

Chapter 1: The Science of Psychology

Multiple-Choice

What Is Psychology?

1.1 Psychology is the scientific study of _____.

- a. how personality can be determined by the size and shape of one's head
- b. behavior and mental processes

Correct: *Psychology is the study of behavior and mental processes.*

- c. the physiological functions of the brain

Incorrect: *While areas of psychology may examine this topic, it is the study of behavior and mental processes.*

- d. how cultures and societies develop and interact with each other

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.2 The American Psychological Association is made up of _____ divisions of psychology that study many different areas within the field.

- a. about ten
- b. about 25
- c. over 30
- d. over 50

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.3 A group of psychologists study physical, mental, social and emotional growth from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. They are most likely to be _____ psychologists.

- a. developmental

Correct: *Developmental psychologists study all aspects of growth and change from conception through death.*

- b. social

Incorrect: *Social psychologists study the bidirectional effects that people have on each other, including thoughts, feelings, and actions.*

- c. personality
- d. organizational

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.4 Developmental psychologists focus mainly on studying _____.

- a. adolescent changes and development
- b. adulthood

Incorrect: *Developmental psychologists study more than just the period of adulthood.*

- c. the entire developmental spectrum from infancy through adulthood

Correct: *Developmental psychologists study all aspects of human growth from the prenatal period through old age.*

- d. infancy and childhood development

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.5 _____ are interested in the workings of the brain and the nervous system.

- a. Experimental psychologists

Incorrect: *Experimental psychologists are interested in behavior and mental processes more generally.*

- b. Psychobiologists
- c. Behavioral geneticists
- d. Neuropsychologists

Correct: *Neuropsychologists are interested in the workings of the brain and nervous system.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.6 A group of psychologists are interested in how hormones, psychoactive medications, and “social drugs” affect us. They are most likely to be _____.

a. neuropsychologists

Incorrect: *A neuropsychologist would definitely be interested in how drugs affect the brain, but the more general answer of psychobiologist is the best choice.*

b. physiological psychologists

Correct: *Physiological psychologists are interested in the biological bases of human behavior, which includes the way that chemicals such as hormones and drugs affect individuals' actions.*

c. experimental psychologists

d. behavioral geneticists

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.7 A group of psychologists conduct research on basic psychological processes, including learning, memory, sensation, perception, thinking, motivation, and emotion. They are most likely to be _____ psychologists.

a. physiological

b. clinical

c. experimental

Correct: *Experimental psychologists are interested in basic psychological processes.*

d. psychometric

Incorrect: *Psychometric psychologists are interested in measurement in psychology.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.8 A group of psychologists study the differences among individuals' traits such as anxiety, sociability, self-esteem, emotional stability, and aggressiveness. They are most likely to be _____ psychologists.

a. clinical

b. developmental

Incorrect: *A developmental psychologist might have some interest in how personality develops, but the process of development is his or her primary interest.*

c. psychometric

d. personality

Correct: *Personality psychologists have an interest in identifying and understanding the differences between individuals.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.9 A group of psychologists at a cocktail party are discussing what kinds of questions are most studied and useful in the field of psychology. Which of the following pairs of psychologists are *most* likely to find agreement?

a. industrial/organizational and experimental psychologists

Incorrect: *I/O psychologists are interested in the application of psychology in the workplace, while experimental psychologists are more interested in conducting pure research.*

b. industrial/organizational and physiological psychologists

c. clinical and counseling psychologists

Correct: *Clinical and counseling psychology are two subdisciplines that share a lot of features, including dealing with patients, mental illness, and treatment.*

d. personality and experimental psychologists

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

2 yr.: 71% r = .21

1.10 A group of psychologists studies how people influence one another, exploring issues such as first impressions, interpersonal attraction, and how attitudes are formed and maintained. These psychologists are most likely to be _____ psychologists.

a. developmental

b. experimental

c. social

Correct: *Social psychologists focus on the manner in which the interactions between human beings affect their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors.*

d. personality

Incorrect: *Personality psychologists focus more on the individual factors that differentiate one individual from another, and do not emphasize the interactions between people as much as social psychologists do.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.11 In recent years, several Japanese automobile companies have opened manufacturing plants in the United States, bringing Japanese management practices with them. For the most part, American workers at these plants have refused to unionize in the traditional American mold, preferring to work under the Japanese model. Of the following mental health professionals, _____ psychologists would probably be *most* interested in these events.

- a. developmental
- b. industrial/organizational

Correct: *I/O psychologists are interested in the application of psychological principles in the workplace.*

- c. social

Incorrect: *The interaction of two different groups would be of interest to a social psychologist, but the added dimension of making the workplace more successful and productive makes this example most relevant to an I/O psychologist.*

- d. experimental

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 79% $r = .30$; 2 yr.: 82% $r = .23$

1.12 Abigail goes to school with a set of twins. She is interested in why, even though they are identical, the two girls act differently. She knows that one sister grew up in their father's household, and the other lived exclusively with their mother. Abigail's interest and question best could fall under which enduring question in psychology?

- a. Person-Situation

Incorrect: *This issue relates to whether we are masters of our fate or victims of circumstance, making Nature-Nurture the best choice.*

- b. Nature-Nurture

Correct: *Abigail is interested in the impact of genetics versus environment on behavior.*

- c. Stability-Change

- d. Diversity-Universality

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.13 A scientist decides to solve a problem by collecting data, generating a theory to explain the data, producing testable hypotheses based on those theories, and systematically testing those hypotheses empirically. The scientist is using _____.

- a. the inductive method

- b. the deductive method
- c. the scientific method

Correct: *The scientific method is a step-by-step process for asking questions and determining the correct answers.*

- d. objective introspection

Incorrect: *Objective introspection, or “looking inward,” is a method that was used by structuralists to determine the basic elements of consciousness.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.14 Each of the following characterizes a state of mind necessary for critical thinking *except* _____.

- a. a willingness to submit your own beliefs to scrutiny
- b. creativity

Correct: *It is not necessary to think creatively in order to think critically.*

- c. a willingness to challenge the opinions of others
- d. objectivity

Incorrect: *One must be willing to look at a situation objectively, or without bias, in order to think critically.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

The Growth of Psychology as a Science

1.15 The history of psychology can be divided into _____ main stages.

- a. two
- b. three

Correct: *There are three stages, the emergence of a science of the mind, the behaviorist decades, and the “cognitive revolution.”*

- c. four
- d. five

Incorrect: *There are three stages, the final one beginning in the late 1800s when the scientific method began to be applied systematically to questions that had puzzled philosophers for centuries.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.16 At the beginning of the 20th century, most university psychology programs were located in _____.

a. philosophy departments

Correct: *At the beginning of the 20th century, psychology programs were in the philosophy department.*

b. education departments

c. medical schools

d. biology departments

Incorrect: *Initially, psychology was defined as the study of mental processes.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.17 The first psychology laboratory was founded by _____.

a. James

b. Watson

c. Titchener

Incorrect: *Titchener was a student of Wundt, but Wundt is credited with founding the first psychology laboratory.*

d. Wundt

Correct: *Most psychologists agree that psychology as a science was founded by Wundt.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.18 Most psychologists agree that psychology, as a science, was born in _____.

a. 1879

Correct: *Wundt's laboratory was founded in Germany in 1879, when most psychologists agree psychology as a science was born.*

b. 1921

c. 1909

d. 1979

Incorrect: *In the public eye, a laboratory identified a field of inquiry as “science,” which Wundt accomplished a century before.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.19 Wundt was primarily interested in memory and _____, the process by which we determine what we are going to attend to at any given moment.

a. structuralism

b. behaviorism

Incorrect: *Behaviorism is the school of psychology that studies only observable and measurable behavior.*

c. selective attention

Correct: *Wundt’s approach to study was referred to as voluntarism, but his primary interests were memory and selective attention.*

d. functionalism

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.20 According to Wundt, attention is controlled by _____.

a. intentions and motives

Correct: *Wundt believed that intentions and motives controlled attention, which in turn controlled perception, thought, and memory.*

b. perception and memory

c. thought and memory

d. perception and behavior

Incorrect: *Behaviorists believe that all mental experiences are nothing more than physiological changes in response to experiences.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.21 Wundt used the term _____ to describe his view of psychology.

a. voluntarism

Correct: *Wundt's approach to study was referred to as voluntarism, but his primary interests were memory and selective attention.*

b. cognitivism

Incorrect: *Cognitive psychology is the study of our mental processes in the broadest sense.*

c. functionalism

d. mentalism

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.22 James argued that consciousness _____.

a. is comprised of “atoms of thought”

Incorrect: *Atoms of thought reflects the view of Titchener and structuralism.*

b. is an illusion

c. flows in a continuous stream

Correct: *James believed that perceptions, emotions and images create consciousness in a continuous stream.*

d. does not exist

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.23 James suggested that _____ cannot be separated, as consciousness flows in a continuous stream.

a. atoms of experience

Incorrect: *Atoms of thought reflects the view of Titchener and structuralism.*

b. rewards and punishments

c. perceptions, emotions, and images

Correct: *James believed that perceptions, emotions and images create consciousness in a continuous stream.*

d. dreams

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.24 A noted scientist argues that consciousness is a continuous flow, and that perceptions, associations, sensations and emotions cannot be separated. This scientist is *most* likely a follower of _____.

a. Titchener

Incorrect: *Titchener, the founder of structuralism, felt that consciousness could be separated into three basic elements: physical sensations, feelings, and images.*

b. Wundt

c. James

Correct: *James, the founder of functionalism, believed that consciousness flowed in a continuous stream.*

d. Galton

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.25 William James is noted for founding the _____ school of psychology.

