact*?
- Intuition regarding a claim is more likely to be correct.
 - Facts depend on one’s own experience and opinion.
 - New evidence can change how claims are interpreted.
 - Beliefs lead to more important findings than facts do.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

14. Why is the first step in critical thinking to ask, “What is the claim I am being asked to accept?”
- because some claims are so obvious that there is no need for evaluation
 - so that you can evaluate the claim at face value
 - because if the claim fits what you already believe, then you can ignore it
 - because before you can evaluate a claim, you have to recognize and identify it

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

15. Which of the following is an example of critical thinking?
- believing that sugar causes headaches because your head hurts after you eat a candy bar
 - concluding that eating spinach leads to a longer life after seeing an ad for spinach on television
 - using a personal example to explain the importance of time management
 - concluding that exercise is beneficial after evaluating the evidence of a research study

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

16. Talisa is writing a paper on critical thinking. She wants to explain how critical thinking differs from everyday thinking. Accordingly, which sentence is Talisa most likely to include in her paper about the differences between critical thinking and everyday thinking?
- Critical thinking evaluates information and scientific research to make reasonable conclusions.
 - Everyday thinking evaluates information and scientific research to make reasonable conclusions.
 - Critical thinking relies on personal examples more than scientific evidence for making conclusions.
 - Critical thinking and everyday thinking often result in the same conclusions.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

17. You are confident that your new roommate is a critical thinker after noticing the following bumper sticker on his car:

- a. "Show me the evidence!"
- b. "The only truth is no truth."
- c. "Trust your gut!"
- d. "What is the meaning of life?"

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

18. Which of the following is true of objective evidence?

- a. Objective evidence refers to information that is not influenced by personal feelings.
- b. Objective evidence refers to information that is influenced by personal feelings, beliefs, intuitions, or opinions.
- c. Because objective evidence relies on beliefs, personal experience, or intuition it is not important for critical thinking.
- d. There is no difference between personal beliefs and objective evidence; both are equally important for critical thinking.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Analyzing

19. Which of the following is one way to determine if a piece of information is a pseudofact?

- a. Determine if the information is true by asking your friends and peers.
- b. Locate the source of the claim while remaining skeptical of unreliable sources, like the Internet.
- c. If the information feels like it is true and it aligns with your opinion, then it is not a pseudofact.
- d. There is no way to tell if a piece of information is a pseudofact.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

20. Dr. Andersen only relies on using holistic methods such as aroma therapy and mindfulness to treat her patients who have depression. Based on these experiences, Dr. Andersen submits a paper to a journal, where it is peer-reviewed and then published. Which of the following is one possible reason to question her results?

- a. Her results may be biased because she is relying only on her own experiences.
- b. Peer-reviewed journals are notoriously unreliable.
- c. The accuracy of her study depends on whether her findings align with common sense.
- d. There is no reason to question her results; because she is a scientist, her results must be accurate.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
OBJ: 1.2b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

21. Rebecca evaluates a claim and finds scientific evidence in support of the claim. Why should she still use her own logic and reasoning in deciding whether to accept the claim as true?

- a. Only research that has been shown to be valid and replicated by other researchers is published in scientific journals.

- b. Even research published in peer-reviewed journals can have flaws in the analysis of or methods behind the research.
- c. There is no reason for Rebecca to use her own logic and reasoning; scientific evidence is seldom incorrect.
- d. Rebecca's intuition should be the ultimate means of establishing whether the evidence is strong.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 1.2 Psychology Teaches You to Think Critically
 OBJ: 1.2b
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
 MSC: Analyzing

22. You are discussing your psychology class with your aunt Annalise. She asks you, "Can psychology really help people study?" You correctly answer,
- a. "Not really; psychologists generally agree that the field of education is better suited to provide people with techniques for studying."
 - b. "Yes; psychological studies have shown that cramming before an exam can improve memory."
 - c. "Yes; psychology provides us with techniques for improving memory and understanding."
 - d. "It depends; psychology can enhance students' learning, but most people will have difficulty using psychology to help them study."

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.3 Psychology Improves Your Life
 OBJ: 1.3b
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
 MSC: Understanding

23. Which of the following statements best describes how psychology is useful?
- a. Much of psychology is just common sense.
 - b. Much of psychology is about applying common sense to everyday life.
 - c. Psychological principles are highly applicable to everyday life.
 - d. Psychological principles are too scientific to apply to everyday life.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.3 Psychology Improves Your Life
 OBJ: 1.3b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
 MSC: Understanding

24. Jeremy is studying for his final exam. Lauren has taken psychology and gives him a good tip about the best way to study. She correctly says,
- a. "Be sure to cram in your studying during the night before the final exam."
 - b. "As you study, connect the information to something personal."
 - c. "Memorize bold terms by writing and rewriting the definitions."
 - d. "Study in the morning right before the exam deadline, because stress improves learning."

