

**Test Bank for Essentials of Understanding Psychology 11th Edition by  
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## **Chapter 01: Introduction to Psychology**

### **Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Psychology is defined as the:
  - A. intuition-based approach to study human behavior.
  - B. speculative method to find answers about human cognition.
  - C. study of mental disorders and their treatment.
  - D. scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

2. Akira has declared psychology as his major. He will be studying:

- A. internal medicine.
- B. behavior and mental processes.
- C. mental disorders and their diagnosis and treatment.
- D. the disorders of the central nervous system.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

3. A single-sentence definition of psychology may be misleading because:

- A. it is very difficult to study the mind and behavior scientifically.
- B. psychology is a narrower, more specific field than a general definition might suggest.
- C. psychologists disagree on how broad psychology should really be.
- D. the discipline of psychology really has no core or center.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the goals of psychology?

- A. Obfuscation
- B. Description
- C. Prediction
- D. Explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

5. In order to study mind and behavior, psychologists:

- A. rely on the scientific method.
- B. use their intuition.
- C. rely on the study of internal medicine.
- D. use speculation.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

6. In what way are the diverse subfields of psychology related?

- A. They allow psychologists to explain different types of behavior in the same way.
- B. They ultimately share a common goal.
- C. They always lead to an M.D. (Doctor of Medicine) degree.
- D. They are not related at all other than being considered part of psychology.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

7. Dr. Alvarez studies how the degeneration of certain components of nerve cells in the brain might contribute to the development of multiple sclerosis. Dr. Alvarez's work BEST exemplifies the \_\_\_\_\_ subfield of psychology.

- A. cognitive
- B. experimental
- C. developmental
- D. behavioral neuroscience

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

8. Which of the following branches of psychology studies the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking about the world?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience
- B. Developmental psychology
- C. Experimental psychology
- D. Health psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*



9. Why is the term *experimental psychologist* considered somewhat misleading?

- A. Psychologists in every subfield use the experimental method.
- B. The term is no longer in existence.
- C. Most psychological topics are not suited to experimental study.
- D. Experimental methods are only appropriate to the study of the biological bases of behavior.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Moderate*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

10. Which of the following subfields of psychology is INCORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience: examines the relationship between the nervous system and behavior
- B. Cognitive: examines how people grow and change from conception through death
- C. Experimental: examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking
- D. Clinical: deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

11. Which of the following subfields of psychology is CORRECTLY matched with a sample topic?

- A. Behavioral neuroscience: the influence of chronic stress on physical health
- B. Developmental psychology: the effectiveness of drug therapy for obsessive-compulsive disorder
- C. Cognitive psychology: the influence of an event on people's thinking
- D. Health psychology: the role that frustration plays in producing aggression

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

12. How are cognitive and experimental psychology related?

- A. They are the same.
- B. They are two completely distinct subfields of psychology.
- C. Cognitive psychology is part of experimental psychology.
- D. Experimental psychology is part of cognitive psychology.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

13. \_\_\_\_\_ psychology focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.

- A. Developmental
- B. Personality
- C. Clinical
- D. Cognitive

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

14. Developmental psychology:

- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- B. studies how people grow and change from the moment of conception through death.
- C. focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
- D. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

15. Personality psychology:

- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- B. focuses on the consistency in people's behavior over time and the traits that differentiate one person from another.
- C. focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
- D. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

16. Dr. Chen studies how people grow and change during late adolescence and young adulthood. Dr. Doherty focuses on several traits that distinguish one person from another. Dr. Chen is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_psychologist; Dr. Doherty is a\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experimental psychologist; cognitive psychologist
- B. health psychologist; clinical psychologist
- C. developmental psychologist; personality psychologist
- D. clinical psychologist; counseling psychologist

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*



17. Dr. Ebrahim examines how children's friendships change through elementary and middle-school years. Dr. Ebrahim is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_psychologist.

- A. clinical
- B. evolutionary
- C. experimental
- D. developmental

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

18. At a conference on terrorism research, a panel of psychologists is discussing suicide bombers. Dr. Gerami outlines the role of charismatic leaders in encouraging the actions of suicide bombers. Dr. Hespeler argues that sometimes suicide bombing may be seen as a rational response to a particular system of beliefs. Finally, Dr. Islington reviews the internal traits associated with suicide bombing. Which of the following alternatives BEST identifies the subfields in which each of these psychologists probably specializes?

- A. Dr. Gerami: personality psychology; Dr. Hespeler: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Islington: social psychology
- B. Dr. Gerami: social psychology; Dr. Hespeler: personality psychology; Dr. Islington: cross-cultural psychology
- C. Dr. Gerami: social psychology; Dr. Hespeler: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Islington: personality psychology
- D. Dr. Gerami: cross-cultural psychology; Dr. Hespeler: experimental psychology; Dr. Islington: personality psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

19. Enterprise City has been hard hit by a recent economic downturn. Local psychologists are holding a public workshop to help the citizens cope with the adversity. Dr. Kurutz is outlining strategies to help adults who have been laid off avoid overeating and the use of drugs or alcohol. Dr. Kurutz is most likely a(n)\_\_\_\_\_psychologist.

- A. experimental
- B. cross-cultural
- C. social
- D. health

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

20. Which branch of psychology explores the relationship between psychological factors and physical ailments or disease?

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Health psychology
- C. Perceptual psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

21. How do clinical and counseling psychology differ?

- A. Clinical psychology requires more advanced study than does counseling psychology.
- B. Clinical psychologists have a PhD or an MD degree, whereas counseling psychologists have a PsyD degree.
- C. Counseling psychologists deal with problems that are more specific than the problems that clinical psychologists deal with.
- D. Clinical and counseling psychology are synonymous.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

22. Fiona helps students with Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) develop effective study regimens and strategies. Fiona is most likely a(n)\_\_\_\_\_psychologist.

- A. health
- B. experimental
- C. developmental
- D. counseling

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

23. Counseling psychologists are more likely than clinical psychologists to practice in:

- A. hospitals.
- B. laboratories.
- C. offices.
- D. colleges.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

24. Dr. Growe is reading about a research study in which psychologists investigated the effect of group size on the conformity of group members. Dr. Growe is most likely reading the Journal of \_\_\_\_\_ Psychology.

- A. Developmental
- B. Social
- C. Counseling
- D. Evolutionary

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*



25. Social psychology:

- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- B. deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders.
- C. investigates the similarities and differences in psychological functioning in and across various cultures and ethnic groups.
- D. is the study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and actions are affected by others.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

26. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists concentrate on diverse topics such as human aggression, liking and loving, persuasion, and conformity.

- A. Counseling
- B. Social
- C. Evolutionary
- D. Clinical

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

27. Which of the following is NOT one of the three newer branches of psychology's family tree?

- A. Counseling psychology
- B. Behavioral genetics
- C. Evolutionary psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

28. Evolutionary psychologists are especially interested in:

- A. how behavior is influenced by our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.
- B. how physical characteristics have a genetic basis.
- C. how thought and behavior are influenced by the structure of the brain.
- D. how personality traits and social behavior vary across cultures.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

29. Charles Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species* was published in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1529
- B. 1739
- C. 1859**
- D. 1939

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

30. In what way, if any, do evolutionary psychologists go beyond Darwin's arguments?

- A. They suggest that culture influences the nature of behavioral and mental processes.
- B. They argue that our genetic heritage influences our physical characteristics.
- C. They argue that our genetic inheritance determines aspects of our personality and social behavior.
- D. They do not go beyond Darwin's original arguments.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

31. Dr. Lin and Dr. Marino both study obesity. Dr. Lin relates the likelihood of obesity to levels of the trait of neuroticism, the tendency to experience upsetting emotions. Dr. Marino relates obesity to the frequency with which individuals eat alone, with family members, or in the presence of larger groups of friends, acquaintances, or strangers. Which of the following statements is most likely TRUE regarding the subfields in which the researchers specialize?

- A. Dr. Marino is a social psychologist.
- B. Dr. Lin is a social psychologist.
- C. Dr. Marino is a personality psychologist.
- D. Dr. Lin is a behavioral psychologist.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

32. Central State University's Department of Psychology is considering expanding its doctoral program to include an additional specialty. The department wants to focus on a "growth" area likely to attract federal research funding as well as up-and-coming new faculty and bright, passionate graduate students. Which of the following specialties should the department consider most closely?

- A. Developmental psychology
- B. Evolutionary psychology
- C. Perceptual psychology
- D. Clinical neuropsychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*



33. What might be the most controversial aspect of the evolutionary psychology position?

- A. They hold the notion that our evolutionary heritage influences our physical characteristics.
- B. They promote the idea that our evolutionary heritage might influence aspects of our behavioral and mental processes.
- C. Evolutionary psychologists downplay the influence of biological inheritance on thought and behavior.
- D. Evolutionary psychologists minimize the role of environmental and social forces.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

34. Which of the following areas of psychology focuses on the biological mechanisms that enable inherited behavior to unfold?

- A. Clinical neuropsychology
- B. Behavioral genetics
- C. Cognitive psychology
- D. Experimental psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Recall*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

35. Which of the following areas is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Evolutionary psychology: focuses on the biological mechanisms enabling inherited behavior to unfold
- B. Behavioral genetics: considers how our behavior is influenced by our genetic heritage from our ancestors
- C. Clinical neuropsychology: focuses on the biological origin of psychological disorders
- D. Cross-cultural psychology: examines the genetic basis of behavioral disorders

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

36. Dr. Hart investigates how depressive disorders are related to levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin in the brain. Dr. Hart's research falls within the field of:

- A. clinical neuropsychology.
- B. behavioral genetics.
- C. cognitive psychology.
- D. experimental psychology.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

37. Clinical neuropsychology:

- A. focuses primarily on educational, social, and career adjustment problems.
- B. considers how behavior is influenced by our genetic inheritance from our ancestors.
- C. seeks to understand how we might inherit certain behavioral traits.
- D. focuses on the origin of psychological disorders in biological factors.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

38. Beatriz has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. All else being equal, in which of the following settings is she most likely to find employment?