a. Gestalt

b. structuralist

Incorrect: *Titchener is viewed as founding the structuralist approach.*

c. reductionist

d. functionalist

Correct: *James founded the functionalist school.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.26 Titchener believed psychologists should analyze complex experiences in terms of _____.

a. learned behaviors

Incorrect: *The study of learned behaviors was the primary crux of behaviorism, which did not arrive in psychology until the early 1900s.*

b. actualizing experiences

c. their basic elements

Correct: *This breaking down of consciousness is what led Titchener to refer to this school of thought as structuralism.*

d. a stream of consciousness

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.27 Titchener broke experience down into _____ basic elements.

a. two

b. three

Correct: *Titchener broke experience down into physical sensations, feelings, and images.*

c. four

d. five

Incorrect: *There were only three elements of consciousness according to E.B. Titchener.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.28 A noted scientist argues that experience can be broken down into physical sensations (including sights and sounds), affections or feelings (which are like sensations but less clear), and images (such as memories or dreams). This scientist is *most* likely a follower of _____.

a. Galton

b. Wundt

c. James

Incorrect: *William James was an American psychologist who focused on the function of consciousness, not its structure. This question examines the bases of structuralism, which were proposed by Titchener.*

d. Titchener

Correct: *These three elements of experience are the basis of structuralism, which was proposed by Titchener.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 58% $r = .21$; 2 yr.: 81% $r = .35$

1.29 The basic units of experience and their combinations were the foundation of _____.

a. functionalism

Incorrect: *Functionalist theory, or functionalism, is concerned with how an organism uses its perceptual abilities to function in the environment.*

b. Gestalt psychology

c. structuralism

Correct: *This is the definition of structuralism.*

d. behaviorism

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.30 Freud’s work with his patients convinced him that many nervous ailments are _____.

a. caused by environmental toxins

b. genetically inherited

c. physiological in origin

Incorrect: *Freud specifically noted the absence of physical causes of his patient’s complaints.*

d. psychological in origin

Correct: *The absence of physical indicators of his patient’s ailments led Freud to the concept of the unconscious.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.31 Psychodynamic theory is *most* closely associated with _____.

a. James

Incorrect: *James is mostly associated with functionalism.*

b. Rogers

c. Freud

Correct: *Freud and this theory argued that behavior results from psychological factors that interact within the individual, often outside conscious awareness.*

d. Perls

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.32 According to Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by _____.

- a. mental Gestalts
- b. environmental stimuli

Incorrect: *The influence of environmental stimuli was more central to the behaviorists than to Freud.*

- c. unconscious desires

Correct: *Freud believed that our unconscious basically controlled our actions, and that “free will” was a myth.*

- d. mental associations

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 90% r = .35; 2 yr.: 96% r = .33; 2 yr.: 86% r = .53

1.33 A psychologist claims that hidden motives and unconscious desires are the basis of behavior. This psychologist is *most* likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. existential
- b. Gestalt
- c. psychoanalytic

Correct: *The psychoanalytic school of thought places great emphasis on the role of the unconscious.*

- d. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral psychologists believed that the unconscious did not exist because it could not be observed and measured.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 68% r = .46; 4 yr.: 73% r = .23; 4 yr.: 78% r = .33

1.34 Personality theories contending that personality results from various psychological forces that interact within the individual, often outside the conscious awareness of the individual, are _____ theories.

- a. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral theories were focused on observable, measurable behaviors.*

- b. existential
- c. psychodynamic

Correct: *Psychodynamic theories are based on the original work of Freud, called the psychoanalytic theory.*

d. structural-functional

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.35 Freud’s theories are considered to have laid the foundation for the study of _____.

a. behaviorism

b. the cognitive revolution

c. structuralism

Incorrect: *This area was developed by an early contemporary of Freud’s.*

d. personality and psychological disorders

Correct: *Freud’s early work in psychodynamic theories is considered to have laid the foundation for this.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.36 The idea that psychology should be based only on observable, measurable behavior is central to _____.

a. cognitive theory

Incorrect: *Most behaviorists share the view that psychology should be based on observable, measurable behavior, while cognitive psychologists value broad mental processes.*

b. psychodynamic theory

c. structuralism

d. behaviorism

Correct: *Most behaviorists share the view that psychology should be based on observable, measurable behavior.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 70% $r = .21$

1.37 John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as _____.

a. functionalism

Incorrect: *William James was the founder of functionalism.*

b. structuralism

c. humanism

d. behaviorism

Correct: *John Watson is considered the founder of behaviorism.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.38 Psychologists should only study observable, measurable behavior, according to _____.

a. Watson

Correct: *Watson believed that psychologists should only study observable, measurable behavior.*

b. Kohler

c. Freud

Incorrect: *Freud believed that the unconscious should be studied.*

d. Titchener

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.39 Watson attempted to demonstrate that all psychological phenomena were a result of ____.

a. training

Correct: *Watson believed all psychological phenomena were a result of training.*

b. shaping

c. consciousness

d. learning

Incorrect: *Watson phrased that all phenomena were a result of training.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.40 Skinner rewarded subjects for behaving the way he wanted them to, and termed this

_____.

a. shaping

b. training

Incorrect: *Watson and Skinner both believed that training was responsible for the appearance of psychological phenomena in subjects, but Skinner used reinforcement to train.*

c. learning

d. reinforcement

Correct: *Skinner rewarded his subjects through reinforcement paradigms.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.41 A researcher gives a rat a pellet each time it presses the proper lever in its cage. This technique is called _____.

a. motivation

Incorrect: *This example is the same as what Skinner did in his experiments, which is known as reinforcement.*

b. reinforcement

Correct: *Reinforcement is a concept that refers to providing a reward for an action.*

c. modeling

d. social learning

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.42 Watson's experiment with Little Albert demonstrated that _____.

a. reward learning is more powerful in humans than conditioning

b. other animals besides dogs can be trained

c. children are born with a natural fear of rats

Incorrect: *On the contrary, before Watson's work with him, Albert had no natural fear of rats at all.*

d. people can be trained or conditioned

Correct: *Watson conditioned Albert to fear both white rats and other furry, white objects.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.43 By giving your child a dollar for cleaning their room, you increase the likelihood they will do it again. This is an example of _____.

a. reinforcement

Correct: *As long as the child learns the contingency between room-cleaning and the dollar, this is reinforcement.*

b. modeling

c. punishment

d. shaping

Incorrect: *Shaping is an operant technique where successive approximations of a desired response are reinforced until that desired behavior is achieved.*

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.44 B. F. Skinner is associated with _____.

a. psychodynamic psychology

Incorrect: *Freud is associated with psychodynamic psychology.*

b. Gestalt psychology

c. existentialism

d. behaviorism

Correct: *Skinner is associated with behaviorism.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.45 Like Watson, Skinner believed that psychology should study only _____.

a. elements of thought

b. observable behavior

Correct: *Skinner believed only observable and measurable behavior should be studied.*

c. mental processes

Incorrect: *Behaviorists like Watson and Skinner believe that all mental experiences are nothing more than physiological changes in response to experience.*

d. perceptions

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.46 A mother is trying to teach her little boy to eat his cereal with a spoon. Every time he correctly does so, his mother gives him a small piece of his favorite cookie. This is an example of _____.

- a. vicarious learning
- b. insight learning
- c. conditioning

Incorrect: *The mother is not trying to spread a reflexive response to a new stimulus, which would be a demonstration of classical conditioning.*

- d. reinforcement

Correct: *The mother is using rewards to shape a behavior. This is an example of reinforcement.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 83% r = .56

1.47 Skinner believed that he could discover _____.

- a. rules of natural selection
- b. a definite training set for animals
- c. the mental processes animals go through before making decisions

Incorrect: *Skinner believed that through training, he could discover natural laws of behavior.*

- d. natural laws of behavior

Correct: *Skinner believed that through training, natural laws of behavior could be found.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.48 When we are shown a series of still pictures flashed at a constant rate, they seem to show movement. The psychologists *most* likely to be interested in this event are _____ psychologists.

- a. behavioral
- b. humanistic

Incorrect: *The humanistic psychologists were not interested in sensory perception. The best answer is the Gestalt psychologists.*

- c. Gestalt

Correct: *The Gestalt psychologists were interested in perception, including both the individual parts and the collective whole of sensory and perceptual events.*

- d. structuralistic

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 67% $r = .31$; 2 yr.: 75% $r = .55$

1.49 Wertheimer, Köhler, and Koffka were all associated with _____ psychology.

a. psychoanalytic

b. functionalist

c. Gestalt

Correct: *Wertheimer, Köhler, and Koffka were all were associated with Gestalt psychology.*

d. humanistic

Incorrect: *Abraham Maslow and Ruth Benedict were associated with humanistic psychology.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.50 The idea that psychology should focus on how people experience and perceive separate objects (such as dots) as whole patterns (such as lines, or objects) is a central concept of _____ psychology.

a. cognitive

b. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral psychology focused on observable measurable behavior, unlike the Gestalt school of thought which paid quite a bit of attention to mental experiences and perceptual events.*

c. humanistic

d. Gestalt

Correct: *The Gestalt psychologists believed that if you studied the pieces, you missed the more important issue of the “whole.”*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

4 yr.: 70% $r = .25$

1.51 _____ theory has often been referred to as the “third force” in psychology, beyond Freudian theory and behaviorism.

a. Humanistic

Correct: *Maslow referred to it as the third force, beyond Freudian theory and behaviorism.*

b. Existential

c. Cognitive

Incorrect: *Maslow referred to humanistic psychology as the third force.*

d. Trait

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.52 A male who seeks help for depression is told that the way to overcome the depression is to improve his self-esteem and self-expression, to seek out peak experiences and achieve self-actualization. This approach is *most* similar to that of _____ psychology.

