

## Chapter 01 Test Bank

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

Page: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.1: Define the science of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Definition of Psychology

2. 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.

Page: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1: Define the science of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Definition of Psychology

3. Which of the following is an example of a question that is answered using the scientific method?
- A.** When asked whether or not violent video games have any impact on a gamer, a psychologist replies that there is empirical evidence that shows a change in the gamer's physiology.
  - B. When asked whether or not mood influences prosocial behavior, a psychologist replies that his gut feeling says it does.
  - C. When asked if addiction is a disease or a choice, Dr. Smith replies that he knows many addicts and he feels that they have a disease.
  - D. When asked if an old dog can be taught new tricks, Rick replies, "I taught my 10-year-old shepherd to fetch a ball, so yes, you can teach an old dog new tricks."

Page: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.1: Define the science of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Definition of Psychology

4. 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

Page: 4-5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

5. 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

Page: 5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

6. 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 psychology: examines how people grow and change from conception through death
  - C. Experimental psychology: examines the processes of sensing, perceiving, learning, and thinking
  - D. Clinical psychology: deals with the study, diagnosis, and treatment of psychological disorders

Page: 4-7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

7. Which of the following subfields of psychology is correctly matched with its 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

Page: 4-7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

8. How are cognitive and experimental psychology related?
- A. They are two completely identical subfields of psychology.
  - 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.

Page: 5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

9. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on higher mental processes, including thinking, memory, reasoning, problem solving, judging, decision making, and language.
- A. Developmental psychology
  - B. Personality psychology
  - C. Clinical psychology

## **D.** Cognitive psychology

Page: 5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

10. 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 for the study of the biological bases of behavior.

Page: 5

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

11. 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.

Page: 7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

12. 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.

Page: 7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

13. 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. In this scenario, Dr. Chen is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist and Dr.

Doherty is a \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Page: 7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

14. 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**

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

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

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

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

16. How do clinical psychology 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 psychology and counseling psychology are synonymous.

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 5.1: Apply psychological content and skills to career goals.*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

17. Fiona helps students with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) develop effective study regimens. Fiona is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

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

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

18. 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.

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

19. 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

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

20. 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 thoughts and behaviors are influenced by the structure of the brain.
- D. how personality traits and social behavior vary across cultures.

*Page: 8*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Evolutionary Psychology*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

21. Dr. Lin and Dr. Marino study obesity. Dr. Lin relates the likelihood of obesity to the 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. In the scenario, which of the following statements is most likely to be true?

- 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.

*Page: 7*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

22. Which of the following areas is correctly matched with its description?

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

Page: 7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

23. Dr. Hart investigates how depressive disorders are related to the 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.

Page: 8

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Profession of Psychology

Topic: Subfields of Psychology

24. 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 other countries.
- D. Most of the research is conducted outside the United States.

Page: 9

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.5 Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.3: List the major specialties for working in the field of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Profession of Psychology

25. Which of the following statements is true regarding the difference between a PhD and a PsyD?

- A. A PsyD requires more years of study than a PhD.
- 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.

Page: 9

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 5.1: Apply psychological content and skills to career goals.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.3: List the major specialties for working in the field of psychology.

Module: 1: Psychologists at Work

Topic: Profession of Psychology

26. The field of phrenology is associated with:

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

Page: 12

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: History of Psychology

27. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

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

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: History of Psychology

28. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux is most likely following a perspective in psychology known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. functionalism
- B. determinism
- C. structuralism
- D. gestalt psychology

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Structuralism

29. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Structuralism

30. 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.

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Structuralism

31. Which perspective in psychology immediately replaced the perspective of structuralism?
- A. Behaviorism
  - B. Humanism
  - C. Functionalism**
  - D. Gestalt psychology

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Functionalism

Topic: Structuralism

32. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Functionalism

33. In the context of the psychology of emotion, William James 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 into meaningful wholes.