- A. A college/university
- B. The military
- C. A hospital
- D. A large business corporation

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

39. The local state university has opened a new center devoted to the study and treatment of obesity, a major public health problem in the area. Dr. Nolan is researching the potential of a drug that influences the activity of hunger centers in the brain's hypothalamus. Dr. Osterman attempts to uncover the unconscious conflicts that may spur compulsive eating. Which of the following statements best describes the orientations of these two psychologists?

- A. Dr. Nolan is a clinical neuropsychologist; Dr. Osterman is a psychodynamic psychologist.
- B. Dr. Nolan is a clinical neuropsychologist; Dr. Osterman is a counseling psychologist.
- C. Dr. Nolan is a social psychologist; Dr. Osterman is a humanistic psychologist.
- D. Dr. Nolan is a behavioral psychologist; Dr. Osterman is a psychodynamic psychologist.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

40. Approximately how many psychologists are there in the United States?

- A. 50,000
- B. 100,000
- C. 300,000**
- D. 600,000

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*



Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

41. Currently, women earn \_\_\_\_\_ of new psychology doctorate degrees in the United States.

- A. one-tenth
- B. half
- C. three-fourth
- D. ninety percent

*APA LO: 5.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

42. Which figure best approximates the percentage of American psychologists who belong to racial minority groups?

- A. 6%
- B. 15%
- C. 25%
- D. 32%

*APA LO: 5.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

43. Which of the following statements concerning the representation of racial and ethnic minorities among American psychologists is TRUE?

- A. The number of minority members entering the field is about the same as it was 10 years ago.
- B. The number of minority members entering the field is higher than it was 10 years ago.
- C. The increase in the number of degrees awarded to minority members has outpaced the growth of the minority population.
- D. The number of minority members entering the field has decreased over the years.

*APA LO: 5.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

44. Today, around \_\_\_\_\_% of new master's degrees and \_\_\_\_\_% of new doctorate degrees are awarded to people of color.

A. 50; 15

**B. 20; 16**

C. 32; 8

D. 50; 25

*APA LO: 5.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

45. How is the diversity of psychology limited in the United States?

- A. Racial and ethnic minorities are underrepresented among psychologists.
- B. The majority of psychologists are male.
- C. Psychologists in the United States far outnumber those in all other countries combined.
- D. Most research is conducted outside the United States.

*APA LO: 5.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

46. Which of the following individuals is LEAST likely to be a psychologist?

- A. Dionne, who holds a PhD degree
- B. Everett, who has an MD degree
- C. Fallon, who graduated with a PsyD degree
- D. Melinda who has written a dissertation on drug abuse and is now teaching at a university

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

47. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the difference between the PhD and the PsyD degrees?

- A. A PhD requires more years of study than a PsyD.
- B. A PhD requires a dissertation based on an original investigation.
- C. Fewer people earn a PhD than a PsyD.
- D. A PhD is obtained by psychologists who wish to focus exclusively on the treatment of psychological disorders.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

48. Callie works in the field of psychology. All else being equal, there is about a \_\_\_\_\_ chance that her highest degree is a master's degree.

- A. one-fifth
- B. one-fourth
- C. one-third
- D. one-sixth

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*



49. Kristen is a psychology major. Immediately following graduation, she will most likely:

- A. join the workforce.
- B. feel that her job is unrelated to her psychology background.
- C. continue to graduate school.
- D. remain unemployed.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

50. Psychology majors are highly valued by employers because they can:

- A. strategize effectively.
- B. think critically.
- C. help other workers with their personal problems.
- D. communicate effectively with their co-workers.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

51. The most common employment sector for students graduating with a bachelor's degree in psychology is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. education
- B. business
- C. the local government
- D. social services

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

52. The field of phrenology is associated with:

- A. Gall.
- B. Wundt.
- C. Descartes.
- D. Ebbinghaus.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

53. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that children were born into the world with minds like "blank slates" and that their experiences determined what kind of adults they would become.

- A. Locke
- B. Plato
- C. Wundt
- D. Descartes

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

54. The phrase *tabula rasa* may be translated as:

- A. red tablet.
- B. raised table.
- C. new table.
- D. blank slate.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

55. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

- A. Wundt.
- B. James.
- C. Descartes.
- D. Ebbinghaus.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

56. Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

- A. China
- B. Germany
- C. Spain
- D. England

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: History of Psychology*



Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

57. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1459
- B. 1739
- C. 1879**
- D. 1902

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

58. It is the year 2029. At the American Psychological Association's annual conference, a special keynote address commemorates the 150th anniversary of a historic event in psychology's early days. Which of the following is the event celebrated in the address?

- A. Wundt's operation of the first psychology laboratory
- B. Charles Darwin's publication of the *On the Origin of Species*
- C. G. S. Hall's founding of the American Psychological Association
- D. Pavlov's discovery of classical conditioning

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

59. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the\_\_\_\_\_perspective in psychology.

- A. functionalist
- B. prescriptive
- C. structuralist
- D. humanistic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Perspectives in Psychology*

60. \_\_\_\_\_ is a procedure used to study the structure of the mind in which subjects are asked to describe in detail what they are experiencing when they are exposed to a stimulus.

- A. Inner perception
- B. Introspection
- C. Internal observation
- D. Intervention

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

61. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. "Sweet...cold, wet, tingly...slightly bitter," she reports. Lassandra is:

- A. introspecting.
- B. demonstrating functionalism.
- C. defining umami.
- D. taking an intelligence test.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

62. Which of the following was a disadvantage of introspection?

- A. Introspection was a complicated process.
- B. Introspection was time consuming.
- C. Introspection was too simplistic.
- D. Introspection was not truly scientific.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

63. Which of the following statements is TRUE of the structuralist perspective of psychology?

- A. The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.
- B. The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.
- C. The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.
- D. The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it still remains influential today.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

64. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?

- A. Behaviorism
- B. Humanism
- C. Functionalism
- D. Gestalt psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*



65. \_\_\_\_\_ is an early approach to psychology that concentrated on what the mind does and the role of behavior in allowing people to adapt to their environments.

- A. Structuralism
- B. Functionalism
- C. Introspection
- D. Gestalt psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

66. A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held, sometime at the dawn of the 20th century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. structuralists; functionalists
- B. functionalists; developmentalists
- C. humanists; structuralists
- D. humanists; functionalists

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

67. In the context of the psychology of emotion, William James and John Dewey would be most interested in:

- A. the contribution of unconscious memories to one's emotional experience.
- B. the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.
- C. how behavior aids one's adaptation to the environment.
- D. the organization of perception and thinking in a "whole" sense.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

68. Which of the following psychologists is associated with functionalism?

- A. William James
- B. Max Wertheimer
- C. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- D. Wilhelm Wundt

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

69. Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the psychodynamic perspective
- B. humanism
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Structuralism*

70. Which of the following approaches to psychology might have been most likely to remind the audience that "the whole is different than the sum of the parts"?

- A. Phrenology
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Gestalt psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

71. The Gestalt psychologists made substantial contribution to our understanding of:

- A. memory.
- B. perception.
- C. emotion.
- D. motivation.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

72. Which perspective below is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Structuralism: emphasized what the mind does
- B. Functionalism: emphasized the elements of mental experience
- C. Humanism: emphasized the unconscious determinants of behavior
- D. Gestalt psychology: emphasized the organization of perception

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*



73. Donna-Lynn is preparing a visual display of psychology's early history. One panel is headed "The Gay '90s." It portrays developments in the 1890s. Another panel is titled "The Roaring '20s." It is devoted to the 1920s. Which theoretical perspectives in psychology should appear in each of these panels?

- A. Gay '90s: functionalism; Roaring '20s: Gestalt psychology
- B. Gay '90s: behaviorism; Roaring '20s: structuralism
- C. Gay '90s: functionalism; Roaring '20s: behaviorism
- D. Gay '90s: Gestalt psychology; Roaring '20s: structuralism

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

74. Which of the following figures best approximates the number of major perspectives in psychology?

- A. One or two
- B. About five
- C. A dozen or so
- D. As many as there are psychologists

*APA LO: 1.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Perspectives in Psychology*

75. The approach that views behavior from the perspective of the brain, the nervous system, and other biological functions is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. nature-nurture
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Neuroscience Perspective*

76. The neuroscience perspective:

- A. suggests that all individuals naturally strive to grow, develop, and be in control of their lives and behavior.
- B. focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world.
- C. considers how people and nonhumans function biologically.
- D. argues that behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Neuroscience Perspective*

77. Which contemporary perspective is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- A. Psychodynamic perspective: emphasizes the automatic response of an individual to environmental stimuli
- B. Humanistic perspective: emphasizes how people know, understand, and think about the world
- C. Behavioral perspective: emphasizes observable behavior and objectivity
- D. Neuroscience perspective: emphasizes that behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

78. Noreen asserts that our behavior is motivated by inner forces and conflicts about which we have little awareness or control. This viewpoint is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. humanistic
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Perspective*

79. To many people who have never taken a psychology course, psychology begins and ends with the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A. neuroscience
- B. behavioral
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Perspective*

80. Contributions of the psychodynamic perspective include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. a way to understand and treat certain types of psychological disorders.
- B. a way to understand such phenomena as prejudice and aggression.
- C. a revolutionary effect on 20th-century thinking not only in psychology but in related fields as well.
- D. a way to look at behavior in a more concrete, objective fashion.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Perspective*



81. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment—"people, places, and things"—on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the\_\_\_\_\_perspective in psychology.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behavioral
- C. cognitive
- D. neuroscience

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

82. Which of the following psychologists is associated with the behavioral perspective?

- A. Rogers
- B. Skinner
- C. Maslow
- D. Hollingworth

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

83. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behavior. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think about and understand the world. Which option below CORRECTLY identifies their respective perspectives?