a. cognitive

Incorrect: *Cognitive psychology focused on thought processes and acquiring knowledge.*

b. humanistic

Correct: *Peak experiences, self-actualization, and enhancing self-esteem are concepts that are central to humanistic psychology.*

c. Gestalt

d. existential

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.53 _____ refers to the spontaneity and creativity that result from focusing on problems outside of oneself and looking beyond the boundaries of social conventions.

a. Self-efficacy

Incorrect: *Self-actualization refers to the spontaneity and creativity resulting from focusing on problems outside oneself and looking beyond the boundaries of social convention.*

b. Self-actualization

Correct: *This is the definition of self-actualization.*

c. Rational restructuring

d. Psychological congruence

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.54 The scientific study of mental processes in the broadest sense - thinking, feeling, learning, and remembering - is _____ psychology.

a. behavioral

Incorrect: *Behavioral psychology focuses on observable behavior and its measurement.*

b. humanistic

c. cognitive

Correct: *Cognitive psychology focuses on mental processes in a broad sense.*

d. existential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 79% $r = .45$; 2 yr.: 59% $r = .43$; 2 yr.: 63% $r = .31$

1.55 A psychologist reads a lengthy story to a group of people and then observes the kinds of things they remember, the ways in which their recollections change over time, and the sorts of errors in their memories that occur. This psychologist is *most* likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

a. behavioral

Incorrect: *A behavioral psychologist would be more interested in the observable, measurable behaviors that this group of people displayed.*

b. humanistic

c. cognitive

Correct: *This psychologist is focusing on the mental processes that occur in the group of people he is studying. This is most salient to a cognitive psychologist.*

d. existential

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 75% $r = .37$

1.56 The field of psychology that explores the neurological mechanisms that underlie mental processes such as learning, memory, intelligence, and emotion is _____.

a. evolutionary psychology

Incorrect: *Evolutionary psychology looks at the evolutionary origins of behaviors and mental processes, and their adaptive value.*

b. psychoneuroimmunology

c. Gestalt psychology

d. cognitive neuroscience

Correct: *Cognitive neuroscience looks at the neurological mechanisms underlying cognition.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.57 A famous psychologist studies mate selection, altruism, and jealousy in a variety of cultures across a wide range of time periods in an effort to find out how we (humans) have developed our current patterns of behavior in regard to these issues. This psychologist is *most* likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

a. physiological

Incorrect: *A physiological psychologist is concerned with the relationship between physical and psychological events. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.*

b. ethnographic

c. evolutionary

Correct: *This psychologist is examining how human tendencies are adaptive or maladaptive over time. This is the crux of evolutionary psychology.*

d. cognitive

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.58 The field of psychology that is concerned with the evolutionary origins of behaviors and mental processes, their adaptive value and the purposes they continue to serve is _____ psychology.

a. cognitive

b. evolutionary

Correct: *Based largely on the theories of Charles Darwin, evolutionary psychology explores how traits (psychological and physical) help us adapt to our surroundings and enhance the quality of our existence.*

c. ethnographic

d. physiological

Incorrect: *A physiological psychologist is concerned with the relationship between physical and psychological events. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.59 A positive psychologist is most likely to devote her attention to studying the _____.

a. "good life": the study of subjective well-being

Correct: *Well-being and happiness are central concepts to positive psychology.*

b. role of evolution in shaping behaviors linked to human survival

Incorrect: *These would constitute concepts of interest to an evolutionary psychologist.*

c. role of learning and conditioning in shaping a child's personality

d. influences of unconscious processes on mental illness

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.60 Positive psychologists are most similar in their beliefs to _____.

a. behaviorists

b. Gestalt theorists

c. humanists

Correct: *Positive psychology and humanistic psychology are both very optimistic views that seek to find the "good" in people, and believe in the individual's innate ability to improve him- or herself.*

d. psychodynamic theorists

Incorrect: *Psychodynamic theorists do not, as a very general statement, necessarily see people as being good and positive.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.61 The female psychologist who is known for her pioneering research examining the role of imagery in thought processes is _____.

a. Christine Ladd-Franklin

Incorrect: *Ladd-Franklin worked in the field of color vision.*

b. Margaret Floy Washburn

Correct: *This was Washburn's area of research.*

c. Mary Whiton Calkins

d. Margaret Mead

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.62 Today women receive _____ of the PhD's granted in psychology.

a. fewer than 10 percent

b. more than half

Correct: *58% of the PhDs granted in psychology go to women.*

c. about one-third

Incorrect: *This figure is too low. 58% of the PhDs granted in psychology go to women.*

d. more than 90 percent

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Human Diversity

1.63 Researchers use the word _____ to refer to the psychological and social meanings attached to being biologically male or female.

a. sex

Incorrect: *Sex refers to being biologically male or female.*

b. anatomy

c. genetics

d. gender

Correct: *Gender refers to the psychological and social meanings attached to being biologically male or female. The inclusion of diversity in psychological study is relatively recent.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.64 Scientists use the word _____ to refer exclusively to biological differences between men and women in anatomy, genetics, or physical functioning.

a. sex role

b. culture

c. gender

Incorrect: *Gender refers to the psychological and social meanings attached to being biologically male or female.*

d. sex

Correct: *Sex refers to biological makeup.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.65 Women in many cultures are expected to take care of the children, clean the house, do laundry, and make the meals. These behavioral expectations of women are known as _____.

- a. display rules
- b. cultural universals

Incorrect: *There are almost no cultural universals in terms of acceptable or unacceptable behaviors.*

- c. gender roles

Correct: *Gender roles are cultural expectations regarding acceptable behavior and activities for males and females, respectively.*

- d. gender stereotypes

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.66 Someone who is attracted only to members of the opposite sex has a(n) _____ orientation.

- a. asexual
- b. bisexual
- c. heterosexual

Correct: *Someone who is attracted only to members of the opposite sex has a heterosexual orientation.*

- d. homosexual

Incorrect: *Someone who is attracted only to members of the same sex has a homosexual orientation.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.67 The term “race” refers to _____ heritage.

- a. neither an individual’s cultural nor biological
- b. an individual’s cultural, not biological

Incorrect: *Cultural, not biological, characteristics identify ethnicity, not race.*

- c. an individual’s biological and cultural
- d. an individual’s biological, not cultural

Correct: *Race is considered a biological distinction of subpopulations.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.68 A common cultural heritage, including religion, language, and/or ancestry, that is shared by a group of individuals is called _____.

a. race

Incorrect: *Biological distinctions of subpopulations define race.*

b. social group

c. ethnicity

Correct: *Cultural characteristics identify ethnicity.*

d. orientation

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.69 Cultures that value independence and personal achievement are _____ cultures.

a. mainstream

b. individualistic

Correct: *Individualistic cultures value personal achievement and independence.*

c. collectivist

Incorrect: *Collectivist cultures value interdependence, fitting in, and harmonious relationships.*

d. minor

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.70 The anthropologist whose research showed that definitions of masculinity and femininity are not biological given, but are learned cultural constructs and therefore subject to change is _____.

a. Mary Whiton Calkins

b. Margaret Mead

Correct: *Mead's work, Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies, demonstrated this.*

c. Christine Ladd-Franklin

d. Margaret Floy Washburn

Incorrect: *Washburn's work focused on the role of imagery in thought processes, and the experimental study of animal cognition.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

Research Methods in Psychology

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

a. correlational research

Incorrect: *This research technique is based on looking at the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables.*

b. naturalistic observation

Correct: *This technique is known as naturalistic observation.*

c. psychometric research

d. experimental research

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.72 A researcher, interested in how people use the recycling bins on campus, goes to the cafeteria and watches and records who places bottles in the recycling bin versus the trash can over several hours. This researcher is using the _____ method of research.

a. case study

Incorrect: *If this researcher was watching one individual extensively over a period of time, it might be a case study. Case studies involve only one or very few subject(s).*

b. experimental

c. naturalistic observation

Correct: *This researcher watches her "subjects" in their natural setting without intervening or altering their behaviors. This is naturalistic observation.*

d. psychometric

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.73 The primary advantage of the naturalistic observation method of research is that it _____.

a. allows for better control of the experimental situation than other research methods
Incorrect: *Naturalistic observation suffers from the major disadvantage of having a lack of control over the research setting.*

b. allows for gathering information more easily, quickly, and cheaply than other research methods

c. usually allows for behavior that is more natural, varied, and spontaneous than in a laboratory
Correct: *By eliminating the laboratory setting, you are able to eliminate the concern that changing the environment has had a significant impact on the behaviors being observed.*

d. virtually eliminates the problem of observer bias

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.74 The expectations of a researcher that might distort or influence his or her interpretation of what he or she actually observed is called _____.

a. sample bias

b. observer bias

Correct: *This is the definition of observer bias.*

c. the Phi phenomenon

d. cognitive dissonance

Incorrect: *This occurs when behavior and beliefs do not match.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.75 A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected individual or a few individuals is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the _____ method of research.

a. correlational

b. case study

Correct: *Case studies involve an intensive description and analysis of a single individual or just a few individuals.*

c. naturalistic observation

Incorrect: *This involves the study of animal or human behavior in a natural setting, rather than a laboratory.*

d. survey

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.76 Jean Piaget's intensive observations and analyses of his three children formed the basis of his theories of childhood development. This is an example of the _____ method of research.

a. naturalistic observation

Incorrect: *The fact that Piaget observed his own children in their natural setting (home) may suggest that it was a naturalistic observation, but the amount of data he gathered from very few subjects makes the best answer a case study.*

b. correlational

c. psychometric

d. case study

Correct: *Case studies involve data gathered from only one or very few subjects, as in the case of Piaget's theories.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.77 Political polls taken before major elections are examples of _____ research.

a. survey

Correct: *Such polls employ the use of predetermined questions that are often done face-to-face or over the telephone.*

b. case study

Incorrect: *Because these polls require the input from many subjects, the best answer is survey.*

c. correlational

d. experimental

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.78 Case studies, naturalistic observation, and surveys are *best* suited for _____ behaviors, beliefs, opinions, and attitudes.

a. explaining

Incorrect. *Explanation of phenomena requires experimental research. The methods noted in this question are descriptive research.*

b. describing

Correct. *These are called “descriptive methods” because they can only describe, not explain, why behaviors happen.*

c. predicting

d. determining the causes of

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.79 Research techniques based on the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables are known as the _____ method.

a. case study

Incorrect. *Case studies involve an intensive description and analysis of a single individual or just a few individuals.*

b. correlational

Correct. *The correlational research method involves the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables.*

c. experimental

d. naturalistic observation

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.80 Which of the following is an example of correlational research?

a. A historian studies the factors that lead to the outcome of the previous five presidential elections in the United States.

b. A researcher tracks binge drinkers and nondrinkers to see how many of them get colon cancer and if there are significant differences in cancer rates between the two groups.