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.3 Psychology Improves Your Life
 OBJ: 1.3b
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
 MSC: Applying

25. Dualism is the classic idea in psychology that
- a. the mind and the brain are separate entities.
 - b. the mind and the brain are the same entity.
 - c. the mind and the brain are opposing forces.
 - d. there is no mind, just the brain.

ANS: A DIF: Easy
 REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4a
 NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

26. The philosopher who promoted dualism as an explanation of the mind/body problem was
- William James.
 - Charles Darwin.
 - René Descartes.
 - Sigmund Freud.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

27. Which of the following has been a topic of discussion and curiosity since the ancient Greeks?
- dualism
 - structuralism
 - the nature/nurture debate.
 - cognitive psychology

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

28. Freddy and Mary Anne are having a disagreement about the nature/nurture debate. Freddy correctly says, "Actually, the 'nature' portion of the debate refers to how a person thinks and acts and is a result of
- early education."
 - inborn influences."
 - prenatal experiences."
 - cultural norms."

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

29. In the nature/nurture debate, the term *nature* refers to the question of how _____ factors affect the mind, brain, and behavior.
- biological
 - environmental
 - either biological or environmental
 - conscious or unconscious

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

30. With respect to the nature/nurture debate, psychologists now believe that _____ is/are important in understanding the mind, brain, and behavior.
- nature
 - nurture
 - both nature and nurture
 - neither nature nor nurture

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

31. Early psychologists and philosophers have debated whether a person's thought and actions were primarily due to nature or nurture. This debate is no longer a focus of psychology because
- the debate has been resolved: how a person thinks and acts is primarily due to nature.
 - the debate has been resolved: how a person thinks and acts is primarily due to nurture.
 - psychologists now realize that both nature and nurture influence psychological traits.
 - psychologists now realize that neither nature nor nurture influence psychological traits.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions

OBJ: 1.4a

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

32. The concept of *nurture* includes both _____ and _____.
- experience; culture
 - genes; metabolism
 - mind; body
 - culture; genes

ANS: A DIF: Easy
REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Applying

33. How did the ancient Greeks and Romans know that the brain was the part of the body essential for normal functioning?
- They performed carefully controlled experiments similar to those conducted by modern scientists.
 - They assumed the brain was important based on knowledge passed down from earlier civilizations.
 - They observed that people who had suffered blows to the head often lost consciousness or had behavioral changes.
 - They assumed that the heart was the center of the body responsible for normal functioning.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

34. René Descartes's idea of dualism, that the mind and body are separate, was based largely on _____ beliefs of his time.
- scientific
 - biological
 - religious
 - humanistic

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

35. Modern psychologists reject Descartes's dualism and instead have shown that the mind is
- a reflexive process.
 - a result of biological activity in the brain.
 - less complex than Descartes thought.
 - intertwined with the body, but separate from it.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

36. Which of the following questions is debated by both early philosophers and psychologists?
- Are mental activity and behavior a result of nature or nurture?
 - Are the mind and soul separate or distinct?
 - Is the brain essential for normal mental functioning?
 - Do people have an immortal soul?

ANS: A DIF: Easy
REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions OBJ: 1.4b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Understanding

37. The school of psychology known as _____ used introspection to study the basic elements of mental experiences.
- functionalism
 - behaviorism
 - cognitivism
 - structuralism

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

38. Structuralism is a school of psychology introduced by
- Edward Titchener.
 - Charles Darwin.

- b. William James. d. Sigmund Freud.

