

Exploring Psychology 12th edition Myers Test Bank

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TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

1. The type of thinking that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called

- a. critical thinking.
- b. introspection.
- c. speculation.
- d. gut-level reasoning.

ANSWER: a

2. Surveys indicate that people are more likely to support “gun safety laws” than “gun control laws.” These survey results best illustrate the importance of

- a. random sampling.
- b. wording effects.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

3. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates

- a. critical thinking.
- b. functionalism.
- c. the biopsychosocial approach.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

4. In their research on people’s perception of how prisoners accused of terrorism are questioned, Dr. Pedersen and Dr. MacDonald have found that people are more approving of “enhanced interrogation” than “torture.” This finding demonstrates which of the following?

- a. survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. wording effects
- d. case study

ANSWER: c

5. Patricia recently read an online article about the meaning of horoscopes, which explained how the locations of the stars at one’s birth determines one’s personality and life course. Patricia is skeptical of this information. She concludes that the assumptions and conclusions of this article are faulty, the writer is biased and lacks credibility, and the evidence to support this claim does not justify a cause-effect conclusion. Patricia has engaged in

- a. critical thinking.
- b. introspection.
- c. speculation.

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d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

6. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.

a. randomly selected

b. vivid

c. representative

d. operationally defined

ANSWER: b

7. Checking on the credibility of the sources of information you use in a class report is most indicative of

a. a biopsychosocial approach.

b. critical thinking.

c. introspection.

d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

8. Sixteen-year-old Marc would like to learn to drive, but his parents won't let him. When he asks why, they remind him about two family members who were involved in collisions with younger drivers. "Teenagers are always getting into accidents," his father tells him. Marc's parents' reasoning best illustrates the danger of

a. replication.

b. random assignment.

c. the placebo effect.

d. generalizing from vivid cases.

ANSWER: d

9. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates

a. introspection.

b. critical thinking.

c. the psychodynamic perspective.

d. an empirical approach.

ANSWER: b

10. When people generalize from a few vivid but unrepresentative cases, they are falling prey to

a. operational definitions.

b. hypothesizing.

c. hindsight bias.

d. sampling bias.

ANSWER: d

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11. Critical thinking most clearly involves

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. introspection.
- c. evaluating evidence.
- d. the psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

12. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger

- a. control group.
- b. correlation coefficient.
- c. dependent variable.
- d. population.

ANSWER: d

13. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates

- a. behaviorism.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. introspection.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: b

14. All those in a group being studied make up the

- a. population.
- b. sample.
- c. case study.
- d. survey.

ANSWER: a

15. Jennifer was worried that the wording of the questions in a diet and exercise survey may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive levels of health. Jennifer's concern best illustrates

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. skepticism.
- c. critical thinking.
- d. the neuroscience perspective.

ANSWER: c

16. To learn about the gaming habits of all the children attending Eastchester High School, Professor Matteo randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)

- a. population.

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- b. representative sample.
- c. independent variable.
- d. control condition.

ANSWER: a

17. Shane is discussing climate change with Brandon. Shane is convinced that climate change is not real because it has been an unusually cold summer. Brandon believes that climate change is real but is open to the possibility that he could be wrong. Who would be most likely to engage in critical thinking?

- a. Shane
- b. Brandon
- c. both Shane and Brandon
- d. neither Shane nor Brandon

ANSWER: b

18. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as

- a. the case study.
- b. the double-blind procedure.
- c. random sampling.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: c

19. Which of the following is NOT associated with critical thinking?

- a. debunking popular presumptions
- b. making factual claims based on one's gut
- c. revealing surprising findings
- d. identifying effective policies

ANSWER: b

20. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?

- a. the case study
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. random sampling
- d. operational definitions

ANSWER: c

21. Janice is concerned about pollution and its effects on the planet. She has read several news articles, paying careful attention to the content in the articles and the sources of the information. She has also reviewed information that seems contrary to her view. She is involved in

- a. critical thinking.

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- b. skepticism.
- c. making assumptions.
- d. sharing false information.

ANSWER: a

22. Senator Scott always held his political rallies at large stadiums because of the big, enthusiastic crowds that attended. As a result, he became falsely confident of his chances of re-election. In this instance, the senator needs to be alerted to the value of

- a. replication.
- b. random sampling.
- c. experimental control.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

23. When you question the claim that hypnosis helps people to recall memories more accurately, you are most clearly demonstrating

- a. introspection.
- b. the neuroscience perspective.
- c. an empirical approach.
- d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: d

24. To assess opinions about a planned student walkout at her school, Aaliyah sent a questionnaire to every tenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Aaliyah is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using

- a. random assignment.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. replication.
- d. random sampling.

ANSWER: d

25. Who speculated that a meal makes us sleepy by causing gas and heat to collect around our heart?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Skinner
- d. Darwin

ANSWER: a

26. Suppose you want to find out which candidate women will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample you survey is representative of the nation's population of women, you should survey

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- a. only a small sample of women.
- b. only politically informed women.
- c. every woman in the country.
- d. a large representative sample of the population of women.

ANSWER: d

27. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the

- a. brain.
- b. throat.
- c. heart.
- d. stomach.

ANSWER: c

28. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that

- a. the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
- b. there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
- c. the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
- d. the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.

ANSWER: a

29. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?

- a. Wundt
- b. Plato
- c. Freud
- d. James

ANSWER: a

30. To accurately generalize study results, researchers need

- a. a good population base.
- b. a highly reliable survey.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. a representative sample.

ANSWER: d

31. Wilhelm Wundt developed the first _____ used in psychology, which measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform.

- a. developmental study
- b. theoretical perspective
- c. experimental apparatus

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d. subfield

ANSWER: c

32. Dr. Dimitrov would like to study marijuana use among young adults. To generalize her findings to all young adults, she needs a representative sample. To obtain such a sample, Dr. Dimitrov should

- a. offer a reward to young adults who complete her questionnaire.
- b. use naturalistic observation in her study.
- c. seek a random sample of participants.
- d. exhibit sampling bias when selecting participants.

ANSWER: c

33. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of

- a. animal intelligence.
- b. personality development.
- c. social influence.
- d. mental processes.

ANSWER: d

34. Which two research designs often show that one trait or behavior tends to correlate with another?

- a. case study and experiment
- b. survey and correlation
- c. naturalistic observation and survey
- d. experiment and correlation

ANSWER: c

35. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using

- a. a biopsychosocial perspective.
- b. an evolutionary perspective.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. scientific methods.

ANSWER: d

36. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors

- a. vary together.
- b. are random samples.
- c. influence each other.
- d. are dependent variables.

ANSWER: a

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37. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the structure of the human mind?

- a. functionalism
- b. behaviorism
- c. structuralism
- d. humanism

ANSWER: c

38. During the COVID-19 pandemic, higher rates of mask-wearing predicted fewer reported COVID-19 symptoms. We could also say that

- a. mask-wearing correlated negatively with reported COVID-19 symptoms.
- b. mask-wearing correlated positively with reported COVID-19 symptoms.
- c. there is a direct relationship between mask-wearing and reported COVID-19 symptoms.
- d. there is likely some third variable involved.

ANSWER: a

39. Edward Titchener and others attempted to reveal the basic elements of the mind by asking people to look inward. They were using a method known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. empiricism.
- c. introspection.
- d. conditioning.

ANSWER: c

40. To study how religious beliefs may predict political preferences, Professor Steele and his colleagues are most likely to use

- a. the case study approach.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. correlational measures.
- d. experimental research.

ANSWER: c

41. Which early psychologist aimed to discover the mind's structure?

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener
- b. William James
- c. Charles Darwin
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANSWER: a

42. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?

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- a. a correlation coefficient
- b. a random sample
- c. a double-blind procedure
- d. an independent variable

ANSWER: a

43. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: c

44. To determine whether students' intelligence scores are related to their later professional achievements, researchers would most likely employ

- a. case studies.
- b. correlational research.
- c. experimentation.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

45. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. introspection.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

46. Professor Stevens wants to examine the relationship between false news and negative attitudes about refugees. Professor Stevens' research would be an example of

- a. correlational research.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. a case study.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

47. Antonio and other research participants are asked to report elements of their experience as they look at differently shaped objects. This research involves a technique known as

- a. behavior genetics.

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- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. functionalism.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: d

48. Professor Terrance has conducted a study that examined the relationship between level of physical activity and academic performance among children. He is most likely to use _____ to determine if a relationship exists.

- a. meta-analysis
- b. preregistration
- c. a correlation coefficient
- d. experimental research

ANSWER: c

49. The unreliability of _____ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.

- a. introspection
- b. behavior genetics
- c. behaviorism
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: a

50. A direct relationship in which two factors increase together or decrease together represents

- a. a dependent variable.
- b. an independent variable.
- c. a positive correlation.
- d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: c

51. Edward Titchener is to William James as structuralism is to

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. functionalism.
- d. psychoanalytic psychology.

ANSWER: c

52. The weakest degree of relationship between two variables is expressed in which of the following correlation coefficients?

- a. $-.15$
- b. $-.99$

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- c. +.20
- d. −.65

ANSWER: a

53. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

54. A positive correlation indicates

- a. a direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together.
- b. an inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease.
- c. one of the variables causes the other.
- d. the independent and dependent variables are indirectly related.

ANSWER: a

55. William James was a prominent American

- a. psychoanalyst.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. functionalist.
- d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: c

56. Dr. Abe is an expert in weight-loss management and techniques. He repeatedly finds that as consumers eat fewer calories, they also lose weight. This is an example of a

- a. positive correlation.
- b. negative correlation.
- c. confounding variable.
- d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: a

57. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener
- b. William James
- c. Charles Darwin
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

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ANSWER: b

58. Professor Schmidt is a developmental psychologist who examines external influences on the parent-child relationship. She has found that as parental work pressure decreases, the level of parental stress decreases, which then increases the level of parent-child interaction. The relationship between parental work pressure and parental stress is a

- a. positive correlation.
- b. negative correlation.
- c. confounding variable.
- d. neutral relationship.

ANSWER: a

59. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the

- a. adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
- b. component elements of sensory experience.
- c. disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
- d. treatment of psychological disorders.

ANSWER: a

60. Professor Madigan's research would most likely show a positive correlation between

- a. education and income.
- b. poverty and physical health.
- c. self-esteem and depression.
- d. school grades and school absences.

ANSWER: a

61. Which early school of thought in psychology focused on how the mind functions?

- a. behaviorism
- b. functionalism
- c. structuralism
- d. humanism

ANSWER: b

62. An inverse relationship in which one factor increases as another factor decreases represents

- a. a dependent variable.
- b. an independent variable.
- c. a positive correlation.
- d. a negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

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63. Late in the nineteenth century, Kumar was interested in studying how mental and behavioral processes enable the organism to adapt, survive, and flourish. Kumar's school of thought was called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanism.

ANSWER: b

64. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that

- a. poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
- b. wealthy people are less likely to have a psychological disorder than are non-wealthy people.
- c. psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
- d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: b

65. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Carl Rogers
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

66. Stan is reading peer-reviewed research studies that have found that as the amount of corporal punishment increases, the physical health of the child decreases. This demonstrates a(n)

- a. positive correlation.
- b. neutral relationship.
- c. absence of cause and effect.
- d. negative correlation.

ANSWER: d

67. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. John B. Watson
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. William James

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ANSWER: d

68. If Professor Juan discovered that people with lower incomes are more satisfied with their lives than people with higher incomes are, this would indicate that wealth and life satisfaction are

- a. causally related.
- b. negatively correlated.
- c. independent variables.
- d. positively correlated.

ANSWER: b

69. The psychology textbook that William James authored was titled

- a. *The New Science*.
- b. *Psychology*.
- c. *Principles of Psychology*.
- d. *The Abstract Mind*.

ANSWER: c

70. If the correlation between adolescents' sugar consumption and their athletic ability is -1.00 , this would indicate that

- a. there is very little statistical relationship between adolescents' sugar consumption and their athletic ability.
- b. adolescents' sugar consumption has a negative effect on their athletic ability.
- c. among adolescents, better athletic ability is associated with lower sugar consumption.
- d. adolescents' sugar consumption has no causal influence on their athletic ability.

ANSWER: c

71. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn
- c. Rosalie Rayner
- d. Mary Whiton Calkins

ANSWER: d

72. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. correlational research
- c. the case study
- d. the experimental method

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ANSWER: b

73. Which psychologist was the first woman to officially earn a doctorate degree and was the author of the influential book, *The Animal Mind*?

- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
- b. Mary Whiton Calkins
- c. Anna Freud
- d. Marla Wundt

ANSWER: a

74. Suppose that people who see a lot of violent movies are also more likely to be aggressive. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violent movies increases aggressive behavior, because

- a. we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
- b. association does not prove causation.
- c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- d. the sample may have been randomly selected.

ANSWER: b

75. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, which of the following is true regarding gender and psychology today?

- a. Most published psychological research is authored by women.
- b. Women are especially likely to have their research published in top journals.
- c. Most psychology doctorates are earned by women.
- d. Psychology continues to be a male-dominated discipline.

ANSWER: c

76. A large survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to view their teachers as kind and helpful, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to view their teachers as hostile and unsupportive. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had influenced their views of their teachers. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of

- a. failing to use operational definitions.
- b. generalizing from vivid examples.
- c. being influenced by a confounding variable.
- d. assuming that association proves causation.

ANSWER: d

77. Between 1997 and 2020, more than _____ percent of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science were women.

- a. 10
- b. 25

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c. 50

d. 75

ANSWER: c

78. If psychologists discovered that older parents tend to have children with higher intelligence scores than do younger parents, this would demonstrate that

a. intelligence is inherited.

b. older parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do younger parents.

c. the age of parents is positively correlated with the intelligence scores of their children.

d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

79. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of

a. mental processes.

b. clinical psychology.

c. unconscious motives.

d. conditioned responses.

ANSWER: a

80. Dr. Mirza has found that adults who watch more television are more likely to be obese. Which conclusion can he reach?

a. Watching television leads to obesity.

b. Adults who are obese enjoy watching television.

c. Watching a lot of television is correlated with obesity.

d. There is likely some third variable that triggers both increased television-watching and obesity.

ANSWER: c

81. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of

a. genetic influences.

b. self-esteem.

c. conscious thoughts and feelings.

d. observable behavior.

ANSWER: d

82. Dr. Dundon has researched the effects of sexual media content for the past four years and has repeatedly found that teenagers who view more sexual media are also more likely to report engaging in unprotected sex, having sex with several partners, and consuming alcohol or drugs prior to having sex. What does this mean?

a. Exposure to sexual content in the media causes risky sexual behaviors.

b. College students who engage in risky sexual behaviors are drawn to sexually explicit media.

c. Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with risky sexual behaviors.

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d. Dr. Dundon cannot come to a conclusion.

ANSWER: c

83. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. humanistic psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

84. Based on a recent survey indicating that people who smoke regularly report having less energy, a news article includes the headline “Smoking Makes You Sleepy!” What is wrong with this conclusion?

- a. It was derived from a survey study.
- b. Correlation does not prove causation.
- c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
- d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

85. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be

- a. applied research.
- b. a positive psychology.
- c. an unscientific method.
- d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

86. To support her argument that corporal punishment during childhood leads to criminal behavior in adulthood, Shaistha cites a recent report stating that “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children.” This is problematic because

- a. it was derived from a survey study.
- b. correlation does not prove causation.
- c. the experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
- d. This finding is not problematic.

ANSWER: b

87. Behaviorists dismissed the value of

- a. science.
- b. introspection.
- c. neuroscience.

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d. applied research.

ANSWER: b

88. What do the parallel research findings of “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children” and “Seventy-five percent of college students in the United States were spanked as children” demonstrate?

- a. The survey method leads to causal results.
- b. Correlation does not prove causation.
- c. Experimental designs cannot be replicated.
- d. These statements do not demonstrate any problem.

ANSWER: b

89. John B. Watson was an American

- a. psychiatrist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. cognitive neuroscientist.
- d. structuralist.

ANSWER: b

90. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?

- a. the survey
- b. the experiment
- c. correlational research
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

91. Beverly is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the schoolyard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?

- a. behaviorism
- b. Freudian psychology
- c. humanistic psychology
- d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

92. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate

- a. facts from theories.
- b. causes from effects.
- c. case studies from surveys.
- d. random samples from representative samples.

ANSWER: b

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93. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned was of most central interest to
- a. Freudian psychology.
 - b. humanistic psychology.
 - c. behaviorism.
 - d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

94. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
- a. obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
 - b. summarizing participants' responses with a correlation coefficient.
 - c. holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
 - d. fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.

ANSWER: c

95. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?
- a. anxiety
 - b. intelligence
 - c. depression
 - d. crying

ANSWER: d

96. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?
- a. the case study
 - b. the survey
 - c. naturalistic observation
 - d. the experiment

ANSWER: d

97. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.
- a. biology; environment
 - b. observable behavior; inner sensations
 - c. mental illness; psychiatry
 - d. cognitive perspective; psychodynamic perspective

ANSWER: b

98. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use

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- a. survey research.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. correlational research.
- d. experimental research.

ANSWER: d

99. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. William James

ANSWER: b

100. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate at least one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?

- a. the survey
- b. the case study
- c. experimentation
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

101. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?

- a. evolutionary psychology
- b. psychoanalytic psychology
- c. behavior genetics
- d. behaviorism

ANSWER: b

102. Professor Stone wants to determine how self-esteem can affect test performance. Specifically, he wants to prove that poor self-esteem causes poor test performance. Professor Stone must use which research design?

- a. correlation
- b. case study
- c. survey
- d. experiment

ANSWER: d

103. Elena spends most of her time helping others. Her mother suggests that by keeping busy in this way Elena avoids confronting her own unconscious sexual conflicts. Her mother's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of

- a. evolutionary psychology.

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- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. structuralism.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: d

104. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether aerobic exercise boosts mental alertness?

- a. the case study
- b. the survey
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. the experiment

ANSWER: d

105. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

106. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. survey research.
- c. a case study.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: d

107. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's

- a. childhood memories.
- b. genetic predispositions.
- c. unconscious thought processes.
- d. growth potential.

ANSWER: d

108. Participants who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment are said to be assigned to the

- a. random sample.
- b. experimental group.
- c. standardized treatment.