Correct. *This research is examining the relationship between two variables—drinking and the development of colon cancer—without manipulating variables. This is an example of correlational research.*

c. A researcher interviews workers to see if they would support a \$15 minimum wage level.

Incorrect: *This sort of research, which involves a pre-set list of questions that is asked to many subjects, is an example of a survey.*

d. A researcher randomly divides her participants into three groups, giving one group a powerful new drug, the second group a drug already on the market, and the last group gets a placebo.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.81 If explanation of the causes of thoughts, feelings, and behavior is a psychologist's goal, then the _____ method of research should be used.

a. experimental

Correct: *The experimental method is the only type of research that allows for the determination of cause and effect.*

b. survey

c. correlational

Incorrect: *Correlational research does not allow for conclusions about causation.*

d. naturalistic observation

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.82 People who participate in an experiment, whose reactions or responses are observed as part of the experiment, usually to test the validity of a hypothesis, are called _____.

a. stooges

b. partners

c. participants

Correct: *Individuals who participate in an experiment are referred to as participants.*

d. confederates

Incorrect: *Confederates are aware of experimental manipulations and are part of the experiment.*

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.83 Two groups of people are given different kinds of practice problems in logic. They are then tested on a set of new problems to determine whether one kind of practice was better than the other. The nature of the practice problems is the _____ variable.

- a. uncontrolled
- b. independent

Correct: *Because experimenter manipulates the type of problem being used, this is the independent variable.*

- c. dependent

Incorrect: *In this experiment, the dependent variable (which is being observed) is the performance on the new set of problems.*

- d. observed

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

4 yr.: 71% r = .23

1.84 In an experiment to assess the effects of a new hay fever drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug while the second group is given a pill that contains no medication but looks and tastes exactly like the one containing the drug. The group getting the pill that contains the hay fever drug is called the _____ group.

- a. control

Incorrect: *The control group refers to the research participants who are not given a change in the independent variable.*

- b. experimental

Correct: *The experimental group is a group of participants who is subjected to change in the independent variable.*

- c. dependent
- d. independent

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 51% r = .18; 2 yr.: 70% r = .13

1.85 Consider the following experiment. Children are drawn from high-, middle-, and low-income households. All the children are divided into two groups. One group watches *Sesame Street* on TV every day for a month while the other group watches cartoons. Both groups are then given a test that measures creativity. In this study, _____.

- a. the independent variable is what the children watch on TV

Correct: *The television programming watched by the children is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.*

b. the independent variable is the children's scores on the creativity test

Incorrect: *This is the concept being measured by the researcher, so it is the dependent variable, not the independent variable.*

c. the independent variable is the children's socioeconomic class

d. there is no independent variable; this is a correlational study

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 68% $r = .23$

1.86 A scientist wishes to support the findings of her previous study, that smoking leads to a higher chance of lung cancer. In this situation, by conducting a second study, the scientist is aiming to demonstrate _____.

a. control

Incorrect: *There is no indication this is an experimental study.*

b. replicability

Correct: *Replicability is when a scientist can confirm a previous finding using a similar design.*

c. falsifiability

d. manipulation of variables

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.87 In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The second variable, which is observed for any possible effects, is called the _____ variable.

a. independent

Incorrect: *The independent variable is that which is manipulated by the experimenter.*

b. dependent

Correct: *The dependent variable is measured in an experiment.*

c. control

d. hypothetical

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

4 yr.: 70% $r = .09$; 2 yr.: 75% $r = .42$

1.88 A psychologist studying children with autism picks a select group of children who are hopefully representative of all others that have been diagnosed with the disorder. The group of children being studied by this psychologist is collectively known to researchers as a _____.

a. population

Incorrect: *The entire group of children with autism would be the population. The subset of that group is a sample.*

b. target group

c. sample

Correct: *A sample is a subgroup of a larger population. In this case, the group of children represents the larger population of children with autism.*

d. control group

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.89 A sample in which everyone in a population has an equal chance of being selected to the sample is known as a _____ sample.

a. biased

b. representative

Incorrect: *While a random sample, where everyone has an equal chance of selection, may be representative, representative samples also correctly reflect variables like proportions of males and females in the original population, which may not be the case in the random sample.*

c. stratified

d. random

Correct: *If each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected, it is a random sample.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 90% $r = .21$

1.90 A researcher goes to great lengths to ensure that the proportion of males and females in his study matches the proportion of males and females nationally. He is selecting a _____ sample.

a. representative

Correct: *This sample is similar in characteristics (proportion of gender) to the larger population from which it is drawn. That makes this a representative sample.*

b. random

Incorrect: *In a random sample, the potential participants are not matched on some characteristic from the larger population from which they are drawn.*

c. biased

d. controlled

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

1.91 Although the American Psychological Association had drawn up a code for ethical behavior in 1953, the issue of ethics was raised again in 1963 when _____.

a. Bandura's studies on television violence were published

b. Sigmund Freud's theories about childhood sexuality were published

Incorrect: *Milgram's studies were discussed because of the potential harm that occurred to the naïve participants.*

c. research indicated that between 3 and 5 percent of therapists engage in sexual activity with their clients during "therapy"

d. Stanley Milgram's obedience studies were published

Correct: *Milgram's studies were discussed because of the potential harm that occurred to the naïve participants.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.92 In Milgram's studies, "learners" who made errors were punished with _____.

a. public humiliation

b. electric shocks

Correct: *The learners were "punished" with electric shocks.*

c. emotional deprivation

d. verbal insults

Incorrect: *The so-called learners were seemingly punished with electric shocks.*

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

2 yr.: 80% r = .49

1.93 _____ is well-known for his studies on obedience.

a. Zimbardo

Incorrect: *Zimbardo's studies focused on power and authority.*

b. Milgram

Correct: *Milgram's studies focused on obedience.*

c. Seligman

d. Asche

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.94 Milgram's studies on obedience raised significant controversy regarding _____.

a. ethics and the use of deception in research

Correct: *Milgram's teachers were naïve to the fact that they were not "punishing" learners.*

b. the quality of laboratory equipment used in psychological research

Incorrect: *Milgram's teachers were naïve to the fact that they were not "punishing" learners.*

c. the use of placebo techniques to treat severe psychological disorders

d. laboratory research on human sexuality

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

4 yr.: 95% r = .09; 2 yr.: 81% r = .45; 2 yr.: 90% r = .42

1.95 Each of the following is a basic principle of the APA's code of ethics *except* _____.

a. risks, possible adverse effects, and limitations on confidentiality must be spelled out in advance

- b. participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language
- c. informed consent must be documented

Incorrect: *Informed consent in research is considered an inviolable requirement of the ethical code.*

- d. participants cannot be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment

Correct: *Deception is considered permissible in psychological research, as long as it is not extreme and is necessary. Additionally, the amount of distress caused by such deception may not be extreme.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.96 Currently, with regard to research using animals, the APA _____.

- a. only requires that animals may not be killed as a normal part of research
- b. has no strict ethical guidelines

Incorrect: *The APA has issued a full set of guidelines regarding the humane treatment of animals.*

- c. requires that researchers must ensure appropriate consideration of animals' comfort health, and humane treatment

Correct: *The APA has set guidelines regarding the treatment of animals.*

- d. forbids the use of animals except in research involving life-threatening disorders

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.97 Which of the following does NOT apply to researchers when obtaining informed consent from potential study participants?

- a. They must document informed consent.

Incorrect: *They must document the informed consent process.*

- b. They must explain the risks of the study.

- c. They must require participation from students when it is a condition of course credit.

Correct: *If participation is a condition of course credit, equitable alternative activities must be offered.*

- d. They must use understandable language when discussing the study.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.98 Animals are typically used in experiments when _____.

- a. it would be expensive to use humans
- b. it would be a hassle to use humans.
- c. they are looking at questions such as learning and memory
- d. it would be unethical to conduct the experiment with humans

Incorrect: *These questions are examined using humans as well.*

Correct: *Animal studies are used when it is unethical to look at the questions with humans.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.99 These standards apply to the use of animals in research except which of the following?

- a. Psychologists acquire, care for, use and dispose of animals in compliance with current federal, state, and local laws and regulations with professional standards.
- b. Psychologists make reasonable efforts to minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects.
- c. Psychologists perform surgical procedures under appropriate anesthesia and follow techniques to avoid infection and minimize pain during and after surgery.
- d. Psychologists never terminate an animal's life.

Incorrect: *This standard is part of the American Psychological Association's ethical code.*

d. Psychologists never terminate an animal's life.