- A. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—cognitive perspective
- B. Dr. Greenway—cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech—behavioral perspective
- C. Dr. Greenway—behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective
- D. Dr. Greenway—psychodynamic perspective; Dr. Cech—humanistic perspective

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

84. Which psychologist is INCORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?

- A. Abraham Maslow: humanistic
- B. Sigmund Freud: psychodynamic
- C. Karen Horney: cognitive
- D. B.F. Skinner: behavioral

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

85. The computer metaphor is at the heart of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A. cognitive
- B. neuroscience
- C. behavioral
- D. humanistic

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

86. The cognitive perspective is said to have evolved in part from the\_\_\_\_\_ perspective in early psychology and to represent a reaction to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. structuralist; humanism
- B. structuralist; behaviorism
- C. humanist; behaviorism
- D. humanist; functionalism

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

87. Driving to work one day, Owen suspects that drivers talking on their cell phones pay less attention to the road than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

- A. behavioral
- B. humanistic
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

88. The humanistic perspective rejects the view that behavior reflects biological forces, unconscious processes, or the environment. In other words, it rejects the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives, respectively.

- A. cognitive; psychodynamic; behavioral
- B. neuroscience; cognitive; behavioral
- C. cognitive; psychodynamic; neuroscience
- D. neuroscience; psychodynamic; behavioral

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Neuroscience Perspective*



89. The emphasis of the humanistic perspective is on:

- A. free will.
- B. environmental determinism.
- C. natural selection.
- D. unconscious motives.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

90. Free will stands in contrast to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. naturism
- B. unconscious motives
- C. determinism
- D. natural selection

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

91. Dr. Petrovic tries to help his clients see how their behavior reflects choices they have made. He is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_ therapist.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. clinical neuroscience
- C. humanistic
- D. gestalt

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

92. Psychologists adhering to the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective are probably the LEAST likely to take a "nature" stance on the *nature vs. nurture* issue.

- A. behaviorist
- B. cognitive
- C. neuroscience
- D. evolutionary

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

93. Which of the following perspectives of psychology emphasizes observable responses?

- A. Behavioral
- B. Cognitive
- C. Neuroscience
- D. Psychodynamic

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

94. Recall Watson's quote: "Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select—doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief, and yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants, tendencies, abilities, vocations and race of his ancestors." If 1 = extreme nature and 10 = extreme nurture, where would you place Watson on the *nature vs. nurture* issue?

- A. 1 or 2
- B. 3 or 4
- C. 5 or 6
- D. 9 or 10

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

95. Dr. Quinones studies the achievement motivation of junior high school students. He asserts that such motivation mainly reflects the parenting and educational practices the students have experienced. This statement is most directly related to the \_\_\_\_\_ issue; Dr. Quinones' position is toward the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the continuum.

- A. *nature vs. nurture*; nature
- B. *nature vs. nurture*; nurture
- C. observable behavior vs. internal mental processes; observable behavior
- D. observable behavior vs. internal mental processes; internal mental processes

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

96. Dr. Reynolds believes that depression reflects aspects of a patient's early relationship with her parents of which she may be completely unaware. Dr. Smith, by contrast, argues that depression stems from a patient's negative self-talk. The two psychologists appear to disagree on the \_\_\_\_\_ issue.

- A. nature vs. nurture
- B. conscious vs. unconscious causes
- C. free will vs. determinism
- D. structuralism vs. functionalism

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*



97. \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that people's behavior is produced primarily by factors outside of their willful control.

- A. Naturism
- B. Vigilantism
- C. Determinism
- D. Factualism

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

98. Individual differences are to universal principles what the \_\_\_\_\_perspective is to the \_\_\_\_\_perspective.

- A. neuroscience; humanistic
- B. cognitive; behavioral
- C. humanistic; neuroscience
- D. behavioral; cognitive

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

99. Which of the following is NOT a likely trend in psychology's near future?

- A. Psychology will become increasingly specialized.
- B. Neuroscientific approaches will have an increasing influence on psychology.
- C. Psychology will become an increasingly unified discipline.
- D. Diversity will assume increasing importance in psychology.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-4*

*Topic: Psychology's Future*

100. Pablo is taking part in a psychology experiment. He watches two political campaign ads—one highlighting the candidate's positive attributes and another emphasizing the opponent's negative features. During each ad, Pablo's brain is scanned. This experiment is most likely conducted by a \_\_\_\_\_ neuroscientist.

- A. clinical
- B. social
- C. behavioral
- D. counseling

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-4*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

101. The approach used by psychologists to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest is called:

- A. the trial and error method.
- B. the informed speculation method.
- C. the scientific method.
- D. the educated guessing method.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

102. Which of the following is the first step in the scientific method?

- A. Formulating an explanation
- B. Identifying questions of interest
- C. Communicating the findings
- D. Carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

103. After identifying the question of interest, which is the next step in the scientific method?

- A. Formulating an explanation
- B. Evaluating the findings
- C. Communicating the findings
- D. Carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

104. Which of the following sequences correctly arranges the steps in the scientific method from first to last?

- A.** Identify problem → formulate explanation → carry out research → communicate findings
- B.** Carry out research → formulate explanation → identify problem → communicate findings
- C.** Identify problem → carry out research → formulate explanation → communicate findings
- D.** Carry out research → identify problem → formulate explanation → communicate findings

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*



105. Frederico is presenting the outcomes of an experiment he conducted in a talk at a regional psychology conference. Frederico is engaged in the \_\_\_\_\_ step of the scientific method, namely \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. first; communicating results
- B. first; formulating an explanation
- C. last; communicating results
- D. last; formulating an explanation

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

106. The development of a hypothesis occurs in which of the following steps of a scientific method?

- A. Formulating an explanation
- B. Identifying questions of interest
- C. Communicating the findings
- D. Carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

107. Collection and analysis of data is done in which of the following steps of the scientific method?

- A. Formulating an explanation
- B. Identifying questions of interest
- C. Communicating the findings
- D. Carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

108. Which of the following is the final step in the scientific method?

- A. Formulating an explanation
- B. Identifying questions of interest
- C. Communicating the findings
- D. Carrying out research designed to support or refute the explanation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

109. \_\_\_\_\_ are broad explanations and predictions concerning phenomena of interest.

- A. Theories
- B. Hypotheses
- C. Operational definitions
- D. Suppositions

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Theories*

110. Andrea is reading a general, comprehensive account of human aggression in the introduction to a research report in psychology. Andrea is reading a(n):

- A. theory.
- B. hypothesis.
- C. operational definition.
- D. supposition.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Theories*

111. Regarding theories, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Theories vary in their breadth.
- B. Theories are translations of hypotheses into specific procedures.
- C. Theories stem from hypotheses.
- D. Theories are predictions stated in a way that allow them to be tested.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Theories*

112. As compared to the theories about human behavior we all develop in daily life, those formulated by psychologists are:

- A. more general.
- B. broader.
- C. more complex.
- D. more formal.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Theories*



113. According to Bibb Latane and John Darley's theory of\_\_\_\_\_, the greater the number of bystanders or witnesses to an event that calls for helping behavior, the more the responsibility for helping is perceived to be shared by all the bystanders.

- A. diffusion of responsibility
- B. command responsibility
- C. social responsibility
- D. collective responsibility

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Theories*

114. "People with opposite personality traits are more likely to be attracted to each other."  
This is a(n):

- A. hypothesis.
- B. correlation.
- C. theory.
- D. operational definition.

*APA LO: 2.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

115. A hypothesis is best defined as a:

- A. prediction stated in a way that allows it to be tested.
- B. specification of a variable in terms of the procedures that will be used to measure it.
- C. broad, general explanation of the phenomenon of interest.
- D. behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values.

*APA LO: 2.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

116. When asked to define "popularity," Brianna offers, "It's when everyone likes you." Chrissy suggests, "It's basically the number of friends you have." How do the two girls' definitions differ?

- A. Chrissy's is a procedural definition; Brianna's is not.
- B. Brianna's is an operational definition; Chrissy's is not.
- C. Brianna's is a procedural definition; Chrissy's is not.
- D. Chrissy's is an operational definition; Brianna's is not.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

117. Which of the following is an operational definition of happiness?

- A. An individual's feeling of joy
- B. An individual's sense of achievement and spirituality
- C. An individual's self-rating on a 10-point happiness scale
- D. An individual's feeling of contentment

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

118. Regarding operational definitions, which of the following statements is most accurate?

- A. For a given hypothesis, there are usually two operational definitions.
- B. For a given hypothesis, there is a single best operational definition.
- C. For a given hypothesis, many operational definitions are usually possible.
- D. Some hypotheses cannot be translated into operational definitions.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

119. Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?

- A. A theory is more focused than a hypothesis.
- B. A theory is broader than a hypothesis.
- C. A theory is the same as a hypothesis.
- D. A theory is unrelated to a hypothesis.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

120. Prediction is to explanation what \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hypothesis; theory
- B. theory; hypothesis
- C. variable; supposition
- D. hypothesis; variable

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*



121. Which of the following sequences is correct?

- A. Operational definition → hypothesis → theory
- B. Operational definition → theory → hypothesis
- C. Hypothesis → theory → operational definition
- D. Theory → hypothesis → operational definition

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

122. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge.

- A. Theory
- B. Critical thinking
- C. Coherent observation
- D. Research

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Descriptive Research*

123. Each of the following is a descriptive research technique except:

- A. experimental research.
- B. case study research.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. archival research.