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Functionalism

34. Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the psychodynamic perspective
  - B. humanism
  - C. functionalism
  - D. structuralism**

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Approaches to Psychology

35. Which of the following approaches to psychology is most likely to propose that "the whole is different than the sum of the parts"?
- A. Phrenology
  - B. Functionalism
  - C. Structuralism



## **D**. Gestalt psychology

Page: 14

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Approaches to Psychology

36. Gestalt psychologists made substantial contribution to our understanding of:

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

Page: 15

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Approaches to Psychology

37. Which perspective below is correctly matched with its description?

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

Page: 13

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Approaches to Psychology

Topic: Functionalism

Topic: Humanistic Approach

Topic: Structuralism

38. 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

Page: 15

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Approaches to Psychology

39. 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.

Page: 15

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*  
*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*  
*Topic: Approaches to Psychology*

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

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

*Page: 16*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*  
*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*  
*Topic: Psychodynamic Approach*

41. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment—people, places, and things—on the use of drugs. Her program reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology.

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

*Page: 17*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*  
*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*  
*Topic: Behavioral Approach*

42. 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 adheres to the behavioral perspective, and Dr. Cech adheres to the cognitive perspective.
- B. Dr. Greenway adheres to the cognitive perspective, and Dr. Cech adheres to the behavioral perspective.
- C. Dr. Greenway adheres to the behavioral perspective, and Dr. Cech adheres to the humanistic perspective.
- D. Dr. Greenway adheres to the psychodynamic perspective, and Dr. Cech adheres to the humanistic perspective.

*Page: 17*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*  
*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*  
*Topic: Behavioral Approach*  
*Topic: Cognitive Approach*

43. The emphasis of the humanistic perspective is on:

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

*Page: 17*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*  
*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*  
*Topic: Humanistic Approach*

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

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behavioral
- C. humanistic**
- D. gestalt

Page: 18

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Humanistic Approach

45. Dr. Quinone 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, and Dr. Quinone's position is toward the \_\_\_\_\_ end of the continuum.

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

Page: 20

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize psychology's key issues and controversies.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Key issues and controversies

46. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

Page: 21

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize psychology's key issues and controversies.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Key issues and controversies

47. 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

Page: 21

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize psychology's key issues and controversies.

Module: 2: A Science Evolves

Topic: Key issues and controversies

48. 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.

Page: 24  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.  
Module: 3: Research in Psychology  
Topic: Scientific Method

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

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

Page: 24  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.  
Module: 3: Research in Psychology  
Topic: Scientific Method

50. 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 the results
- D. last; formulating an explanation

Page: 24  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty: Hard  
Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.  
Module: 3: Research in Psychology  
Topic: Scientific Method

51. In the context of the scientific method, the development of a hypothesis occurs when:

- A. formulating an explanation.
- B. identifying questions of interest.
- C. communicating the findings.
- D. carrying out research designed to support or refute an explanation.

Page: 25  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty: Medium  
Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.  
Module: 3: Research in Psychology  
Topic: Scientific Method

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

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

Page: 24–25  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy

*Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Theories*

53. 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.

*Page: 25*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Theories*

54. 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 a phenomenon of interest.
  - D. behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values.

*Page: 25*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Hypotheses*

55. 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.

*Page: 25*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Scientific Method*

56. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a systematic inquiry aimed at the discovery of new knowledge.
- A. Theory
  - B. Critical thinking
  - C. Coherent observation
  - D.** Research

*Page: 26*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 3.2: Describe how psychologists use research to answer questions of interest.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Scientific Method*

57. Each of the following is a descriptive research technique EXCEPT:
- A.** experimental research.
  - B. case study.
  - C. naturalistic observation.

D. archival research.

Page: 26

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Descriptive Research

58. 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

Page: 26

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Archival Research

Topic: Descriptive Research

59. 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.