Correct: *There are experimental situations and situations where psychologists can and should rapidly terminate an animal's life to minimize pain and suffering of the animal.*

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

True/False

1.100 Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.101 Psychology is a single, unified field.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.102 Personality psychologists study mental and physical growth in humans from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.103 Physiological psychologists investigate the biological bases of behaviors, thoughts, and emotions.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.104 Clinical psychologists are concerned with everyday problems of adjustment.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.105 Industrial and organizational (I/O) psychologists are concerned with practical issues such as improving productivity and working conditions.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.106 The first psychology laboratory was founded by Wolfgang Köhler.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.107 Titchener broke consciousness down into three basic elements.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.108 William James is *most* closely associated with the school of structuralism.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.109 Functionalist theory is concerned only with learning, sensation, and perception.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.110 Freud argued that human beings are rational and have free will to make choices to guide their lives.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.111 John B. Watson is known for his theories on behaviorism.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.112 John B. Watson believed that all mental experiences are nothing more than physiological changes in response to accumulated experiences.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.113 The name Skinner gave to his method for rewarding subjects for behaving the way he wanted them to is *reinforcement*.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.114 Watson was interested in showing that fears could be eliminated by conditioning.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.115 When applied to perception, “Gestalt” refers to our tendency to respond to primitive sexual urges.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.116 Köhler, Wertheimer, and Koffka are all *most* closely associated with the Gestalt school of psychology.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.117 The oldest of the modern schools of psychology is cognitive psychology.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.118 Cognitive psychology is the scientific study of our mental processes in the broadest sense.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.119 Evolutionary psychologists see the human mind as a “general purpose” computer that requires software (experience) to process information.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.120 Positive psychologists argue that psychology should entirely abandon its focus on healing abnormal behavior and instead focus on “wellness.”

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 – Difficult

1.121 Most psychologists agree that appreciating human diversity will lead to a fuller understanding of human behavior and mental processes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.122 Feminist psychology has had little impact on most facets of psychological practice.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.123 Most Americans participate in a number of subcultures.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.124 An advantage to using naturalistic observation is observer bias.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.125 Surveys helped Jean Piaget develop his theory of cognitive development.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.126 To explain the causes of psychological phenomena, psychologists most often use experimental research.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.127 A sample is a subgroup of a population.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.128 To find out what he wanted to know, Stanley Milgram deceived subjects in his studies.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.129 Psychologists study animal behavior in order to shed light on human behavior.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.130 Psychologists must document informed consent in their studies.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Essay

1.131 Define psychology and explain the role played by the scientific method in psychological inquiry. Discuss how psychologists use theories and hypotheses in conducting research.

Answer: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes. Psychologists utilize the scientific method in their discipline. As part of the scientific method, theories organize facts and allow the prediction of new facts, while hypotheses are specific, testable predictions derived from those theories. Psychologists generate theories to explain behavior and mental processes, and create hypotheses that test specific predictions, allowing them to modify or falsify their theory.

Learning Objective: 1.1 Define *psychology* and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.132 Identify and briefly explain the five enduring issues that draw psychologists together from the various subfields of psychology.

Answer: There are five enduring issues that draw psychologists together from the various subfields of psychology, and they include person-situation, nature-nurture, stability-change, diversity-universality, and mind-body. Person-Situation looks at the extent behavior is caused by internal processes (thoughts, emotions, etc.) versus external factors (incentives, other people, etc.). Nature-Nurture focuses on whether behavior and mental processes are a product of our genetics, or the environment which we encounter. Stability-Change focuses on whether the characteristics we develop in childhood are fixed, or change over our lifetime. Diversity-Universality focuses on whether the characteristics we understand about behavior apply to everyone in every situation, or only specific people or groups. Finally, Mind-Body looks at how our experience (thoughts and feelings) relate to our biological processes (nervous system activity).

Learning Objective: 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.133 Describe the differences between the structuralist and functionalist schools of psychology. Who were the main proponents of each school and what were the major contributions of each school?

Answer: Structuralism is a school of psychology that stresses the basic units of experiences and combinations in which they occur, and was a product of Wundt and Titchener. It served as a precursor to the study of perception and sensation. Functionalist theory is a theory of mental life and behavior that is concerned with how an organism uses its perceptual abilities to function in its environment, and is a product of James. Functionalist theory raised questions about learning, mental life, and the impact of experience on the brain.

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.”

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.134 Briefly describe Freud’s psychoanalytic psychology in terms of its major principles. Explain why Freud’s ideas were controversial and describe their impact on psychology.

Answer: Freud focused on the idea that human beings are not rational, and not driven by free will. Instead, they are driven by internal, unconscious desires. These included primitive sexual and aggressive drives, nameless fears and wishes, and traumatic childhood experiences. While Freud believed these unconscious desires led individuals to make choices in their lives, not all of his psychological contemporaries agreed with him, and were put off by his focus on sexuality.

However, we remember Freud's work because it served as a precursor to the study of personality and psychological disorders.

Learning Objective: 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as "a science of the mind."

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.135 Compare and contrast Watson's behaviorism with that of B. F. Skinner, focusing on the specific techniques used by each approach.

Answer: Watson utilized the training of animals to try and modify behavior. His most famous experiment involved Little Albert and looked at how he could be trained to fear a white rat that he previously had no fear of, by pairing it with a fearful stimulus. Watson then recorded how Little Albert responded when the white rat was presented again. Skinner used reinforcement in his training, where he would reinforce an animal with a food or treat when the behavior that he was aiming for was completed. Both psychologists believed that training should change behavior, and that those behaviors should be observable, which made them behaviorists.

Learning Objective: 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.136 What is the "cognitive revolution"? How is cognitive psychology different from behaviorism? What impact has cognitive psychology had on the field of modern psychology?

Answer: Behaviorism is the school of psychology that focuses only on observable and measurable behavior, it does not attempt to look at the mental processes behind behavior. The cognitive revolution, driven at first by Gestalt and humanistic psychology, began to look at these mental processes. Cognitive psychology is currently devoted to the study of mental processes in the broadest sense, and cognitive neuroscientists try and link these mental processes with the neurological mechanism that underlie them, using new brain imaging techniques.

Learning Objective: 1.8 Describe what is meant by "the cognitive revolution" in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.137 Explain the goals and interests of evolutionary psychology. Explain how evolutionary psychologists and cognitive psychologists differ in their views of the human brain.

Answer: Cognitive psychologists, specifically cognitive neuroscientists, focus their study on how the neural processes in the brain underlie cognitive processes such as learning, memory, intelligence, and emotions. On the other hand, evolutionary psychologists look mental processes as well, but they are focused on the evolutionary origins of behaviors and mental processes, their adaptive value, and the purposes they continue to serve.

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.138 Describe the goals and focus of positive psychology.

Answer: Positive psychology focuses on positive experiences, including subjective well-being, self-determination, the relationship between positive emotions and physical health, and the factors that allow individuals, communities, and societies to flourish. Positive psychologists promote efforts to build positive qualities in relationships.

Learning Objective: 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

1.139 Describe the role played by women in the history of the field of psychology. Discuss some of the obstacles that have prevented many women, and hindered others, from achieving equal status with males as respected professionals. What is the current status of women in the field of psychology?

Answer: Women have contributed to psychology since the beginning of its time as a discipline, but have faced discrimination in the field. Initially, some colleges and universities did not grant degrees to women in the field, journals would not publish their papers, and teaching positions were not available to them. Currently, more women receive PhDs in psychology per year than men, and early women such as Calkins, Ladd-Franklin, and Washburn are remembered for their early contributions.

Learning Objective: 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.140 Explain what surveys are and how they overcome some of the shortcomings of case studies. What are some of the specific advantages and disadvantages of this type of research?

Answer: Survey research is a technique in which some questionnaires or interviews are administered to a selected group of people. They are useful because researchers can gather an immense amount of data quickly and inexpensively. A disadvantage is that sampling bias can skew the results.

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 2 - Moderate

1.141 Define correlational research. How is correlational research useful to psychologists? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this type of research?

Answer: Correlational research is a technique that is based on the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables and uses a statistical analysis to quantify the relationships. An advantage is that it can clarify relationships between variables that cannot be examined with other methods. Disadvantages include that it does not permit researchers to draw conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships.

Learning Objective: 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.142 A scientist is studying the effects of alcohol on driving ability. Set up an experimental design in which this scientist could identify the effects of alcohol on driving ability. In your description, be sure to label your hypothesis, the independent variable, the dependent variable, the control group, and the experimental group. How could this scientist avoid the effects of experimenter bias when scoring the results of the study?

Answer: (Answers may vary) In this experiment, a driving simulator could be used to determine how a control group (individuals who did not receive any alcohol before the experiment) performed compared to an experimental group (that was given a beer to drink before going in the driving simulator). In this study, it is hypothesized that the group given a beer would have slower reaction times to stop signs and lights, as a result of the alcohol they drank before being in the simulator. To avoid experimenter bias, the experiment could be blind such that the researcher did not know if they were measuring stop times for someone in the control or experimental condition.

Learning Objective: 1.13 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, correlational research and experimental research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

Skill: Apply What You Know

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.143 Describe at least three stipulations from APA's ethical guidelines for researchers.

Answer: (Answers may vary)

- Participants must be informed of the nature of research in clearly understandable language.
- Informed consent must be documented.
- Risks, possible adverse effects, and limitations on confidentiality must be spelled out in advance.
- If participation is a condition of course credit, equitable alternative activities must be offered.

- Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research that would affect their willingness to participate, such as risks or unpleasant emotional experiences.
- Deception about the goals of the research can be used only when absolutely necessary to the integrity of the research.

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Difficulty: 3 - Difficult

1.144 Explain why psychologists use animals in research and discuss the reasons for and reactions to the current controversy regarding the use of animals in scientific research.