ANS: A DIF: Easy
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

39. The psychologist most closely associated with the school of functionalism is
a. Sigmund Freud. c. Edward Titchener.
b. Wilhelm Wundt. d. William James.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

40. Functionalism is the school of thought concerned with
a. the structures of the mind.
b. the adaptive purposes of the mind and behavior.
c. how unconscious conflicts can lead to mental disorders.
d. how the presence of others influences behavior.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

41. Psychoanalysis is a type of psychological treatment to resolve unconscious conflicts that cause mental disorders. This treatment was developed by
a. Wilhelm Wundt. c. William James.
b. Sigmund Freud. d. Edward Titchener.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

42. The person who established the first psychology laboratory, which marked the beginning of experimental psychology, was
a. Wilhelm Wundt. c. William James.
b. Sigmund Freud. d. Edward Titchener.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

43. The person who is most closely associated with the study of the unconscious is
a. Sigmund Freud. c. Wilhelm Wundt.
b. William James. d. B.F. Skinner.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

44. The unconscious mind influences human behavior, according to

- a. structuralism.
- b. psychoanalytic theory.
- c. functionalism.
- d. Gestalt theory.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Remembering

45. Dr. Leleux believes that psychologists should focus on identifying the basic elements of mental experience. Dr. Leleux's beliefs are most closely matched with the school of thought called

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. Gestalt theory.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

46. Charles Darwin's observations on how individuals adapt to an environment through natural selection had the strongest influence on which of the following schools of thought?

- a. structuralism
- b. Gestalt theory
- c. functionalism
- d. psychoanalytic theory

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

47. According to functionalism, the purpose of the human mind is

- a. something we may never fully understand.
- b. to overcome unconscious, animalistic desires.
- c. to help preserve human life over time.
- d. related to human happiness and fulfillment.

ANS: C DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

48. Structuralists investigated the conscious parts of the mind by having a person describe the elements of their mental experience in as much detail as possible. This technique is known as

- a. introspection.
- b. inner perception.
- c. psychoanalysis.
- d. individual analysis.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology

MSC: Understanding

49. According to structuralism, the goal of psychology is to

- a. uncover the unconscious determinants of behavior.
- b. focus on observable behavior itself.
- c. explore the basic elements of the conscious experience.
- d. identify the purposes of our behavior and mental processes.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

50. If you are asked to list all the thoughts and experiences you have while answering a test question, you would be engaging in
- a. critical thinking.
 - b. psychoanalysis.
 - c. skepticism.
 - d. introspection.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Applying

51. The theories of Sigmund Freud and his followers
- a. state that behavior can be altered by the application of reinforcement and punishment.
 - b. emphasize the functions or adaptive purposes of the mind.
 - c. emphasize the concept that the whole is different from the sum of its parts.
 - d. state that much of human behavior is determined by the unconscious.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

52. Noreen believes that our behavior often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the _____ approach in psychology.
- a. psychoanalytic
 - b. structuralist
 - c. cognitive
 - d. behaviorist

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

53. Gestalt psychology was developed based on the idea that a person's experiences are more than just the collection of various parts or elements of consciousness. This idea is in direct contrast with the _____ approach.
- a. functionalist
 - b. psychoanalytic
 - c. cognitive psychology
 - d. structuralist

ANS: D DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind
OBJ: 1.5b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

54. The psychological approach that emphasizes the role of the environment in influencing behavior is
- a. humanism.
 - b. cognitive.
 - c. behaviorism.
 - d. Gestalt theory.

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

55. The psychologist who would be mostly likely to focus on mental functions, such as problem solving and decision making, would be a
- a. behaviorist.
 - b. cognitive psychologist.
 - c. psychoanalyst.
 - d. humanistic psychologist.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

56. The cognitive revolution was launched by
- George Miller.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - William James.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Remembering

57. Gestalt theory is based on the idea that
- the whole is different from the sum of its parts.
 - the environment affects behavior.
 - social situations influence behavior.
 - science should be used to understand therapy.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

58. Which of the following questions do behaviorists attempt to answer?
- Is behavior influenced by mental processes?
 - Which is more important, the parts or the unified whole?
 - Can unconscious conflicts be fully resolved?
 - How does the environment influence behavior?

ANS: D DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

59. Your uncle John always argued, "Stop studying mental events that cannot be directly observed!" Which school of thought would most likely agree with your uncle John?
- cognitive
 - behaviorism
 - Gestalt
 - psychoanalytic

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

60. Which statement best captures historical trends in cognitive psychology?
- Before the 1980s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses mostly on behavior.
 - Before the 1980s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses mainly on the brain.
 - Before the 1980s, cognitive psychology emphasized the brain; today, it focuses on the mind along with the brain.
 - Before the 1980s, cognitive psychology emphasized the mind; today, it focuses on both the mind and the brain.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

61. Four early psychologists suddenly appear in your psychology department. Who would be most discouraged to hear that modern psychology places a lot of emphasis on the study of mental processes?
- Sigmund Freud
 - Wilhelm Wundt
 - Edward Titchener
 - John Watson

ANS: D DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Understanding

62. Four psychologists, each from a different psychological perspective, are eating dinner. They notice their waitress is crying. When the waitress leaves, they each provide an explanation for why she is crying. What did the humanistic psychologist most likely say?
- "She is struggling with psychological blockages from unconscious conflicts."
 - "She thinks her job is harming her personal growth and preventing her from realizing her full potential."
 - "She was probably punished by her boss, or denied some expected reward."
 - "She is concerned about her biological clock and that she will not be able to pass on her genes."

