

# Solution Manual for Psychology An Exploration Canadian 1st Edition Ciccarelli White Fritzley Harrigan 0205897460 9780205897469

Full download link at: <https://testbankpack.com/p/solutions-manual-for-psychology-an-exploration-canadian-1st-edition-ciccarelli-white-fritzley-harrigan-0205897460-9780205897469/>

## 1: THE SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

---

### What Is Psychology?

1. Psychology:
  - a. has an applied side.
  - b. is a science of behavior.
  - c. has goals of describing, predicting, and explaining events.
  - d. all of the above

**Answer d p. 2 % correct 87 a= 1 b= 10 c= 2 d= 87 r = .29**

### Psychology Then: The History of Psychology

2. As a science, psychology is approximately how old?
  - a. 50 years
  - b. 130 years
  - c. 175 years
  - d. 2500 years since the field dates back to the ancient Greeks

**Answer b p. 3 % correct 26 a= 3 b= 26 c= 23 d= 47 r = .36**

3. By general agreement, psychology was born in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 1642
  - b. 1853
  - c. 1879
  - d. 1906

**Answer c p. 4 % correct 32 a= 12 b= 50 c= 32 d= 6 r = .23**

4. Psychology is said to have begun when
  - a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis.
  - b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory .
  - c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna.
  - d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical.

**Answer b p. 4 % correct 74 a= 8 b= 74 c= 3 d= 15 r = .28**

5. Scientific psychology is formally recognized to have begun:
  - a. in Greece, with the work of Hippocrates.
  - b. in the United States, with the work of James.
  - c. in Austria, with the work of Freud.
  - d. in Germany, with the work of Wundt.

**Answer d p. 4 % correct 90 a= 2 b= 3 c= 5 d= 90 r = .30**

6. The first psychology laboratory was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

**Answer a p. 4 % correct 60 a= 60 b= 7 c= 18 d= 16 r = .21**

7. The first psychology laboratory was opened by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

**Answer a p. 4 % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 2 d= 1 r = .20**

8. Modern psychology is said to have begun when:

- a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people.
- b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology.
- c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy.
- d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

**Answer b p. 4 % correct 77 a= 17 b= 77 c= 4 d= 3 r = .26**

9. Titchener was a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought.

- a. structuralists
- b. functionalist
- c. behaviorist
- d. reductionist

**Answer a p. 4 % correct 70 a= 70 b= 16 c= 12 d= 3 r = .39**

10. Structuralism emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. individual differences
- b. the application of biological principles to the mind
- c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior
- d. the basic units of experience and their combinations

**Answer d p. 4 % correct 45 a= 12 b= 30 c= 14 d= 45 r = .41**

11. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

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

**Answer a p. 4 % correct 64 a= 64 b= 14 c= 12 d= 10 r = .52**

12. The primary method of investigation used by structuralists was:

- a. natural observation.
- b. dream interpretation.
- c. objective introspection.
- d. experimentation.

**Answer c p. 4 % correct 54 a= 20 b= 2 c= 54 d= 24 r = .42**

13. Which of the following does NOT fit with the other three?

- a. Wundt
- b. 1879
- c. functionalism
- d. introspection

**Answer c pp. 4-5 % correct 55 a= 8 b= 4 c= 55 d= 33 r = .26**

14. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is which of the following?

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

**Answer b p. 5 % correct 76 a= 13 b= 76 c= 2 d= 10 r = .48**

15. Wertheimer was associated with \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.

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

**Answer c p. 5 % correct 50 a= 23 b= 21 c= 50 d= 6 r = .43**

16. Wertheimer was associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ school.

- a. functionalist
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. Gestalt
- d. behaviorist

**Answer c p. 5 % correct 66 a= 9 b= 13 c= 66 d= 11 r = .43**

17. Which of the following is associated with Gestalt psychology?

- a. Skinner
- b. Wertheimer
- c. James
- d. Jones

**Answer b p. 5 % correct 80 a= 3 b= 80 c= 10 d= 7 r = .45**

18. Which school of psychology assumes that human activity cannot be broken down into separate units for analysis but must be evaluated as wholes?