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d. control group.

ANSWER: b

109. Dr. Anderson is a therapist who tends to focus on his clients' growth potential and their need for love and acceptance. Dr. Anderson's area of specialization is

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. personality psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: a

110. Dr. Bole is studying the relationship between background noise and college students' ability to study. He randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group studies in a noisy room; the second group studies in a quiet room. Which is the experimental group?

- a. the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
- b. the group of students who studied in the noisy room
- c. the group of students who studied in the quiet room
- d. There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: b

111. Beginning in the 1960s, psychological science returned to its earlier interest in mental processes. This movement was inspired by the

- a. emergence of community psychology.
- b. push for a positive psychology.
- c. cognitive revolution.
- d. free love movement.

ANSWER: c

112. Professor Landau is studying the effect of sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns participants to one of two conditions. The first group is exposed to sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in a letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed" (indicating sexual thought) or "bad" (which has no sexual connotation). The second group is not exposed to sexual content but is given the same word-completion task. The experimental group consists of the participants who

- a. were not exposed to sexual content.
- b. were exposed to sexual content.
- c. completed the word as "bad."
- d. completed the word as "bed."

ANSWER: b

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113. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
- a. mental processes.
 - b. hereditary influences.
 - c. unconscious motives.
 - d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: a

114. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
- a. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - b. The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
 - c. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
 - d. The experimental treatment is absent.

ANSWER: d

115. Cognitive psychology
- a. emphasizes the effects of learning.
 - b. focuses on unconscious aspects of the mind.
 - c. focuses on the positive potential of people.
 - d. emphasizes the study of mental processes.

ANSWER: d

116. Professor Vescio is studying the effects of social interaction on problem solving. In his study, some research participants are instructed to work on problem sets together; other participants are told to work on the problem sets alone. Those who work alone are assigned to the _____ group.
- a. experimental
 - b. survey
 - c. control
 - d. correlational

ANSWER: c

117. The scientific study of mental activities involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, and communicating is most central to
- a. clinical psychology.
 - b. humanistic psychology.
 - c. evolutionary psychology.
 - d. cognitive psychology.

ANSWER: d

118. Dr. Basias is conducting a study on the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. In her study, research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages prior to having their anxiety levels assessed. Those who

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received the decaffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.

- a. survey
- b. experimental
- c. correlational
- d. control

ANSWER: d

119. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity that underlies mental activity is

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: b

120. To assess the effectiveness of the pneumonia vaccine for city residents, Mr. Bromberg wants to administer vaccine injections to all city residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Bromberg is most clearly underestimating the importance of

- a. testing a large sample.
- b. operationally defining his procedures.
- c. replicating observations of other researchers.
- d. creating a control group.

ANSWER: d

121. The branch of psychology that can be considered a marriage between the science of the mind and the science of the brain is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. Freudian psychology.
- c. neuroscience.
- d. cognitive neuroscience.

ANSWER: d

122. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned

- a. to that group by chance.
- b. to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
- c. in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
- d. to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.

ANSWER: a

123. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between

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- a. natural selection and genetic predispositions.
- b. childhood memories and psychological disorders.
- c. thought processes and brain functions.
- d. philosophy and physiology.

ANSWER: c

124. To minimize preexisting differences between a control group and an experimental group, experimenters should use

- a. random assignment.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. case studies.
- d. correlation coefficients.

ANSWER: a

125. Professor Thomas is investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's memories of the day they graduated from college. Professor Thomas is interested in

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

126. To assess the impact of challenging tasks on children's perseverance, researchers plan to give one group an easy task and another group a more difficult task. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are naturally better at completing tasks than those in the other group, the researchers should use

- a. random assignment.
- b. a double-blind procedure.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

127. Professor Duncan studies how people learn new information and how additional stimuli affect their memory of that information. Professor Duncan's area of specialization is

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. personality psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

128. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to

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- a. minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
- b. increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
- c. minimize any differences between groups of participants.
- d. increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.

ANSWER: c

129. Psychology is currently best defined as the science of

- a. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
- b. observable responses to the environment.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

ANSWER: c

130. Theresa is working on her dissertation and is assigning participants to the experimental and control groups by chance. She is using

- a. a correlational design.
- b. a case study.
- c. forced participation.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: d

131. Random assignment minimizes _____ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes _____ between a sample and a population.

- a. similarities; differences
- b. differences; similarities
- c. similarities; similarities
- d. differences; differences

ANSWER: d

132. Mark is defining psychology for a classmate who is thinking about taking a course. Which definition of psychology is most accurate?

- a. Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes.
- b. Psychology is the study of mental processes.
- c. Psychology is a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential.
- d. Psychology is the study of the structure of the human mind.

ANSWER: a

133. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast feedings. Which research method did they use?

- a. case study

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- b. experimentation
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. correlational research

ANSWER: b

134. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.

- a. evolution; natural selection
- b. behavior; mental process
- c. conscious; unconscious
- d. nurture; nature

ANSWER: b

135. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about

- a. what experimental hypothesis is being tested.
- b. whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.
- c. how the dependent variable is measured.
- d. which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

ANSWER: d

136. A(n) _____ is said to be double-blind when the participants and the research staff are unaware of who has received an actual treatment and who has not.

- a. correlation
- b. case study
- c. survey
- d. experiment

ANSWER: d

137. Professor Melendez is studying children's reactions to being unfriended on Facebook. Their reactions can be considered a

- a. behavior.
- b. type of learning.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

138. Neither the researchers nor the participants in a study of a weight-loss pill know which participants have actually received a drug designed to help weight loss and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. random sampling.

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- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. replication.

ANSWER: c

139. In defining *psychology*, our internal, subjective experiences are considered

- a. behaviors.
- b. actions.
- c. mental processes.
- d. conclusions.

ANSWER: c

140. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a

- a. placebo.
- b. coefficient.
- c. case study.
- d. replication.

ANSWER: a

141. Professor Istrati is examining the effect that the early death of a parent has on adult children's feelings of security. The attitude regarding feelings of security can be considered a(n)

- a. behavior.
- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: c

142. In a study of the effects of caffeine, some participants who unknowingly drank decaffeinated coffee reported feeling energetic and jittery afterward. This is an example of

- a. a dependent variable.
- b. replication.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

143. In the following definition of *psychology* — the science of behavior and mental processes—what is the key word?

- a. behavior

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- b. science
- c. mental processes
- d. all words are key words

ANSWER: b

144. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of

- a. random sampling.
- b. the double-blind procedure.
- c. random assignment.
- d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: b

145. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and

- a. economics.
- b. biology.
- c. geography.
- d. sociology.

ANSWER: b

146. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a

- a. dependent variable.
- b. replication.
- c. placebo.
- d. double blind.

ANSWER: c

147. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian

- a. chemist.
- b. physician.
- c. theologian.
- d. politician.

ANSWER: b

148. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates

- a. random assignment.
- b. hindsight bias.

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- c. debriefing.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

149. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist

- a. Edward Bradford Titchener.
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn.
- c. William James.
- d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: d

150. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.

- a. the double-blind procedure
- b. random sampling
- c. expectations
- d. hindsight bias

ANSWER: c

151. The fact that the International Union of Psychological Science now has 89 member nations illustrates that psychology is

- a. a Western field of study.
- b. decreasing in popularity.
- c. viewed as a science.
- d. growing and globalizing.

ANSWER: d

152. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dose (none versus peak dose) was the

- a. confounding variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. random sample.
- d. independent variable.

ANSWER: d

153. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly

- a. introspective in its methods.
- b. psychodynamic in its perspective.
- c. globalized in its influence.
- d. controversial in its application.

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ANSWER: c

154. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. independent
- c. control
- d. experimental

ANSWER: b

155. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.

- a. introspection and nerve cell activity
- b. unconscious and conscious motives
- c. behavior and mental processes
- d. genes and experience

ANSWER: d

156. Dr. Flint is conducting an experimental study of the impact of bullying on self-esteem. In his study, being bullied would be the _____ variable.

- a. replicated
- b. dependent
- c. confounding
- d. independent

ANSWER: d

157. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.

- a. observation; introspection
- b. psychology; psychiatry
- c. nature; nurture
- d. behavior; mental processes

ANSWER: c

158. Factors other than those of interest that can potentially influence the results of a study are called

- a. independent variables.
- b. dependent variables.
- c. confounding variables.
- d. randomly assigned variables.

ANSWER: c

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159. A study of whether children's personalities are more heavily influenced by their biology or by their caregivers relates most directly to debates about

- a. structuralism and functionalism.
- b. conscious and unconscious thought.
- c. observation and introspection.
- d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

160. If participants in the experimental group of a study of athletic ability are much older than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a

- a. dependent variable.
- b. correlation coefficient.
- c. confounding variable.
- d. replication.

ANSWER: c

161. Annika is babysitting for her new neighbors' three little boys. Peter is high-strung and sensitive, Jake is calm and easygoing, and Andy is shy and timid. Annika wonders if these differences are the result of biological influences or parental influences. In other words, she is curious about the relative contributions of

- a. neuroscience and cognition.
- b. nature and nurture.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

162. To help control for possible confounding variables, researchers use

- a. experimental designs.
- b. the scientific method.
- c. random assignment.
- d. participation effects.

ANSWER: c

163. Plato's assumption that we inherit character and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding

- a. conscious and unconscious thoughts.
- b. observation and introspection.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. basic and applied research.

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ANSWER: c

164. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. experimental
- c. control
- d. independent

ANSWER: a

165. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as

- a. Plato is to Aristotle.
- b. Watson is to Skinner.
- c. Aristotle is to Plato.
- d. Skinner is to Watson.

ANSWER: a

166. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was

- a. insults or compliments.
- b. physical appearance.
- c. interpersonal attraction.
- d. feelings of self-esteem.

ANSWER: c

167. Professor Goshaw argues that people are able to make informed life decisions because they are born with a basic level of intelligence. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of

- a. Aristotle.
- b. Plato.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: b

168. For an experiment to study the effect of sugar consumption on activity level, the experimenters specify the procedures used to measure activity level. This illustrates

- a. the independent variable.
- b. an operational definition.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. random assignment.

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ANSWER: b

169. The English naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was

- a. Ivan Pavlov.
- b. Charles Darwin.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

170. For an experiment designed to study how drinking alcohol might affect romantic attraction, Dr. Washburn clearly identified the procedures used to measure romantic attraction. This illustrates

- a. the independent variable.
- b. an operational definition.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

171. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the _____ that he encountered.

- a. unconscious thought processes
- b. species variation
- c. biopsychosocial approach
- d. cognitive neuroscience

ANSWER: b

172. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to _____ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to _____.

- a. naturalistic observation; case studies
- b. descriptive methods; correlational methods
- c. a control group; an experimental group
- d. correlational research; experimental research

ANSWER: d

173. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in _____ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.

- a. learned habits
- b. inherited traits
- c. levels of analysis
- d. cultural practices

ANSWER: b

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174. Which of the following is NOT a weakness of the experimental method?

- a. lack of feasibility
- b. lack of control of variables
- c. reduced generalizability
- d. ethical limitations on manipulation of variables

ANSWER: b

175. Who is best known for highlighting the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

176. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind _____ research.

- a. descriptive
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

177. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. natural selection.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. structuralism.

ANSWER: b

178. Detecting naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting _____ research.

- a. descriptive
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

179. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. community psychology.

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- c. behavior genetics.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

180. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting

- a. descriptive research.
- b. correlational research.
- c. an experiment.
- d. longitudinal research.

ANSWER: c

181. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to

- a. predict human behavior in almost all situations.
- b. perceive order in completely random events.
- c. develop general principles that help explain behavior.
- d. observe random samples of human conduct.

ANSWER: c

182. The field that focuses on how we individually differ because of our differing genes and environments is called

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

183. Professor Matoaka is studying the impact of alcohol consumption on driving ability. She divides participants into two groups: one that consumes alcohol, and another that does not. Participants then complete several tasks to measure their reaction time and motor coordination. Professor Matoaka finds that those who consumed alcohol have a slower reaction time and poorer coordination than those who did not consume alcohol. She concludes that alcohol consumption would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?

- a. She obtained participants' informed consent before beginning the experiment.
- b. She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate.
- c. Her experiment tested theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors.
- d. She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study.

ANSWER: c

184. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with

- a. inborn ideas.

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- b. natural selection.
- c. introspection.
- d. brain plasticity.

ANSWER: d

185. Psychologists study animals because

- a. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
- b. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
- c. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
- d. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.

ANSWER: d

186. Zack has advanced in competitive gymnastics rather quickly because he is genetically predisposed to enjoy competition and is physically quite flexible. This best illustrates that

- a. nature outweighs the importance of nurture.
- b. nature limits our adaptive capacities.
- c. nurture works on what nature provides.
- d. nature selects traits that contribute to survival.

ANSWER: c

187. One central issue in debates about the use of animals in research concerns the

- a. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
- b. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
- c. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
- d. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.

ANSWER: b

188. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their

- a. culture.
- b. levels of analysis.
- c. massed practice.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: a

189. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on

- a. whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
- b. when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
- c. whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.

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- d. what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.

ANSWER: d

190. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority best illustrates the importance of

- a. functionalism.
- b. culture.
- c. introspection.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

191. Research on animal subjects has demonstrated that

- a. animals can benefit from research.
- b. animals are always harmed during research.
- c. it is not possible for animals to benefit from research.
- d. research using animal subjects is unethical.

ANSWER: a

192. The fact that people diagnosed with a specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunction whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that

- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
- b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is.
- c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
- d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

193. Which of the following is NOT an example of animal research guidelines, as discussed in the text?

- a. informed consent
- b. companions for social animals
- c. humane care
- d. minimize discomfort

ANSWER: a

194. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that

- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
- b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
- c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
- d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

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195. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes

- a. obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
- b. treat information about individual participants confidentially.
- c. temporarily deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
- d. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

ANSWER: c

196. Across cultures, loneliness is magnified by shyness and low self-esteem. This demonstrates that

- a. people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
- b. genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
- c. the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
- d. there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

ANSWER: c

197. Professor Landau is studying the effect of sexual media on sexual thoughts. She assigns participants to one of two conditions. The first group is exposed to sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in a letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as “bed” (indicating sexual thought) or “bad” (which has no sexual connotation). The second group is not exposed to sexual content but is given the same word-completion task. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Professor Landau will NOT need to

- a. obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
- b. keep personal information about participants confidential.
- c. protect participants from harm and discomfort.
- d. share individual participant results with both groups.

ANSWER: d

198. Studying people of all cultures is most helpful for

- a. promoting structuralism.
- b. inhibiting introspection.
- c. discerning human similarities and differences.
- d. encouraging natural selection.

ANSWER: c

199. Which of the following is NOT included in the ethics code of the APA for using human participants in research?

- a. Researchers must obtain potential participants' informed consent to participate.
- b. Researchers must keep personal information of participants confidential.
- c. Researchers must fully debrief participants following participation in a research study.

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- d. Researchers must report the results of individual participants.

ANSWER: d

200. Mandi's grandmother has taught Mandi how to cook and sew and has explained to Mandi that these are important skills for women in their country. This illustrates how

- a. grandparents can influence their families.
- b. grandparents have more influence on young people than parents do.
- c. gender stereotypes are formed.
- d. culture may influence views related to gender.

ANSWER: d

201. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking

- a. a representative sample.
- b. informed consent.
- c. an operational definition.
- d. a placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

202. Which of the following is NOT a documented gender difference?

- a. what we dream
- b. emotional expression
- c. depression rates
- d. developmental milestones

ANSWER: d

203. The ethics codes of the APA and Britain's BPS urge researchers to

- a. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
- b. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
- c. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
- d. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

ANSWER: d

204. How are Jennifer and her brother Daniel most likely to differ?

- a. memory storage of emotional events
- b. progression of developmental milestones
- c. overall intelligence
- d. emotional expression

ANSWER: d

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205. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called

- a. debriefing.
- b. replication.
- c. informed consent.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

206. Which of the following statements provides the best comparison of gender identity and sex?

- a. Gender identity is biologically influenced; sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- b. Gender identity and sex are both biologically influenced, but only sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- c. Sex is biologically influenced; gender identity is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female.
- d. Gender identity and sex both refer to our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female, but only gender identity is biologically influenced.

ANSWER: c

207. Once Professor Caste completes running data collection for her research study, she will explain to the participants the true purpose of the study and any deceptions that were used. Her explanations are referred to as

- a. debriefing.
- b. informed consent.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: a

208. Psychological differences between the genders are

- a. of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
- b. simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
- c. no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
- d. far outweighed by gender similarities.

ANSWER: d

209. Dr. Jimenez wants to conduct a research study that will examine the sexual behaviors of college students. Before she can begin data collection, she must submit her research proposal to

- a. her institution's review board.
- b. the APA.
- c. the BPS.

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d. her department chair for review.

ANSWER: a

210. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. behavior genetics.

ANSWER: b

211. Some of psychology's classic experiments used methods that were stressful and deceptive. Which of the following is NOT an example of a practice that safeguards against such methods today?

- a. Researchers must explain temporary deceptions to participants afterward.
- b. Researchers must obtain participants' informed consent.
- c. Researchers must ensure that their values do not impact their scientific judgment.
- d. Researchers must protect participants against greater-than-usual harm and discomfort.

ANSWER: c

212. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. behavior genetics.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: d

213. Studies conducted in the late 1990s in which the researcher concluded that children who received the MMR vaccination developed autism were

- a. withheld from the public intentionally.
- b. accurate.
- c. never published by academic journals.
- d. discovered to be fraudulent.

ANSWER: d

214. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as

- a. understanding the roots of abuse.
- b. developing emotional traits that promote thriving.
- c. curing disease.
- d. addressing the psychological manifestations of poverty.

ANSWER: b

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215. Because of a study suggesting that the MMR vaccination caused autism, U.S. measles rates in 2019
- a. increased to their highest levels in 25 years.
 - b. increased only slightly from 2010.
 - c. decreased by 10 percent compared with the year before.
 - d. decreased by 25 percent compared with the year before.