Page: 26

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Archival Research

Topic: Descriptive Research

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

**A.** naturalistic observation

B. archival research

C. experimentation

D. a case study

Page: 26

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Descriptive Research

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

61. Which of the following descriptive research methods is correctly matched with its description?

A. Archival research: In-depth investigation is conducted 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.

Page: 26–27

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Archival Research

Topic: Case Studies

Topic: Descriptive Research

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

Topic: Survey Research

62. 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: ability to infer with great accuracy how a larger group would respond, even with a small sample
- D. Case study: ability to make valid generalizations to a larger population**

Page: 26–28

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Archival Research

Topic: Case Studies

Topic: Descriptive Research

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

Topic: Survey Research

63. 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 the same as a sample.
- D. A sample is completely separate from a population.

Page: 27

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Descriptive Research

Topic: Survey Research

64. 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.

Page: 27

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Case Studies

Topic: Descriptive Research

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

- A. survey research.
- B. archival research.
- C. case study.**

D. naturalistic observation.

Page: 27–28

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Case Studies

Topic: Descriptive Research

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

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

Page: 28

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Correlational Research

Topic: Variables

67. Correlational research is research in which:

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

Page: 28

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Correlational Research

Topic: Variables

68. A positive correlation indicates that:

- A. as the value of one variable increases, one can predict that the value of the other will also increase.
- B. as the value of one variable increases, one can predict that the value of the other will decrease.
- C. little or no relationship exists between two variables.
- D. one variable causes the other.

Page: 28

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Correlation

Topic: Correlational Research

Topic: Variables

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

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



Page: 28–29

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.

Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Descriptive Research

Topic: Experimental Research

70. Experimental research requires that the responses of \_\_\_\_\_ group(s) be compared.
- A. at least one
  - B. at least five
  - C. at least two**
  - D. at least three

Page: 30

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Experimental Research

71. Experimental group is to control group what \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. special treatment; no treatment**
  - B. no treatment; special treatment
  - C. independent variable; dependent variable
  - D. dependent variable; independent variable

Page: 30

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Topic: Experimental Research

72. Why are control groups included in experiments?
- A. To determine whether two variables are correlated in an experiment
  - B. To rule out the idea that something other than experimental manipulation produced the observed results in an experiment**
  - C. To ensure that participant characteristics are essentially the same in each group
  - D. To translate the hypothesis into something testable in an experiment

Page: 30

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.

Module: 3: Research in Psychology

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Topic: Experimental Research

73. 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

Page: 31

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

*Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Experimental Research*  
*Topic: Variables*

74. 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. manipulated by the researcher.**

*Page: 30*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Experimental Research*  
*Topic: Variables*

75. The purpose of random assignment to conditions 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 there is an equal chance that participant characteristics will be distributed across the various groups.**
  - D. determine whether the dependent variable and independent variable have positive correlation with each other.

*Page: 31*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Experimental Research*  
*Topic: Random Assignment*

76. Research that is conducted, sometimes using other procedures, settings, and groups of participants, to increase confidence in prior findings is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. replication**
  - B. archival research
  - C. naturalistic observation
  - D. correlation

*Page: 32*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.*  
*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*  
*Topic: Replicated Research*

77. 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

*Page: 36*  
*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*  
*APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.*  
*Bloom's: Remember*  
*Difficulty: Easy*  
*Learning Objective: 4.1: Explain the major ethical issues that confront psychologists conducting research.*  
*Module: 4: Research Challenges*  
*Topic: Ethics*

78. Dr. O'Connor is telling his participants before he begins an 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.

Page: 36

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

Bloom's: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 4.1: Explain the major ethical issues that confront psychologists conducting research.

Module: 4: Research Challenges

Topic: Ethics

79. When a researcher debriefs her participants, she:

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

Page: 37

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 4.1: Explain the major ethical issues that confront psychologists conducting research.

Module: 4: Research Challenges

Topic: Ethics

80. 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

Page: 36–37

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.

Bloom's: Remember

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 4.1: Explain the major ethical issues that confront psychologists conducting research.

Module: 4: Research Challenges

Topic: Ethics

81. 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.

Page: 37

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.

Module: 4: Research Challenges

Topic: Research Samples

Topic: Validity

82. 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.