ANS: B DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Applying

63. Which psychological approach focused on the ability of people to choose activities that make them feel happy and bring them fulfillment?
- humanistic psychology
 - behaviorism
 - gestalt psychology
 - functionalism

ANS: A DIF: Easy
REF: 1.6 Psychologists Explore Behavior and Mental Activity OBJ: 1.6b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology MSC: Applying

64. The shared beliefs, values, rules, and customs that exist within a group make up a person's
- society.
 - culture.
 - civilization.
 - community.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World MSC: Remembering

65. The subfield of cognitive psychology focuses on
- groups, relationships, and workplace interactions.
 - personality, gender, and self-concept.
 - norms, beliefs, and values.
 - thinking, memory, and attention.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

66. Why are schools of thought in psychology less important today?
- Psychology has fully explained human behavior and mental activity.
 - Mental activity and behavior must be examined from many different perspectives.
 - All of the schools of thought were equally correct.
 - None of the schools of thought was correct.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7a NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Understanding

67. Psychologists who study, assess, and treat individuals with psychological disorders are called _____ psychologists.
- a. school
 - b. personality
 - c. clinical
 - d. cognitive

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7a | 1.7b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

69. Psychologists work in many settings. Which are the two main areas?
- a. business and government
 - b. health care settings and private practice
 - c. government and private practice
 - d. universities and health care settings

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7b NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology
MSC: Remembering

70. Daniel is highly interested in workplace training and job placement. He would probably be most interested in speaking to a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. counseling
 - b. clinical
 - c. industrial/organizational
 - d. developmental

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Applying

71. The type of psychologist who studies how people are affected by the presence of others is called a _____ psychologist.
- a. developmental
 - b. cultural
 - c. social
 - d. clinical

ANS: C DIF: Easy
REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics
OBJ: 1.7b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

72. You are having a difficult time deciding whether to switch career paths. To help cope with this challenge in your professional life, you should seek help from a _____ psychologist.
- a. personality
 - b. social
 - c. developmental
 - d. counseling

ANS: D DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

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

MSC: Understanding

73. Your nephew is fascinated with human memory and the strategies that help people remember large amounts of information. If he were to become a psychologist, you suspect that he would be best suited for a career in
- a. industrial/organizational psychology.
 - b. cognitive psychology or neuroscience.
 - c. developmental psychology.
 - d. clinical psychology.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

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

MSC: Applying

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

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

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

MSC: Applying

75. Dr. Growe is reading an article discussing the effect of group size on the conformity of group members. Dr. Growe is most likely reading the *Journal of* _____ *Psychology*.
- a. *Developmental*
 - b. *Social*
 - c. *Cultural*
 - d. *Personality*

ANS: B DIF: Difficult

REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

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

MSC: Applying

76. A set of interconnected ideas that psychologists use to explain prior research findings and to make predictions about the future is called (a)n
- a. theory.
 - b. hypothesis.
 - c. literature review.
 - d. replication.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a

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

MSC: Remembering

77. Which of the following is a specific, testable prediction?

- a. a theory
- b. a hypothesis
- c. a correlation
- d. introspection

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a

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

MSC: Remembering

78. In the scientific method, a specific, testable prediction about a theory is called

- a. a hypothesis.
- b. empiricism.
- c. a variable.
- d. a theory.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a

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

MSC: Remembering

79. Susannah observes the world around her and measures various aspects of it to gain new knowledge. Susannah is learning about the world by using

- a. descriptive statistics.
- b. a theory.
- c. a hypothesis.
- d. empiricism.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a

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

MSC: Remembering

80. If Mike wants to use the scientific method, he would use all of the following elements EXCEPT

- a. focusing on a theory.
- b. stating a hypothesis.
- c. using a research method.
- d. recalling his personal experiences.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a

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

MSC: Remembering

81. George is looking for a research project. To get started, he could make use of an existing theory because

- a. theories are shown to be true, so subsequent research is successful.
- b. one of the benefits of theories is that they lead to testable hypotheses.
- c. a theory can be successfully replicated by researchers.
- d. theories lead to successful research.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8c

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

MSC: Understanding

82. A researcher believes that presenting possible suspects in a lineup one at a time instead of in a group would lead to more accurate identification of the true suspect. This belief represents a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. independent variable.
- c. correlation.
- d. theory.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8c

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

MSC: Applying

83. An extensive study of a single person or a few people is characteristic of
- a self-report.
 - a case study.
 - the scientific method.
 - an experiment.