ANSWER: a

216. Dr. Campbell is studying how thriving in late adulthood relates to a person's degree of social engagement. Her approach is called
- a. cognitive psychology.
 - b. positive psychology.
 - c. evolutionary psychology.
 - d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

217. Psychologists' personal values and goals
- a. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
 - b. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
 - c. can bias their observations and interpretations.
 - d. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.

ANSWER: c

218. Professor Nguyen studies the psychological benefit of meaningful volunteer work during adolescence. Which approach best describes his research?
- a. cognitive psychology
 - b. positive psychology
 - c. evolutionary psychology
 - d. the biopsychosocial approach

ANSWER: b

219. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
- a. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
 - b. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
 - c. psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
 - d. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

ANSWER: a

220. We are each unique individuals who are part of a larger social system, such as a family, ethnic group, and

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culture. This demonstrates that we are

- a. biological systems.
- b. impressionable systems.
- c. neurological systems.
- d. biopsychosocial systems.

ANSWER: d

221. Dr. Ibrahim and Dr. Garba are observing a preschool class to study children's social interactions. When one child refuses to share a toy with a classmate, Dr. Ibrahim notes that the child is "resolute and determined"; Dr. Garba notes that the child is "inflexible and unsympathetic." What issue does this reflect in psychology?

- a. Psychological science has the power to persuade.
- b. Researchers' attitudes can influence their interpretations.
- c. Fraudulent studies can cause great harm.
- d. It is critical to obtain study participants' informed consent.

ANSWER: b

222. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different

- a. cognitive functions.
- b. unconscious motives.
- c. levels of analysis.
- d. natural selections.

ANSWER: c

223. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that

- a. we tend to generalize from samples that we observe.
- b. correlation does not prove causation.
- c. the words used can reflect values.
- d. an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect.

ANSWER: c

224. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of

- a. the psychodynamic perspective.
- b. introspection.
- c. humanistic psychology.
- d. multiple levels of analysis.

ANSWER: d

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225. Psychological research indicates that happy, healthy people tend to

- a. perceive their intellectual abilities as fixed by their genes.
- b. live spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals.
- c. prioritize relationships with supportive friends.
- d. be more physically attractive than average.

ANSWER: c

226. Clinical psychologists use the _____ to help people with mental disorders.

- a. biopsychosocial approach
- b. psychodynamic perspective
- c. behavioral approach
- d. social-cultural perspective

ANSWER: a

227. Psychological research indicates that regular aerobic exercise is an effective way to minimize

- a. critical thinking.
- b. mild depression.
- c. overconfidence.
- d. diabetes.

ANSWER: b

228. Rahul, whose parents both smoke, has tried many times to quit. He usually begins smoking again when he has an argument with his partner or a difficult day at work. Appreciating the complexity of Rahul's problem requires

- a. introspection.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. a biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: d

229. Which of the following is NOT likely to help you become a stronger person and a better student?

- a. getting a full night's sleep
- b. viewing your mental abilities as fixed
- c. setting long-term goals
- d. prioritizing relationships

ANSWER: b

230. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which

- a. have little value for applied research.

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- b. typically contradict common sense.
- c. are generally impossible to test scientifically.
- d. complement one another.

ANSWER: d

231. The testing effect refers to the _____ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.

- a. hindsight bias
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. enhanced memory
- d. increasing boredom

ANSWER: c

232. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by

- a. environmental circumstances.
- b. blood chemistry.
- c. unconscious conflicts.
- d. subjective interpretations.

ANSWER: b

233. The testing effect is sometimes called

- a. the retrieval practice effect.
- b. test-enhanced learning.
- c. both the retrieval practice effect and test-enhanced learning.
- d. neither the retrieval practice effect nor test-enhanced learning.

ANSWER: c

234. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?

- a. evolutionary
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: d

235. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, _____, and review.

- a. revise
- b. reason
- c. retrieve
- d. research

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ANSWER: c

236. Professor Assan believes that optimism is the result of individual brain chemistry and particular brain circuits that enable positive emotions. Professor Assan favors a _____ perspective on optimism.

- a. neuroscience
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavior genetics
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

237. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of

- a. massed practice.
- b. replication.
- c. retrieving information.
- d. random sampling.

ANSWER: c

238. Professor Andres is examining brain circuits that may cause people to be red in the face when angry. Which perspective is she using?

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: a

239. In one study, English-speaking students who had been tested repeatedly recalled the meaning of 20 previously learned Lithuanian words better than those who had spent the same time restudying the words. The results of this study demonstrate

- a. social learning.
- b. the benefits of heuristics.
- c. the testing effect.
- d. the SQ3R method.

ANSWER: c

240. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?

- a. evolutionary
- b. cognitive
- c. behavioral
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: a

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

241. One way to improve our understanding and retention of course material is to actively retrieve the information by

- a. self-testing.
- b. rehearsal.
- c. both self-testing and rehearsal.
- d. neither self-testing nor rehearsal.

ANSWER: c

242. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. evolutionary
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: c

243. Miguel just opened his psychology textbook to read the chapter that is being covered this week. He turns to the learning objectives listed at the beginning of the chapter and tries to answer each one. He is currently using which part of the SQ3R method?

- a. read
- b. retrieve
- c. survey
- d. question

ANSWER: d

244. Jeremy is interested in how anger facilitated the survival of our ancestors' genes. He is studying anger based on which perspective?

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

245. Sofia, who is taking her first psychology class, forgot much of what she'd studied and received a disappointing grade on her first exam. What can she do to help improve her retention of the material?

- a. Engage in spaced practice.
- b. Engage in massed practice.
- c. Type out her instructor's exact words in her lecture notes.

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- d. Avoid overlearning.

ANSWER: a

246. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavior genetics
- c. social-cultural
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

247. Students learn and remember course materials best when they

- a. give informed consent.
- b. engage in massed practice.
- c. process information actively.
- d. avoid operational definitions.

ANSWER: c

248. Professor Thornton is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. gender psychology.
- c. cross-cultural psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

249. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates _____, which is an important learning tool.

- a. critical thinking
- b. the testing effect
- c. spaced practice
- d. SQ3R

ANSWER: a

250. Professor Benson's research investigates the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on mating preferences. This best illustrates the interests of the _____ perspective.

- a. behavior genetics
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

251. Carolyn is attending a class lecture. She listens for the main ideas and sub-ideas of the lecture and writes them down. She also asks questions during class as well as after class. Carolyn is

- a. thinking critically.
- b. using massed practice.
- c. processing the information actively.
- d. overlearning.

ANSWER: c

252. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on

- a. natural selection.
- b. brain chemistry.
- c. unconscious conflicts.
- d. learned behaviors.

ANSWER: c

253. Using note cards to test yourself on course material while studying aids

- a. critical thinking.
- b. using massed practice.
- c. processing the information actively.
- d. overlearning.

ANSWER: d

254. Ada believes that her husband's difficulty in showing affection results from his unconscious resentment toward his own mother. Ada is examining her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. evolutionary
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

255. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?

- a. evolutionary
- b. neuroscience
- c. behavioral
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

256. Maria believes that her daughter Laura has become a good student because she frequently praises Laura for working hard and bringing home high grades. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.

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- a. behavior genetics
- b. neuroscience
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

257. Professor James is studying how mice navigate a new maze. His research study is most consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: d

258. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how

- a. feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
- b. people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
- c. behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
- d. people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.

ANSWER: d

259. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?

- a. behavioral
- b. cognitive
- c. neuroscience
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

260. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. neuroscience
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: a

261. Memory processes are to the _____ perspective as cultures are to the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive; social-cultural
- b. neuroscience; evolutionary

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- c. behavior genetics; behavioral
- d. psychodynamic; neuroscience

ANSWER: a

262. Professor Warburton is interested in how memory cues help us to retrieve stored information. He is working from the _____ perspective.

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

263. Professor Alvarez is studying divided attention and its impact on memory. This research topic is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

264. Dr. Lahiri is studying anger in high-school students who engage in bullying behavior. He is particularly interested in how teens' home environments relate to their feelings of anger, as well as how feelings of anger affect their thought processes. He is working from a(n)

- a. evolutionary perspective.
- b. behavioral perspective.
- c. cognitive perspective.
- d. psychodynamic perspective.

ANSWER: c

265. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?

- a. evolutionary
- b. neuroscience
- c. cognitive
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

266. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?

- a. evolutionary

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- b. psychodynamic
- c. social-cultural
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: c

267. Dr. Davis studies the ways in which poverty and social inequality contribute to teens' membership in street gangs. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. behavior genetics
- b. social-cultural
- c. neuroscience
- d. evolutionary

ANSWER: b

268. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. introspection.
- c. basic research.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

269. Dr. Gupta's research focuses on the effect of brain chemistry on emotional expression. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Gupta's research best represent?

- a. social psychology
- b. clinical psychology
- c. biological psychology
- d. industrial-organizational psychology

ANSWER: c

270. Dr. Stembridge conducts research on how children's reasoning power changes as they grow older. Dr. Stembridge is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. social
- b. clinical
- c. developmental
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

271. Which subfield in psychology investigates persistent traits?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology

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- c. cognitive psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

272. Dr. Guash conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Guash is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. cognitive
- b. biological
- c. clinical
- d. social

ANSWER: a

273. Dr. Michelin studies how best to assess gender similarities and differences in traits such as emotional expression and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?

- a. social psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: d

274. Dr. Mills conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. social psychology
- c. developmental psychology
- d. clinical psychology

ANSWER: b

275. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. social psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. biological psychology

ANSWER: c

276. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in applied research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychologists
- b. developmental psychologists
- c. personality psychologists

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d. biological psychologists

ANSWER: a

277. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. developmental
- c. personality
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: d

278. Which of the following specialty areas in psychology is likely to focus on applied research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. developmental psychology
- d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

279. What is a common feature of industrial-organizational psychologists?

- a. They are less likely to engage in applied research.
- b. They are likely to engage in both basic and applied research.
- c. They are more likely to conduct basic research.
- d. They are more likely to conduct applied research.

ANSWER: d

280. Dr. Ramakrishnan helps people cope with career challenges, such as job loss or the inability to find meaningful work. Dr. Ramakrishnan is most likely a

- a. biological psychologist.
- b. counseling psychologist.
- c. cognitive psychologist.
- d. social psychologist.

ANSWER: b

281. Clinical psychologists specialize in

- a. constructing surveys.
- b. conducting animal research.
- c. providing therapy to people with psychological disorders.
- d. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.

ANSWER: c

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

282. Joshua has suddenly and unexpectedly begun to feel so depressed that he frequently stays home from school. It would be best for Joshua to contact a _____ psychologist.

- a. community
- b. clinical
- c. personality
- d. biological

ANSWER: b

283. Dr. Bryson is working to decrease the prevalence of bullying in after-school programs in his city. He is most likely a

- a. community psychologist.
- b. behaviorist.
- c. cognitive psychologist.
- d. forensic psychologist.

ANSWER: a

284. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. personality psychologist.
- c. developmental psychologist.
- d. psychiatrist.

ANSWER: d

285. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, _____ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.

- a. counseling psychologists
- b. cognitive psychologists
- c. community psychologists
- d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: c

286. Mark meets briefly with applicants for positions in his company and relies on his immediate gut-level first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a job. Mark's employment decisions are most clearly guided by

- a. an operational definition.
- b. the testing effect.
- c. hindsight bias.
- d. intuition.

ANSWER: d

287. Unconscious gut feelings, or _____, provide(s) a sharp contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning.

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- a. theory
- b. meta-analysis
- c. common sense
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: c

288. Commonsense thinking has several flaws. Which of the following is NOT one of those flaws?

- a. hindsight bias
- b. overconfidence
- c. scientific inquiry
- d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: c

289. Francis is talking to her husband about their son, Marcus, who is in the tenth grade. Marcus seems to have changed dramatically. He has found a new group of friends, stays out past curfew, and has been caught smoking marijuana. Also, his grades have dropped significantly. Francis' husband remarks, "I knew this would happen! We should never have let him spend time with those kids." This best demonstrates

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. overconfidence.
- c. scientific inquiry.
- d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

290. As COVID-19 cases began to mount, many citizens blamed the initial underreaction of authorities who, they believed, should have anticipated the seriousness of the threat. This is an example of

- a. superforecasting.
- b. overconfidence.
- c. hindsight bias.
- d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: c

291. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to

- a. dismiss the value of skepticism.
- b. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
- c. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
- d. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

ANSWER: c

292. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by

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- a. random assignment.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. operational definitions.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

293. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of

- a. the placebo effect.
- b. confounding variables.
- c. hindsight bias.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

294. Dr. Romero told one group of study participants that smoking marijuana has been found to increase sexual desire, and the other group that smoking marijuana has been found to reduce sexual desire. The fact that neither group was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of

- a. cause-effect conclusions.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. replication.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: b

295. Following a presidential election, voters often believe they correctly predicted the outcome. This best illustrates

- a. the placebo effect.
- b. random assignment.
- c. wording effects.
- d. hindsight bias.

ANSWER: d

296. Irwin's banker has informed him that his bank account is overdrawn. When Irwin tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that you shouldn't have put a down payment on a new car!" Her comment best illustrates

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. debriefing.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. replication.

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ANSWER: a

297. _____ describes, after the fact, what has happened better than it predicts what will happen.

- a. Theory
- b. Chance-based explanation
- c. Common sense
- d. The scientific method

ANSWER: c

298. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our intuitions is most likely to be undermined by

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. correlational evidence.
- c. random assignment.
- d. operational definitions.

ANSWER: a

299. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as

- a. random sampling.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: b

300. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the placebo effect.
- c. overconfidence.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

301. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?

- a. random sequences
- b. overconfidence
- c. discerning hidden values
- d. creativity

ANSWER: b

302. Shelly, an American, was certain that she would never marry someone from another country. But when she met Pierre, a Frenchman, she fell in love and decided to marry him after all. Shelly's experience best illustrates

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. random assignment.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. overconfidence.

ANSWER: d

303. Research has shown that about two percent of people are able to accurately predict social behavior. Psychologist Philip Tetlock (with Dan Gardner) has referred to these successful predictors as

- a. overconfident.
- b. victims of hindsight bias.
- c. critical thinkers.
- d. superforecasters.

ANSWER: d

304. Johann has tossed a coin 20 times and has correctly predicted heads or tails six times in a row. In this instance we can reasonably conclude that Johann's predictive accuracy

- a. defies the laws of statistical probability.
- b. illustrates hindsight bias.
- c. is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
- d. is a random and coincidental occurrence.

ANSWER: d

305. Most people tend to perceive patterns in random events. This often leads to their overestimating the value of

- a. commonsense thinking.
- b. operational definitions.
- c. informed consent.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

306. Six of the people in Sam's office were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as amazing and unlikely. In this instance, he should be reminded that

- a. random sequences of events often don't look random.
- b. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
- c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- d. correlation does not prove causation.

ANSWER: a

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307. Statisticians have commented, “But with a large enough sample, any outrageous thing is likely to happen.” What were they referring to?

- a. hindsight bias
- b. overconfidence
- c. scientific inquiry
- d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: d

308. A “modern culture where people's emotions and personal beliefs often override their acceptance of objective facts” is Oxford English Dictionary's definition of

- a. false news.
- b. post-truth.
- c. powerful examples.
- d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

309. Which of the following can reduce people’s acceptance of objective facts?

- a. emotions
- b. personal beliefs
- c. both emotions and personal beliefs
- d. neither emotions nor personal beliefs

ANSWER: c

310. Even after being shown specific information regarding the state of the nation’s economy, Shannon still believes that social programs drain the economy. Her persistent belief and refusal to accept the facts provided to her may be related to

- a. her emotions.
- b. her personal beliefs.
- c. both her emotions and personal beliefs.
- d. neither her emotions nor personal beliefs.

ANSWER: c

311. Who reported that partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives at identical levels?

- a. Gordon Allport
- b. Peter Ditto
- c. Philip Tetlock
- d. Robert Levine

ANSWER: b

TB1 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

312. Who is(are) most likely to hold biased views?

- a. Samantha, who is a Republican
- b. James, who is a Democrat
- c. Steven, who is not affiliated with any major political party
- d. Both Stephanie, who is a Republican, and Derek, who is a Democrat

ANSWER: d

313. In one survey, large percentages of U.S. Republicans and Democrats said that they would not become romantically involved with someone who had voted for the other-party presidential candidate. This indicates that

- a. both liberals and conservatives are prone to believing untruths.
- b. successful couples have similar political interests.
- c. partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives.
- d. statements become more believable when they are repeated often.

ANSWER: c

314. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called

- a. false news.
- b. post-truth.
- c. powerful examples.
- d. repetition.

ANSWER: a

315. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to why, according to Tom Gilovich (1991), people “know what isn’t so”?

- a. increase in false news
- b. repetition
- c. limited powerful examples
- d. group identification

ANSWER: c

316. Which of the following is NOT a reason that misinformation can spread through social media?

- a. We tend to friend people online who think as we do.
- b. Psychologists can use preregistration to publicly communicate their hypotheses online.
- c. False news can easily be shared and re-shared online.
- d. Powerful visual examples are readily available online.

ANSWER: b

317. In one analysis of 126,000 stories tweeted by 3 million people, when compared with true information, false information

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- a. was less likely to be believe.
- b. was less likely to be shared.
- c. spread farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly.
- d. was more easily accessible.

ANSWER: c

318. Dr. Smith is conducting a research study on people's belief in real and false information. He is likely to find that participants are more likely to believe false information if it is

- a. told to them by an expert.
- b. told to them in front of a group of people.
- c. shared with them on multiple occasions.
- d. shared with them anonymously.

ANSWER: c

319. To better discern fiction from fact, people should

- a. trust their intuition.
- b. employ slow, deliberative thinking.
- c. use powerful examples to guide their perspectives.
- d. rely on view-affirming news sources.

ANSWER: b

320. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: b

321. Blaz is especially prone to ulcers and has been told by friends and parents that spicy foods can lead to or aggravate ulcers. When dining with friends at a Mexican restaurant, he opts for a light salad. When asked why he was not indulging, he replies that he cannot eat spicy foods because he is prone to ulcers. Why might Blaz believe this myth?