Answer: Animals are used in studies when it is clearly unethical to use humans, such as in cases involving brain lesions, drug use, emotional attachment, and the neural basis of behavior. While some individuals do not believe that the use of animals is called for in any situation, in general, most psychologists respect the need for animals in some situations. Additionally, most psychologists recognize that there should be protections in place for the animals as well.

Learning Objective: 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

Skill: Remember the Facts

Difficulty: 1 - Easy

Revel Assessments

End of Module Quizzes

Key: Answer, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

Applied

Conceptual

Factual

Analyze

Level

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

LO=Learning Objective

Quiz: What is Psychology?

EOM Q1.1.1

Which of these is the modern, formal definition of psychology?

a) Psychology is the study of psychological disorders and treatment.

Consider This: Psychology encompasses every aspect of human thoughts, feelings, and actions. LO 1.1

Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

b) Psychology is as much an art as a science.

Consider This: Psychology encompasses every aspect of human thoughts, feelings, and actions. LO 1.1

Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

c) Psychology today studies only cognition and emotion.

Consider This: Psychology encompasses every aspect of human thoughts, feelings, and actions. LO 1.1

Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

d) Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: d, Factual. LO 1.1 Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. (1)

EOM Q1.1.2

Which of these is among the five enduring issues of psychology?

a) Friends–family

Consider This: One of the five enduring issues concerns whether we are masters of our fate or victims of circumstances. LO 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

b) Opportunity–disenfranchisement

Consider This: One of the five enduring issues concerns whether we are masters of our fate or victims of circumstances. LO 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

c) Youth–age

Consider This: One of the five enduring issues concerns whether we are masters of our fate or victims of circumstances. LO 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology.

d) Person–situation

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: d, Factual. LO 1.2 Describe the five enduring issues that cut across the subfields of psychology. (1)

EOM Q1.1.3

A(n) _____ is a specific, testable prediction derived from a theory.

a) phenomenon

Consider This: This question asks about a specific prediction about what a research study will find. LO 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

b) experiment

Consider This: This question asks about a specific prediction about what a research study will find. LO 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

c) hypothesis

d) scientific method

Consider This: This question asks about a specific prediction about what a research study will find. LO 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses.

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: c, Conceptual. LO 1.3 Explain what psychology has in common with other sciences, how psychologists use the scientific method, and the difference between theories and hypotheses. (2)

EOM Q 1.1.4

You want to answer the question, “Do opposites really attract?” As a critical thinker using the scientific method, it is most important that you do which of the following?

a) If data conflict, go with the largest data set.

Consider This: Critical thinkers question common knowledge. LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

b) Be skeptical of self-reports as they may be biased.

c) Collect a large number of self-reports.

Consider This: Critical thinkers question common knowledge. LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

d) Try to simplify things as much as possible.

Consider This: Critical thinkers question common knowledge. LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: b, Conceptual. LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps. (2)

EOM Q1.1.5

“The role of the frontal cortex in self-control.” An article such as this would most likely be written by a:

a) counseling psychologist.

Consider This: Physiological psychologists investigate the biological basis of human behavior, thoughts, and emotions. LO 1.1 Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

b) social psychologist.

Consider This: Physiological psychologists investigate the biological basis of human behavior, thoughts, and emotions. LO 1.1 Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

c) developmental psychologist.

Consider This: Physiological psychologists investigate the biological basis of human behavior, thoughts, and emotions. LO 1.1 Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

d) physiological psychologist.

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: d, Applied. LO 1.1 Define psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. (2)

Quiz: The Growth of Psychology as a Science

EOM Q1.2.1

The emergence of psychology as a science in the 1900s can be seen as having occurred in the following three stages:

a) animism, dualism, tabula rasa.

Consider This: Greek philosophers, the scientific revolution, and finally the application of the scientific method all influenced psychology as a discipline separate from philosophy. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

b) science of the mind, the behaviorist decades, the cognitive revolution.

c) emergence of science, behaviorism, cognitive behaviorism.

Consider This: Greek philosophers, the scientific revolution, and finally the application of the scientific method all influenced psychology as a discipline separate from philosophy. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

d) Behavioral, Humanistic, Freudian.

Consider This: Greek philosophers, the scientific revolution, and finally the application of the scientific method all influenced psychology as a discipline separate from philosophy. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as Science

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (1)

EOM Q1.2.2

“Historically, psychology has been focused on understanding mental illness. It is time to turn some of our attention to understanding human strengths and virtues, happiness, well-being, and wisdom.” This quotation most accurately represents which of the following new directions in psychology?

a) cognitive psychology

Consider This: Positive psychology holds that psychology should devote more attention to the study of subjective feelings of happiness and well-being; the development of such individual traits as intimacy, integrity, leadership, altruism, and wisdom; and the kinds of families, cooperative lifestyles, work settings, and communities that encourage individuals to flourish. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology

b) evolutionary psychology

Consider This: Positive psychology holds that psychology should devote more attention to the study of subjective feelings of happiness and well-being; the development of such individual traits as intimacy, integrity, leadership, altruism, and wisdom; and the kinds of families, cooperative lifestyles, work settings, and communities that encourage individuals to flourish. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology

c) gestalt psychology

Consider This: Positive psychology holds that psychology should devote more attention to the study of subjective feelings of happiness and well-being; the development of such individual traits as intimacy, integrity, leadership, altruism, and wisdom; and the kinds of families, cooperative lifestyles, work settings, and communities that encourage individuals to flourish. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology

d) positive psychology

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as Science

ANS: d, Conceptual. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology. (2)

EOM Q1.2.3

What does it mean to say “Psychology has a long past, but a short history”?

a) Psychologists have conducted research for hundreds of years but only recently has that research provided insight into mental processes.

Consider This: It was not until the late 1800s that the scientific method began to be applied systematically to questions that had puzzled philosophers for centuries. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

b) Until the 20th century, psychology relied upon self-reports rather than rigorous scientific methods to gather data.

Consider This: It was not until the late 1800s that the scientific method began to be applied systematically to questions that had puzzled philosophers for centuries. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

c) For centuries, philosophers wondered about human nature but it was not until the late 1800s that the scientific method began to be applied to understanding psychology.

d) Only recently, with the discovery of DNA, have psychologists been able to determine the causes of human behavior.

Consider This: It was not until the late 1800s that the scientific method began to be applied systematically to questions that had puzzled philosophers for centuries. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as Science

ANS: c, Conceptual. LO 1.5 Describe the emergence of scientific psychology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (2)

EOM Q1.2.4

Following the rise of behaviorism, what led to a renewed interest in things we cannot observe directly, like thoughts, by the science of psychology?

a) New research methods made the scientific study of mental processes possible.

b) The theories of the behaviorists were proved wrong.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

c) It was proven that the unconscious mind is what shapes us.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

d) The public did not like the focus on behavior alone.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as Science

ANS: a, Conceptual. LO 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology. (2)

EOM Q1.2.5

Which of the following led to the rise of behaviorism?

a) Evidence that Titchener’s three basic “atoms” were not the only elements of consciousness.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

b) Freud’s theories were proved wrong.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

c) The belief that if you cannot measure something, it cannot be an object of scientific study.

d) It was proven that the unconscious mind is what shapes us.

Consider This: For a science of psychology, there has to be a way to study mental processes. LO 1.8

Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology as Science

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.8 Describe what is meant by “the cognitive revolution” in psychology. (1)

Quiz: Human Diversity

EOM Q1.3.1

Understanding how and why groups differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations—in other words, understanding human _____—gives us tools to reduce interpersonal tensions.

a) genetics

Consider This: Once you understand the extent to which people differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

b) innate behavior

Consider This: Once you understand the extent to which people differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

c) diversity

d) universal features

Consider This: Once you understand the extent to which people differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (1)

EOM Q1.3.2

Samuel is sexually attracted to both men and women. Samuel's _____ is bisexual.

a) sexual orientation

b) sex

Consider This: This term refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex, the same sex, or both sexes. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

c) stereotype

Consider This: This term refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex, the same sex, or both sexes. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

d) gender identity

Consider This: This term refers to whether a person is sexually attracted to members of the opposite sex, the same sex, or both sexes. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: a, Factual. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (2)

EOM Q1.3.3

Which of the following is a reason feminist theory has been important in expanding traditional psychological theories?

a) It has led to the understanding that men and women are so similar that it's easy to apply knowledge about one gender to the experiences of another.

Consider This: Feminist theories offer a wide variety of views on the social roles of women and men, the problems and rewards of those roles, and prescriptions for changing those roles. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

- b) It has helped reinforce traditional gender roles so that psychologists can focus on other topics.
 Consider This: Feminist theories offer a wide variety of views on the social roles of women and men, the problems and rewards of those roles, and prescriptions for changing those roles. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- c) It has led to the understanding that gender is fixed.
 Consider This: Feminist theories offer a wide variety of views on the social roles of women and men, the problems and rewards of those roles, and prescriptions for changing those roles. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- d) It examines similarities and differences and puts a spotlight on gender stereotypes.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: d, Conceptual. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (3)

EOM Q1.3.4

Which of the following is not a compelling reason for why psychologists should study human diversity?