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9a

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

MSC: Remembering

84. Investigators who are interested in studying attitudes and would like to gain a lot of information very quickly are likely to use

- a case study.
- an experiment.
- observation.
- self-reports.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9a

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

MSC: Understanding

85. If a psychologist's goal is to understand behavior, he or she might conduct a(n) _____ study.

- experimental
- descriptive
- independent
- dependent

ANS: B DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9a

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

MSC: Understanding

86. Janice wants to use a descriptive research method to study the behavior of children following the birth of a new brother or sister. She could use any of the following EXCEPT a(n)

- case study.
- observational study.
- experiment.
- survey.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9a

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

MSC: Applying

87. Jane Goodall systematically watched and recorded the behavior of chimpanzees in their natural environment. She was conducting

- observational studies.
- case studies.
- experiments.
- correlations.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9a | 1.9b

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

MSC: Remembering

88. Because Lucy becomes aware that all of the adults are watching her as she plays, she starts to act silly and make funny noises. Her behavior is called

- the directionality problem.
- causality.
- random sampling.
- reactivity.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening OBJ: 1.9b

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

MSC: Applying

89. In correlational studies, there is ambiguity as to which variable is the cause and which is the effect. This phenomenon is known as
- the third variable problem.
 - random error.
 - selection bias.
 - the directionality problem.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships
OBJ: 1.10a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

90. In correlational studies, it is always possible that an unmeasured factor is responsible for the relationship observed. This complication is known as
- observer bias.
 - researcher bias.
 - the directionality problem.
 - the third variable problem.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships
OBJ: 1.10b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

91. The more time Annie devoted to studying, the better her scores on exams. This fact illustrates a(n)
- correlation.
 - case study.
 - experiment.
 - survey.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships
OBJ: 1.10b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

92. You notice that the more you wear your lucky shirt, the better your mood. What conclusion should you draw from this observation?
- Your lucky shirt makes you feel good.
 - Your good mood makes you want to wear your lucky shirt.
 - There is a correlation between your mood and your lucky shirt.
 - There is no correlation between your mood and your lucky shirt.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships
OBJ: 1.10b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

93. When a researcher manipulates a variable to see what effect the manipulation has on another variable, the research design is a(n)
- correlational study.
 - experiment.
 - observational study.
 - case study.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

94. The variable that a researcher measures in an experiment is called the
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - experimental group.
 - control group.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

95. The variable that a researcher manipulates in an experiment is called the
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - third variable.
 - experimental group.

ANS: A DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Remembering

97. Which of the following sampling techniques gives each member of the population an equal chance of being selected to participate?
- random sampling
 - convenience sampling
 - random assignment
 - a case study

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

98. The precise way a researcher measures and defines a variable is known as the
- operational definition.
 - theory.
 - hypothesis.
 - independent variable.

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

99. In an experiment, the independent variable is the variable that
- is hidden or unknown.
 - changes over time.
 - is measured by the researcher.
 - is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

ANS: D DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Remembering

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

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

101. In order to maximize the likelihood that experimental and control groups are similar before any treatment has begun, researchers typically use
- descriptive statistics.
 - random assignment.
 - sampling.
 - observational studies.

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

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

ANS: B DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

103. If a researcher created two groups by assigning the first 30 people to the experimental group and the last 30 people to the control group, this process would
- lead to a directionality problem.
 - lead to a third variable problem.
 - violate the principle of random assignment.
 - violate the principle of random sampling.