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: b

322. Ten-year-old Asia's grandmother tells her mother that she believes Asia should be homeschooled, lest she

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become a victim of a school shooting. To prove her point, the grandmother opens a news story with photos of a recent school shooting. This demonstrates how _____ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. the availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: c

323. Steven believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how _____ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: d

324. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as

- a. a theory.
- b. a prediction.
- c. the scientific method.
- d. an operational definition.

ANSWER: c

325. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of

- a. having a scientific attitude.
- b. using the scientific method.
- c. forming a theory.
- d. testing a hypothesis.

ANSWER: a

326. When researchers submit their work to a scientific journal, _____ provide anonymous evaluations of the study's theory, originality, and accuracy.

- a. consultants
- b. peer reviewers
- c. counselors
- d. testers

ANSWER: b

327. Dr. Stott is an expert in cognitive psychology and is currently reading and reviewing a research study that has been submitted for publication consideration in an academic journal. Dr. Stott does not know who wrote the

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article and is reviewing the study based on incorporation and application of theory, originality, and accuracy in research design, analysis, and results. Dr. Stott is serving as a

- a. consultant.
- b. peer reviewer.
- c. counselor.
- d. tester.

ANSWER: b

328. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that _____ observations and _____ behaviors or events.

- a. questions; surveys
- b. replicates; controls
- c. organizes; predicts
- d. randomly samples; randomly assigns

ANSWER: c

329. Professor Valetta believes that identical twins have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. replication.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. operational definition.

ANSWER: a

330. Professor Patel contends that oldest children tend to be more conscientious and responsible adults. His idea is best described as a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. replication.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. operational definition.

ANSWER: a

331. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable

- a. assumptions.
- b. correlations.
- c. predictions.
- d. variables.

ANSWER: c

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332. A hypothesis is a(n)

- a. observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
- b. testable prediction that gives direction to research.
- c. set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
- d. unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.

ANSWER: b

333. Dr. Carlson is studying the relationship between playing nonviolent video games and helpful behavior. Dr. Carlson predicts that those who play more nonviolent games are more likely to perform charitable work. This idea is a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. operational definition.
- d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

334. Professor Martinez believes that because attractive people are perceived as more sensitive, more successful, and more socially skilled, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of

- a. informed consent.
- b. the placebo effect.
- c. a hypothesis.
- d. a confounding variable.

ANSWER: c

335. Testing hypotheses and refining theories in light of those tests is central to

- a. debriefing.
- b. the testing effect.
- c. the scientific method.
- d. informed consent.

ANSWER: c

336. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. control condition.
- c. replication.
- d. operational definition.

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ANSWER: d

337. Dr. Farley is conducting a study that examines how violent video games are related to aggression in children. He hypothesizes that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that as children play more violent video games their level of aggression also increases. To ensure that his hypothesis does not influence the results of his study, Dr. Farley should

- a. clearly state his hypothesis.
- b. include a control condition in his research study.
- c. begin by replicating the studies of previous researchers.
- d. specify, clearly, his operational definitions for both aggression and violent video games.

ANSWER: d

338. In a published report of a research study on personal control, Drs. Jamison and Phillips included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of personal control. The psychologists have thus provided the readers with a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. independent variable.
- c. operational definition.
- d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

339. Dr. Wertheim is studying the effect of studying at night or during the day on high school students' test performance and has defined time of day as before 5 P.M. or after 5 P.M. This definition is an example of a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. operational definition.
- d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

340. Dr. Jones is studying the effect of room lighting on college students' test performance and has defined room lighting as either dimly lit or brightly lit. This definition is an example of a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. operational definition.
- d. hunch.

ANSWER: c

341. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by

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- a. massed practice.
- b. debriefing.
- c. operational definitions.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: c

342. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called

- a. replication.
- b. random sampling.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: a

343. Professor Flanders was skeptical about the accuracy of a study indicating that moderate exercise is as beneficial as vigorous exercise. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. replication
- c. random sampling
- d. the case study

ANSWER: b

344. Dr. Stuart just reviewed an article that found a relationship between playing violent video games and childhood aggression. Dr. Stuart would like to conduct a similar study to see if he obtains the same results. Dr. Stuart is planning on _____ this study.

- a. operationalizing
- b. replicating
- c. copying
- d. plagiarizing

ANSWER: b

345. When multi-lab efforts attempted to replicate 100 psychological studies, they produced mixed findings with to 85 percent of results being replicated. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for this?

- a. The psychologists involved in the multi-lab effort did not accurately repeat the original studies.
- b. Psychology involves use of a pseudotreatment.
- c. Some research topics make replication quite difficult.
- d. Using a small sample size makes replication difficult.

ANSWER: b

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346. What does preregistration mean when used in relation to scientific research?
- a. a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study
 - b. a descriptive technique in which one individual is studied in depth
 - c. publicly communicating planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses
 - d. repeating the essence of a research study to see whether the basic finding can be reproduced

ANSWER: c

347. When researchers publicly communicate planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses, they are engaged in
- a. preregistration.
 - b. replication.
 - c. prediction.
 - d. debriefing.

ANSWER: a

348. Dr. Vaughn has publicly communicated her planned research design and hypotheses. She has also communicated how she plans to collect data and anticipated analyses that will be used to test her study hypotheses. This is known as
- a. a meta-analysis.
 - b. preregistration.
 - c. peer review.
 - d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

349. Preregistration encourages researchers to
- a. report their findings, even when those findings fail to replicate earlier findings.
 - b. report only those findings that confirm earlier findings.
 - c. report only those findings that have been subject to peer review.
 - d. change their hypotheses to fit the data before reporting their findings.

ANSWER: a

350. When investigators gather data and then seek to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field, they are engaging in _____ research.
- a. exploratory
 - b. confirmatory
 - c. correlational
 - d. replication

ANSWER: a

351. Dr. Gaunt is gathering data on the relationship between age and mental ability. His goal is to develop a

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theory about whether mental ability declines with age. Dr. Gaunt is engaging in _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: a

352. Theories in psychology can be tested with _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: b

353. When researchers engage in _____ research, they may preregister their hypotheses and preplanned analyses.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: b

354. Dr. Stanley is conducting a research study to validate the socioemotional selectivity theory in late adulthood. He is conducting _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: b

355. By combining the results of many studies, researchers who conduct _____ avoid the problem of small samples and arrive at a bottom-line result.

- a. longitudinal studies
- b. meta-analyses
- c. experimental designs
- d. case studies

ANSWER: b

356. Professor Seidman is combining the results of multiple studies that have examined the prosocial effects of media. He is conducting a(n)

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- a. longitudinal study.
- b. meta-analysis.
- c. experimental design.
- d. case study.

ANSWER: b

357. Meta-analysis is

- a. a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles.
- b. a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures (operations) used in a research study.
- c. an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events.
- d. a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion.

ANSWER: d

358. Alane, a graduate student in psychology, is working on her dissertation. She is statistically analyzing the results of multiple studies on the effects of physical punishment on children. What research design is she using?

- a. replication
- b. the case study
- c. meta-analysis
- d. experiment

ANSWER: c

359. Amira would like to know what the last ten years' worth of research has found about the impact of social media content on aggression. Which procedure is she likely to use?

- a. replication
- b. the case study
- c. meta-analysis
- d. experiment

ANSWER: c

360. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive method?

- a. case study
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. survey
- d. experiment

ANSWER: d

361. The case study is a research method in which

- a. a single individual or group is studied in great depth.

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- b. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
- c. organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
- d. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

ANSWER: a

362. To better understand how patients recover from brain damage after an automobile accident, Dr. Thomas carefully observes and questions Michael, who suffered brain damage in an automobile accident over a year ago. Which research method is Dr. Thomas implementing?

- a. random sampling
- b. the survey
- c. the case study
- d. experimentation

ANSWER: c

363. To understand the anxiety experienced by his 30-year-old client, Dr. Vince, a clinical psychologist, carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?

- a. the survey
- b. the case study
- c. experimentation
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: b

364. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of

- a. explanation.
- b. prediction.
- c. control.
- d. replication.

ANSWER: b

365. Dr. Blake is examining Bethany, a patient with schizophrenia, in depth. Dr. Blake hopes to be able to learn more about schizophrenia by studying Bethany so closely. This is an example of a(n)

- a. case study.
- b. survey.
- c. correlation.
- d. experiment.

ANSWER: a

366. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that

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- a. there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables.
- b. lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level.
- c. among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence.
- d. level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children.

ANSWER: c

367. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)

- a. experiment.
- b. survey.
- c. case study.
- d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: c

368. Which of the following is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?

- a. critical thinking
- b. structuralism
- c. empirical approach
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: c

369. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of an atypical individual, _____ often suggests directions for future research.

- a. the double-blind procedure
- b. random assignment
- c. a case study
- d. a survey

ANSWER: c

370. The empirical approach draws on

- a. observation.
- b. experimentation.
- c. both observation and experimentation.
- d. neither observation nor experimentation.

ANSWER: c

371. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it

- a. is based on naturalistic observation.
- b. may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
- c. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.

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d. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.

ANSWER: b

372. Professor Thomas uses scientific procedures to test whether watching violent videos increases the frequency of aggressive behavior among participants. This best illustrates

- a. functionalism.
- b. Freudian psychology.
- c. an empirical approach.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

373. Studying one individual or group in depth is to _____ as observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations is to _____.

- a. survey; correlation
- b. case study; naturalistic observation
- c. correlation; survey
- d. naturalistic observation; case study

ANSWER: b

374. Ceylan is pregnant. Her friend claims to be able to predict the baby's sex and birth date. To test this claim, Ceylan can use

- a. introspection.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. the empirical approach.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: c

375. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called

- a. random sampling.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. replication.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

376. Which of the following is true regarding the field of psychology?

- a. It is a pseudoscience.
- b. It is a science, similar to biology and chemistry.
- c. It is a field that is often confused with science.
- d. It is not based on scientific methods.

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ANSWER: b

377. A researcher who carefully watches the behavior of polar bears in the Arctic tundra is using a research method known as

- a. the survey.
- b. experimentation.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. the case study.

ANSWER: c

378. Putting a scientific attitude into practice requires humility as well as

- a. enhanced critical thinking.
- b. a biopsychosocial approach.
- c. curiosity and skepticism.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

379. James, a graduate student, is observing parents as they interact with their children on a playground. He is not trying to change or manipulate the situation. Rather, he is recording their interactions without interruption or influence. This is referred to as

- a. a case study.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. correlational research.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: b

380. Less helpfulness and unrealistic academic confidence have been associated with

- a. enhanced critical thinking.
- b. a lack of curiosity.
- c. increased skepticism.
- d. a lack of humility.

ANSWER: d

381. Professor Sampson carefully observes and records the behaviors of high school students as they gather at a local hangout to track the development of their ability to maintain relationships. Professor Sampson is most clearly engaged in

- a. survey research.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. experimentation.

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d. replication.

ANSWER: b

382. Professor Kimmons realizes that researchers may err as a result of personal bias. The professor is expressing

- a. enhanced critical thinking.
- b. a lack of curiosity.
- c. increased skepticism.
- d. an attitude of humility.

ANSWER: d

383. New technologies such as phone apps, social media, and online searches have enabled the collection of “big data” by means of

- a. meta-analyses.
- b. case studies.
- c. experimentation.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

384. One of psychology's early mottos was “the rat is always right.” Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?

- a. humility
- b. respect for animals
- c. curiosity
- d. skepticism

ANSWER: a

385. Dr. Packwood is examining Twitter messages among teens from around the world as part of her research project. This is an example of how modern technology has improved research using

- a. the case study.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. correlations.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: b

386. In a research study that asked 40,000 teens to identify math concepts they knew, males from advantaged backgrounds often

- a. claimed to know nonexistent concepts.
- b. recalled fewer terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.

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- c. recalled more terms than females from advantaged backgrounds.
- d. could not remember anything.

ANSWER: a

387. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of

- a. experimentation.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. case studies.
- d. a survey.

ANSWER: b

388. Psychologist Fathali Moghaddam noted that intellectual humility is necessary for

- a. an empirical approach.
- b. curiosity and skepticism.
- c. evaluating others' agendas.
- d. democratic citizenship.

ANSWER: d

389. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. Which research method did this illustrate?

- a. the case study
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. the double-blind procedure
- d. the survey

ANSWER: b

390. Three key elements of the scientific attitude are

- a. skepticism, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
- b. ingenuity, humility, and certainty.
- c. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
- d. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

ANSWER: d

391. Which of the following methods provides an interesting snapshot of behavior without controlling for the factors that may influence it?

- a. random assignment
- b. informed consent
- c. naturalistic observation

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d. the double-blind procedure

ANSWER: c

392. A desire to use data to evaluate predictions is related to

- a. structuralism.
- b. curiosity.
- c. functionalism.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: b

393. In one study, introductory psychology students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers were employing a scientific method known as

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the double-blind procedure.
- c. experimentation.
- d. the case study.

ANSWER: a

394. In conducting research, Brandon demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?

- a. curiosity
- b. indifference
- c. certainty
- d. sureness

ANSWER: a

395. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. debriefing.
- c. a case study.
- d. a survey.

ANSWER: d

396. The finding that twice as many millennials report having no sexual partners since the age of 18, compared with those born in the 1960s and 1970s, was derived from the use of which research method?

- a. survey
- b. experiment
- c. case study

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d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

397. Virginia insists that Dr. Chewning's theory regarding violent behavior be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of

- a. humility.
- b. skepticism.
- c. practicality.
- d. enthusiasm.

ANSWER: b

398. Which research method would a psychologist most likely use for studying the relationship between the political beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward government assistance?

- a. the survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. the case study
- d. experimentation

ANSWER: a

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1. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as
- empirical.
 - psychodynamic.
 - introspective.
 - clinical.

ANSWER: a

2. What is an evidence-based method that draws on both observation and experimentation?
- an empirical approach
 - critical thinking
 - structuralism
 - functionalism

ANSWER: a

3. What does it mean to use an empirical approach?
- to examine assumptions, appraise the source, and evaluate evidence
 - to rely on evidence from both observation and experimentation
 - to use introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind
 - to examine how humans adapt, survive, and flourish

ANSWER: b

4. Professor Van Fleet's use of scientific methods to investigate the claim that a pessimistic outlook on life is harmful to people's physical health best illustrates
- a psychodynamic perspective.
 - an empirical approach.
 - behavior genetics.
 - functionalism.

ANSWER: b

5. The use of which of the following makes psychology a science?
- empirical approach
 - critical thinking
 - structuralism
 - functionalism

ANSWER: a

6. Dr. Alfonso is interested in how children interact with peers during play. She collects data from hundreds of hours of observation of children playing at a local playground. She is using
- an empirical approach.

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- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. structuralism.
- d. the biopsychosocial approach.

ANSWER: a

7. Curiosity, skepticism, and humility are all
- a. aspects of the empirical approach.
 - b. included in the definition of psychology today.
 - c. related to subfields in psychology.
 - d. elements of the scientific attitude.

ANSWER: d

8. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that
- a. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.
 - b. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.
 - c. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.
 - d. people usually have ulterior motives for acting.

ANSWER: c

9. Brenda claims that she can predict the future. Her brother insists that Brenda's belief needs to be empirically tested. Brenda's brother best illustrates the scientific attitude of
- a. pride.
 - b. skepticism.
 - c. practicality.
 - d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

10. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as
- a. practicality.
 - b. self-control.
 - c. humility.
 - d. curiosity.

ANSWER: c

11. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?
- a. curiosity
 - b. skepticism
 - c. humility

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d. speculation

ANSWER: d

12. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

- a. humility.
- b. respect for animals.
- c. curiosity.
- d. skepticism.

ANSWER: a

13. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?

- a. immediately accepting conclusions
- b. examining assumptions
- c. appraising the source of information
- d. evaluating evidence

ANSWER: a

14. Dr. Jamison has used his observations of people at work to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

- a. critical thinking.
- b. a biopsychosocial approach.
- c. Freudian psychology.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: a

15. Jamie is generally cynical about news reports regarding climate change. Based on current research, you can conclude that Jamie is

- a. intellectually humble.
- b. lacking in critical thinking skills.
- c. open to new perspectives.
- d. academically competent.

ANSWER: b

16. Critical thinkers can best be described as

- a. questioning.
- b. cynical.
- c. pessimistic.
- d. impatient.

ANSWER: a

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17. Critical thinking has been associated with which of the following?

- a. debunking popular presumptions
- b. making factual claims based on intuition
- c. increased confidence
- d. decreased academic performance

ANSWER: a

18. A refusal to consider potential evidence that might conflict with one's preconceived ideas best illustrates a lack of

- a. a psychodynamic perspective.
- b. critical thinking.
- c. culture.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: b

19. Which of the following people acted on the idea that “in order to love and honor God, it is necessary to fully appreciate the wonders of his handiwork”?

- a. Copernicus and Newton
- b. Aristotle and Plato
- c. Aristotle and Newton
- d. Plato and Copernicus

ANSWER: a

20. Which naturalist and philosopher suggested that the source of our personality is the heart?

- a. Wundt
- b. Darwin
- c. Aristotle
- d. James

ANSWER: c

21. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Aristotle
- d. Washburn

ANSWER: c

22. Who created an experimental apparatus that measured how long it took for people to press a telegraph key

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after hearing a ball hit a platform?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. John B. Watson

ANSWER: a

23. The first psychological laboratory was established by

- a. John Watson.
- b. Wilhelm Wundt.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Jean Piaget.

ANSWER: b

24. Wundt promoted the school of thought in psychology known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: c

25. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was

- a. psychiatry.
- b. structuralism.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

26. Structuralism focused on

- a. how the mind functions.
- b. understanding the structures of the mind.
- c. observable aspects of behavior.
- d. human growth potential.

ANSWER: b

27. The school of thought in psychology that attempted to classify and understand the basic elements of the mind was

- a. structuralism.
- b. functionalism.

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- c. behaviorism.
- d. psychoanalysis.

ANSWER: a

28. Wundt and Titchener promoted which school of thought?

- a. psychoanalytic psychology
- b. behaviorism
- c. structuralism
- d. evolution

ANSWER: c

29. Edward Titchener trained people to report elements of their experience and promoted a school of thought known as

- a. behaviorism.
- b. structuralism.
- c. functionalism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: b

30. Structuralism used a method known as _____ to reveal the basic elements of the mind.

- a. conditioned responding
- b. positive psychology
- c. introspection
- d. psychoanalysis

ANSWER: c

31. Introspection, which was used by Edward Titchener to study the elements of the mind, involves

- a. observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned.
- b. looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings.
- c. analyzing the environments that nurture or limit personal growth.
- d. uncovering elements of our unconscious mind and childhood experiences.