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

124. Research in which existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper clippings, are examined to test a hypothesis is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experimental research
- B. archival research
- C. naturalistic research
- D. a case study

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

125. Dr. Carruthers is using crime statistics available in a federal database as part of a study. Dr. Carruthers is conducting a(n):

- A. case study.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. archival research.
- D. survey.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

126. Wallace is engaged in archival research. In which of the following projects is he most likely engaged?

- A. Comparing the effects of cell phone distractions to those of text message distractions on participants' performance in a driving simulator
- B. Asking a large sample of community dwellers a set of questions about their perceptions of healthcare reform
- C. Recording language comprehension deficits in a woman with left hemisphere brain damage
- D. Examining the registrar's records at a state university to explore the relationship between SAT scores and freshman GPA**

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

127. Which of the following is not a drawback of archival research?

- A. Existing records are often incomplete.
- B. It is expensive to conduct.
- C. Existing data may not have been collected systematically.
- D. Data may not be in a form that allows the researcher to test a hypothesis fully.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

128. Evelyn, a psychology graduate, watches parent-child interactions in a park. She simply records what she sees and does not make a change in the situation. The method she uses is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.** naturalistic observation
- B.** archival research
- C.** experimentation
- D.** a case study

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*



129. Naturalistic observation entails:

- A. the systematic, detailed study of a single individual.
- B. examining existing records such as census documents.
- C. asking a sample of individuals a set of questions.
- D. examining behavior in the setting in which it typically occurs.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

130. DeAndre is recording instances of physical aggression among children in a schoolyard at recess. DeAndre is undertaking:

A. a naturalistic observation.

B. an archival research.

C. a survey.

D. a case study.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

131. Brooke is engaged in naturalistic observation. In which of the following projects is she most likely engaged?

- A. Asking a sample of college students a set of questions about tendency to become angry in different situations.
- B. Watching and recording interactions between subordinates and their supervisors in a large corporate office.
- C. Conducting an in-depth investigation of the history and current behavior of an autistic boy.
- D. Examining crime statistics from the Department of Justice to see if the rate of property crimes is related to the rate of violent crimes.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

132. Which of the following descriptive research methods is correctly matched with a description?

- A. Archival research—in-depth investigation of an individual
- B. Naturalistic observation—behavior is investigated in the environment in which it typically occurs, without intervention by the researcher
- C. Case study—a sample is asked a series of questions about their thoughts, attitudes, or behaviors
- D. Survey research—existing data is examined to test a hypothesis

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

133. Which of the following descriptive research methods is incorrectly matched with an advantage?

- A. Archival research—inexpensive
- B. Naturalistic observation—examines behavior in the "real world"
- C. Survey—small sample can give accurate picture of much larger population
- D. Case study—it controls any of the factors of interest

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

134. Which of the following statements best expresses the relationship between a sample and a population?

- A. A sample includes a population.
- B. A population includes a sample.
- C. A population is similar to a sample.
- D. A sample is completely separate from a population.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

135. Amy is conducting a survey of dating attitudes and behaviors among young adults as part of her masters' thesis work. Amy distributes questionnaires to 200 randomly selected students enrolled in an introductory psychology course at her university. The 200 students constitute Amy's \_\_\_\_\_. The people whom she assumes her results will generalize are termed the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. control group; population
- B. experimental group; population
- C. population; sample
- D. sample; population

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

136. Wilma is undertaking survey research. Which of the following is she probably doing?

- A. Recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat
- B. Observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle school girl
- C. Comparing students' performance on abstract and concrete versions of problems
- D. Asking a sample of students a series of questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*



137. Dr. Estevez prepares a set of questions to ask college students about their drinking behavior and their attitudes toward alcohol. Dr. Estevez is undertaking a(n):

- A. survey research.
- B. case study.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. archival research.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

138. Dr. Gigliotti is conducting an in-depth, intensive investigation of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. He uses psychological tests and interviews to better understand the patient. Dr. Gigliotti is undertaking a(n):

- A. survey research.
- B. archival research.
- C. case study.
- D. naturalistic observation.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

139. \_\_\_\_\_ is an in-depth, intensive investigation of an individual or small group of people.

- A. Archival research
- B. Survey research
- C. Naturalistic observation
- D. Case study

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

140. Which of the following researchers is conducting a case study?

- A. Dr. Henriette, who is investigating the effect of word imageability on list memory by handing out questionnaires
- B. Dr. Innis, who is investigating in detail the tactile perception of a blind woman
- C. Dr. Jefferson, who is observing children on a playground
- D. Dr. Kulik, who is studying newspaper stories on serial killers

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

141. Behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change in some way are referred to as:

- A. variables.
- B. constants.
- C. operational definitions.
- D. hypotheses.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

142. Correlation research is:

- A. research in which an investigator simply observes some naturally occurring behavior and does not make a change in the situation.
- B. research in which people chosen to represent a larger population are asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes.
- C. research in which the relationship between two sets of variables is examined to determine whether they are associated.
- D. research in which existing data, such as census documents, college records, and newspaper clippings, are examined to test a hypothesis.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

143. Irving has noticed a pattern: The more alcohol people drink, the more aggressive they seem to be. Which research method is aimed at verifying a relationship between two variables?

- A. Naturalistic observation
- B. Case study
- C. Correlational research
- D. Archival research

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

144. Which term is most nearly synonymous with the term correlation?

- A. Association
- B. Explanation
- C. Observation
- D. Manipulation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*



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145. The correlation coefficient ranges from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 1 to 10

**B.** +1.0 to -1.0

C. 0 to 1

D. -10 to +10

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

146. The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables are represented by a mathematical statistic known as a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. standard deviation
- B. affiliation
- C. operational definition
- D. correlation

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

147. A positive correlation indicates that:

- A. as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other increases.
- B. as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other decreases.
- C. little or no relationship exists between two variables.
- D. one variable causes the other.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

148. Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of  $+0.55$  between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Which of the following might Dr. Nguyen legitimately conclude?

- A. Uninvolved parenting causes juvenile delinquency.
- B. Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a lower degree of delinquent behavior.
- C. Uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency.
- D. Parenting that is more neglectful is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

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

- A. -.75**
- B. +.60
- C. .00
- D. +.30

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

150. Which of the following sequences of correlation coefficients correctly arranges the relationships between three pairs of two variables in order of increasing strength?

- A.  $-.60, +.10, +.50$
- B.  $+.10, +.50, -.60$**
- C.  $-.60, +.50, +.10$
- D.  $.00, -.60, +.50$

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

151. In a negative correlation:

- A. the values of both variables increase simultaneously.
- B. as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other decreases.
- C. the values of both variables decrease simultaneously.
- D. one variable is the cause of the other variable.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

152. No relationship between two variables is represented by a:

- A. negative sign.
- B. sigma.
- C. zero.
- D. positive sign.

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*



153. Experimental research is to correlational research what \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. association; cause
- B. description; prediction
- C. cause; association
- D. description; association

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

154. The only way psychologists can establish cause-and-effect relationships through research is by carrying out a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. correlational research
- B. survey research
- C. experiment
- D. survey

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

155. Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the imageability of items on a list and later measured participants' recall of the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n)\_\_\_\_\_research.

- A. correlational
- B. archival
- C. observational
- D. experimental

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

156. Experimental research requires that the responses of \_\_\_\_\_group(s) be examined.

- A. at least one
- B. at least five
- C. at least two
- D. at least three

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

157. Experimental group is to control group what \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. treatment; no treatment
- B. no treatment; treatment
- C. independent variable; dependent variable
- D. dependent variable; independent variable

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

158. In the context of psychological research, \_\_\_\_\_ is any group that receives a treatment.

- A. research group
- B. experimental group
- C. control group
- D. secondary group

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

159. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group participating in an experiment that receives no treatment.

- A. Research group
- B. Experimental group
- C. Control group
- D. Secondary group

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*

160. Why are control groups included in experiments?

- A. To determine whether two variables are correlated
- B. To ascertain cause-and-effect relationships
- C. To ensure that participant characteristics are essentially the same in each group
- D. To translate the hypothesis into something testable

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*



161. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_ variable is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

- A. control
- B. dependent
- C. independent
- D. experimental

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*

162. In an experiment, the \_\_\_\_\_ variable is measured and is expected to change due to the experimenter's manipulation.

- A. control
- B. dependent
- C. independent
- D. experimental

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*

163. In an experiment, the dependent variable is:

- A. applied to the treatment group.
- B. randomized across groups.
- C. measured by the researcher and is expected to change.
- D. deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*

164. In an experiment, the independent variable is:

- A. applied to the control group.
- B. randomized across groups.
- C. measured by the researcher and is expected to change.
- D. deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables*

165. Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair correctly identifies a variable in this experiment?

- A. Caffeine—dependent variable
- B. Caffeine—independent variable
- C. Word recall—independent variable
- D. Word recall—experimental variable

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables*

166. Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. In this experiment, word recall is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A. subject
- B. control
- C. independent
- D. dependent

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables*

167. Doctors Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which pair below correctly names and identifies the variables in this experiment?

- A. Word recall—control variable; caffeine—experimental variable
- B. Word recall—independent variable; caffeine—dependent variable
- C. Word recall—dependent variable; caffeine—independent variable
- D. Word recall—experimental variable; caffeine—control variable

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables*

168. In a typical Latane and Darley "bystander" experiment, \_\_\_\_\_ is the independent variable and \_\_\_\_\_ is the dependent variable.

- A. the presence of bystanders; whether a false emergency occurs
- B. whether a false emergency occurs; the presence of bystanders
- C. whether the participant helps; the number of people present
- D. number of people present; whether the participant helps

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables*



169. The people taking part in an experiment are referred to as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. patients
- B. subjects
- C. confederates
- D. assignees

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

170. The purpose of random assignment is to:

- A. combine the results of a number of similar studies.
- B. determine how likely it is that the results of a treatment were due to chance.
- C. ensure that participant characteristics are equivalent across the various groups.
- D. determine whether two variables are related.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

171. In which of the following procedures are participants assigned to different experimental groups on the basis of chance and chance alone?