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

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

ANS: A DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

105. Because psychologists generally use college students as research participants, the research does NOT involve
- random sampling.
 - convenience sampling.
 - confounds.
 - random assignment.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

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

106. Wilhelm randomly assigns participants to two groups and compares the group that receives a treatment with the group that receives no treatment. The group that gets the treatment is the _____ group.
- a. variable
 - b. confound
 - c. experimental
 - d. control

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

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

MSC: Understanding

107. A researcher investigated how two different flirting styles affected the person being flirted with. The researcher categorized “happiness” in the person being flirted with based on the number of times that person smiled in a 15-minute period. In this research the number of smiles is
- a. a hypothesis.
 - b. the operational definition of happiness.
 - c. a confound.
 - d. the independent variable.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

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

MSC: Understanding

108. Johnny wants to show that watering his crop more in the spring causes a larger harvest in the fall. Which type of study should Johnny use?
- a. descriptive study
 - b. correlational study
 - c. an experiment
 - d. a case study

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

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

MSC: Applying

109. Dr. Stanley would like to find out whether her study guide helps students perform better on exams. She randomly assigns students to one of two groups: Group 1 receives her study guide and Group 2 receives no study guide. Then, after three weeks, the performance of each student is measured on an exam. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- a. the study guide
 - b. the group that did not receive the study guide
 - c. students’ performance on the exam
 - d. There is no dependent variable in this study.

ANS: C DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

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

MSC: Applying

110. Dr. Redbull conducts a study to determine whether her new energy drink helps children perform better on spelling tests. She randomly assigns children to one of two groups: Group 1 receives her energy drink and Group 2 receives water. She then gives both groups a spelling test and compares the results. Which of the following is true about this study?
- a. Group 1 is the dependent variable and Group 2 is the independent variable.
 - b. The independent variable is the type of drink the children receive.
 - c. Group 2 is the experimental group.
 - d. This is a correlational study.

ANS: B DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation
OBJ: 1.11b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking
MSC: Applying

111. The purpose of an institutional review board is to
- make it more difficult to conduct research.
 - ensure that proposed research is ethical.
 - analyze research data.
 - recruit research participants.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Understanding

112. Before psychologists can begin a research project, they must receive approval from the
- American Psychological Association.
 - Association of Psychological Science.
 - National Science Foundation.
 - Institutional Review Board.

ANS: D DIF: Easy
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Remembering

113. Informed consent means that
- participants' information must be kept strictly confidential.
 - participants must be told about a research study and allowed to choose whether they would like to participate.
 - a research study has been reviewed and approved by a group of reviewers based on ethical standards.
 - a researcher is not permitted to observe people in public places without their knowledge.

ANS: B DIF: Easy
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Remembering

114. When determining whether a research project is ethical, researchers and the institutional review board consider the _____ as part of the mandate to protect participants from harm.
- deception quotient
 - potential stress component
 - amount of money offered for participation
 - risk/benefit ratio

ANS: D DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Understanding

115. "Should people have access to data collected in an experiment?" This question is associated with the ethical issue of
- deception.
 - informed consent.
 - privacy.
 - confidentiality.

ANS: D DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

OBJ: 1.12b

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

116. If a researcher publicly discussed a participant's responses and named the participant, that researcher would be guilty of violating the ethical principle of
- confidentiality.
 - risk.
 - privacy.
 - deception.

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

OBJ: 1.12b

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

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

ANS: B DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

OBJ: 1.12b

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

118. Mark and Elizabeth are researchers at a university. They design a study that requires them to observe people without the participants' knowledge, so they set up hidden cameras in dorm rooms and the common area in the student center. Placing the hidden cameras in _____ violates the ethical issue of _____.
- the dorm rooms; privacy
 - the dorm rooms; protection from harm
 - the common area in the student center; informed consent
 - both the dorm rooms and the common area in the student center; informed consent

ANS: A DIF: Easy

REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

OBJ: 1.12b

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

119. Dr. Jahrel has designed a study that uses surveys to collect data on students' opinions regarding the use of drugs on campus. What responsibility does Dr. Jahrel have before he starts collecting data?
- Dr. Jahrel will need to present his study to the institutional review board for an ethics review before he collects data.
 - Dr. Jahrel can present his study to the institutional review board after he collects a pilot set of data.
 - As long as Dr. Jahrel has informed his participants that their answers will be kept confidential, he will not need to present his study to the institutional review board.
 - Since Dr. Jahrel will be collecting data using a survey, he will not need to consider any ethical issues beforehand.