- a) because our society is made up of so many different kinds of people
 Consider This: Understanding diversity is important because our major cities are home to people from diverse backgrounds, with diverse values and goals, living side by side. Understanding differences gives us the tools to reduce some interpersonal tensions while at the same time increasing our appreciation of the many universal features of humanity. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- b) because diversity psychology is one of the major subdivisions of psychology
- c) to help identify what humans have in common
 Consider This: Understanding diversity is important because our major cities are home to people from diverse backgrounds, with diverse values and goals, living side by side. Understanding differences gives us the tools to reduce some interpersonal tensions while at the same time increasing our appreciation of the many universal features of humanity. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- d) to help solve interpersonal tensions based on misunderstandings of other people
 Consider This: Understanding diversity is important because our major cities are home to people from diverse backgrounds, with diverse values and goals, living side by side. Understanding differences gives us the tools to reduce some interpersonal tensions while at the same time increasing our appreciation of the many universal features of humanity. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (2)

EOM Q1.3.5

_____ is a biological term used to refer to a subpopulation whose members have reproduced exclusively among themselves, while _____ is based on cultural characteristics.

- a. Sex; gender
 Consider This: The first term refers to subpopulations that are genetically distinct. The second term refers to people who identify themselves as distinctive because of a common homeland and history, language, religion, or cultural beliefs and social practices. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- b. Gender; sex
 Consider This: The first term refers to subpopulations that are genetically distinct. The second term refers to people who identify themselves as distinctive because of a common homeland and history, language, religion, or cultural beliefs and social practices. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.
- c. Race; ethnicity
- d. Sexual orientation; sex

Consider This: The first term refers to subpopulations that are genetically distinct. The second term refers to people who identify themselves as distinctive because of a common homeland and history, language, religion, or cultural beliefs and social practices. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: c, Conceptual. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (3)

Quiz: Research Methods in Psychology

EOM Q1.4.1

Which of these is a major benefit of naturalistic observation as a research method?

a) Researchers tend to record all of what they see, so potentially relevant details are not likely to be overlooked.

Consider This: Psychologists use naturalistic observation to study human or animal behavior in its natural context. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

b) Naturalistic observation has the least risk of observer bias.

Consider This: Psychologists use naturalistic observation to study human or animal behavior in its natural context. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

c) The behavior observed in everyday life is likely to be more natural, spontaneous, and varied than that observed in a laboratory.

d) Researchers don't need to be specially trained to learn how to observe their environment.

Consider This: Psychologists use naturalistic observation to study human or animal behavior in its natural context. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research. (2)

EOM Q1.4.2

Why is it important to distinguish between correlation and cause and effect?

a) Two variables can be related to each other, but that does not imply that one causes the other.

b) Correlated variables are not statistically significant.

Consider This: Correlation means that two phenomena seem to be related: When one goes up, the other goes up (or down). It doesn't follow that one causes the other. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

c) When one variable causes another, that doesn't mean that the variables are necessarily related, only that they occur in tandem.

Consider This: Correlation means that two phenomena seem to be related: When one goes up, the other goes up (or down). It doesn't follow that one causes the other. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

d) Studies that look for cause and effect run the risk of asking leading questions, which yield unreliable answers.

Consider This: Correlation means that two phenomena seem to be related: When one goes up, the other goes up (or down). It doesn't follow that one causes the other. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: a, Conceptual. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research. (2)

EOM Q1.4.3

To ensure that the results of a particular study apply to a larger population, researchers use _____ or _____ samples.

a) random; naturalistic

Consider This: To ensure the results of an experiment apply to a larger population, researchers use either random or representative samples. LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

b) random; representative

c) representative; independent

Consider This: To ensure the results of an experiment apply to a larger population, researchers use either random or representative samples. LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

d) experimental; independent

Consider This: To ensure the results of an experiment apply to a larger population, researchers use either random or representative samples. LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study. (1)

EOM Q1.4.4

In an experiment to test the effects of sleep deprivation on test performance, a researcher who manipulates the amount of sleep that participants get is controlling the _____.

a) control group

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

b) experimental group

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

c) dependent variable

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

d) independent variable

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: d, Conceptual. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups. (1)

EOM Q1.4.5

Which of the following is an advantage of case studies?

a) They yield a great deal of detailed information that can be useful for forming hypotheses.

b) They offer researchers the opportunity to draw conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships.

Consider This: Like naturalistic observation, case studies can provide valuable insights that can be useful for forming hypotheses. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

c) They prevent the presence of an observer from altering the person's behavior.

Consider This: Like naturalistic observation, case studies can provide valuable insights that can be useful for forming hypotheses. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

d) They enable an immense amount of information to be gathered quickly and inexpensively.

Consider This: Like naturalistic observation, case studies can provide valuable insights that can be useful for forming hypotheses. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: a, Factual. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research. (3)

Quiz: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

EOM Q1.5.1

Which of the following is a part of the American Psychological Association (APA) code of ethics regarding psychological experiments?

a) Participants in research studies must be 18 or older.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics necessitates obtaining informed consent and regulates the use of deception in research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

b) Participants must be informed about the nature of the research only when the experiment's methods are potentially harmful.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics necessitates obtaining informed consent and regulates the use of deception in research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

c) Deception about the goals of the research can be used only when absolutely necessary to the integrity of the research.

d) Deception about the goals of the research can never be used.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics necessitates obtaining informed consent and regulates the use of deception in research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (2)

EOM Q1.5.2

According to the APA code of ethics, are researchers who use animals in experiments ever allowed to subject those animals to pain or stress?

a) Yes, but only when an alternative procedure is unavailable and the goal is justified by its prospective scientific, educational, or applied value.

b) No, the APA does not condone the use of animals in research in any circumstance.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics regarding animal research emphasizes the importance of making efforts to justify and minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

c) Yes, but only if the animals are given appropriate anesthesia and no other procedure is available.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics regarding animal research emphasizes the importance of making efforts to justify and minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

d) The APA does not issue guidelines on the use of animals in research.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics regarding animal research emphasizes the importance of making efforts to justify and minimize the discomfort, infection, illness, and pain of animal subjects. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: a, Conceptual. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (2)

EOM Q1.5.3

Which psychologist's controversial 1963 experiment involved participants being told to administer increasingly intense shocks to other participants?

a) Kenneth Clark

Consider This: This researcher lied about the stated purpose of the experiment—to test learning. In reality, he was studying obedience; he wanted to find out whether ordinary people would obey orders to cause another person pain. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

b) Jean Piaget

Consider This: This researcher lied about the stated purpose of the experiment—to test learning. In reality, he was studying obedience; he wanted to find out whether ordinary people would obey orders to cause another person pain. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

c) Al Maisto

Consider This: This researcher lied about the stated purpose of the experiment—to test learning. In reality, he was studying obedience; he wanted to find out whether ordinary people would obey orders to cause another person pain. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

d) Stanley Milgram

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: d, Factual. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (1)

EOM Q1.5.4

Your classmate Jared says he does not need to be concerned about ethical standards for his naturalistic observation study because he won't be manipulating any variables. On the basis of what you have learned from this chapter, your reply should be:

a) "You're right. Ethical guidelines don't apply to naturalistic studies."

Consider This: The APA code of ethics applies to all psychological research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

b) "You're wrong. All psychological research is subject to ethical guidelines."

c) "If your research is not funded by the federal government, then you're right."

Consider This: The APA code of ethics applies to all psychological research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

d) "You're right. Only laboratory experiments must conform to ethics standards."

Consider This: The APA code of ethics applies to all psychological research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: b, Applied. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (2)

EOM Q1.5.5

Which of the following is true regarding the use of animals in psychological research?

a) Studies involving animals have shed very little light on human behavior.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics stipulates that deception about the goals of research can be used only when absolutely necessary to the integrity of the research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

b) Some people question whether it is ever ethical to use nonhuman animals in psychological research.

c) Animals can be used as long as they are not subjected to pain, stress, or privation.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics stipulates that deception about the goals of research can be used only when absolutely necessary to the integrity of the research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

d) The APA code of ethics for research on animals is the same as the code for research on humans.

Consider This: The APA code of ethics stipulates that deception about the goals of research can be used only when absolutely necessary to the integrity of the research. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (2)

End of Chapter Quiz

EOC Q1.1

The three key terms that constitute the definition of psychology are _____.

a) cognition, attitudes, and brain function

Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes in all their many facets.

LO 1.1 Define Psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

b) scientific, behavior, and mental processes

c) therapy, behavior problems, and mental illness

Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes in all their many facets.

LO 1.1 Define Psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

d) cognition, human motivation, and thinking

Consider This: Psychology is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes in all their many facets.

LO 1.1 Define Psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.1 Define Psychology, and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. (1)

EOC Q1.2

If a psychologist gave one group of rats extra handling and an enriched environment and deprived a second group of rats, then measured how quickly each group learned a maze, he or she would be engaged in:

a) correlational research.

Consider This: The experimental method is a research technique in which an investigator deliberately manipulates selected events or circumstances and then measures the effects of those manipulations on subsequent behavior. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

b) naturalistic observation.

Consider This: The experimental method is a research technique in which an investigator deliberately manipulates selected events or circumstances and then measures the effects of those manipulations on subsequent behavior. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

c) field research.

Consider This: The experimental method is a research technique in which an investigator deliberately manipulates selected events or circumstances and then measures the effects of those manipulations on subsequent behavior. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

d) a controlled experiment.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

ANS: d, Factual. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups. (2)

EOC Q1.3

Critical thinkers are willing to _____.

a) subject their own deeply held beliefs to scrutiny

b) accept common knowledge

Consider This: To think critically, you must adopt a state of mind that is characterized by objectivity, caution, and a willingness to challenge and scrutinize your own and other people's opinions and beliefs.

LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

c) look at similarities but not differences in a problem

Consider This: To think critically, you must adopt a state of mind that is characterized by objectivity, caution, and a willingness to challenge and scrutinize your own and other people's opinions and beliefs.

LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

d) accept the opinions of established experts in a field

Consider This: To think critically, you must adopt a state of mind that is characterized by objectivity, caution, and a willingness to challenge and scrutinize your own and other people's opinions and beliefs.

LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps.

Topic: What Is Psychology?