ANSWER: b

32. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify

- a. inherited traits.
- b. maladaptive behaviors.
- c. unconscious motives.
- d. sensory experiences.

ANSWER: d

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33. Rida, who is participating in a study, is instructed to observe and report her immediate thoughts and feelings in response to smelling a series of different fragrances. The researchers are using the method known as

- a. critical thinking.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. introspection.
- d. natural selection.

ANSWER: c

34. Which research method lost popularity because its results varied between different people and different experiences?

- a. empiricism
- b. introspection
- c. behavior genetics
- d. critical thinking

ANSWER: b

35. The early school of thought in psychology that focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable us to adapt and survive was called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. structuralism.
- c. behavior genetics.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

36. Darwin influenced the early school of thought in psychology known as

- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanism.

ANSWER: a

37. The early school of thought in psychology known as functionalism was promoted by

- a. Wilhelm Wundt.
- b. William James.
- c. John B. Watson.
- d. Carl Rogers.

ANSWER: b

38. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as

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- a. functionalism.
- b. behaviorism.
- c. structuralism.
- d. humanistic psychology.

ANSWER: a

39. William James was primarily concerned with the _____ of the mind.

- a. functions
- b. elements
- c. disorders
- d. biological origins

ANSWER: a

40. Functionalism focused on

- a. how the mind functions.
- b. the structures of the mind.
- c. observable aspects of behavior.
- d. human growth potential.

ANSWER: a

41. The early school of thought in psychology that emphasized exploring how human consciousness has enabled us to survive and reproduce is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. behavior genetics.
- c. structuralism.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: d

42. Functionalism is to structuralism as _____ is to Edward Titchener.

- a. Carl Rogers
- b. B. F. Skinner
- c. William James
- d. John B. Watson

ANSWER: c

43. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the _____ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of _____.

- a. University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Radcliffe College; John B. Watson

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- c. Harvard University; William James
- d. Cornell University; Edward Titchener

ANSWER: c

44. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?

- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
- b. Mary Whiton Calkins
- c. Jean Piaget
- d. Margaret James

ANSWER: b

45. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled *The Animal Mind*?

- a. Mary Whiton Calkins
- b. Rosalie Rayner
- c. Margaret Floy Washburn
- d. Jean Piaget

ANSWER: c

46. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?

- a. William James
- b. Margaret Floy Washburn
- c. Mary Whiton Calkins
- d. B. F. Skinner

ANSWER: b

47. When Mary Whiton Calkins joined William James graduate seminar,

- a. the doors for women psychologists were opened.
- b. all the male students in the program rejoiced.
- c. all the instructors quit the university.
- d. all the male students dropped out.

ANSWER: d

48. Who outscored all the male students on the qualifying exams in their program?

- a. Margaret Floy Washburn
- b. Rosalie Rayner
- c. Mary Whiton Calkins
- d. Anna Freud

ANSWER: c

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49. Which of the following statements is NOT true of women in contemporary psychology?
- a. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, women earn most psychology doctorates.
 - b. Women are required to earn their doctorates only from schools for women.
 - c. A gender gap persists in publishing psychological research.
 - d. Between 1997 and 2020, more than half of the presidents of Association for Psychological Science (APS) were women.

ANSWER: b

50. Who would agree with the statement that “What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?”
- a. B. F. Skinner
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. Carl Rogers
 - d. William James

ANSWER: a

51. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?
- a. Watson and Skinner
 - b. Freud and James
 - c. Wundt and Titchener
 - d. Rogers and Maslow

ANSWER: a

52. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by
- a. Freudian psychologists.
 - b. functionalists.
 - c. structuralists.
 - d. behaviorists.

ANSWER: d

53. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American
- a. psychiatrist.
 - b. behaviorist.
 - c. cognitive neuroscientist.
 - d. structuralist.

ANSWER: b

54. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to
- a. John B. Watson.

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- b. William James.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. Wilhelm Wundt.

ANSWER: a

55. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focuses on

- a. maladaptive drinking habits.
- b. the meaning of childhood experiences.
- c. effective teaching techniques.
- d. crime-detering police practices.

ANSWER: b

56. In which of the following events would a behaviorist be most interested?

- a. A woman feels nervous when she approaches the street where she was mugged.
- b. A child learns not to grab toys from other children.
- c. A man has a dream about his childhood home.
- d. A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction.

ANSWER: b

57. Sherilyn is babysitting and has been given a very detailed schedule to follow for the evening. She notices that the schedule requires her to take the toddler she is babysitting to the potty every 30 minutes. Instructions also include giving the toddler a sticker each time he uses the potty. Sherilyn recognizes that this method of potty training is based on

- a. introspection.
- b. psychoanalytic psychology.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. structuralism.

ANSWER: c

58. The mind's defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to

- a. John B. Watson.
- b. Charles Darwin.
- c. Sigmund Freud.
- d. B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: c

59. Dr. Alvarez studies the ways in which the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our behavior. Her research is in the area of

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- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. psychoanalytic psychology.
- c. cognitive psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

60. The early branch of psychology that focused on our human need for love and acceptance and on environments that nurture or limit personal growth was called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. cognitive psychology.
- c. humanistic psychology.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: c

61. Humanistic psychologists such as _____ emphasized people's growth potential.

- a. Wundt and Titchener
- b. Freud and James
- c. Rogers and Maslow
- d. Watson and Skinner

ANSWER: c

62. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?

- a. behaviorism
- b. functionalism
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. humanistic psychology

ANSWER: d

63. In the 1960s, renewed interest in the scientific study of mental processes was triggered by

- a. the cognitive revolution.
- b. the humanistic movement.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. Freudian psychology.

ANSWER: a

64. Cognitive psychology is the

- a. psychological perspective that emphasized human growth potential.
- b. science of behavior and mental processes.

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- c. view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable behavior.
- d. scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information.

ANSWER: d

65. Which of the following is the most contemporary branch of psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. humanistic psychology
- d. psychoanalytic psychology

ANSWER: b

66. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. positive psychology

ANSWER: b

67. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity associated with cognition (perception, thinking, memory, and language) is called

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. cognitive neuroscience.
- d. clinical psychology.

ANSWER: c

68. Dr. Pacia is conducting research on brain activity in people who have a problem remembering events from the past. Which of the following best matches his field of study?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. humanistic psychology
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. Freudian psychology

ANSWER: c

69. The science of behavior and mental processes is called

- a. functionalism.
- b. natural selection.
- c. behaviorism.

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d. psychology.

ANSWER: d

70. In the definition of *psychology*, behavior is considered to be

- a. any internal, subject experience.
- b. any action that can be observed and recorded.
- c. any action that takes place unconsciously.
- d. unobservable actions and thoughts.

ANSWER: b

71. Professor Belsky is studying high school students' interactions at a dance. According to the definition of psychology, the students' interactions would be considered a(n)

- a. behavior.
- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: a

72. Professor Sandaas is examining social interactions among 3-year-olds in a play group. According to the definition of psychology, social interactions would be considered a(n)

- a. behavior.
- b. action.
- c. mental process.
- d. conclusion.

ANSWER: a

73. Maryam posts a photo of herself on social media, then worries that her friends won't like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) _____; her worry is a _____.

- a. behavior; belief
- b. action; reaction
- c. behavior; mental process
- d. sensation; perception

ANSWER: a

74. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on

- a. introspection.
- b. psychoanalysis.
- c. natural selection.

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d. scientific methods.

ANSWER: d

75. Behavior is to mental processes as _____ is to _____.

- a. nature; nurture
- b. sensation; memory
- c. talking; understanding
- d. clinical psychology; psychiatry

ANSWER: c

76. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, _____ was an American philosopher and _____ was an Austrian physician.

- a. Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
- b. William James; Sigmund Freud
- c. B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson
- d. Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers

ANSWER: b

77. Wilhelm Wundt was both a

- a. psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
- b. physiologist and philosopher.
- c. sociologist and psychiatrist.
- d. theologian and philosopher.

ANSWER: b

78. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of

- a. learning.
- b. perception.
- c. personality.
- d. mental illness.

ANSWER: a

79. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the

- a. levels of analysis dilemma.
- b. structuralism-functionalism debate.
- c. cognitive neuroscience controversy.
- d. nature–nurture issue.

ANSWER: d

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80. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.

- a. behavior; mental processes
- b. psychology; psychiatry
- c. biology; experience
- d. reason; emotion

ANSWER: c

81. Terri and Jan's two sons are very different: Kris is shy and fearful, and Matt is bold and daring. "I think it's because Kris was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby," Terri muses. "No, it's definitely genetic; Kris is a lot like I was as a kid, and you're fearless, just like Matt," Jan replies. Terri and Jan are debating the relative contributions of

- a. neuroscience and cognition.
- b. nature and nurture.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

ANSWER: b

82. Christina wonders whether her outgoing personality was learned or inherited. Christina's concern is most directly relevant to the issue of

- a. observation and introspection.
- b. behavior and mental processes.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. conscious mind and unconscious mind.

ANSWER: c

83. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of

- a. conscious and unconscious thought.
- b. observation and introspection.
- c. behavior and mental processes.
- d. nature and nurture.

ANSWER: d

84. In the context of debates regarding the origins of knowledge, Aristotle is to _____ as Plato is to _____.

- a. mind; body
- b. structuralism; functionalism
- c. introspection; behaviorism
- d. nurture; nature

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ANSWER: d

85. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato
- c. Skinner
- d. Watson

ANSWER: b

86. Professor Watson suggests that all 9-year-old children, whether from Zimbabwe or Australia, can distinguish between singular and plural verbs because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor's suggestion would have been most readily accepted by

- a. Plato.
- b. John B. Watson.
- c. B. F. Skinner.
- d. John Locke.

ANSWER: a

87. Unlike Plato, Aristotle emphasized that knowledge is a product of

- a. logical reasoning.
- b. inborn ideas.
- c. sensory experience.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

88. Charles Darwin suggested that the evolution of living organisms is guided by

- a. rational thought.
- b. natural selection.
- c. introspection.
- d. unconscious motives.

ANSWER: b

89. Who is best known for arguing that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies?

- a. Plato
- b. Aristotle
- c. Edward Titchener
- d. Charles Darwin

ANSWER: d

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

90. Which principle suggests that inherited traits contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations?

- a. behavior genetics
- b. structuralism
- c. natural selection
- d. positive psychology

ANSWER: c

91. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of most central interest to

- a. humanistic psychology.
- b. social psychology.
- c. community psychology.
- d. evolutionary psychology.

ANSWER: d

92. Dr. Santiago is studying how humans are alike because of their shared biology and evolutionary history. Dr. Santiago most likely works in the field of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cross-cultural psychology.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: c

93. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to

- a. cognitive neuroscience.
- b. behavior genetics.
- c. evolutionary psychology.
- d. behaviorism.

ANSWER: b

94. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Tina and Sasha, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves most likely works in the field of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cross-cultural psychology.
- c. natural selection.
- d. positive psychology.

ANSWER: a

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95. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?

- a. Dr. Rich, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genetics and environment are different.
- b. Dr. Thomas, who treats patients with psychological disorders.
- c. Dr. Aaron, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning.
- d. Dr. Smith, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history.

ANSWER: a

96. Danah quickly learned to excel in the highly competitive gymnastics program at her high school because she more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that

- a. some ideas are innate.
- b. the mind is a blank slate on which experience writes.
- c. nurture works on what nature provides.
- d. nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment.

ANSWER: c

97. Professor Jamison conducts research on epigenetics, which is

- a. the study of human flourishing.
- b. an integrated approach to studying the human experience.
- c. a science that aims to increase the knowledge base in a subfield.
- d. the study of how experience can influence genetic expression.

ANSWER: d

98. Our enormous capacity to learn and adapt is referred to as brain

- a. culture.
- b. introspection.
- c. functionalism.
- d. plasticity.

ANSWER: d

99. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of

- a. introspection.
- b. the cognitive revolution.
- c. structuralism.
- d. culture.

ANSWER: d

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100. Culture is defined as

- a. the entire collection of character strengths that help individuals and communities to thrive.
- b. the enduring ideas, attitudes, behaviors, values, and traditions shared by a group and transmitted from one generation to the next.
- c. the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors.
- d. basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity.

ANSWER: b

101. Which of the following is NOT a shared aspect of humanity?

- a. hunger pangs
- b. visual sensations
- c. auditory sensations
- d. language variations

ANSWER: d

102. In one nation, slender women are considered especially beautiful; in another, larger women are viewed this way. In both nations, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.

- a. common psychological processes
- b. gender differences
- c. unconscious preferences
- d. genetic dissimilarities

ANSWER: a

103. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Gender differences exist in dream content.
- b. Gender differences exist in the development of depression.
- c. Gender differences exist in childhood developmental stages.
- d. The genders are overwhelmingly similar, despite some differences.

ANSWER: c

104. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of all of the following EXCEPT

- a. alcohol use disorder.
- b. depression.
- c. eating disorders.
- d. obesity.

ANSWER: d

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

105. To balance psychology's historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of

- a. behavior genetics.
- b. cognitive neuroscience.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

106. Martin Seligman and colleagues believe that more research is needed to examine human flourishing. Their approach is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanism.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: c

107. Which approach to psychology holds that happiness is a by-product of a pleasant, engaged, and meaningful life?

- a. behaviorism
- b. humanism
- c. positive psychology
- d. community psychology

ANSWER: c

108. The approach to psychology that uses scientific methods to explore the building of a “good life” that engages our skills, and a “meaningful life” that points beyond ourselves is called

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanism.
- c. positive psychology.
- d. community psychology.

ANSWER: c

109. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of

- a. introspection.
- b. the psychodynamic perspective.
- c. behaviorism.
- d. multiple levels of analysis.

ANSWER: d

110. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is

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most clearly provided by

- a. behaviorism.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. a biopsychosocial approach.
- d. introspection.

ANSWER: c

111. Good health, a happy home life, and a network of close friends have all contributed to Mr. Mortimer's optimistic views. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his happiness requires

- a. psychoanalysis.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. a biopsychosocial approach.
- d. an evolutionary level of analysis.

ANSWER: c

112. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a biological influence on behavior or mental processes?

- a. learned fears and expectations
- b. genetic mutations
- c. emotional responses
- d. perceptual interpretations

ANSWER: b

113. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes?

- a. cognitive processing
- b. genetic predispositions
- c. genetic mutations
- d. family expectations

ANSWER: a

114. According to the biopsychosocial approach, mass media influences on behavior and mental processes would be considered a _____ influence.

- a. social-cultural
- b. biological
- c. psychological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

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115. Dr. Janssen is studying how cultural expectations influence gender roles. She is examining _____ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

- a. social-cultural
- b. biological
- c. psychological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: a

116. Dr. Abram studies the genetic underpinnings of intellectual capacity; Dr. Rossi studies the influence of educational experiences on intellectual capacity. According to the biopsychosocial approach, Dr. Abram's and Dr. Rossi's research

- a. is complementary.
- b. is difficult to test scientifically.
- c. illustrates the distinction between behavior and mental processes.
- d. illustrates the conflict between psychology and psychiatry.

ANSWER: a

117. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?

- a. social-cultural
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: d

118. Professor Brune's class lecture emphasized the extent to which brain circuitry can contribute to depression. The professor's lecture highlighted a _____ perspective on psychological disorders.

- a. psychodynamic
- b. neuroscience
- c. social-cultural
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: b

119. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of _____ on human traits.

- a. introspection
- b. natural selection
- c. unconscious motives
- d. rational thought

ANSWER: b

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120. Professor Delos believes that most men prefer physically attractive and well-built partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.

- a. social-cultural
- b. cognitive
- c. evolutionary
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: c

121. Which perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of genes and environment to differing levels of human emotional expression?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: d

122. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of

- a. behavior and mental processes.
- b. conscious and unconscious motives.
- c. nature and nurture.
- d. structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER: c

123. Professor Sklar attempts to assess the extent to which both genes and environment contribute to gender differences in the risk for eating disorders. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective

- a. psychodynamic
- b. behavior genetics
- c. cognitive
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

124. Professor Rivera's research investigates the contribution of hereditary and environmental factors to gender differences in suicide risk. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. behavior genetics
- c. psychodynamic

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d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

125. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is employing a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. evolutionary
- b. psychodynamic
- c. behavioral
- d. social-cultural

ANSWER: b

126. Jennifer believes that violent outbursts are an outlet for unconscious hostility. Her view is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. neuroscience
- b. evolutionary
- c. behavior genetics
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: d

127. Monika's therapist suggests that her romantic feelings for her boss reflect her unconscious longings for her father's attention. The therapist's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) _____ perspective.

- a. behavioral
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: c

128. The behavioral perspective focuses on

- a. how our genes and environment influence our individual differences.
- b. how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
- c. how we learn observable responses.
- d. how behavior and thinking vary across situations.

ANSWER: c

129. Dr. Zin believes that psychology should study only observable behavior. His view is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

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ANSWER: d

130. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of

- a. learning.
- b. introspection.
- c. inherited traits.
- d. self-esteem.

ANSWER: a

131. Simona believes that girls learn to be more caring than boys because girls are more frequently pressured to comfort and care for family members. Simona's belief is best described as an example of the _____ perspective.

- a. behavioral
- b. cognitive
- c. psychodynamic
- d. neuroscience

ANSWER: a

132. The evolutionary perspective is to _____ as the behavioral perspective is to _____.

- a. applied research; basic research
- b. nature; nurture
- c. clinical psychology; psychiatry
- d. unconscious mind; conscious mind

ANSWER: b

133. Professor Estrella is interested in problem-solving abilities among adults. This research topic is consistent with the _____ perspective.