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

**Answer b p. 5 % correct 79 a= 7 b= 79 c= 8 d= 7 r = .43**

19. Freud was the founder of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. existential psychology
- b. behavioral psychology
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. behaviorism

**Answer c p. 6 % correct 70 a= 2 b= 22 c= 70 d= 6 r = .49**

20. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims
- b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture
- c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes
- d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics

**Answer c p. 6 % correct 71 a= 6 b= 4 c= 71 d= 19 r = .40**

21. For Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. unconscious desires
- b. environmental stimuli
- c. mental Gestalts
- d. mental associations

**Answer a p. 6 % correct 90 a= 90 b= 7 c= 1 d= 2 r = .27**

22. What early school of thought in psychology was noted for its emphasis on the unconscious determinants of behavior?

- a. structuralism

- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. psychoanalytic theory

**Answer d p. 6 % correct 86 a= 0 b= 8 c= 5 d= 86 r = .32**

23. Wundt is to structuralism as \_\_\_\_\_ is to psychoanalysis.

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Rogers
- d. Maslow

**Answer a p. 6 % correct 95 a= 95 b= 3 c= 0 d= 3 r = .24**

24. Watson is to behaviorism as \_\_\_\_\_ is to psychoanalysis.

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

**Answer a p. 6 % correct 91 a= 91 b= 1 c= 6 d= 2 r = .23**

25. Which one of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?

- a. Pavlov
- b. Watson
- c. Skinner
- d. Rayner

**Answer b p. 7 % correct 49 a= 10 b= 49 c= 38 d= 3 r = .23**

26. The founder of behaviorism is:

- a. James.
- b. Skinner.
- c. Watson.
- d. Wundt.

**Answer c p. 7 % correct 77 a= 2 b= 15 c= 77 d= 5 r = .41**

27. John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Answer c p. 7 % correct 50 a= 13 b= 20 c= 50 d= 17 r = .23**

28. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Watson
- b. Titchener
- c. James
- d. Wundt

**Answer a p. 7 % correct 63 a= 63 b= 8 c= 15 d= 13 r = .50**

29. The psychologist John Watson is associated with the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology and argued that psychology must concern itself only with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. behavioral; behavior
- b. behavioral; mental processes
- c. cognitive; thought and action
- d. cognitive; behavior

**Answer a p. 7 % correct 72 a= 72 b= 15 c= 11 d= 3 r = .33**

30. Watson felt that psychologists should study \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. consciousness
- b. observable behavior
- c. mental imagery

d. elements of thought

**Answer b p. 7 % correct 86 a= 2 b= 86 c= 1 d= 11 r = .31**

31. Behaviorist J. B. Watson objected to early theories of psychology because of their focus on:

- a. evolution.
- b. science.
- c. mental processes.
- d. physical processes.

**Answer c p. 7 % correct 35 a= 16 b= 22 c= 35 d= 28 r = .21**

32. Psychologists should only study observable behavior, according to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Freud
- b. Titchener
- c. Galton
- d. Watson

**Answer d p. 7 % correct 58 a= 14 b= 17 c= 12 d= 58 r = .41**

33. John Watson was a behaviorist who argued that the science of psychology must concern itself only with

- a. experiences as whole units.
- b. observable events.
- c. unconscious mental processes.
- d. early childhood experiences.