ANS: A DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Applying

120. Dr. Ethridge is interested in finding out how likely people are to discriminate against a member of an ethnic minority. She designs her experiment so that it seems like it is about fashion but it is actually measuring differences in treatment based on race. Which of the following is true regarding the ethical requirements Dr. Ethridge must follow?
- She must inform her participants that the study is about racial discrimination in order to obtain informed consent.
 - She can deceive her participants as long as she reveals the true nature of the study at its conclusion.
 - There are no ethical requirements; she can conduct the study using deception without ever having to disclose the truth to the participants.
 - There are no ethical requirements; participants do not generally change their behavior, regardless of what a study might reveal about them.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult
REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines
OBJ: 1.12b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World
MSC: Applying

SHORT ANSWER

- Describe the nature/nurture debate.
 - Discuss the modern view regarding the nature/nurture debate.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

- The nature/nurture debate refers to the factors that influence human behavior. Some argue that inborn, biological factors (nature) are responsible for human behavior. Others argue that human behavior is a result of a person's experiences, culture, education, or other non-inborn factors (nurture).
- Nowadays, psychologists recognize that both nature and nurture work together to influence human behavior. In fact, there are many examples of how nature and nurture influence each other.

DIF: Easy REF: 1.4 Psychology Originated in Philosophical Questions
OBJ: 1.4a
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication
MSC: Understanding

- Introductory psychology textbooks never leave out the name Wilhelm Wundt. Describe who Wundt was and explain why his accomplishments were important to the discipline of psychology.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Wilhelm Wundt is considered the founder of experimental psychology. He established the first psychology laboratory that allowed for new ways of measuring and studying human experience. He pioneered the idea of reaction time and came up with a new method called introspection, which allowed researchers to measure conscious experience.

DIF: Moderate
REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b
NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication
MSC: Understanding

3. A) Discuss the key ideas underlying structuralism and functionalism.
B) Explain how these schools of thought are different from each other.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

- A) Structuralism is an early school of thought that explored the structures or the so-called parts of the conscious mind. Functionalism is another early school of thought that explored the adaptive purposes of the mind.
B) These schools of thought differ from each other in that structuralism attempts to identify the elements of conscious experience, whereas functionalism attempts to explain the functions of conscious experience.

DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication

MSC: Understanding

4. Describe the key ideas of the psychoanalytic approach.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

A key idea of the psychoanalytic approach is that much of human behavior is influenced by mental processes that occur below the level of conscious awareness. The psychoanalytic approach proposes that troubling childhood experiences and unacceptable sexual urges lead to unconscious conflicts of the mind. Psychoanalysis is a therapeutic technique that can help a person cope with unconscious conflicts. This technique allows a therapist to help a client bring the contents of his or her unconscious into conscious awareness.

DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.5 Psychologists Investigate the Conscious Mind and the Unconscious Mind

OBJ: 1.5b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication

MSC: Understanding

5. Your younger brother believes that all psychologists are clinical psychologists who specialize in treating people with mental health difficulties. Write a response to him showing that psychology is broader than the clinical subfield by providing two examples of nonclinical areas of psychology. In your answer, be sure to name each subfield and to give a brief description of each.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Answers will vary but should discuss any two of the following subfields: biological psychology, cognitive psychology/neuroscience, developmental psychology, personality psychology, social psychology, cultural psychology, or industrial/organizational psychology.

DIF: Moderate

REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication | APA Goal 5, Professional Development

MSC: Understanding

6. If you were to choose a career in psychology, which subfield would interest you the most? Briefly explain your chosen subfield and the types of questions that your subfield could help answer.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Answers will vary. Subfields include clinical psychology, biological psychology, cognitive psychology/neuroscience, developmental psychology, personality psychology, humanistic psychology, cultural psychology, or industrial/organizational psychology.

DIF: Moderate REF: 1.7 Psychologists Today Investigate Many Different Topics

OBJ: 1.7b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 4, Communication | APA Goal 5, Professional Development MSC: Applying

7. Describe the five steps of the scientific method. In your answer, be sure to explain the difference between a theory and a hypothesis.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

The first step of the scientific method is to create a theory. A theory is a model of interconnected ideas that explains what is observed and makes predictions about the future. Next, a hypothesis is created. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction of what should be observed if the theory is correct. The third step is to test the hypothesis using research methods. The fourth step is to analyze the data using appropriate statistics; the fifth step is to report the results and determine what additional investigation is needed.

DIF: Difficult REF: 1.8 Psychologists Use the Scientific Method

OBJ: 1.8a | 1.8c

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Understanding

8. Danielle is using self-report surveys to determine how many people in her neighborhood experienced depression during childhood. What might be some advantages and disadvantages to her using surveys for this study?

ANS:

Suggested answer:

The following are appropriate answers:

- Advantages: Information can be quickly and easily collected from a large number of people; self-report measures are usually inexpensive.
- Disadvantages: People can introduce bias in their answers (self-report bias) or they may be unable to remember information accurately.