Page: 37  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty: Medium  
Learning Objective: 4.2: Discuss the issues related to testing on animals.  
Module: 4: Research Challenges  
Topic: Animals in Research

83. Factors that distort the way an independent variable affects a dependent variable are referred to as:
- A. double-blinds.
  - B. placebo effects.
  - C. experimental bias.
  - D. participant bias.

Page: 38  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.  
Module: 4: Research Challenges  
Topic: Experimental Bias  
Topic: Validity

84. 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 participants what the desired outcome should be.
  - C. try to disguise the true purpose of the experiment.
  - D. allow the participants to interact with people who have already been part of the experiment.

Page: 39  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Understand  
Difficulty: Medium  
Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.  
Module: 4: Research Challenges  
Topic: Validity

85. 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

Page: 39  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.  
Module: 4: Research Challenges  
Topic: Validity

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

Page: 5  
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.  
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty: Medium  
Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.  
Module: 1: Psychologists at Work  
Topic: Subfields of Psychology

87. 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.

Page: 7  
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.  
Bloom's: Apply  
Difficulty: Medium  
Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.  
Module: 1: Psychologists at Work  
Topic: Profession of Psychology  
Topic: Subfields of Psychology

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

Page: 8  
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.  
Module: 1: Psychologists at Work  
Topic: Profession of Psychology  
Topic: Subfields of Psychology

89. Most psychologists have a doctorate, either a PhD or a(n) **PsyD**.

Page: 9  
APA Outcome: 5.1: Apply psychological content and skills to career goals.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 1.3: List the major specialties for working in the field of psychology.  
Module: 1: Psychologists at Work  
Topic: Profession of Psychology

90. Associated with William James, **functionalism** focused on what the mind does.

Page: 13  
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.  
Module: 2: A Science Evolves  
Topic: Functionalism

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

Page: 18  
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.  
Module: 2: A Science Evolves  
Topic: Humanistic Approach

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

Page: 17  
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.  
Module: 2: A Science Evolves  
Topic: Cognitive Approach

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

Page: 17  
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.  
Bloom's: Remember  
Difficulty: Easy  
Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.  
Module: 2: A Science Evolves  
Topic: Behavioral Approach

94. In a test of a new anti-anxiety 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** procedure.

Page: 39  
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.*  
*Module: 4: Research Challenges*  
*Topic: Validity*

95. 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.

*Page: 4*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*  
*Bloom's: Apply*  
*Difficulty: Hard*  
*Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*  
*Topic: Subfields of Psychology*

96. Briefly 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 around 16 percent of all professionally active psychologists are members of racial minority groups. The under representation 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 under representation 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.

*Page: 9*  
*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*  
*Bloom's: Understand*  
*Difficulty: Medium*  
*Learning Objective: 1.3: List the major specialties for working in the field of psychology.*  
*Module: 1: Psychologists at Work*  
*Topic: Profession of Psychology*

97. 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.

As in many scientific fields, social prejudices hindered women's participation in the early development of psychology. For example, many universities would not even admit women to their graduate psychology programs in the early

1900s. Despite the hurdles they faced, women made notable contributions to psychology, although their impact on the field was largely overlooked until recently. For example, Margaret Floy Washburn (1871–1939) was the first woman to receive a doctorate in psychology, and she did important work on animal behavior. Leta Stetter Holling worth (1886–1939) was one of the first psychologists to focus on child development and on women's issues. She collected data to refute the view, popular in the early 1900s, that women's abilities periodically declined during parts of the menstrual cycle. Mary Calkins (1863–1930), who studied memory in the early part of the twentieth century, became the first female president of the American Psychological Association. Karen Horney (1885–1952) focused on the social and cultural factors behind personality as well as being the founder of the American Journal of Psychoanalysis, and June Etta Downey (1875–1932) spearheaded the study of personality traits and became the first woman to head a psychology department at a state university. Anna Freud (1895–1982), the daughter of Sigmund Freud, also made notable contributions to the treatment of abnormal behavior, and Mamie Phipps Clark (1917–1983) carried out pioneering work on how children of color grew to recognize racial differences.

*Page: 15*

*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.*

*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*

*Topic: History of Psychology*

98. 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.