**Answer b p. 7 % correct 93 a= 1 b= 93 c= 3 d= 3 r = .23**

34. A psychologist bases his/her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. This psychologist is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. humanist
- b. behaviorist
- c. structuralist
- d. functionalist

**Answer b p. 7 % correct 88 a= 1 b= 88 c= 9 d= 1 r = .21**

### **Psychology Now: Modern Perspectives**

35. Steve, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Steve's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents, and his childhood experiences with them. Steve's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. psychodynamic
- c. humanistic
- d. Gestalt

**Answer b p. 9 % correct 80 a= 6 b= 80 c= 13 d= 1 r = .33**

36. Skinner is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. structuralism
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. existentialism

**Answer b pp. 9-10 % correct 78 a= 7 b= 78 c= 14 d= 1 r = .20**

37. B. F. Skinner is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. psychodynamic psychology
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. existentialism

**Answer b pp. 9-10 % correct 69 a= 12 b= 69 c= 12 d= 8 r = .39**

38. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

- a. cognitive

- b. humanistic
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

**Answer d pp. 9-10 % correct 62 a= 10 b= 15 c= 12 d= 62 r = .50**

39. Which one of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?

- a. Pavlov
- b. Watson
- c. Skinner
- d. Rayner

**Answer b pp. 9-10 % correct 49 a= 10 b= 49 c= 38 d= 3 r = .23**

40. Humanistic psychologists believe that:

- a. humans are basically destructive and must constantly fight negative impulses.
- b. psychologists should study only objective events such as stimuli and behaviors.
- c. people are basically good and will generally strive to achieve positive social goals.
- d. none of the above

**Answer c p. 10 % correct 85 a= 3 b= 7 c= 85 d= 5 r = .37**

41. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. reinforcement
- b. alienation and apathy
- c. mental processes
- d. self-actualization

**Answer c p. 11 % correct 90 a= 4 b= 0 c= 90 d= 6 r = .29**

### Types of Psychological Professionals

42. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. A psychologist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- b. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- c. Clinical psychologists treat severe psychological disturbances and psychiatrists treat mild disorders.
- d. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists can prescribe medications to their patients.

**Answer b p. 12 % correct 83 a= 4 b= 83 c= 10 d= 4 r = .36**

### Psychology: The Science

43. Psychologists use research techniques based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. inductive reasoning
- b. objective introspection
- c. deductive reasoning
- d. the scientific method

**Answer d p. 14 % correct 86 a= 6 b= 3 c= 5 d= 86 r = .36**

44. Almost all research done in psychology is analyzed \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. visually
- b. using correlational techniques
- c. statistically
- d. at the .1 level

**Answer c p. 15 % correct 51 a= 13 b= 31 c= 51 d= 4 r = .34**

45. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. naturalistic observation method
- b. experimental method
- c. correlational method
- d. psychometric approach

**Answer a pp. 16-17 % correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20**

46. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**Answer c pp. 16-17 % correct 99 a= 1 b= 0 c= 99 d= 0 r = .0**

47. One of the main reasons for using a laboratory for psychological research is to:

- a. prevent subjects from escaping.
- b. study behavior in a natural setting.
- c. do large-scale studies.
- d. allow the researchers to control certain factors.

**Answer d p. 17 % correct 98 a= 0 b= 0 c= 2 d= 98 r = .33**

48. Collecting objective data without interference in the subject's normal environment is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. survey research
- b. applied research
- c. laboratory research
- d. naturalistic observation

**Answer d p. 17 % correct 95 a= 1 b= 1 c= 2 d= 95 r = .23**

49. Political polls taken before major elections are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. case study
- d. survey

**Answer d p. 18 % correct 92 a= 4 b= 1 c= 3 d= 92 r = .21**

50. A detailed, well-researched biography of a famous historical person is technically an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

- a. psychometric
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. case study
- d. correlational

**Answer c p. 18 % correct 83 a= 5 b= 9 c= 83 d= 2 r = .18**

51. A large group of people whom you want to know about is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. control group
- b. treatment group
- c. population
- d. sample

**Answer c p. 18 % correct 79 a= 3 b= 3 c= 79 d= 16 r = .30**

52. Research in which a carefully selected group of people is asked a set of predetermined questions in interviews or through questionnaires is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. correlational research
- b. case study research
- c. survey research
- d. experimental research

**Answer c p. 18 % correct 83 a= 4 b= 13 c= 83 d= 0 r = .20**

53. A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected person or a group is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

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

d. naturalistic observation

**Answer c p. 18 % correct 95 a= 3 b= 1 c= 95 d= 2 r = .20**

54. As part of an assignment, Bill's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on prejudice. Which research method was Bill's professor using?