- A. Operationalization
- B. Correlation
- C. Random sampling method
- D. Random assignment to condition

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Random Assignment*

172. An experimenter flips a coin for each participant and assigns the participant to one group when "heads" came up and to the other group when "tails" came up. This process is referred to as:

- A. operationalization.
- B. random assignment to condition.
- C. purposive sampling.
- D. correlation.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Random Assignment*

173. Which of the following is an advantage of archival research?

- A. It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
- B. It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
- C. A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
- D. Data collection is easy because data already exists.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

174. Which of the following is an advantage of survey research?

- A. It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
- B. It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
- C. A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
- D. Data collection is easy because data already exists.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

175. Which of the following is a disadvantage of survey research?

- A. It is dependent on the availability of existing data.
- B. The "typically occurring habitat" being observed cannot be controlled.
- C. A small sample cannot be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
- D. The sample may not be representative of the larger population.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

176. Which of the following is an advantage of a case study?

- A. It provides a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.
- B. It provides a sample of people in their natural environment.
- C. A small sample can be used to infer attitudes and behavior of a larger population.
- D. Data collection is easy because data already exists.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*



177. Which of the following is a disadvantage of a case study?

- A. It is dependent on the availability of existing data.
- B. The "typically occurring habitat" being observed cannot be controlled.
- C. Results may not be generalizable beyond the sample.
- D. It fails to provide a thorough, in-depth understanding of participants.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

178. Meaningful results that make it possible for researchers to feel confident that they have confirmed their hypotheses is known as a\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mutually exclusive result
- B. subjective outcome
- C. significant outcome
- D. conditional result

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Case Studies*

179. Research that is conducted, sometimes using other procedures, settings, and groups of participants, to increase confidence in prior finding is referred to as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. replicated research
- B. archival research
- C. naturalistic research
- D. survey research

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Replicated Research*

180. Iyesha reads a journal article reporting a study in which a small sample of women undertook tests of spatial ability at two points during their menstrual cycle. Iyesha conducts a similar study using not only spatial ability but also verbal ability tests. In addition, Iyesha tests a larger sample of women. She aims to confirm the findings of the study mentioned in the journal. Iyesha performs a\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meta-analysis
- B. replicated research
- C. significance test
- D. control study

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Replicated Research*

181. Kendra is combining the results of a number of experiments to yield an overall conclusion. Kendra is performing a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. meta-analysis
- B. significance test
- C. cross-validation
- D. sensitivity analysis

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Replicated Research*

182. Which of the following statements most accurately captures the opinion of most psychologists in the context of the use of deception?

- A. It is integral to the conduct of scientifically valid research.
- B. It is often necessary in psychological research.
- C. It is sometimes necessary to safeguard the study's true purpose.
- D. It has absolutely no place in psychological research.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Replicated Research*

183. Before participating in an experiment, the participants must sign a document affirming that they have been told the basic outlines of the study and are aware of what their participation will involve, what risks the experiment may hold, and the fact that their participation is purely voluntary and they may terminate it at any time. This refers to which ethical principle of research?

- A.** Informed consent
- B.** Debriefing
- C.** Experimental manipulation
- D.** Significant outcome

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

184. Which of the following is not a component of informed consent?

- A. A detailed explanation of the study and its procedures.
- B. A statement of the potential risks of participating in the study.
- C. An assurance that participation is completely voluntary.
- D. The knowledge that a participant can terminate his/her participation at any time.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Research*



185. Dr. O'Connor is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. O'Connor is:

- A. debriefing his participants.
- B. obtaining informed consent.
- C. using experimental manipulation.
- D. assuring confidentiality.

*APA LO: 2.5*

*APA LO: 5.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

186. When a researcher debriefs her participants, she:

- A. reveals the outcome of the study.
- B. provides a detailed explanation of the study.
- C. tells them they can stop taking part at any time.
- D. assures the participants of confidentiality.

*APA LO: 2.5*

*APA LO: 5.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

187. Dr. O'Malley is informing participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. Hensley is providing a detailed explanation of the study to participants who have just completed participating in the study. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Dr. O'Malley is obtaining informed consent from his participants. Dr. Hensley is debriefing her participants.
- B. Dr. O'Malley is debriefing his participants. Dr. Hensley is obtaining informed consent from her participants.
- C. Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Hensley are obtaining informed consent from their participants.
- D. Dr. O'Malley and Dr. Hensley are debriefing their participants.

*APA LO: 2.5*

*APA LO: 5.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Case Studies*

188. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order of events in an experiment?

- A. Informed consent → experiment → debriefing
- B. Informed consent → debriefing → experiment
- C. Debriefing → informed consent → experiment
- D. Experiment → informed consent → debriefing

*APA LO: 2.5*

*APA LO: 5.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

189. Which of the following is not one of the reasons that college students are so often used as participants in psychological research?

- A. They are representative of the population at large.
- B. They are generally readily available to researchers.
- C. They are inexpensive.
- D. Most research occurs in university settings.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

190. A college student sample differs from the population it is implicitly intended to represent—that is, people in general, in each of the following ways except that:

- A. they tend to come from industrialized cultures.
- B. they tend to come from Western cultures.
- C. they are better educated.
- D. they tend to be poor.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

191. Which of the following guidelines is true regarding the use of nonhuman animals in experiments?

- A. Researchers must minimize discomfort, illness, and pain for the animals.
- B. Researchers must house, feed, and care for the animals properly.
- C. Researchers must promote the animals' well-being, at least for some species.
- D. Research with animals has failed to provide psychologists with valuable information.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Ethics*

192. Factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable are referred to as:

- A. double-blinds.
- B. placebo effects.
- C. experimental bias.
- D. participant bias.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*



193. To guard against participant expectations biasing the results of an experiment, the experimenter may:

- A. disclose to participants how earlier participants tested.
- B. explain to the participant what the desired outcome should be.
- C. try to disguise the true purpose of the experiment.
- D. allow the participant to interact with people who have already been part of the experiment.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Ethics*

194. When cues are transmitted to participants about how they are expected to behave in particular experimental conditions, the research results may reflect \_\_\_\_\_ expectations. When people develop their own ideas about the topic of the research, the investigation's outcomes may be biased by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experimenter; participant expectations
- B. experimenter; experimenter expectations
- C. participant; participant expectations
- D. participant; experimenter expectations

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Ethics*

195. In Dr. Suarez's social psychology lab, some college students taking part in the research suspect that interpersonal attraction processes are under study. This knowledge influences the way they interact with each other. In a play session during a child development study, Dr. Thomas' research assistants are more likely to unconsciously reinforce aggressive behavior among children who view a violent video clip than among children viewing a nonviolent clip. Dr. Suarez's research is susceptible to \_\_\_\_\_ expectations. Dr. Thomas' work is prone to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experimenter; participant expectations
- B. experimenter; experimenter expectations
- C. participant; participant expectations
- D. participant; experimenter expectations

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

196. What is a placebo?

- A. A small marsupial
- B. A Japanese "hybrid" car
- C. A false experimental treatment
- D. A sac that contains and nourishes a fetus

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

197. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a false treatment, such as a pill, "drug," or other substance, without any significant chemical properties or active ingredients.

- A. double-blind procedure
- B. correlation coefficient
- C. placebo
- D. single-blind procedure

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

198. A team of researchers conduct an experiment to test the effectiveness of a new drug in treating anxiety disorders. The participants in the control group receive sugar pills without active ingredients, while those in the experimental group receive the new, anti-anxiety drug. In this example, the researchers use a:

- A. double-blind procedure.
- B. correlation coefficient.
- C. placebo.
- D. single-blind procedure.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

199. In an experiment involving a placebo:

- A. all the participants receive a treatment.
- B. the participants in the control group aware of the purpose of the research.
- C. the experimenter who interacts with the participant is unaware of the nature of the drug that is being administered.
- D. the participants belong to diverse ethnicities.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

200. A placebo is intended to minimize \_\_\_\_\_ expectations; a double-blind procedure minimizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. participant; experimenter expectations
- B. participant; participant expectations
- C. experimenter; experimenter expectations
- D. experimenter; participant expectations

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*



201. In a \_\_\_\_\_, both the participant and the experimenter who interacts with the participant is unaware of the nature of the drug that is being administered.

A. double-blind procedure

B. control treatment

C. placebo experiment

D. single-blind procedure

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

202. A pharmaceutical company is conducting an experiment to test the effectiveness of a tricyclic antidepressant. Which of the following, if true, would indicate that the experimenters used a placebo?

- A. The participants were assigned to the experimental or control groups by drawing lots.
- B. The participants were informed about the medication they would be taking and its possible side effects before starting the treatment.
- C. The participants in both groups did not know if they were getting a real or a false treatment.
- D. The research assistants who administered the drugs were asked to establish rapport with the participants.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

203. A double-blind procedure is administered to overcome\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. participant expectations
- B. memory bias
- C. reporting bias
- D. experimenter expectations

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

204. A pharmaceutical company wishes to test the efficacy of a new antidepressant using a double-blind procedure. Which alternative correctly describes the procedure the company would use?

- A. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient would also know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- B. The research assistants would know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- C. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Each patient, though, would know which type of pill he or she was taking.
- D. The research assistants would not know which participants were receiving the new drug and which were receiving an inert pill. Also, each patient would not know which type of pill he or she was taking.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

## Worksheet Questions

205. Psychology is the science of **behavior and mental processes**.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Outcome: 1-1*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

206. Dr. Thibodeaux examines sensory, learning, and cognitive processes. She is a(n) **experimental** psychologist.

*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 1-2*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

207. Ursula is interested in helping students develop effective study practices and manage test anxiety. Her advisor suggests that she consider a career in **counseling** psychology.

*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 1-2*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

208. Consider the fields of evolutionary psychology, behavioral genetics, and clinical neuropsychology. Of these three fields, **evolutionary psychology** is the least specific in its focus.