ANS: a, Conceptual. LO 1.4 Characterize critical thinking by its various steps. (2)

EOC Q1.4

Which of the following statements is true?

a) Women were prevented from joining the American Psychological Association when it was first formed.

Consider This: Women have contributed to psychology from its beginnings. Often, however, colleges and universities did not grant degrees to women. LO 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

b) Historically, women more often than men have been participants in psychological research.

Consider This: Women have contributed to psychology from its beginnings. Often, however, colleges and universities did not grant degrees to women. LO 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

c) Historically, some colleges refused to grant degrees in psychology to women.

d) Women still receive less than half the PhDs in psychology.

Consider This: Women have contributed to psychology from its beginnings. Often, however, colleges and universities did not grant degrees to women. LO 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.10 Describe the role of women in the history of psychology. (2)

EOC Q1.5

Freud's psychodynamic theory emphasized the importance of:

a) the unconscious.

b) conditioning.

Consider This: Freud held that human beings are not as rational as they imagine and that "free will," which was so important to Wundt, is largely an illusion. Rather, we are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges that are not available to the rational, conscious part of our mind. LO 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as "a science of the mind."

c) emotions.

Consider This: Freud held that human beings are not as rational as they imagine and that "free will," which was so important to Wundt, is largely an illusion. Rather, we are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges that are not available to the rational, conscious part of our mind. LO 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as "a science of the mind."

d) reinforcement.

Consider This: Freud held that human beings are not as rational as they imagine and that "free will," which was so important to Wundt, is largely an illusion. Rather, we are motivated by unconscious instincts and urges that are not available to the rational, conscious part of our mind. LO 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as "a science of the mind."

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

ANS: a, Factual. LO 1.6 Explain the roles voluntarism, structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic theory played in initially defining psychology as “a science of the mind.” (1)

EOC Q1.6

If you subscribe to this school of psychology, you believe that psychology is the study of only what is observable and measurable. This historical and modern perspective is better known as _____.

a) functionalism

Consider This: Watson came to believe that all mental experience—thinking, feeling, awareness, and self—are nothing more than physiological changes in response to experiences of conditioning. LO 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

b) psychoanalysis

Consider This: Watson came to believe that all mental experience—thinking, feeling, awareness, and self—are nothing more than physiological changes in response to experiences of conditioning. LO 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

c) gestalt psychology

Consider This: Watson came to believe that all mental experience—thinking, feeling, awareness, and self—are nothing more than physiological changes in response to experiences of conditioning. LO 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology.

d) behaviorism

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

ANS: d, Conceptual. LO 1.7 Explain how Watson and Skinner redefined the field of psychology. (2)

EOC Q1.7

Alessio believes that men’s and women’s gender roles are the result of biological adaptations in our deep ancestry. Women cared for children and men hunted and defended territory, he says, so it makes sense that, even today, women should be responsible for domestic duties and men should work outside the home. Alessio is using theories based in _____ to explain his views on gender roles.

a) feminist theory

Consider This: Alessio takes an approach to psychology that is concerned with the evolutionary origins of behavior and mental processes, their adaptive value, and the purposes they continue to serve. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

b) evolutionary psychology

c) behavioral adaptation

Consider This: Alessio takes an approach to psychology that is concerned with the evolutionary origins of behavior and mental processes, their adaptive value, and the purposes they continue to serve. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

d) gender studies

Consider This: Alessio takes an approach to psychology that is concerned with the evolutionary origins of behavior and mental processes, their adaptive value, and the purposes they continue to serve. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology.

Topic: The Growth of Psychology

ANS: b, Applied. LO 1.9 Explain how evolutionary psychology and positive psychology are changing the focus of contemporary psychology. (3)

EOC Q1.8

We cannot understand human behavior without also understanding:

a) animal cognition and behavior.

Consider This: Once you understand how and why groups differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

b) how little human diversity there is.

Consider This: Once you understand how and why groups differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

c) the influence of culture on human diversity.

d) that culture has little influence on human psychology.

Consider This: Once you understand how and why groups differ in their values, behaviors, approaches to the world, thought processes, and responses to situations, you will be better able to savor the diversity around you. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study.

Topic: Human Diversity

ANS: b, Applied. LO 1.11 Discuss the ways in which knowledge and awareness of human diversity can and does inform and enrich psychological study. (2)

EOC Q1.9

In contrast to experimental studies, correlational studies are generally characterized by which of the following?

a) They are more likely to use a biased sample.

Consider This: Correlational data are useful for many purposes, but they do not permit the researcher to explain cause and effect. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

b) They are unsuitable for drawing inferences about causality.

c) They require many fewer people to participate as subjects.

Consider This: Correlational data are useful for many purposes, but they do not permit the researcher to explain cause and effect. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

d) They take a longer time to carry out.

Consider This: Correlational data are useful for many purposes, but they do not permit the researcher to explain cause and effect. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: b, Factual. LO 1.12 Describe the characteristics, strengths, and weaknesses of naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys, and correlational research. (1)

EOC Q1.10

Consider the following experiment. Children are drawn from high-, middle-, and low-income households. All the children are divided into two groups. One group watches Sesame Street on TV every day for a month. The other group watches cartoons. Both groups are then given a test that measures creativity. In this study, the independent variable is:

a) There is no independent variable; this is a correlational study.

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on the other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

b) the children's socioeconomic class.

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on the other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

c) the children's scores on the creativity test.

Consider This: In an experiment, the independent variable is manipulated to test its effects on the other, dependent variables. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups.

d) what the children watch on TV.

Topic: Research Methods in Psychology

ANS: d, Applied. LO 1.13 Describe the differences between independent and dependent variables and between control groups and experimental groups. (2)

EOC Q1.11

DeShawn is researching the effects of brain lesions on depression. For ethical reasons, he is not able to cut into the brains of study participants. What is one research method that DeShawn might consider that could shed light on this problem without violating APA ethical guidelines?

- a) using animals as test subjects
- b) telling participants that he's actually studying productivity

Consider This: Animals are used in experiments in which it would be clearly unethical to use human participants. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

- c) paying volunteers more for their consent to have surgery

Consider This: Animals are used in experiments in which it would be clearly unethical to use human participants. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

- d) performing the tests on children whose parents have given consent

Consider This: Animals are used in experiments in which it would be clearly unethical to use human participants. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: a, Applied. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (2)

EOC Q1.12

The American Psychological Association's Code of Ethics governing research requires which of the following?

- a) All research participants must be over the age of 18.

Consider This: Participants must be informed of the nature of research in clearly understandable language. Informed consent must be documented. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

- b) Drugs cannot be used in studies of psychological disorders.

Consider This: Participants must be informed of the nature of research in clearly understandable language. Informed consent must be documented. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

- c) Informed consent must be documented.

- d) An equal number of males and females must be included.

Consider This: Participants must be informed of the nature of research in clearly understandable language. Informed consent must be documented. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans.

Topic: Ethics and Psychology: Research on Humans and Animals

ANS: c, Factual. LO 1.15 Identify key ethical issues in psychological research with humans and nonhumans. (1)

EOC Q1.13

Marlisa is a researcher who is studying brain MRIs of patients with severe anxiety. She hopes to identify exactly how brain chemistry changes during an anxiety attack. Marlisa is working in which field of psychology?

- a) counseling psychology

Consider This: Marlisa is interested in the workings of the brain and nervous system; along with biological psychologists and behavioral geneticists, scientists like Marlisa are considered physiological psychologists. LO 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish among psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

- b) neural conditioning

Consider This: Marlisa is interested in the workings of the brain and nervous system; along with biological psychologists and behavioral geneticists, scientists like Marlisa are considered physiological psychologists.

LO 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish among psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

c) cognitive development

Consider This: Marlisa is interested in the workings of the brain and nervous system; along with biological psychologists and behavioral geneticists, scientists like Marlisa are considered physiological psychologists.

LO 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology.

Distinguish among psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers.

d) neuropsychology

Topic: Careers in Psychology

ANS: d, Conceptual. LO 1.16 Describe some of the career paths that are available to people who have studied psychology. Distinguish among psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers. (2)

EOC Q1.14

When every member of a population has an equal chance of being chosen for a study, the individuals who are selected to participate constitute a(n) _____ sample.

a) random

b) independent

Consider This: In a random sample, each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected.

LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

c) significant

Consider This: In a random sample, each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected.

LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

d) representative

Consider This: In a random sample, each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected.

LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study.

Topic: The Importance of Sampling

ANS: a, Factual. LO 1.14 Differentiate between random and representative samples, and describe the factors that can influence a research study. (1)

EOC Q1.15

Is there a single perspective dominating psychology today?

a) Yes. As the influence of Freudian psychodynamic theory declined, evolutionary psychology took its place as the dominant mode of study today.

Consider This: Psychologist is not so much a single, unified field of study as it is an umbrella concept for a loose amalgamation of different subfields. LO 1.1 Define psychology and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

b) No. Psychologists are more flexible in considering new approaches and combining elements of different perspectives.

c) Yes. Behaviorism, as developed by John B. Watson, remains unchallenged as the most comprehensive psychological perspective in the early 21st century.

Consider This: Psychologist is not so much a single, unified field of study as it is an umbrella concept for a loose amalgamation of different subfields. LO 1.1 Define psychology and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

d) No. Although the emerging field of positive psychology is exciting, not many psychologists are adhering to it.

Consider This: Psychologist is not so much a single, unified field of study as it is an umbrella concept for a loose amalgamation of different subfields. LO 1.1 Define psychology and describe some of the major subfields within psychology.

Topic: What is Psychology?

ANS: b, Analyze. LO 1.1 Define psychology and describe some of the major subfields within psychology. (3)