- a. field experiment
- b. survey
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. laboratory experiment

**Answer b p. 18 % correct 98 a= 1 b= 98 c= 1 d= 1 r = .24**

55. As part of an assignment, Bill's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on sexual discrimination. Which research method was Bill's professor using?

- a. field experiment
- b. survey
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. laboratory experiment

**Answer b p. 18 % correct 97 a= 2 b= 97 c= 1 d= 0 r = .27**

56. As part of an assignment, Rick's class was asked to complete an anonymous questionnaire on female sexual harassment. Which research method was Rick's professor using?

- a. field experiment
- b. survey
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. laboratory experiment

**Answer b p. 18 % correct 97 a= 1 b= 97 c= 1 d= 0 r = .26**

57. A subset of cases selected from a larger population is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. control group
- b. target group
- c. treatment group
- d. sample

**Answer d p. 18 % correct 89 a= 1 b= 9 c= 1 d= 89 r = .28**

58. A weakness of \_\_\_\_\_ is that subjects participating in the research often report, consciously and unconsciously, inaccurate information.

- a. naturalistic observation
- b. surveys
- c. field experiments
- d. laboratory experiments

**Answer b p. 19 % correct 80 a= 2 b= 80 c= 10 d= 8 r = .24**

59. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. correlation
- b. validity
- c. reliability
- d. a hypothesis

**Answer a p. 20 % correct 97 a= 97 b=0 c= 1 d= 2 r = .09**

60. A researcher wished to study the relationship between high school grades and college grades. Of the following research methods, which would be the most appropriate?

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

**Answer b p. 20 % correct 37 a= 22 b= 37 c= 10 d= 31 r = .31**

61. A psychologist uses the correlational method to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. explain the effects of one variable on another



- b. compare two groups of subjects
- c. determine what causes a variable to change
- d. identify relationships between variables

**Answer d p. 20 % correct 73 a= 11 b= 14 c= 2 d= 73 r = .42**

62. The survey method of research is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. field experimental
- d. both correlational and field experimental group

**Answer a p. 20 % correct 31 a= 31 b= 9 c= 16 d= 43 r = .22**

63. As children grow older, their discretionary income usually increases. The best conclusion to draw about the variables age and income are that they are:

- a. causally related
- b. uncorrelated
- c. negatively correlated
- d. positively correlated

**Answer d p. 20 % correct 92 a= 1 b= 3 c= 4 d= 92 r = .31**

64. A correlation of .00 means:

- a. you made a mistake in calculation.
- b. you did not find out anything about the relationship between the two variables.
- c. the two variables are unrelated.
- d. everyone who scored low on one variable scored high on the other variable, and vice versa.

**Answer c p. 21 % correct 56 a= 2 b= 26 c= 56 d= 17 r = .25**

65. The greatest disadvantage of correlation is:

- a. it has a limited range of values, being only -1 to +1.
- b. it does not enable cause-and-effect conclusions.
- c. its value can be negative.
- d. its value can be zero.

**Answer b p. 21 % correct 85 a= 11 b= 85 c= 4 d= 1 r = .44**

66. A correlation tells us:

- a. whether a cause-effect relationship exists.
- b. whether two variables are related
- c. whether or not a test is efficient.
- d. if people are responding to demand characteristics.

**Answer b p. 21 % correct 87 a= 9 b= 87 c= 4 d= 0 r = .35**

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

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

**Answer b p. 21 % correct 45 a= 15 b= 45 c= 14 d= 26 r = .52**

68. The process of establishing causal relationships is associated most with:

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. experiments.
- c. correlation.
- d. surveys.