*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 1-2*  
*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*

209. The relatively new field of **clinical neuropsychology** unites the areas of neuroscience and clinical psychology.

*APA LO: 1.2*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

210. Most psychologists have a doctorate, either a PhD or a(n) **Psyd**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

211. Of the two degrees, PhD and PsyD, the less research-oriented is the **Psyd**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

212. Associated with William James, the **functionalist** perspective focused on what the mind does.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

213. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of **Sigmund Freud**, an Austrian physician.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Psychodynamic Perspective*

214. The **behavioral** perspective was championed by B. F. Skinner.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

215. The **cognitive** perspective focuses on how people think, understand, and know about the world.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

216. According to the cognitive perspective, thinking is similar to **information processing** by a computer.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

217. Many psychologists who adhere to the cognitive perspective compare human thinking to the workings of a(n) **computer**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

218. Wanda is a humanistic psychologist who believes that behavior reflects an individual's own choices—that is, she endorses the notion of **free will**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Cognitive Perspective*

219. The humanistic perspective is explicit in its rejection of **determinism**, the notion that behavior is caused by factors outside the individual's control.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*

220. **Clinical** psychologists adopting a psychodynamic perspective argue that psychological disorders are brought about by unconscious factors.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-3*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

221. While neuroscientists tend to seek universal principles of behavior, humanistic psychologists are more interested in **individual differences**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-3*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*



222. Dr. Young activates social stereotypes his participants might hold; simultaneously, he records changes in the brain's electrical activity. Dr. Young is part of an evolving field known as **social neuroscience**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-4*

*Topic: Psychology's Future*

223. The approach used by psychologists to systematically acquire knowledge and understanding about behavior and other phenomena of interest is called the **scientific method**.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

224. Alyssa predicts that caffeine will improve her participants' performance on a visual tracking task. Alyssa has formed a(n) **hypothesis**.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

225. A(n) **operational definition** is the translation of a hypothesis into specific, testable procedures that can be measured and observed.

*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*  
*Learning Outcome: 3-2*  
*Topic: Hypotheses*

226. Systematic inquiry aimed at generating new knowledge is called **research**.

*APA LO: 2.1*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 3-3*  
*Topic: Descriptive Research*

227. **Descriptive** research includes archival research, naturalistic observation, survey research, and the case study method.

*APA LO: 1.1*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 3-3*  
*Topic: Descriptive Research*

228. Dr. Leblanc is examining interactions among primates in the wild; he does not intervene. Dr. Leblanc is performing a **naturalistic observation**.

*APA LO: 2.2*  
*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*  
*Learning Outcome: 3-3*  
*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

229. In **survey research**, a sample of people chosen to represent a larger group of interest is asked a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

230. A(n) **sample** is a representative subset of a population.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

231. One disadvantage of using **research** surveys to collect data is that participants may be unaware of their feelings or attitudes.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

232. **Psychological testing** is a procedure in which a carefully designed set of questions is used to gain some insight into the personality of the individual or group.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

233. **Variables** are behaviors, events, or other characteristics that can change, or vary, in some way.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

234. The strength and direction of the relationship between the two variables are represented by a mathematical statistic formally known as a(n) **correlation coefficient**.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

235. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates participants' exposure to a stimulus. Exposure is a(n) **independent** variable in this example.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

236. A(n) **significant** outcome is not due to chance.

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

237. Miranda is statistically combining the results of all the published studies on the effects of the presence of a weapon on eyewitness accuracy. Miranda is performing a(n) **meta-analysis**.

APA LO: 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Difficult

Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.

Learning Outcome: 3-4

Topic: Replicated Research

238. Sometimes, to prevent participants from being influenced by what they think a study's true purpose is, investigators must engage in **deception**.

APA LO: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.

Learning Outcome: 4-1

Topic: Ethics

239. Before the outset of a study, participants must give **informed consent**, indicating that they know the potential risks of the study and are aware that their participation is voluntary.

APA LO: 2.5

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.

Learning Outcome: 4-1

Topic: Ethics

240. At the conclusion of an experimental session, Nia tells her participants the purpose of the study and explains the procedures she used. Nia is **debriefing** her participants.

APA LO: 2.5

APA LO: 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.

Learning Outcome: 4-1

Topic: Ethics

241. **Experimental bias** refers to factors that distort the way the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

242. In a test of a new antianxiety medication, participants are given either the medication or a placebo; the personnel administering the study, moreover, do not know which participants receive the medication and which receive the placebo. This experiment may be described as a(n) **double-blind** study.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

## Essay Questions

243. Dr. MacGyvers is a developmental psychologist; Dr. Cooper is a cross-cultural psychologist; and Dr. Breaux is a cognitive psychologist. For each of these psychologists, briefly define the subfield in which he or she specializes and suggest one issue or question in which he or she might be especially interested.

Students' suggestions may vary.

Developmental psychology—examines how people grow and change throughout the life span. Sample issue or question: how children's problem-solving abilities change through the elementary and middle-school years.

Cross-cultural psychology—examines the similarities and differences in psychological functioning among various cultures. Sample issue or question: whether depression is experienced and expressed differently in Asian cultures than in western cultures.

Cognitive psychology—studies higher mental processes, such as memory, thinking, problem solving, decision making, and language. Sample issue or question: how memory of an event is influenced by subsequent experiences.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Define psychology*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Definition of Psychology*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

244. Evolutionary psychology, behavioral genetics, and clinical neuropsychology are three growing fields on the frontiers of today's psychology. Briefly describe each of these fields and suggest a topic that a psychologist in each might investigate.

Students' suggestions may vary.

Evolutionary psychology—examines how behavior reflects our genetic heritage. Sample issue or question: the evolutionary basis of gender differences in mate selection preferences.

Behavioral genetics—explores the genetic mechanisms that allow inherited behavior to unfold. Sample issue or question: the chromosomal abnormalities that might underlie certain learning disabilities.

Clinical neuropsychology—focuses on the origin of psychological disorders in biological factors. Sample topic: brain chemistry abnormalities underlying bipolar disorder.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-2*

*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*



245. Briefly, in 1–2 paragraphs, discuss the under representation of racial and ethnic minorities among psychologists in the United States and the significance this may have on the field as a whole. Please provide one possible example that illustrates the effects this may have.

Students' examples may vary.

The vast majority of psychologists in the United States are white, limiting the diversity of the field. Only 6% of all psychologists are members of racial minority groups. Although the number of minority individuals entering the field is higher than a decade ago, the numbers have not kept up with the dramatic growth of the minority population at large. The underrepresentation of racial and ethnic minorities among psychologists is significant for several reasons. First, the field of psychology is diminished by a lack of the diverse perspectives and talents that minority-group members can provide.

Furthermore, minority-group psychologists serve as role models for members of minority communities, and their underrepresentation in the profession might deter other minority-group members from entering the field. Finally, because members of minority groups often prefer to receive psychological therapy from treatment providers of their own race or ethnic group, the rarity of minority psychologists can discourage some members of minority groups from seeking treatment.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

246. Briefly discuss what types of education level, or degree, different types of psychologists have and how many years one might expect to invest earning said degrees. Does the area of psychology one is interested in working in dictate the level of schooling required? Please provide two examples that relate area of work interest and degree necessary to illustrate your statements.

Students' examples may vary.

Most psychologists have a doctorate, either a PhD (doctor of philosophy) or, less frequently, a PsyD (doctor of psychology). The PhD is a research degree that requires a dissertation based on an original investigation. The PsyD is obtained by psychologists who wish to focus on the treatment of psychological disorders. (Psychologists are distinct from psychiatrists, who have a medical degree and specialize in the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders, often using treatments that involve the prescription of drugs.)

Both the PhD and the PsyD typically take 4 or 5 years of work past the bachelor's level. Some fields of psychology involve education beyond the doctorate. For instance, doctoral-level clinical psychologists, who deal with people with psychological disorders, typically spend an additional year doing an internship.

About a third of people working in the field of psychology have a master's degree as their highest degree, which they earn after 2 or 3 years of graduate work.

These psychologists teach, provide therapy, conduct research, or work in specialized programs dealing with drug abuse or crisis intervention. Some work in universities, government, and business, collecting and analyzing data.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

247. What are the career options available to psychology majors?

Although some psychology majors head for graduate school in psychology or an unrelated field, the majority join the workforce immediately after graduation. Most report that the jobs they take after graduation are related to their psychology background.

An undergraduate major in psychology provides excellent preparation for a variety of occupations. Because undergraduates who specialize in psychology develop good analytical skills, are trained to think critically, and are able to synthesize and evaluate information well, employers in business, industry, and the government value their preparation.

The most common areas of employment for psychology majors are in the social services, including working as an administrator, serving as a counselor, and providing direct care. Some 20% of recipients of bachelor's degrees in psychology work in the social services or in some other form of public affairs. In addition, psychology majors often enter the fields of education or business or work for federal, state, and local governments.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify areas of specialization and careers in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 1-3*

*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

248. Briefly describe Gestalt psychology and functionalism in one paragraph each. Also, compare and contrast these two approaches.

An important reaction to structuralism was the development of Gestalt psychology in the early 1900s. Gestalt psychology emphasizes how perception is organized.

Instead of considering the individual parts that make up thinking, Gestalt psychologists took the opposite tack, studying how people consider individual elements together as units or wholes. Led by German scientists such as Hermann Ebbinghaus and Max Wertheimer, Gestalt psychologists proposed that "The whole is different from the sum of its parts," meaning that our perception, or understanding, of objects is greater and more meaningful than the individual elements that make up our perceptions. Gestalt psychologists have made substantial contributions to our understanding of perception.

The perspective that replaced structuralism is known as functionalism. Rather than focusing on the mind's structure, functionalism concentrated on what the mind does and how behavior functions. Functionalists, whose perspective became prominent in the early 1900s, asked what role behavior plays in allowing people to adapt to their environments. Led by the American psychologist William James, the functionalists examined how behavior allows people to satisfy their needs and how our "stream of consciousness" permits us to adapt to our environment.

*APA LO: 3.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: Functionalism*

249. You have been invited to participate in a program aimed at encouraging high school girls to pursue scientific careers. You wish to tell the girls that despite formidable obstacles, women made many important contributions to the science of psychology in its earliest days. Outline several points you might make in support of your argument.