*Page: 15–29*

*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.*

*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Hard*

*Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.*

*Learning Objective: 2.3: Apply psychology to your life.*

*Module: 2: A Science Evolves*

*Topic: Approaches to Psychology*

99. 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 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.

*Page: 29–32*

*APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.*

*Module: 3: Research in Psychology*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

100. 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.

Psychologists typically use a procedure in which all the participants receive a treatment, but those in the control group receive only a placebo, a false treatment, such as a pill, "drug," or other substance, that has no significant chemical properties or active ingredient. Because members of both groups are kept in the dark about whether they are getting a real or a false treatment, any differences in outcome can be attributed to the quality of the drug and not to the possible psychological effects of being administered a pill or other substance.

However, there is one more safeguard that a careful researcher must apply in an experiment such as this one. To overcome the possibility that experimenter expectations will affect the participant, the person who administers the drug shouldn't know whether it is actually the true drug or a placebo. By keeping both the participant and the experimenter who interacts with the participant "blind" to the nature of the drug that is being administered, researchers can more accurately assess the effects of the drug. This method is known as the double-blind procedure.

Page: 38–39

APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.

Bloom's: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.

Module: 4: Research Challenges

Topic: Validity

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	85
APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology.	24
APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains.	30
APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology.	22
APA Outcome: 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena.	2
APA Outcome: 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research.	36
APA Outcome: 2.5: Incorporate sociocultural factors in scientific inquiry	1
APA Outcome: 3.1: Apply ethical standards to evaluate psychological science and practice.	5
APA Outcome: 5.1: Apply psychological content and skills to career goals.	3
Bloom's: Apply	25
Bloom's: Remember	50
Bloom's: Understand	25
Difficulty: Easy	50
Difficulty: Hard	18
Difficulty: Medium	32
Learning Objective: 1.1: Define the science of psychology.	3
Learning Objective: 1.2: Describe the subfields of psychology.	24
Learning Objective: 1.3: List the major specialties for working in the field of psychology.	4
Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain the roots of psychology.	14
Learning Objective: 2.2: Discuss today's perspectives on psychology.	11
Learning Objective: 2.3: Apply psychology to your life.	1
Learning Objective: 2.4: Summarize psychology's key issues and controversies.	3
Learning Objective: 3.1: Define the scientific method, and list the steps involved.	8
Learning Objective: 3.2: Describe how psychologists use research to answer questions of interest.	1
Learning Objective: 3.3: Summarize the descriptive research method used by psychologists.	13
Learning Objective: 3.4: Summarize the experimental research method used by psychologists.	9
Learning Objective: 4.1: Explain the major ethical issues that confront psychologists conducting research.	4
Learning Objective: 4.2: Discuss the issues related to testing on animals.	1
Learning Objective: 4.3: Identify threats to experimental validity.	6
Module: 1: Psychologists at Work	31
Module: 2: A Science Evolves	28
Module: 3: Research in Psychology	30
Module: 4: Research Challenges	11
Topic: Animals in Research	1



Topic: Approaches to Psychology	7
Topic: Archival Research	4
Topic: Behavioral Approach	3
Topic: Case Studies	4
Topic: Cognitive Approach	2
Topic: Correlation	1
Topic: Correlational Research	3
Topic: Definition of Psychology	3
Topic: Descriptive Research	10
Topic: Ethics	4
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology	1
Topic: Experimental and Control Groups	2
Topic: Experimental Bias	1
Topic: Experimental Research	8
Topic: Functionalism	5
Topic: History of Psychology	3
Topic: Humanistic Approach	4
Topic: Hypotheses	1
Topic: Key issues and controversies	3
Topic: Naturalistic Observation	3
Topic: Profession of Psychology	14
Topic: Psychodynamic Approach	1
Topic: Random Assignment	1
Topic: Replicated Research	1
Topic: Research Samples	1
Topic: Scientific Method	6
Topic: Structuralism	5
Topic: Subfields of Psychology	22
Topic: Survey Research	3
Topic: Theories	2
Topic: Validity	6
Topic: Variables	5