**Answer b p. 21 % correct 33 a= 45 b= 33 c= 14 d= 9 r = .43**

69. Which of the following is a strength of experiments?

- a. They cannot be repeated by anyone other than the experimenter.
- b. They allow for the establishment of cause-effect relationships.

- c. They are not subject to demand characteristics since the subjects do not know they are being observed.
- d. They allow us to draw definitive conclusions about behavior in the natural environment based on subjects' behavior in the laboratory.

**Answer b p. 21 % correct 71 a= 0 b= 71 c= 5 d= 23 r = .25**

70. The method of psychological research which utilizes a control group, a dependent variable, and an independent variable is

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

**Answer a pp. 21-23 % correct 93 a= 93 b= 0 c= 4 d= 3 r = .21**

71. The purpose of an experiment is to discover whether there is a relationship between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. independent variable; control variable
- b. dependent variable; control variable
- c. control group; experimental group
- d. independent variable; dependent variable

**Answer d pp. 21-23 % correct 69 a= 4 b= 3 c= 24 d= 69 r = .30**

72. Cause-and-effect conclusions can be drawn from the results of an experiment because:

- a. it is almost always performed in a laboratory setting.
- b. statistical analysis can be applied to data from an experiment.
- c. the independent variable is manipulated while other possible causes of change in the dependent variable are held constant.
- d. several groups of subjects, not just one sample, are typically investigated in a laboratory experiment.

**Answer c pp. 21-23 % correct 68 a= 4 b= 15 c= 68 d= 13 r = .28**

73. A researcher tests the hypothesis that students who study in the room where they take their tests will perform better on the tests than students who study in other rooms. She requires one group to study in the classroom where the exam is given and another group to study in the library. All students take the test in the classroom, and their test performance is compared. In this example, where students study is the:

- a. independent variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. manipulation.
- d. hypothesis.

**Answer a p. 22 % correct 64 a= 64 b= 22 c= 10 d= 3 r = .27**

74. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the:

- a. dependent variable.
- b. experimental variable.
- c. independent variable.
- d. placebo.

**Answer c p. 22 % correct 80 a= 14 b= 5 c= 80 d= 1 r = .45**

75. To determine if sugar-rich diets affect hyperactivity in kids, a researcher prepared two daily menus that children would receive for a 30-day period. A high-sugar diet was given to the boys, while the girls had a menu that seemed identical but was not a high sugar diet. At the end of 30 days, the boys and girls were evaluated to determine their levels of hyperactivity. In the study, the high-sugar diet is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. placebo
- b. independent variable
- c. dependent variable
- d. control group

**Answer b p. 22 % correct 65 a= 8 b= 65 c= 13 d= 14 r = .51**

76. A researcher, based on her review of relevant scientific studies, believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, the feeding schedule would be called the:

- a. independent variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. extraneous variable.
- d. control factors.

**Answer a p. 22 % correct 76 a= 76 b= 17 c= 1 d= 6 r = .44**

77. A researcher, based on her review of relevant scientific studies, believes that there is a relationship between the frequency of a baby's crying and whether it was nursed at set intervals or on a demand schedule. If this belief were tested by experimentally manipulating feeding schedules, frequency of crying would be called the:

- a. latent factor.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. independent variable.
- d. control factor.

**Answer b p. 22 % correct 64 a= 24 b= 64 c= 24 d= 9 r = .43**

78. In an experiment, a researcher manipulates one variable to see how it affects a second variable. The manipulated variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

**Answer c p. 22 % correct 83 a= 12 b= 4 c= 83 d= 1 r =.46**

79. In an experiment on the effects of level of motivation on the performance of typists, the researcher randomly assigned one third of her subjects to each of three levels of motivation (and then induced different levels of motivation in the three groups). She measured the average words typed per minute by each group, and found that performance was highest under medium motivation, average under low motivation, and worst under high motivation. What was the independent variable in this experiment?