Students' answers may vary.

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, women were often barred from pursuing advanced degrees in psychology. Nevertheless, many women made key contributions to the field, including:

**Margaret Floy Washburn:** She was the first woman to receive a doctorate in psychology and contributed to our understanding of animal behavior.

**Leta Stetter Hollingworth:** She focused on child development and women's issues and refuted the notion that women's abilities decline during portions of the menstrual cycle.

**Mary Calkins:** She studied memory and was the first female president of the American Psychological Association.

**Karen Horney:** She focused on the sociocultural foundations of personality.

**June Etta Downey:** She spearheaded the study of personality traits and was the first woman to head a psychology department at a state university.

**Anna Freud:** She contributed to the treatment of abnormal behavior.

**Mamie Phipps Clark:** She performed foundational work on how children of color come to recognize racial differences.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-1*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

250. List and briefly describe three major perspectives in contemporary psychology. Identify one or two prominent psychologists associated with each of the perspectives you list.

Psychodynamic perspective—the approach based on the view that behavior is motivated by unconscious inner forces over which the individual has little control; Freud, Jung

Behavioral perspective—proposes that observable, measurable behavior should be the focus of study; Watson, Skinner

Humanistic perspective—proposes that all individuals naturally strive to grow, develop, and be in control of their lives and behavior; Maslow, Rogers

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Describe the history and early foundations of psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Perspectives in Psychology*

251. Describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon in which you are especially interested. Discuss how the phenomenon might be approached from at least two of the following perspectives: neuroscientific, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, and humanistic.

Any behavioral or mental phenomenon might be mentioned as long as it is plausibly connected to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text.

Example: Depression—the neuroscientific approach would seek the biological basis of depression, as well as physiologically-oriented treatment, whereas the cognitive perspective would focus on the type of thinking that contributes to depression, such as irrational beliefs that nothing good will ever happen and that one is bound to fail in any endeavor. Treatment from the cognitive perspective would focus on changing negative thought patterns.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

252. Describe a current event or topic of public interest. Suggest how at least two of the major perspectives in contemporary psychology might shed light on the topic.

Any event or topic can be mentioned as long as it is plausibly connected to two of the perspectives as they are defined in the text.

Example: School violence—a behavioral approach might focus on a history of being reinforced for aggressive behavior, or on having witnessed media models being reinforced for aggressive behavior. A humanistic approach might suggest that violent students are often loners and relatively low-status or powerless in their peer group and thus resort to drastic measures to gain power or control, or respect.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Name and summarize the key characteristics of the major approaches to psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Behavioral Perspective*

*Topic: Humanistic Perspective*



253. The text describes the role of psychology in addressing such current social concerns as a) the fallibility of eyewitness memory; b) economic recession; c) obesity; and d) terrorism. Select two of these issues and describe how psychologists in several different subfields might approach them. In your answer, make explicit reference to at least three of the following subfields: cognitive psychology, social psychology, personality psychology, and cross-cultural psychology.

Students' answers may vary.

Examples might include the following:

**Eyewitness memory:** Cognitive psychologists might study the role of anxiety or arousal on eyewitness memory. Social psychologists might examine the influence of suggestion by such authorities as police officers and attorneys on eyewitness testimony.

**Economic recession:** Cognitive psychologists might look at the influence of economic adversity on consumer decision making. Personality psychologists might investigate the role of such traits as resilience and optimism in coping with economic downturns.

**Obesity:** Social psychologists might examine how other people influence one's eating behavior. Personality psychologists might explore the role of such traits as neuroticism in overeating, or conscientiousness in maintaining a diet regimen.

**Terrorism:** Social psychologists might examine the role of charismatic leaders in encouraging terrorist behavior. Cross-cultural psychologists might look to cultural factors such as religion in promoting terrorism.

Many other applications are possible.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-2*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

254. Identify and briefly describe any two of the key issues or controversies in psychology discussed in the text. Suggest how each of the issues or controversies you describe might surface in one or more areas of study in today's psychology.

The answer should identify and briefly define two of the following issues:

Nature vs. nurture—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—concerns the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—concerns the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—concerns the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should provide a plausible instantiation of two of the above issues in a topic of interest to contemporary psychology. Example—Sexual orientation: Debates regarding the "gay gene" or anatomical brain differences between gay and straight men might be seen as reflecting nature vs. nurture, while the issue of whether homosexual behavior is a choice reflects free will versus determinism.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 4.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Key Issues and Controversies*

255. Compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to at least three of the key issues or controversies in psychology that your text outlines.

The answer should briefly describe or define at least three of the following key issues:

Nature vs. nurture—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—concerns the extent to which our behavior reflects causes of which we are completely unaware.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—concerns the extent to which it is possible to study internal mental processes scientifically and the extent to which such processes are an appropriate focus for psychological study.

Free will vs. determinism—concerns the extent to which we freely choose the behaviors we perform.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—concerns the extent to which our thought and behavior is universally human.

The answer should then compare and contrast several major perspectives in contemporary psychology with respect to these issues. For example:

Nature vs. nurture—the behavioral perspective tends to endorse nurture, while neuroscience and evolutionary perspectives are more sympathetic to the notion that our behavior reflects heredity.

Conscious vs. unconscious causes—the psychodynamic perspective suggests that the roots of our behavior are often unconscious, while the cognitive perspective focuses on conscious thought processes.

Observable behavior vs. internal mental processes—the behavioral perspective suggests that psychologists should focus on behavior; the cognitive perspective argues that mental processes are an important focus of study.

Free will vs. determinism—the humanistic perspective champions free will, while the neuroscience perspective argues that much of our thought and behavior is biologically determined.

Individual differences vs. universal principles—the humanistic perspective is interested in the uniqueness of each individual; the neuroscience perspective looks for the basis of thought and behavior in our biological architecture, which is more or less universal.

## Chapter 01 - Introduction to Psychology

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: List the key issues for psychology and be able to identify statements that represent each issue.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Perspectives in Psychology*

256. It is the year 2031, ten years since you received a doctorate in psychology, and twenty since you took that first test in introductory psychology. Now a professor yourself, you wish to tell your own students how the field has changed since you began your study of psychology. Based on your text's discussion, which developments in the science might you highlight?

The answer should mention some of these potential developments:

- a. Psychology has become increasingly specialized.
- b. Social neuroscience has flourished, becoming a thriving subfield in psychology.
- c. Psychologists have become increasingly influential in shaping society's response to issues of public interest.
- d. Psychology has become more diverse, and issues related to diversity have assumed increasing importance.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-4*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

257. You wish to help an aging family friend who is showing early signs of Alzheimer's disease. You hear about an inexpensive nutritional supplement that is supposed to slow or even reverse some of the memory losses associated with the onset of the disorder. Describe some of the steps you might take in thinking critically about the potential value of the supplement.

The answer should contain the following elements:

- a. Evaluate the credentials of the individuals attesting to the supplement's effectiveness.
- b. Search for high-quality, scientific research that might support or refute the value of the supplement.
- c. Be aware that the low cost of the supplement may be "too good to be true." Can a low-cost supplement really help solve a difficult problem like the onset of dementia?
- d. Maintain a healthy skepticism regarding any claims you might hear about the supplement's effectiveness.

*APA LO: 3.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss the development of psychology through the twentieth century and today.*

*Learning Outcome: 2-4*

*Topic: Psychology's Future*

258. The text opens the research methods chapter by recounting Kitty Genovese's rape and murder, in which not a single neighbor came to her aid. Describe how each step of the scientific method might be applied to better understand such a phenomenon.

The answer should include all four steps of the scientific method:

1. Identifying a question of interest: How could it be that absolutely no one in a crowded city would help a women being raped and killed? That's disturbing; let's use the scientific method to find an answer.
2. Formulating an explanation: Psychologists Latane and Darley developed an explanation, or theory, based on the notion of diffusion of responsibility. The more bystanders there are, the more the responsibility for helping is perceived to be spread among them. Thus, the more bystanders, the smaller the share of responsibility felt by any one bystander, and the less likely he or she is to help.
3. Carrying out research: The answer should describe an experimental scenario in which the number of bystanders to a staged emergency is varied and the helping behavior of the participant is measured.
4. Sharing the findings: The results of the experiment should be published as a journal article or presented at a conference.

*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Outline the steps of the scientific method.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-1*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

259. Distinguish between a hypothesis and a theory. Provide an example of a hypothesis, along with operational definitions of the variables included in your hypothesis.

Hypothesis is a specific prediction regarding the relationship between two variables. Theories are broad explanations of the phenomena of interest.

The answer should further suggest that a hypothesis is more specific than a theory.

Next, the answer should contain a single-sentence hypothesis, including some notion of both an independent and a dependent variable.

Finally, both the independent and dependent variables should be operationalized, or stated in quantifiable terms. Examples: intelligence = score on an intelligence test; partying = hours per week spent consuming alcohol or other psychoactive substances in the company of one or more other people; grades = GPA

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

*Topic: Theories*



260. Select two of the following aphorisms: (1) Birds of a feather flock together; (2) Opposites attract; (3) The more the merrier; (4) Two heads are better the one; (5) Two's company; three's a crowd. Translate each aphorism that you select into a testable hypothesis. Provide operational definitions of each of the variables in each hypothesis.

The answer should include examples similar to the following:

Birds of a feather flock together. Hypothesis: The more similar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. Operational definitions: Similarity: (high) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures  
Interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

Opposites attract. Hypothesis: The more dissimilar two people are, the more likely they are to be attracted to each other. Operational definitions: Dissimilar: (low or negative) correlation between two people's scores on personality and intelligence measures  
interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.

The more the merrier. Hypothesis: As more people participate in a social event, each individual's enjoyment of the event increases. Operational definitions: More people - the number of people attending an event. Enjoyment - enjoyment ratings; whether a subsequent get-together is endorsed.