- a. humanistic
- b. cognitive
- c. cognitive neuroscience
- d. behavioral

ANSWER: b

134. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioral
- c. behavior genetics
- d. evolutionary

ANSWER: a

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135. The _____ perspective is concerned with the reasoning processes that enable effective problem solving.
- a. behavioral
 - b. evolutionary
 - c. social-cultural
 - d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

136. Dr. McElroy contends that the way people think about the information they read in the news will strongly influence their later opinions. Dr. McElroy's ideas most directly exemplify the _____ perspective.
- a. social-cultural
 - b. cognitive
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. behavior genetics

ANSWER: b

137. 137. The _____ perspective is concerned with how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures.
- a. behavioral
 - b. evolutionary
 - c. social-cultural
 - d. cognitive

ANSWER: c

138. Which psychological perspective would most likely examine how membership in a political party or ethnic group influences individual attitudes and behaviors?
- a. neuroscience
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. social-cultural

ANSWER: d

139. Dr. Jeffers has concluded that very few people in a small South American country suffer from antisocial personality disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.
- a. evolutionary
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. neuroscience
 - d. social-cultural

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ANSWER: d

140. Dr. Appleton is studying how people interpret social situations and when and why they react to a social situation with anger. He is examining anger from the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. social-cultural
- c. behavioral
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

141. Dr. Carly is studying differences in the expression of anger across different cultures. She is examining anger from the _____ perspective.

- a. cognitive
- b. social-cultural
- c. behavioral
- d. psychodynamic

ANSWER: b

142. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is

- a. limited in its scope.
- b. likely to contradict other perspectives.
- c. of little value for applied research.
- d. impossible to test scientifically.

ANSWER: a

143. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?

- a. industrial-organizational psychologists
- b. cognitive psychologists
- c. community psychologists
- d. clinical psychologists

ANSWER: b

144. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to

- a. study the brain circuits that underlie behavior.
- b. describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it.
- c. analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors.
- d. understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences.

ANSWER: b

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145. Dr. Thorndike conducts basic research on the effects of brain trauma on athletes' problem-solving skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. industrial-organizational psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: b

146. Which subfield of psychology studies changing abilities across the lifespan?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. cognitive psychology
- d. personality psychology

ANSWER: a

147. Dr. Denton conducts basic research on the personality changes associated with aging. It is most likely that I Denton is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. biological
- b. social
- c. developmental
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: c

148. _____ psychologists explore how we view and affect one another.

- a. Health
- b. Social
- c. Industrial-organizational
- d. Biological

ANSWER: b

149. Dr. Batista conducts basic research on the impact of video gaming on information retention. Dr. Batista is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. social
- b. personality
- c. biological
- d. cognitive

ANSWER: d

150. Dr. Deepwater conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between introverts and extraverts. Dr.

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Deepwater is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. biological
- b. cognitive
- c. industrial-organizational
- d. personality

ANSWER: d

151. Dr. Strapp conducts basic research on the influence of gender prejudice on behavior. Dr. Strapp is most like a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. social
- c. biological
- d. industrial-organizational

ANSWER: b

152. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of

- a. a biopsychosocial approach.
- b. positive psychology.
- c. introspection.
- d. applied research.

ANSWER: d

153. Dr. Jefferson develops interviewing techniques to identify the most qualified job applicants in an environmental control firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Jefferson's work best represent?

- a. developmental psychology
- b. industrial-organizational psychology
- c. biological psychology
- d. clinical psychology

ANSWER: b

154. Dr. Harbison is studying the effect of "Employee of the Month" programs on worker morale and productivity. She is most likely a(n)

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. industrial-organizational psychologist.
- c. biological psychologist.
- d. developmental psychologist.

ANSWER: b

155. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to

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- a. cognitive psychology.
- b. industrial-organizational psychology.
- c. biological psychology.
- d. developmental psychology.

ANSWER: b

156. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?

- a. personality psychology
- b. biological psychology
- c. clinical psychology
- d. developmental psychology

ANSWER: c

157. Dr. Stevenson conducts research on how individuals use and interact with technology as they age. She is most likely a(n)

- a. clinical psychologist.
- b. industrial-organizational psychologist.
- c. biological psychologist.
- d. developmental psychologist.

ANSWER: a

158. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Ott treats adolescents with eating disorders. Dr. Ott is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. personality
- b. industrial-organizational
- c. clinical
- d. developmental

ANSWER: c

159. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?

- a. developmental psychologists
- b. clinical psychologists
- c. personality psychologists
- d. psychiatrists

ANSWER: d

160. Dr. Jones treats patients who suffer from psychological disorders and often prescribes medication as a form of treatment. Dr. Jones is a

- a. community psychologist.

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- b. psychiatrist.
- c. social psychologist.
- d. personality psychologist.

ANSWER: b

161. Dr. Jans is interested in ways of increasing bystander intervention during emergency situations. She is likely a

- a. community psychologist.
- b. psychiatrist.
- c. social psychologist.
- d. personality psychologist.

ANSWER: a

162. A helping profession devoted to assisting people with problems often related to school, work, or relationships is known as

- a. personality psychology.
- b. counseling psychology.
- c. cognitive psychology.
- d. social psychology.

ANSWER: b

163. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. community psychology
- c. clinical psychology
- d. counseling psychology

ANSWER: b

164. The speedy, automatic conclusions triggered by _____ thinking may sometimes lead us astray.

- a. random events
- b. commonsense thinking
- c. confounding variables
- d. placebo effects

ANSWER: b

165. Which of the following are flaws of commonsense thinking?

- a. case study, naturalistic observation, and survey
- b. repetition, false news, and group identity

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- c. effect size, the placebo effect, and confounding variables
- d. hindsight bias, overconfidence, and perceiving order in random events

ANSWER: d

166. After rioters breached and vandalized the U.S. Capitol in 2021, many felt that the attack was predictable and should have been anticipated by security officials. This is an example of

- a. superforecasting.
- b. overconfidence.
- c. hindsight bias.
- d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: c

167. In a history class, Roberto is learning about the sequence of events preceding a major global conflict. “But everyone should have known that would lead to war. It was obvious!” he thinks. The flaw in Roberto’s reasoning is the result of

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. overconfidence.
- c. perceiving order in random events.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: a

168. The election for Governor of New York is quickly approaching. Prior to the election, the Democratic and Republican candidates seem to be tied. After the winner is announced, Jonas proclaims, “I knew Elena would win! Elena ran a great campaign.” This is an example of

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. overconfidence.
- c. scientific inquiry.
- d. perceiving patterns in random events.

ANSWER: a

169. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in

- a. random sampling.
- b. wording effects.
- c. human intuition.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: c

170. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that

- a. psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values.
- b. psychological research studies are simplified versions of reality.

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- c. psychological theories and observations are merely common sense.
- d. psychological research studies are potentially dangerous.

ANSWER: c

171. Anita is told that research supports the value of dental implants for boosting self-esteem. Erika is told that the research has refuted the idea that dental implants boost self-esteem. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of

- a. the placebo effect.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. random assignment.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

172. Arianna's psychology professor explains that, as research has shown, we are especially attracted to people who are similar to ourselves. "No way," Arianna thinks. "Everyone knows that opposites attract!" Arianna's thinking illustrates that

- a. most students have been attracted to people different from themselves.
- b. easy-to-remember misconceptions can overwhelm scientific data.
- c. students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves.
- d. we tend to exaggerate our ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries.

ANSWER: b

173. According to Jessica's grandmother, Hitler's emotional instability made it clear from the beginning of World War II that Germany would inevitably lose. This claim best illustrates

- a. hindsight bias.
- b. the placebo effect.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. random sequencing.

ANSWER: a

174. Dr. Mosselman wants to reduce his students' perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to

- a. describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles.
- b. predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results.
- c. explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results.
- d. engage in naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: b

175. When provided with three-word puzzles, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This

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best illustrates

- a. confounding variables.
- b. perceiving order in random events.
- c. wording effects.
- d. overconfidence.

ANSWER: d

176. Ben, whose grades in his psychology class have so far been poor, is preparing for the final exam. He flips quickly through his textbook, noting that many things look familiar. "I'm done. I totally know enough to get an A," he thinks. This best illustrates

- a. overconfidence.
- b. random assignment.
- c. hindsight bias.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: a

177. Thinking that she would receive a higher grade than most of her classmates, Heidi was then surprised to receive an average grade on her history test. Heidi's experience best illustrates

- a. overconfidence.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. perceiving order in random events.

ANSWER: a

178. Philip Tetlock found that predictions made with 80 percent confidence, such as that Quebec would separate from Canada, were right less than 40 percent of the time. These predictions illustrate

- a. overconfidence.
- b. hindsight bias.
- c. critical thinking.
- d. a chance-related explanation.

ANSWER: a

179. Which of the following characteristics does NOT describe a superforecaster?

- a. They gather facts.
- b. They can balance clashing arguments.
- c. They avoid overconfidence.
- d. They fall prey to hindsight bias.

ANSWER: d

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180. In a random sequence of coin tosses, series of successive heads occur _____ often than people expect and series of tails occur _____ often than people expect.

- a. more; less
- b. less; more
- c. more; more
- d. less; less

ANSWER: c

181. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of

- a. randomly sampling biblical passages.
- b. generalizing from extreme instances.
- c. assuming that most people share your opinions.
- d. perceiving order in coincidental events.

ANSWER: d

182. George and Garland are fraternal twins who were separated at birth and raised in different countries. When they reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both tennis players, and both loved chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of

- a. randomly sampling their life experiences.
- b. attributing these three similarities to chance.
- c. perceiving order in random events.
- d. assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests.

ANSWER: c

183. While trying to decide whether she should apply for a job at Sunshine Café, Stefanie receives a “Good morning” text from a friend with a sunshine emoji. “It’s a sign; I’m definitely supposed to apply for that job!” she thinks. Stefanie is

- a. predicting social behavior.
- b. falling prey to hindsight bias.
- c. perceiving order in random events.
- d. superforecasting.

ANSWER: c

184. Which of the following can help us move from false thinking to realistic thinking?

- a. hindsight bias
- b. overconfidence

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- c. scientific inquiry
- d. perceiving patterns in random events

ANSWER: c

185. Which of the following defines *post-truth*?

- a. the idea that people's emotions and personal beliefs tend to override their acceptance of objective facts
- b. the tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it
- c. the tendency to think that one knows more than they actually do
- d. an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors

ANSWER: a

186. Keri, who is extremely concerned about immigration reform in America, believes that most immigrants are criminals who will victimize American citizens. Which of the following is NOT a likely explanation for Keri's belief?

- a. partisan bias that feeds her anti-immigrant sentiments
- b. memorable examples that color her judgment
- c. scientific data that demonstrates her claim
- d. social media and news sources that affirm her feelings

ANSWER: c

187. Which of the following statements regarding political party bias is true?

- a. The level of partisan bias is higher among conservatives than among liberals.
- b. The level of partisan bias is higher among liberals than among conservatives.
- c. There is no partisan bias among liberals or conservatives.
- d. The level of partisan bias in both liberals and conservatives is virtually identical.

ANSWER: d

188. "Lies in the guise of news" helps define

- a. preregistration.
- b. false news.
- c. post-truth.
- d. repetition.

ANSWER: b

189. In the 2016 U.S. election cycle, _____ percent of all Twitter-enabled news consumption was fake news.

- a. 1
- b. 6

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c. 17

d. 32

ANSWER: b

190. Recent research has reported that most people

a. cannot tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information.

b. can often tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information.

c. can distinguish between false and true news reports.

d. can distinguish between false and true information regardless of the topic or content.

ANSWER: b

191. _____, especially as related to politics, for example, tends to spread “significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth.”

a. Experimental data

b. Correlations

c. Vivid events

d. False news

ANSWER: d

192. Mary’s mother was always concerned about leaving food out that contained mayonnaise. Now Mary believes that foods containing mayonnaise will spoil faster than other foods. Why might Mary believe this false idea?

a. false news

b. repetition

c. availability of powerful examples

d. group identity

ANSWER: b

193. Maryam thinks it’s best to “feed a cold and starve a fever,” as her mother always told her when she was sick as a child. Why might Maryam believe in this myth?

a. false news

b. repetition

c. availability of powerful examples

d. group identity

ANSWER: b

194. Randy lives in a small town and fears that one of students at their local school will start shooting at fellow students. He tells his friend that these school shootings are repeatedly reported in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can feed misinformation.

a. false news

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- b. repetition
- c. the availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: c

195. What of the following provides the best way to help create a real-truth world?

- a. critical thinking
- b. a scientific mindset
- c. embracing critical thinking and a scientific mindset
- d. neither critical thinking nor a scientific mindset

ANSWER: c

196. Stories that are particularly gruesome or violent tend to get reported in the media, often accompanied by vivid images. This explains how _____ can lead to the public's belief of misinformation.

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. availability of powerful examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: c

197. Which of the following is NOT associated with the acceptance of misinformation?

- a. false news
- b. repetition
- c. forgettable examples
- d. group identity

ANSWER: c

198. The *scientific method* is defined as

- a. a statistical index of the relationship between two things.
- b. a self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis.
- c. an experimental procedure in which both the research participants and the research staff are ignorant about whether participants have received the treatment or a placebo.
- d. a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion.

ANSWER: b

199. Scientists who are experts in their field and provide anonymous evaluations of other scientists' research in terms of theory, originality, and accuracy are called

- a. meta-analyzers.
- b. peer reviewers.

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- c. experimental researchers.
- d. correlational researchers.

ANSWER: b

200. Dr. McCluskey, a psychologist who is an expert in social psychology, is anonymously evaluating Dr. McElroy's paper on crowd behavior for its originality and accuracy. Dr. McCluskey is a(n)

- a. meta-analyzer.
- b. peer reviewer.
- c. experimental researcher.
- d. correlational researcher.

ANSWER: b

201. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)

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

ANSWER: c

202. According to Professor Federico, we help people who help us because their generosity makes us also want to help others. His idea is an example of

- a. an operational definition.
- b. informed consent.
- c. replication.
- d. a theory.

ANSWER: d

203. Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalytic psychology, proposed a _____ that he believed would organize observations and explain personality development.

- a. theory
- b. pattern in random events
- c. a scientific method
- d. a scientific inquiry

ANSWER: a

204. The value of a(n) _____ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.

- a. operational definition
- b. case study

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- c. replication
- d. theory

ANSWER: d

205. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. operational definition.
- c. dependent variable.
- d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

206. Hypotheses are best described as

- a. assumptions.
- b. replications.
- c. explanations.
- d. predictions.

ANSWER: d

207. Dr. Maldari suggests that because depressive disorders are associated with negative thinking, people who are depressed would be more likely than people who are not depressed to perceive themselves as socially incompetent. Dr. Maldari's prediction regarding people's self-perceptions is an example of a(n)

- a. operational definition.
- b. placebo effect.
- c. confounding variable.
- d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: d

208. Dr. Ioannides believes that parental involvement, peer influence, and socioeconomic status are all related to childhood socialization. This idea is called a(n)

- a. theory.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. operational definition.
- d. hunch.

ANSWER: b

209. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)

- a. control condition.
- b. replication.
- c. operational definition.

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d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: c

210. In reporting the effect on self-awareness of the arousal sometimes caused by group participation, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-awareness. They are thereby providing a(n)

- a. experimental hypothesis.
- b. case study.
- c. double-blind procedure.
- d. operational definition.

ANSWER: d

211. Mieko is conducting a research study on the effects of parental divorce on children's academic performance. She is measuring academic performance based on end-of-year class grades. This illustrates

- a. the use of theory.
- b. an operational definition.
- c. an experimental design.
- d. survey research.

ANSWER: b

212. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate

- a. replication.
- b. positive correlations.
- c. hypotheses.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: a

213. Replication involves

- a. the selection of random samples.
- b. randomly assigning research participants to different groups.
- c. repeating an earlier research study.
- d. rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.

ANSWER: c

214. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. random sampling.
- c. replication.
- d. positive correlation.

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ANSWER: c

215. Professor Hoover claims that his experimental research demonstrates that reading to children every day improves their reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?

- a. replication
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. case studies
- d. correlational research

ANSWER: a

216. Replication failures often result when

- a. sample sizes are small.
- b. sample sizes are exceedingly large.
- c. samples are unbiased.
- d. samples are randomly selected.

ANSWER: a

217. Professor Thomas is conducting a research study on the effects of prosocial media exposure and prosocial behaviors among consumers. What advice would you give him to help ensure that his findings are accurate and can be replicated by future researchers?

- a. "Make sure you befriend your participants."
- b. "Make sure you explain your hypotheses to participants in your study."
- c. "Make sure you include a large sample of participants in your study."
- d. "Make sure you only include fifteen participants in your study."

ANSWER: c

218. Preregistration in psychological science encourages

- a. deception and debriefing.
- b. planning and approval.
- c. replication and debriefing.
- d. openness and transparency.

ANSWER: d

219. The use of preregistration safeguards against all of the following EXCEPT

- a. later changing the hypotheses to fit the data.
- b. publishing only those results that support a researcher's predictions.
- c. publishing only those results that have been subject to peer review.
- d. publishing only those results that replicate earlier findings.

ANSWER: c

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220. Dr. Jones is preparing to start a new research study. He has openly communicated his hypotheses, study design, and plan for data collection, and how he intends to analyze the data in order to test his hypotheses. He is engaging in

- a. preregistration.
- b. replication.
- c. prediction.
- d. debriefing.

ANSWER: a

221. Which of the following prevents researchers from later modifying their study, such as changing their hypotheses to fit the data?

- a. a meta-analysis
- b. preregistration
- c. peer review
- d. repetition

ANSWER: b

222. Exploratory research involves

- a. using preregistered hypotheses and preplanned analyses to test a theory.
- b. gathering data and then seeking to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field.
- c. observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations.
- d. manipulating one or more variables to observe the effect on some behavior or event.

ANSWER: b

223. Dr. Marilyn is conducting a research study in hopes of identifying factors that influence the impact of serial migration on children. She is conducting _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: a

224. Studies conducted to test and confirm theories are referred to as _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: b

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225. Dr. Broome's research goal is to evaluate the drive-reduction theory of motivation in relation to eating behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. He is conducting _____ research.

- a. exploratory
- b. confirmatory
- c. correlational
- d. replication

ANSWER: b

226. A statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion is referred to as a(n)

- a. longitudinal study.
- b. meta-analysis.
- c. experimental design.
- d. case study.