- a. motivation
- b. typing speed
- c. variation in typing speed
- d. manipulation of typing speed

**Answer a p. 22 % correct 85 a= 85 b= 10 c= 3 d= 2 r = .40**

80. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the independent variable in this study?

- a. tendency to desire the company of others
- b. level of shock
- c. level of anxiety
- d. the anxious group

**Answer c p. 22 % correct 54 a= 15 b= 22 c= 54 d= 9 r = .30**

81. Using both independent and dependent variables is associated with which of the following types of research used in psychology?

- a. experimentation
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. correlation
- d. correlation and experimentation

**Answer a pp. 22-23 % correct 55 a= 55 b= 1 c= 5 d= 39 r = .23**

82. In an experiment, four groups of college students used different memorizing strategies to learn the material in one chapter of a textbook. Then each group was given the same multiple-choice test on the material. What was the dependent variable in this study?

- a. the students' performance on the test
- b. the four different groups
- c. the four different memorizing strategies
- d. manipulation of memorizing strategies

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 79 a= 79 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 r = .58**

83. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. What was the dependent variable in this study?

- a. the two groups
- b. the level of anxiety
- c. preference for being alone or in a group
- d. manipulation of anxiety

**Answer c p. 23 % correct 77 a= 4 b= 10 c= 77 d= 10 r = .64**

84. A psychologist wanted to see if people are more prone to seek the company of others when anxious than when calm. He randomly assigned half of his subjects to an anxiety group and then told them that, as part of the study, they would receive electric shocks. He did not frighten the other group of subjects. Finally, he recorded how many subjects in each group chose to be "tested" in a group setting and how many chose to be "tested" alone. In this study, the group that was NOT frightened would be called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

- a. experimental
- b. control
- c. placebo
- d. test

**Answer b p. 23 % correct 90 a= 8 b= 90 c= 2 d= 0 r = .27**

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

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 87 a= 87 b= 1 c= 10 d= 3 r = .40**

86. In an experiment to test the effects of anxiety on performance, the dependent variable is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. amount of anxiety
- b. age of the person
- c. person's performance
- d. cause of the anxiety

**Answer c p. 23 % correct 76 a= 18 b= 1 c= 76 d= 5 r = .30**

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

- a. dependent variable
- b. control variable
- c. independent variable
- d. hypothetical variable

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 78 a= 78 b= 8 c= 9 d= 4 r = .47**

88. In a controlled experiment, the group not subjected to a change in the independent variable, and used for comparison with the group receiving the experimental change, is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

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

**Answer d p. 23 % correct 90 a= 3 b= 4 c= 4 d= 90 r = .42**

89. In a controlled experiment, the group subjected to a change in the independent variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

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

**Answer b p. 23 % correct 77 a= 2 b= 77 c= 9 d= 12 r = .34**

90. In psychological studies, randomization is used to ensure that:

- a. there will be an independent and dependent variable.
- b. each person has an equal chance of being assigned to each group.
- c. the control group does not know the purpose of the study.
- d. the experimenter won't know who is in each group.

**Answer b p. 23 % correct 84 a= 5 b= 84 c= 3 d= 7 r = .33**

91. Professor McSpell designed an experiment to test her hypothesis that exercise will increase spelling ability. She divided children into three groups and had one group do 10 minutes of exercises, one group do 30 minutes of exercises, and the third group do no exercise. She then tested all three groups of children to see how many words they could spell correctly on a spelling test. In this experiment, the scores on the spelling test serve as the

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. control group.
- d. reliability measure.

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 85 a= 85 b= 8 c= 0 d= 7 r = .46**

92. In an experiment, the "measurable aspect of the behavior of the subject" is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

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

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 76 a= 76 b= 1 c= 20 d= 3 r = .47**

93. The purpose of a control group in an experiment is to:

- a. serve as a check on the interpretation of results.
- b. increase the ability to generalize the findings.
- c. manipulate the dependent variable.
- d. represent the general, non laboratory population.