DIF: Easy REF: 1.9 Descriptive Methods Describe What Is Happening

OBJ: 1.9b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Understanding

9. A drawback to correlational studies is the third variable problem. What does this mean? Use an example to explain your answer.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

The third variable problem describes the possibility that a third variable can explain the relationship between two variables in a correlational study. For example, drinking alcohol before driving can be highly correlated with distracted driving. However, stress could be a variable that causes people to both drink and drive and also to be distracted while driving. Thus, the third variable, stress, prevents us from understanding an outcome in a correlational study. It is one of the reasons why we cannot infer causality from a correlational study.

DIF: Difficult REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships

OBJ: 1.10b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Applying

10. Deshawnda has just read an article reporting a “strong correlation between baldness and heart attacks.” She concludes that one should never shave one’s head because it will cause one to have a heart attack. Evaluate Deshawnda’s interpretation of this article. Explain why you agree or disagree with her conclusion.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Students should disagree with Deshawnda’s interpretation. Deshawnda is incorrectly inferring a causal relationship from a correlation. A correlation study merely describes the relationship between two variables. Deshawnda may only conclude that a change in one variable causes a change in another variable when an experimental design is being used.

DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships

OBJ: 1.10b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Evaluating

11. Explain correlational methods and provide two personal examples of correlations in your own life. Hint: Think of two variables in your personal life that are strongly related to each other.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Correlational methods examine how variables are naturally related to each other in the real world. The researcher makes no attempt to alter the variables or assign causation between them. Personal examples will vary, but one example could be “There is a relationship between the amount of time spent studying psychology and grades on psychology exams.”

DIF: Moderate REF: 1.10 Correlational Methods Study Relationships

OBJ: 1.10b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Applying

12. Many studies use random assignment when placing research participants into the conditions of an experiment. First, describe random assignment. Then, explain why it is important for an experimenter to use random assignment.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Random assignment involves placing research participants into the conditions of an experiment in a way that allows each participant to have an equal chance of being assigned to any level of the independent variable. Random assignment is an important part of experimental design because it creates two (or more) identical groups. That is, if random assignment is used, the two groups should be equal on all variables except for the one independent variable that the experimenter is manipulating. In other words, random assignment balances out all unknown factors.

DIF: Difficult REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11a

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication | APA Goal 5, Professional Development
MSC: Understanding

13. Daniel believes that skipping breakfast will cause students to perform worse on final exams. Design a strong research study that could test whether a causal relationship exists between eating breakfast and exam performance.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Answers will vary. An experimental design should be discussed, with well-defined independent and dependent variables. The design should include experimental and control groups. Also, random assignment should be discussed.

DIF: Difficult REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Applying

14. The mayor of Houston is conducting an experiment to determine whether introducing gym classes in certain school districts will lower the rate of childhood obesity. Identify the dependent and independent variables in this study.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

The dependent variable is obesity. The independent variable is the gym classes.

DIF: Moderate REF: 1.11 Experimental Methods Test Causation

OBJ: 1.11b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 2, Scientific Inquiry and Critical Thinking | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Analyzing

15. Michael Scott wants to conduct a study on the day-to-day behaviors of office workers. He wants to film their behaviors for six years and then analyze the contents of the tapes. Describe three ethical issues that Mr. Scott must consider when conducting research with human subjects.

ANS:

Suggested answer:

Three of the following should be discussed:

- Privacy—Mr. Scott must protect his workers' privacy. It would be unethical to observe their private behaviors without their knowledge.
- Confidentiality—Mr. Scott must keep his findings confidential; he should only make his tapes available to a few essential people (i.e., researchers in charge of analyzing the data); he should try to prevent other people from linking the study's findings to particular individuals (his participants' identities should remain anonymous).
- Informed consent—the office workers must be told about the study and be allowed to choose whether they would like to participate.
- Deception—sometimes deception may be used if knowledge of the study would alter participant behavior. If Mr. Scott uses any deception at all, he must inform his workers of the study's goals once the study is completed. He must also explain to them why deception was necessary.
- Risks—Mr. Scott may not ask his workers to endure unreasonable pain or discomfort. He must assess the risk/benefit ratio of his study and determine whether the benefits outweigh potential benefits.

DIF: Moderate REF: 1.12 Psychologists Today Follow Strict Ethical Guidelines

OBJ: 1.12b

NAT: APA Goal 1, Knowledge Base in Psychology | APA Goal 3, Ethical and Social Responsibility in a Diverse World | APA Goal 4, Communication MSC: Applying