Two heads are better than one. Hypothesis: Problems are solved more rapidly when two individuals collaborate than when one individual attempts the problems alone. Operational definitions: Rapidly - the time it takes to solve the problem. Collaboration: a second problem solver contributes to the solution, or is absent.

Two's company; three's a crowd. Hypothesis: Interpersonal attraction between members of a potential couple is higher when they meet alone than when they meet in the presence of a third individual. Operational definitions: Interpersonal attraction - attraction ratings completed by the members of the couple; pupil dilation, whether a follow-up phone call takes place.  
Third individual - a confederate is either present or absent.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between theory and hypothesis.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Topic: Hypotheses*

261. Select and describe a behavioral or mental phenomenon of particular interest to you. Describe how one might use descriptive, correlational, and experimental techniques to shed light on the phenomenon.

Virtually any behavioral or mental phenomena might be selected. Examples include aggression, drinking alcohol, and depression.

The answer should describe in turn the application of at least one descriptive technique, the correlational method, and the experimental technique to the phenomenon of interest.

Examples: Descriptive methods: naturalistic observation—observing children at play during recess and noting instances of aggression; case study—a detailed examination of one clinically depressed individual.

Correlational methods—the focus here should be on computing a correlation coefficient expressing the strength and direction of the relationship between scores on a measure of the phenomenon of interest and scores on measures of another variable that might plausibly be related to it. Example—scores on a measure of aggression and scores on measures of exposure to media violence should be positively correlated. The question does not specifically ask for operationalizations of the variables of interest.

Experimental—the focus should be on the manipulation of an independent variable and the measurement of a dependent variable. Example—manipulate exposure to an aggressive model and record the subsequent aggressive behavior of children. Experimental (e.g., exposed to aggressive model) and control groups (e.g., not exposed to aggressive model) should be described, and mention should be made of the random assignment of participants to groups.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Descriptive Research*

262. List and briefly describe three descriptive research methods. Provide an original example of each. Identify one advantage and one disadvantage of each of the methods you describe.

The answer should contain three of the following descriptive methods, along with a description, an example, an advantage, and a disadvantage.

1. Archival research:

Description: existing data or records are used to test a hypothesis

Example: using crime statistics available from the government

Advantage: inexpensive

Disadvantage: records may not be systematic or in a form that ideally suits the purpose of the investigation

2. Case study:

Description: a detailed examination of a single individual

Example: in-depth study of an individual with dissociative identity disorder

Advantage: rich source of data

Disadvantage: may not generalize to other cases

3. Naturalistic observation:

Description: thought or behavior is systematically examined in the environment in which it typically occurs

Example: recording instances of helping or acts of consideration in an office to examine prosocial behavior at work

Advantage: provides a sample of people in their natural environment

Disadvantage: does not allow control over the factors of interest

#### 4. Survey

Description: participants are asked a set of questions about their thought and behavior

Example: an inventory of 40 questions related to depression

Advantage: generalizable using relatively small sample; usually inexpensive and rapid

Disadvantage: people may not be aware of their attitudes or behavior; people may answer in a way that does not reflect their true attitudes or behavior.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Archival Research*

*Topic: Case Studies*

*Topic: Naturalistic Observation*

*Topic: Survey Research*

263. Describe survey research, highlighting not only its advantages, but also several issues that researchers must consider when designing survey research.

The answer should include the following points:

Survey research involves asking a sample of individuals a series of questions about their behavior, thoughts, or attitudes. The sample is chosen to be representative of a larger group of interest, namely, a population. Survey research is straightforward. It is efficient and allows researchers to infer with great accuracy how a large group of people would respond. Nevertheless, care must be taken to ensure that the sample is truly representative of the population: a random sample is ideal. In addition, researchers should be aware that respondents may be reluctant to admit holding socially undesirable attitudes. Moreover, people may not be consciously aware of their true attitudes or behaviors.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Survey Research*

264. Describe what a case study is including both the advantages and disadvantages of this method.

A case study is an in-depth, intensive investigation of a single individual or a small group. Case studies often include psychological testing; a procedure in which a carefully designed set of questions is used to gain some insight into the personality of the individual or group. When case studies are used as a research technique, the goal is often not only to learn about the few individuals being examined but also to use the insights gained from the study to improve our understanding of people in general. Sigmund Freud developed his theories through case studies of individual patients. Similarly, case studies of terrorists might help identify others who are prone to violence. The drawback to case studies is that if the individuals examined are unique in certain ways, it is impossible to make valid generalizations to a larger population. Still, they sometimes lead the way to new theories and treatments for psychological disorders.

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify and discuss the types of research that are used in psychology.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Case Studies*

265. A researcher finds a correlation of  $-.45$  between the amount of stress participants report having experienced recently and participants' scores on an index of physical health. What does this mean? Provide a one-sentence interpretation of this correlation coefficient. Provide three distinct cause-and-effect mechanisms that might explain this correlation.

The interpretation should be similar to: "The more stress participants report having experienced; the lower their scores on a physical health index."

Causal mechanisms: (1) Stress causes or produces poor health; (2) Poor health results in stress—e.g., from medical expenses, lost days at work, an inability to keep up with family demands; (3) A third variable leads to both high stress and poor health. One example might be low SES.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

266. Suggest (a) two variables that are most likely positively correlated; two variables that are most likely negatively correlated; and (c) two variables that are probably uncorrelated.

Many examples are possible. Positive—hours spent studying and GPA. Negative—stress and physical health. Uncorrelated—agreeableness and intelligence.

Graphical representations should show a line with a positive slope to reflect a positive correlation, a line with a negative slope to portray a negative correlation, and a flat, horizontal line to relate two uncorrelated variables.

*APA LO: 1.3*

*APA LO: 2.3*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Describe how correlational research determines the relationship between two sets of variables.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-3*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

267. How is it that the experimental method allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusions? Identify the critical elements of the experimental method and explain how each helps enable the development of valid causal conclusions.

The answer should make mention of both (a) the deliberate manipulation of an independent variable and (b) the random assignment of participants to groups. The effects on the dependent variable of the treatment—the manipulation of the independent variable—are compared to the effects of no manipulation, in the control group. If a difference is observed, the independent variable may have an effect. Random assignment to groups minimizes the likelihood that the participants in the control group differ systematically from the participants in the experimental group, and therefore helps rule out such differences as potential causes of any difference observed between groups in the dependent variable.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*



268. Suggest one variable other than the presence and number of bystanders that you think might influence the likelihood that an individual will come to someone's aid. State a hypothesis and explain how you might test it experimentally. Specify the independent and dependent variables, making sure to provide an operational definition of each. Describe the experimental and control groups and briefly outline the procedure.

Many variables are possible that might influence the likelihood that an individual will come to someone's aid. One might be apparent status of the victim, operationalized perhaps as dress—with the high-status victim in business attire and the low-status victim in dirty, unkempt attire.

The hypothesis should relate the proposed independent variable to the likelihood that the participant will help the victim. Example—People are more likely to help a high-status than a low-status victim. An operationalization of the independent variable should be provided—that is, a description of how the variable will be manipulated should appear in the answer. Dress may be one way to manipulate status. Groups should be identified. Example—participants will be randomly assigned to high-status victim and low-status victim groups. Finally, the procedure should be described in general terms; the procedure should make mention of a false emergency, as in the Latane and Darley experiment.

*APA LO: 1.2*

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-2*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

269. Define the terms replicated research and meta-analysis. Identify the role of replicated research and meta-analysis in hypothesis testing and theory building.

The response should include the following:

**Replicated research:** attempting to repeat findings, sometimes using other procedures, other settings, or different groups of participants.

**Meta-analysis:** a statistical procedure allowing psychologists to combine the results of many separate studies into one overall conclusion.

Replication and meta-analysis reflect the scientific ideal that hypotheses are subject to stringent test and ultimately supported only if they are confirmed many times across a range of specific situations. Our confidence in a hypothesis is increased if it is supported by replications and meta-analyses; these procedures affirm the generality of a hypothesis. Such confidence in a hypothesis in turn contributes to the development of more accurate theories, or explanations, of thought and behavior.

*APA LO: 2.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

270. Occasionally, psychology has been described as the science of the behavior of college sophomores. Discuss some of the specific criticisms of psychology implied by this charge. How might these shortcomings be rectified?

The answers should mention that college students are often used as participants in psychological research. The answer should indicate that college students are not representative of the population as a whole—they are younger, whiter, and better educated than the population at large.

The answer should describe some way in which the diversity of participants in psychological research may be increased.

*APA LO: 2.2*

*APA LO: 2.5*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Understand how experimental research can establish cause and effect relationships.*

*Learning Outcome: 3-4*

*Topic: Experimental Bias*

271. A pharmaceutical company has developed a new ADHD medication and wishes to test its effectiveness. Identify the threats that validity researchers might face in an experimental test of the medication's efficacy and suggest how these threats may be overcome.

The threats that validity researchers might face are:

- a. Participant expectations—participants should not know whether they receive the medication or not, so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect participants' belief in its efficacy. A placebo should be given in the no-medication group.
- b. Experimenter expectations—the experimenter should not know which participants receive the medication so that apparent effects of the drug do not reflect the experimenter's belief in its efficacy. A double-blind procedure should be used.

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: Identify possible sources of experimental bias in research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Ethics*

272. Imagine that you must read several research articles for a term paper assignment in a psychology course. Identify the critical-thinking questions you should keep in mind as you read each article.

The answer should mention most of the following questions:

Purpose of the research. Is the theoretical background clearly specified? Are specific hypotheses mentioned?

Methods of the research. Who were the participants? How many participants were used? What were the specific methods that the researchers used?

Presentation of the results. Are the results presented fairly, without distortion?

*APA LO: 3.1*

*APA LO: 4.1*

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Learning Objective: Discuss ethical concerns regarding the use of animals and humans as participants in experimental research.*

*Learning Outcome: 4-1*

*Topic: Replicated Research*