ANSWER: b

227. Which of the following is a procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence?

- a. replication
- b. the case study
- c. meta-analysis
- d. experiment

ANSWER: c

228. Dr. Deliscar is combining the results of many studies that have examined factors related to academic performance among college students. He is conducting a(n)

- a. survey.
- b. correlation.
- c. experiment.
- d. meta-analysis.

ANSWER: d

229. Dr. Lahiri would like to know what previous studies have determined to be the overall effect of viewing unnaturally thin models on women's body satisfaction. Which procedure is he likely to use?

- a. replication
- b. the case study
- c. meta-analysis
- d. experiment

ANSWER: c

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230. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)

- a. replication.
- b. case study.
- c. experiment.
- d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

231. Case studies have helped us to understand psychological concepts related to

- a. brain damage.
- b. childhood cognition.
- c. animal intelligence.
- d. all of these instances.

ANSWER: d

232. To better understand how brain damage influences behavior, Dr. Carpenter carefully observes and questions two football players who have suffered a concussion. Which research method is Dr. Carpenter using?

- a. random sampling
- b. the survey
- c. the case study
- d. experimentation

ANSWER: c

233. In an effort to understand gender identity in pre-teens, Dr. Nieder is studying Claire, a transgender sixth-grader, in depth. Dr. Nieder's method is referred to as

- a. a case study.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. correlational research.
- d. an experiment.

ANSWER: a

234. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?

- a. the survey
- b. the double-blind procedure
- c. the case study
- d. random assignment

ANSWER: c

235. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of

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- a. the double-blind procedure.
- b. replication.
- c. random assignment.
- d. false generalization.

ANSWER: d

236. Dr. Phong has carefully studied the emotional reactions of a few young people who have lost their parents to cancer. Based on his results, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of cancer deaths. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that _____ may be misleading.

- a. surveys
- b. case studies
- c. dependent variables
- d. random samples

ANSWER: b

237. Case study is to _____ as naturalistic observation is to _____.

- a. obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group; determining the extent to which two factors vary together
- b. studying one individual or group in depth; observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations
- c. determining the extent to which two factors vary together; obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group
- d. observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations; studying one individual or group in depth

ANSWER: b

238. Naturalistic observation is a

- a. procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence.
- b. descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation.
- c. descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.
- d. research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process.

ANSWER: b

239. Professor Schiff is interested in how teenagers behave while taking a city bus. To find out, he rides the bus three consecutive hours every day over a three-week period. Which research method is he using?

- a. case study
- b. experiment

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- c. naturalistic observation
- d. survey

ANSWER: c

240. To describe chimpanzee family structures, researchers are most likely to make use of

- a. survey research.
- b. random assignment.
- c. experimental methods.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

241. To investigate the relationship between sleep and stress in university students, Dr. Abeyta is using naturalistic observation: She asks study participants to wear a smartwatch that measures their nightly hours of sleep, sleep quality, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing, then collects and synthesizes the data. Which of the following conclusions is Dr. Abeyta most likely to reach at the end of the study?

- a. By manipulating students' sleep schedules, it is possible to improve their stress levels.
- b. Students who get more and better-quality sleep have fewer indicators of stress.
- c. Students' stress levels indicate that their self-reported sleep patterns may be inaccurate.
- d. By analyzing the results of multiple studies, it becomes clear that students' sleep quality and stress levels are closely related.

ANSWER: b

242. To study the level of happiness in marriages, Dr. Brunkhorst carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal communication among married couples. Which research method did Dr. Brunkhorst employ?

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. the survey
- c. the case study
- d. experimentation

ANSWER: a

243. A count of positive and negative words in millions of Twitter messages suggests that people seem happiest on

- a. Mondays.
- b. Wednesdays.
- c. Fridays.
- d. Sundays.

ANSWER: d

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244. Naturalistic observation is most useful for

- a. describing behaviors.
- b. predicting attitudes.
- c. explaining complex emotions.
- d. detecting cause-effect relationships.

ANSWER: a

245. Using data gathered from social media, researchers have found that around the world, people's online searches reveal our universal human likeness. This information was obtained by means of

- a. case studies.
- b. experimentation.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. surveys.

ANSWER: c

246. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties' heart disease rates better than other predictors such as smoking and obesity. This research best illustrates the use of

- a. a case study.
- b. experimentation.
- c. a survey.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: d

247. Which research method would be most effective for studying the migration patterns of arctic foxes?

- a. survey research
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. experimentation
- d. the double-blind procedure

ANSWER: b

248. In comparing the pace of life in 31 countries, Robert Levine and Ara Norenzayan found that the pace is fastest in Japan and Western Europe and slower in economically less-developed countries. What research method did they use?

- a. case study
- b. experiment
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. survey

ANSWER: c

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249. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control factors when they engage in

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the double-blind procedure.
- c. replication.
- d. experimentation.

ANSWER: a

250. The survey is a research method in which

- a. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
- b. a representative, random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors.
- c. an individual or group is studied in great depth.
- d. an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other.

ANSWER: b

251. Which of the following methods would be most effective for investigating the relationship between religious beliefs and economic status in the United States?

- a. the survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. experimentation
- d. the case study

ANSWER: a

252. Dr. Jeffers is studying how college students' political attitudes change over the course of their education. Which research method is she most likely to use?

- a. survey
- b. experiment
- c. case study
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

253. Across 24 countries, 1 in 2 people believe in the "existence of intelligent alien civilizations in the universe." Which research method was used to establish this finding?

- a. survey
- b. experiment
- c. case study
- d. naturalistic observation

ANSWER: a

254. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that "classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools."
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schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These differing findings best illustrate the importance of

- a. representative samples.
- b. the placebo effect.
- c. random assignment.
- d. wording effects.

ANSWER: d

255. In her research, Jan has noticed that when participants are asked, “Do you believe teachers should be armed?” they generally answer “No.” However, when participants are asked, “Do you believe that teachers should be able to protect themselves at work?” most answer “Yes.” This demonstrates how _____ can affect how participants respond to questions.

- a. random sampling
- b. the use of a placebo
- c. research design
- d. wording

ANSWER: d

256. Researchers have found that respondents are more likely to support “aid to those in need” than “welfare.” This finding demonstrates

- a. random sampling.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. wording effects.
- d. the case study.

ANSWER: c

257. Alice, who watches a lot of reality television, assumes that all young girls like to dress up in frilly gowns and enter beauty pageants. She is surprised when her 9-year-old niece laughs at that idea, telling Aunt Alice that she and her friends would rather wear jeans and play soccer. Alice’s original assumption was the result of

- a. sampling bias.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. a case study.
- d. random sampling.

ANSWER: a

258. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be

- a. easy to observe.
- b. homogeneous.
- c. representative.

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d. easy to debrief.

ANSWER: c

259. The teenagers in Mr. Louis' neighborhood drive recklessly on the local roads and have loud parties when the parents are away. He concludes that today's teens are typically inconsiderate and irresponsible. Mr. Louis ought to remind himself that reasonable generalizations depend on

- a. observing representative samples.
- b. recognizing that others may not share our opinions.
- c. realizing that correlation does not mean causation.
- d. eliminating confounding variables.

ANSWER: a

260. Mrs. Jacobs concludes that boys are not as skilled as girls at math because most of the students in her remedial math classes are boys. Mrs. Jacobs' conclusion best illustrates the danger of

- a. random assignment.
- b. generalizing from vivid cases.
- c. confusing correlation with causation.
- d. random sampling.

ANSWER: b

261. A population can be defined as

- a. all those in a group being studied.
- b. a determination of how two factors vary together.
- c. the needed sample to determine cause-effect relationships.
- d. a subset of the group being studied.

ANSWER: a

262. In conducting a survey, researchers select a sample of research participants who represent the _____ being studied.

- a. control condition
- b. population
- c. case study
- d. independent variable

ANSWER: b

263. To learn about the religious attitudes of all students enrolled at California State University, Professor Upadana randomly selected 500 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at California State University are considered to be the

- a. independent variable.

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- b. representative sample.
- c. control condition.
- d. population.

ANSWER: d

264. How might researchers explain why national election polls sometimes incorrectly predict the election's outcome?

- a. lack of random sampling
- b. biased interpretation of results
- c. large sample size
- d. incorrect population

ANSWER: a

265. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which

- a. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
- b. every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
- c. personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.
- d. all of these situations are true.

ANSWER: b

266. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?

- a. random assignment
- b. replication
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. random sampling

ANSWER: d

267. Website polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use

- a. operational definitions.
- b. random sampling.
- c. independent variables.
- d. double-blind procedures.

ANSWER: b

268. Naturalistic observation and surveys often show us that one trait or behavior tends to coincide with another. This means that

- a. they correlate.
- b. one behavior caused the other.
- c. it is a coincidence.

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d. they are not related.

ANSWER: a

269. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?

- a. replication
- b. experimentation
- c. correlation
- d. extrapolation

ANSWER: c

270. A correlation coefficient is a

- a. confounding variable.
- b. statistical index.
- c. dependent variable.
- d. double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

271. The statistical measure that reveals the extent to which two things relate is called

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. meta-analysis.
- c. a correlation coefficient.
- d. a survey.

ANSWER: c

272. The statistical measure that is most helpful for indicating the extent to which college or university grades predict income is a(n)

- a. population survey.
- b. random sample.
- c. correlation coefficient.
- d. independent variable.

ANSWER: c

273. A correlation coefficient can range in value from

- a. 0 to 100.
- b. 0 to 1.00.
- c. 1 to 99.
- d. -1.00 to +1.00.

ANSWER: d

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

274. Professor Matthews has found that students who take notes by hand often perform better on class assessment than those who use their laptop. Based on his observations, he can say which of the following?

- a. Students who take notes by hand are more motivated to learn.
- b. Students who use their laptop are lazy.
- c. Taking notes by hand is correlated with higher grades.
- d. Professor Matthews cannot make any such statement.

ANSWER: c

275. Wayne is researching the relationship between violent music lyrics and aggressiveness. Which research design would be most appropriate?

- a. correlation
- b. longitudinal study
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. case study

ANSWER: a

276. During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers examined the relationship between rates of mask use and reported COVID-19 symptoms. Which research design did they use?

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

ANSWER: a

277. Margaret has found that advanced maternal age is related to an increase in autism spectrum disorder among children. This is an example of

- a. a positive correlation.
- b. a negative correlation.
- c. a neutral relationship.
- d. no relationship.

ANSWER: a

278. Dr. Wood has found that adolescents who read frequently as children are more likely to excel academically. What conclusion can Dr. Wood draw?

- a. Early reading causes high academic performance.
- b. Academically gifted adolescents are more likely to be interested in reading.
- c. Early reading is correlated with high academic performance.
- d. Adolescents who were early readers are academically gifted.

ANSWER: c

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

279. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of
- a. the double-blind procedure.
 - b. case studies.
 - c. experimentation.
 - d. correlation.

ANSWER: d

280. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are
- a. positively correlated.
 - b. independent variables.
 - c. dependent variables.
 - d. negatively correlated.

ANSWER: a

281. A positive correlation between conscientiousness and high grades would indicate that
- a. a high level of conscientiousness contributes to high grades.
 - b. high grades contribute to an increase in conscientiousness.
 - c. those who are more conscientious get higher grades than those who are less conscientious.
 - d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

282. A correlation of +1.00 between extraversion and frequency of socializing would indicate that
- a. extraversion has no causal influence on socializing.
 - b. more frequent socializing is associated with lower levels of extraversion.
 - c. it is impossible to predict levels of extraversion based on socializing.
 - d. less frequent socializing is associated with lower levels of extraversion.

ANSWER: d

283. A negative correlation is one in which
- a. both factors decrease together.
 - b. one variable is manipulated to cause an effect on another variable.
 - c. the manipulated variable of interest does not have an effect on the variable of interest.
 - d. one factor increases as another factor decreases.

ANSWER: d

284. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between
- a. body height and body weight.

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- b. self-esteem and depression.
- c. education and personal wealth.
- d. intelligence and academic success.

ANSWER: b

285. Dr. Hansen finds, in his research, that college students whose parents pay their tuition fees are more likely to have below-average GPAs than students who pay their own tuition fees. He concludes that “increased parental support for college results in lower grades.” Why is this problematic?

- a. It was derived from a survey.
- b. Correlation does not prove causation.
- c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
- d. No operational definitions have been established.

ANSWER: b

286. Mental illness correlates with smoking. So, why is the statement “Mental illness leads to smoking” problematic?

- a. Survey results may be misleading.
- b. Correlation does not prove causation.
- c. The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
- d. There may be a third variable at work.

ANSWER: b

287. People who are depressed are also particularly likely to have low self-esteem. This does not necessarily indicate that depression triggers low self-esteem. Why?

- a. Random sequences often don’t look random.
- b. A placebo effect may be operating.
- c. Correlation does not prove causation.
- d. Events seem more probable in hindsight.

ANSWER: c

288. Following the scientific discovery that a particular brain structure is significantly larger in extraverted individuals than in introverts, a news headline announces: “Brain Difference Triggers Extraversion.” The journalist should be warned about the dangers of

- a. the placebo effect.
- b. regression toward the mean.
- c. confusing association with causation.
- d. generalizing from unrepresentative samples.

ANSWER: c

TB2 Chapter 01: Multiple Choice

289. Given the finding that people living below the poverty line experience more psychological disorders than people living above the poverty line, researchers can say that

- a. poverty has a negative influence on mental health.
- b. the factors that lead to poverty also cause psychological disorders.
- c. people's economic status and their rates of psychological disorders are negatively correlated.
- d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

290. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that

- a. a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.
- b. academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.
- c. those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.
- d. all of these statements are correct.

ANSWER: c

291. An *experiment* is defined as a

- a. self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers.
- b. measure of the extent to which two factors vary together.
- c. research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process.
- d. technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.

ANSWER: c

292. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of

- a. experiments.
- b. survey research.
- c. case studies.
- d. naturalistic observation.

ANSWER: a

293. Which research design manipulates a factor to determine its effect?

- a. survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. experiment
- d. correlational design

ANSWER: c

294. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)

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- a. survey.
- b. experiment.
- c. case study.
- d. correlation.

ANSWER: b

295. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in

- a. case studies.
- b. correlational research.
- c. experimentation.
- d. surveys.

ANSWER: c

296. The research method that would most effectively demonstrate that better sleep improves people's recall of newly learned information is

- a. experimentation.
- b. naturalistic observation.
- c. the survey.
- d. case study.

ANSWER: a

297. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that

- a. children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.
- b. people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.
- c. people's friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by the consumption of alcohol.
- d. people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea.

ANSWER: c

298. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve

- a. operationally defining research procedures.
- b. manipulating the factors of interest.
- c. studying observable behaviors.
- d. replication of previous research.

ANSWER: b

299. The most effective research method for assessing the effect of testosterone-replacement therapy on men's sexual functioning is by means of

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- a. case studies.
- b. experiments.
- c. correlational measurement.
- d. naturalistic observations.

ANSWER: b

300. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that
- a. receives a placebo.
 - b. is informed about which treatment they are receiving.
 - c. is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment.
 - d. is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment.

ANSWER: c

301. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students' test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Which is the experimental group?
- a. the group of students that was randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
 - b. the group of students who took the exam at an unusually cold temperature
 - c. the group of students who took the exam at standard room temperature
 - d. There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: b

302. To test of the effects of secondhand smoke on physical development, groups of chimpanzees were raised in either a smoke-free or smoky environment. Chimps in the smoky environment were assigned to the _____ group.
- a. correlational
 - b. survey
 - c. control
 - d. experimental

ANSWER: d

303. Dr. Karkera is studying the relationship between the number of students in a testing room and grades. She randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group are crowded into a small room with a lot of students; the second group are in a room with the usual number of students. Which is the experimental group?
- a. the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
 - b. the group of students who were in the crowded room
 - c. the group of students who studied in the room with the usual number of students
 - d. There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

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ANSWER: b

304. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. control group.
- d. experimental group.

ANSWER: c

305. In an experiment, the group that is NOT exposed to the treatment being tested is called the _____ group.

- a. standardized
- b. naturalistic
- c. placebo
- d. control

ANSWER: d

306. Dr. Watson is conducting an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating Parkinson's. Research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the _____ group.

- a. dependent variable
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. control

ANSWER: d

307. To investigate the impact of distracting sounds on learning effectiveness, research participants tried to memorize lists of words in either a quiet or a noisy setting. Participants in the quiet setting were assigned to the _____ group.

- a. survey
- b. experimental
- c. correlational
- d. control

ANSWER: d

308. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students' test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Which is the control group?

- a. the group of students that was randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
- b. the group of students who took the exam at an unusually cold temperature

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- c. the group of students who took the exam at standard room temperature
- d. There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.

ANSWER: c

309. Professor Landau is studying the effect of sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns participants to one of two conditions. The first group is exposed to sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in a letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as “bed” (indicating sexual thought) or “bad” (which has no sexual connotation). The second group is not exposed to sexual content but is given the same word-completion task. The control group consisted of the students who

- a. were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
- b. were exposed to explicit sexual content.
- c. completed the word as “bad.”
- d. completed the word as “bed.”

ANSWER: a

310. The use of _____ effectively equalizes the groups in an experimental design.

- a. a correlation coefficient
- b. random assignment
- c. a control group
- d. the scientific method

ANSWER: b

311. Random assignment is most likely to be used in _____ research.

- a. survey
- b. case study
- c. correlational
- d. experimental

ANSWER: d

312. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of

- a. random assignment.
- b. replication.
- c. random sampling.
- d. correlation.

ANSWER: a

313. Professor Pendergast wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from gender or personality differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. She should use

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- a. replication.
- b. random assignment.
- c. operational definitions.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: b

314. To study the effects of crowding on worker productivity, Professor Thomas and his assistants have one group of people work in a crowded room and a second group work in a room with only a few people. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the differing amount of people in the room, researcher should use

- a. the case study.
- b. correlational measurement.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. random assignment.

ANSWER: d

315. In a research study in which participants either deactivated their Facebook account for four weeks or maintained their current social media use on Facebook, researchers found

- a. that those who continued their social media use on Facebook spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who deactivated their account.
- b. that those who deactivated their Facebook account spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who maintained their social media use on Facebook.
- c. no difference between participants who maintained their social media use and those who deactivated their Facebook account.
- d. that those who reported that they deactivated their Facebook account, in fact, did not do so and maintained their social media use.