**Answer a p. 23 % correct 59 a= 59 b= 5 c= 6 d= 30 r = .28**

94. In an experiment, the group of subjects to which the experimental group is compared is called the:

- a. comparison group.
- b. standard group.
- c. confederate group.
- d. control group.

**Answer d p. 23 % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 0 d= 97 r = .21**

95. In an experiment concerning the effect of auditory feedback on accuracy in writing computer programs, one group hears a computer-simulated voice say each character or symbol that they type in as they are writing their programs. The second group does not receive the auditory feedback as they type their program lines. This second group is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.

- a. experimental
- b. control
- c. placebo
- d. confederate

**Answer b p. 23 % correct 79 a= 16 b= 79 c= 3 d= 3 r = .25**

96. Why is it essential that the experimental and control groups be treated identically in every respect but one?

- a. so that the dependent variable can be accurately measured

- b. so that the results will apply outside the laboratory setting.
- c. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, the difference can be credited to the one thing that distinguished the groups from one another.
- d. so that if the behavior of the two groups differs, that difference can be used to establish a functional relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

**Answer d p. 23 % correct 40 a= 9 b= 1 c= 50 d= 40 r = .26**

97. An experiment was run in which group A was given 3 minutes to study a word list, while group B was given 10 minutes to study the same list. Later, both groups were asked to recall words from the list. In this study, the number of words recalled is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. independent variable
- b. dependent variable
- c. placebo
- d. control group

**Answer b p. 23 % correct 82 a= 10 b= 82 c= 5 d= 3 r = 40.**

98. A "fake treatment" is one way to define a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. decoy
- b. demand characteristic
- c. control group
- d. placebo

**Answer d p. 24 % correct 81 a= 7 b= 6 c= 6 d= 81 r = .39**

99. A scientist conducting a research study on sleep and learning questions her own objectivity and decides to let a third person, not associated with conducting the experiment, score the tests. The scientist is probably trying to eliminate \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. experimenter bias
- b. sample bias
- c. control bias
- d. treatment bias

**Answer a p. 24 % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 3 d= 1 r = .25**

100. Expectations by the experimenter that might influence the results of an experiment or their interpretation are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. experimental blinds
- b. experimenter bias
- c. sample bias
- d. treatment bias

**Answer b p. 24 % correct 97 a= 1 b= 97 c= 1 d= 1 r = .29**

101. Dr. Welsh is doing experiments using drugs. He is concerned that his subjects will respond to demand characteristics. He may want to control for this by using which of the following?

- a. stratification
- b. two independent variables
- c. a placebo
- d. randomization

**Answer c p. 24 % correct 70 a= 4 b= 5 c= 70 d= 21 r = .33**

102. Mr. Marshall hired June to collect data from a group of subjects. Neither June nor the subjects were aware of the independent variable that Mr. Marshall had manipulated. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. randomization
- b. a placebo
- c. double-blind control
- d. experimenter bias

**Answer c p. 25 % correct 97 a= 2 b= 1 c= 97 d= 1 r = .20**

103. Experimenter bias can best be controlled using \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. a placebo
- b. double-blind control

- c. randomization
  - d. subjects who do not know the purpose of the study
- Answer b p. 25 % correct 79 a= 2 b= 79 c= 16 d= 4 r = .46**

### **Ethics of Psychological Research**

104. To obtain objective information, researchers sometimes must deceive their subjects. Ethically, research involving deception must always \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. pay participants
- b. maintain subject anonymity
- c. use double-blind control
- d. explain the deception to the subjects after the data are collected and obtain their informed consent to use the information obtained

**Answer d p. 27 % correct 95 a= 0 b= 3 c= 3 d= 95 r = .34**

105. Keeping responses anonymous helps researchers avoid the ethical problem of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. deception
- b. experimenter bias
- c. invasion of privacy
- d. animal rights violations

**Answer c p. 27 % correct 70 a= 7 b= 21 c= 70 d= 2 r = .41**