ANSWER: b

316. Random sampling is to _____ as random assignment is to _____.

- a. correlational studies; case studies
- b. surveys; experiments
- c. replication; correlation
- d. description; prediction

ANSWER: b

317. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a

- a. random sample.
- b. double blind.
- c. replication.

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d. placebo.

ANSWER: d

318. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the testing effect.
- c. a confounding variable.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: d

319. Dr. Schmidt and colleagues want to test the effectiveness of a new brand of pain pill against the effectiveness of a well-known, older brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of

- a. random sampling.
- b. replication.
- c. operational definitions.
- d. the double-blind procedure.

ANSWER: d

320. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in _____ research.

- a. survey
- b. case study
- c. correlational
- d. experimental

ANSWER: d

321. Derek has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of acetaminophen. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain acetaminophen or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. a confounding variable.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. random sampling.

ANSWER: c

322. Judith suffers from depression and believes that she is taking medication to help treat her depression. The medication she is taking is actually a sugar pill. Her depression is declining as she is taking the medication. This is known as

- a. random assignment.

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- b. hindsight bias.
- c. debriefing.
- d. the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

323. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by

- a. replication.
- b. debriefing.
- c. the placebo effect.
- d. hindsight bias.

ANSWER: c

324. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the _____ variable.

- a. dependent
- b. confounding
- c. independent
- d. random

ANSWER: c

325. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students' test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Who or what is the independent variable?

- a. room lighting
- b. exam scores
- c. random assignment
- d. Dr. Branch

ANSWER: a

326. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of

- a. random sampling.
- b. confounding variables.
- c. a correlation coefficient.
- d. independent variables.

ANSWER: d

327. To study some effects of drug use, Dr. Tudosa tested the physical coordination skills of 20-year-old men who had just smoked either 1, 2, or no marijuana joints. In this study, the independent variable consisted of

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- a. the age of the research participants.
- b. the physical coordination skills of the research participants.
- c. the amount of marijuana smoked.
- d. the effects of marijuana smoking.

ANSWER: c

328. Which of the following best describes a confounding variable?

- a. the variable whose effect is being studied
- b. a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study's results
- c. the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated
- d. in an experiment, the group exposed to the treatment

ANSWER: b

329. Professor Jimenez has conducted several studies on the impact of parental divorce on adult children. While the experience of divorce has a lasting impact on adult children, other factors are also involved and may affect her results. Those other factors are called

- a. wording effects.
- b. correlation coefficients.
- c. placebo effects.
- d. confounding variables.

ANSWER: d

330. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor

- a. that is directly manipulated by the investigator.
- b. that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.
- c. whose effect is being studied.
- d. that causes the behavior being studied.

ANSWER: b

331. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students' test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Who or what is the dependent variable?

- a. room lighting
- b. exam scores
- c. random assignment
- d. Dr. Branch

ANSWER: b

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332. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is stimulated by coffee, mental alertness would be the

- a. control condition.
- b. experimental condition.
- c. independent variable.
- d. dependent variable.

ANSWER: d

333. Independent variables are given _____, which specify the procedures that manipulate the variable in a research study. Dependent variables are given _____, which outline how the variables will be measured.

- a. operational definitions; operational definitions
- b. confounding variables; manipulating variables
- c. operational definitions; confounding variables
- d. operational definitions; manipulating variables

ANSWER: a

334. Conducting a case study best illustrates

- a. random sampling.
- b. correlational research.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. a descriptive method.

ANSWER: d

335. Case studies, naturalistic observations, and surveys are all _____ research methods.

- a. descriptive
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

ANSWER: a

336. Which research method involves collecting data on two or more variables without manipulating the variables?

- a. descriptive
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

ANSWER: b

337. Which of the following is a limitation of correlational research?

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- a. single cases may be misleading
- b. cause and effect cannot be determined
- c. lack of generalizability
- d. ethical considerations

ANSWER: b

338. Which research method involves manipulating one or more factors and using random assignment of participants?

- a. descriptive
- b. correlational
- c. experimental
- d. longitudinal

ANSWER: c

339. Which of the following is NOT a possible limitation of the experimental research design?

- a. the design may not be possible for a research topic
- b. results of the study may not generalize to other contexts
- c. it may not be ethical to manipulate certain variables
- d. cause and effect cannot be determined

ANSWER: d

340. Psychology experiments are typically designed to

- a. test principles that help explain behavior.
- b. observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.
- c. re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.
- d. observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.

ANSWER: a

341. Psychological experiments in which participants are required to view blinking faint lights in a dark room can be applied to more complex behaviors such as night flying. This suggests that laboratory research is intended to

- a. test theoretical principles, using a simplified reality.
- b. determine relationships rather than cause-effect.
- c. uncover unconscious preferences.
- d. safeguard human welfare.

ANSWER: a

342. Psychologists study animals because

- a. they want to understand how different species think and behave.

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- b. animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology.
- c. it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.
- d. of all of these reasons.

ANSWER: d

343. Which of the following animals resembles humans in how they cope with stress?

- a. honeybees
- b. rats
- c. whales
- d. cats

ANSWER: a

344. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when it comes to the use of animals in scientific research?

- a. Whether it is ethical to place the well-being of humans above that of other animals.
- b. What safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.
- c. How animals and humans can benefit from animal research.
- d. Whether it is necessary to obtain informed consent in animal research.

ANSWER: d

345. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers

- a. support government regulations protecting the humane care of animals used in research.
- b. believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans.
- c. think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies.
- d. insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies.

ANSWER: a

346. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for

- a. housing social animals with companions.
- b. ensuring the health of research animals.
- c. minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals.
- d. all of these requirements.

ANSWER: d

347. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from

- a. worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.
- b. realizing that their privacy is being violated.

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- c. deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.
- d. trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

ANSWER: d

348. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students' test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Dr. Ramos will NOT need to

- a. obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
- b. keep personal information about participants confidential.
- c. protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
- d. report individual participant results.

ANSWER: d

349. Ethical principles developed by the APA and Britain's BPS urge investigators to

- a. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
- b. avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.
- c. ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.
- d. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

ANSWER: c

350. Dr. Isaac is a college professor working on a research paper. She has just finished collecting data from her participants and now is explaining to them the purpose of the study and any type of deception she used. Dr. Isaac's explanation is called

- a. a placebo.
- b. random assignment.
- c. the double-blind procedure.
- d. debriefing.

ANSWER: d

351. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people's right to

- a. choose whether they wish to participate in a research study.
- b. know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group.
- c. replicate the results of a research study.
- d. be fully debriefed following their participation in research.

ANSWER: a

352. Debriefing refers to

- a. a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey.

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- b. repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study.
- c. a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect.
- d. explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed.

ANSWER: d

353. Some of psychology's most famous experiments exposed participants to levels of stress and deception that would no longer be considered ethical. Which of the following is NOT an example of a guideline that would make these studies unacceptable today?

- a. Debriefing participants after the experiment.
- b. Obtaining potential participants' informed consent.
- c. Sharing individual participants' information with the scientific community.
- d. Protecting participants against greater-than-usual discomfort.

ANSWER: c

354. Which of the following is considered to be the most important scientific value according to leading scientists?

- a. honesty
- b. curiosity
- c. perseverance
- d. overconfidence

ANSWER: a

355. Which of the following is NOT one of the most important scientific values, according to scientists?

- a. honesty
- b. perseverance
- c. curiosity
- d. overconfidence

ANSWER: d

356. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of

- a. topics of investigation.
- b. research methods.
- c. explanatory theories.
- d. topics, methods, and theories.

ANSWER: d

357. Industrial-organizational psychologists Greta and Gordon, who work as consultants for a large corporation, are examining the impact of a new "Sales Stars" program that rewards the most successful sales representatives with cash prizes. The numbers indicate that this program has increased worker productivity, but employee interviews reveal that it has damaged worker morale. When debating whether or not to recommend that the

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corporation continue with Sales Stars, Greta and Gordon should remember that

- a. it is more ethical to prioritize worker morale above worker productivity.
- b. their attitudes and values may influence their interpretations of the results.
- c. they must debrief the employees who participated in the study.
- d. they should avoid using labels when they discuss individual workers in their report.

ANSWER: b

358. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion to help you live a happy, effective, flourishing life?

- a. exercise regularly
- b. set long-term goals
- c. embrace a fixed mindset
- d. prioritize your relationships

ANSWER: c

359. Your friend Ilma reveals that she hasn't been feeling particularly happy or effective in her life. Which of the following is NOT something you would do to help her?

- a. Suggesting Ilma set some long-term goals for herself.
- b. Inviting Ilma outside for a brisk walk.
- c. Reminding Ilma that the mental abilities she was born with aren't likely to change.
- d. Encouraging Ilma to prioritize her relationships.

ANSWER: d

360. Psychological research indicates that people who live with greater energy, happiness, and productivity are those who develop a habit of

- a. overestimating how much they can accomplish.
- b. managing their time to get a full night's sleep.
- c. multitasking and dual processing.
- d. living spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals.

ANSWER: b

361. Janet makes sure that she takes practice quizzes before taking graded class quizzes. She has noticed that she often earns high grades on class quizzes, which is a result of

- a. the testing effect.
- b. the SQ3R method.
- c. her confidence.
- d. her overlearning.

ANSWER: a

362. Steve is not doing well in his sociology class. Based on what you know about improving retention and learning, what advice would you give him?

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- a. "No worries! You can cram the night before and do well on the exams."
- b. "There is no need to spend time reading the chapters; just memorize the terms and their definitions."
- c. "You will do better if you do all of the assignments on the day that they are due."
- d. "Test yourself on the material several times and rehearse the material you are studying."

ANSWER: d

363. The enhanced memory that accompanies repeated self-testing of previously learned material best illustrates the value of

- a. replication.
- b. retrieval practice.
- c. random sampling.
- d. informed consent.

ANSWER: b

364. The SQ3R method encourages students to

- a. read each text chapter quickly in order to minimize boredom.
- b. read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn.
- c. survey a text chapter's organization before actually reading the chapter itself.
- d. read entire text chapters at one sitting in order to maximize comprehension.

ANSWER: c

365. The SQ3R method involves survey, question, and all of the following except

- a. read.
- b. retrieve.
- c. reconnect.
- d. review.

ANSWER: c

366. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of

- a. spaced practice and overlearning.
- b. speed reading and massed practice.
- c. informed consent and debriefing.
- d. all of these practices.

ANSWER: a

367. To remember important ideas presented in class lectures, you would be best advised to

- a. write them down.
- b. take deep breaths.
- c. monitor your heart rate.

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d. engage in massed practice.

ANSWER: a

368. Martina always takes notes by hand during class, rather than on a laptop as most of her classmates do. She has found that she often scores higher on exams than her classmates who take notes on their device. One potential reason for this is that

- a. Martina has a growth mindset.
- b. Martina's classmates are unaware of the testing effect.
- c. taking notes by hand requires active processing of information.
- d. the use of technology in the classroom requires active processing of information.

ANSWER: c

369. Both Michael and Susan are trying to learn Spanish as a second language. Susan practices speaking the language frequently, whereas Michael listens to others speak the language. Who is likely to learn the language better?

- a. Michael
- b. Susan
- c. both are likely to learn Spanish
- d. neither is likely to learn Spanish

ANSWER: b

370. The critical thinking needed to improve your performance as a student is defined as

- a. an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation.
- b. the study of mental processes.
- c. the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition.
- d. thinking that involves evaluating evidence and assessing conclusions.

ANSWER: d

371. The term used to indicate smart thinking is

- a. critical thinking.
- b. introspection.
- c. speculation.
- d. emergent thinking.

ANSWER: a

372. Eugene's grandfather tells him that if he cracks his knuckles, he will develop arthritis later in life. Eugene decides to look up the information to determine if this statement is true. He is engaged in

- a. critical thinking
- b. the empirical approach
- c. structuralism

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d. cognitive psychology

ANSWER: a

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1. Explain why psychology is a science.

ANSWER:

2. Explain what the empirical approach is, and provide an example of its use in psychological science.

ANSWER:

3. Outline the three key aspects of a scientific attitude and provide an example of each.

ANSWER:

4. An online news story claims that subtle differences between the body odors of male and female infants enable women to correctly identify the sex of a baby solely on the basis of their sense of smell. Describe how the scientific attitude would enable you to think in an intelligent way about this claim.

ANSWER:

5. Explain the relationship between the scientific attitude, critical thinking, and psychological science.

ANSWER:

6. Tetania takes class notes by hand rather than typing them on her laptop. Simona, who often sits beside Tetania in class, missed the last class and asked to see Tetania's notes from that class. Tetania was happy to help. When Simona finished reviewing the notes, she stated, "Based on your handwriting, you are shy and prefer spending time alone in the library. You have only a few close friends." Use critical thinking to consider the potential accuracy of Simona's statements.

ANSWER:

7. Discuss the major differences between structuralism and functionalism.

ANSWER:

8. How did the field of psychology react to the first women who were interested in the field? Give specific examples. How has the treatment of women in the field changed over time?

ANSWER:

9. Describe how psychology has changed since its early origins as the study of mental processes to the science it is today.

ANSWER:

10. Your friend Andrea, a chemistry major, has trouble believing that psychology is a science. "If we can't observe other people's thoughts and feelings, how could psychology possibly be a science?" she asks. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to her skepticism.

ANSWER:

11. Compare and contrast behaviorism, Freudian psychology, and humanistic psychology.

ANSWER:

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12. Using examples, provide support for the claim that the same underlying processes guide the behavior and mental processes of people everywhere.

ANSWER:

13. Explain how the nature–nurture issue is debated in the field of psychology.

ANSWER:

14. Professor Xi claims to be a positive psychologist. What does that mean?

ANSWER:

15. Walter, a third-grade student, has trouble sitting still and focusing. He often disrupts his class by talking to other students or mocking the teacher. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Walter’s classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Walter to cope more effectively with challenges.

ANSWER:

16. When you tell your friend Mathilda that you’re interested in someday becoming a psychologist, she says “That’s great for you, but I don’t think I’d be good at helping people with mental illnesses.” Use your knowledge of psychology’s perspectives and subfields to expand Mathilda’s limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.

ANSWER:

17. Compare and contrast some of the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve basic research.

ANSWER:

18. Compare and contrast some of the subfields in which psychologists are likely to engage in applied research.

ANSWER:

19. Imagine that you are in graduate school studying industrial-organizational psychology. It is time to start thinking about research topics for the thesis you need to write as part of the program requirements. Identify the focus of industrial-organizational psychology, and discuss the possible implications of research in this area.

ANSWER:

20. When you tell your friend Ben that you are taking a psychology course, he replies, “Why? Psychology’s just common sense. I could learn everything I needed to know about psychology just by watching other people.” Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with Ben's assertion.

ANSWER:

21. Stella is convinced that most immigrants in the United States are criminals. Discuss four reasons that misperceptions such as this one are so readily accepted.

ANSWER:

TB1 Chapter 01: Essay

22. Discuss how social media use can contribute to the dissemination of and belief in untruths. How might people combat these tendencies without discontinuing their social media use entirely?

ANSWER:

23. Explain how research in psychological science is used to create, test, and verify or disprove various theories.

ANSWER:

24. Describe the steps that researchers should take, when constructing theories and planning studies, to ensure that their work will be reliable, accurate, and unbiased.

ANSWER:

25. At your graduation ceremony, university president Dr. Gould compares college and university graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly notes that, compared to people without degrees, higher-education graduates pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to be imprisoned. "So, it's clear," she concludes, "that colleges and universities do great things for society." How might you reasonably challenge the way Dr. Gould reached her conclusion?

ANSWER:

26. Think of a research topic that might lend itself well to a case study. Why would this method be well suited to your topic? What could your case study tell us and not tell us about the topic? What are the limitations of case studies, and how would you take account of these limitations in your research?

ANSWER:

27. Professor James wants to examine children's classroom behavior in relation to their peers. Explain how he would use naturalistic observation in his research.

ANSWER:

28. Stephanie is a graduate student who is preparing a survey for her thesis. Her survey will assess health-compromising behaviors among college students, such as drug and alcohol use. What should she know about wording effects when developing her survey? What can she do to make sure that her questions are not worded in such a way as to influence the responses of her participants?

ANSWER:

29. Imagine that you are a researcher. Outline a study that you might want to conduct using correlation to determine if a relationship exists between your variables. Identify your variables. What kind of relationship would you expect to find between the variables you selected?

ANSWER:

30. Describing behavior is the first step in being able to predict it. Outline the research method that is used to predict behavior, including how behavior is measured and the types of relationships that are generally found.

ANSWER:

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31. We know that correlations do not provide cause-effect explanations. Give an example of a correlation, and explain why it does not demonstrate cause and effect.

ANSWER:

32. Design an experiment to test whether a hot environment affects people's aggression levels. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your experimental and control groups and how people would be randomly assigned to each group. Then identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Describe any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

ANSWER:

33. Dr. Berkowitz would like to investigate the effectiveness of a new treatment for posttraumatic stress disorder. Specifically, he would like to determine if it is more effective than current treatments for this disorder. With this mind, design an experiment using the double-blind procedure and explain how the placebo effect could impact the results of this study. Be sure to identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Also, specify your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

ANSWER:

34. Professor Ajayi would like to examine the relationship between physical punishment during childhood and aggressive behavior during adolescence. Which research design should he use? What factors would Professor Ajayi need to consider when deciding which research design is best?

ANSWER:

35. The text explains that experimental researchers use simplified lab conditions to illuminate human behavior in everyday life. Identify some of those noted in the text, and discuss why you think they successfully apply theoretical principles.

ANSWER:

36. To investigate the impact of caffeine consumption on arousal, researchers plan to give participants either a caffeinated or an uncaffeinated drink prior to their watching arousing video clips. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.

ANSWER:

37. How might the application of psychological principles improve your own life?

ANSWER:

38. Thinking about your academic expectations and goals, explain how you can use what you know about psychology to become a better student.

ANSWER:

39. Explain how you can use the SQ3R method for this course.

ANSWER:

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