

Multiple Choice

1. Psychology is defined as the:

- A) study of mental processes.
- B) scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
- C) study of mental disorders and their treatment.
- D) science of behavior.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

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

- A) mental processes.
- B) behavior.
- C) mental disorders and their treatment.
- D) behavior and mental processes.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

3. Brenda says, "Psychology is the study of behavior." Chase responds, "No, psychologists study emotions." Which statement BEST evaluates these two remarks?

- A) Brenda's statement is too broad; Chase's is too narrow.
- B) Brenda's statement is too narrow; Chase's is correct
- C) Brenda's statement is correct; Chase's is incorrect.

D) Brenda's statement is too narrow. Chase's is also too narrow.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

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Topic: What Is Psychology?

4. Which statement BEST expresses the relationship between psychology and the study of behavior?

A) The study of behavior is part of psychology.

B) Psychology does not include the study of behavior. It focuses on the mind.

C) The study of behavior is the same thing as psychology.

D) At one time, psychology was defined as the study of behavior. It is now considered the science of the mind.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

5. The textbook describes the plight of 33 trapped Chilean miners. Which aspect(s) of this situation would most interest a psychologist, and why?

A) the miners' actions, such as praying or screaming; Psychology is the science of behavior

B) the miners' thoughts and feelings; Psychology is the study of mental processes

C) the potential for the miners to develop post-traumatic stress disorder; Psychology emphasizes mental disorders

D) all of these aspects; Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.1; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.
Page: 4
Topic: What Is Psychology?

6. Which proportion BEST approximates the percentage of psychologists who provide therapy?
- A) one-quarter
 - B) one-third
 - C) one-half
 - D) three-quarters

Ans: C
APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3
APA Outcome: 1.1; 4.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Figure 1.1 Fields of Psychology
Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.
Page: 4
Topic: What Is Psychology?
WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

7. Beatriz has just received her doctoral degree in psychology. In which setting is she MOST likely to find employment, all else being equal?
- A) academia
 - B) a hospital
 - C) the military
 - D) a large corporation

Ans: A
APA 2.0: 5.1
APA Outcome: 10.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Feature: Figure 1.1 Fields of Psychology
Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.
Page: 4
Topic: What Is Psychology?

8. The largest area of specialization in psychology is _____ psychology.

- A) developmental
- B) clinical/counseling
- C) educational
- D) social/personality

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 5.1

APA Outcome: 4.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Figure 1.1 Fields of Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

9. Research focused on changing behaviors or outcomes is called _____ research.

- A) basic
- B) practical
- C) experimental
- D) applied

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 5

Topic: What Is Psychology?

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

10. Which of these individuals is LEAST likely to be a psychologist?

- A) Dionne, who holds a PhD degree
- B) Everett, who has an MD degree
- C) Fallon, who graduated with a PsyD degree
- D) Each of these individuals is equally likely to be a psychologist.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.2; 5.1

APA Outcome: 4.1; 10.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Table 1.1 Mental Health Professionals

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

11. Which professional is MOST likely to have a master's degree as her most advanced credential?

- A) a psychiatrist
- B) a counseling psychologist
- C) a mental health counselor
- D) a clinical psychologist

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 5.1; 5.5

APA Outcome: 4.1; 10.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Table 1.1 Mental Health Professionals

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

12. MD is to PhD as _____ is to _____.

- A) psychiatrist; clinical psychologist
- B) clinical psychologist; psychiatrist
- C) clinical psychologist; counseling psychologist
- D) counseling psychologist; clinical psychologist

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 5.1; 5.5

APA Outcome: 10.2; 4.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Table 1.1 Mental Health Professionals

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

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Topic: What Is Psychology?

13. Whether a field of study is a science is determined by the:

- A) credentials of those who specialize in the field.
- B) methods used to collect information in the field.
- C) technological sophistication of the equipment used in the field.
- D) subject matter of the field.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 6

Topic: What Is Psychology?

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

- A) explain
- B) analyze
- C) predict
- D) control

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

Page: 7

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

15. Organizing and making sense of behavioral observations is central to psychology's goal of:

- A) description.

- B) prediction.
- C) control.
- D) explanation.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

Page: 7

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

16. In the context of psychology's goals, observe is to describe as understand is to:

- A) analyze.
- B) predict.
- C) control.
- D) explain.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

17. Shaping and modifying behavior is the essence of psychology's _____ goal.

- A) control
- B) predict
- C) explain
- D) describe

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

18. When psychologists describe behavior, they:

- A) project future behavior.
- B) shape desirable behavior.
- C) observe behavior systematically.
- D) make sense of behavior.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

19. With respect to the goals of psychology, understanding behavior is to applying findings as _____ is to _____.

- A) describing; controlling
- B) explaining; controlling
- C) explaining; describing
- D) controlling; explaining

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

20. With respect to the goals of psychology; prediction is to projecting outcomes as _____ is to _____.

- A) explanation; making observations
- B) explanation; applying findings
- C) description; making observations
- D) description; applying findings

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

21. Planning research, making observations, and communicating findings are all part of psychology's _____ goal.

- A) describe
- B) explain
- C) predict
- D) control

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

22. Which activity is NOT part of psychology's goal of explanation?

- A) shaping behavior
- B) noticing patterns
- C) seeking clues in the literature
- D) identifying causes

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

23. A psychologist is pursuing psychology's _____ goal when she observes aggressive behavior among patrons in a bar.

- A) describe
- B) predict
- C) explain
- D) control

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.1; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

24. A psychologist advises a petroleum company on selecting offshore oil rig workers likely to comply with safety regulations. The psychologist is pursuing psychology's goal of:

- A) description.
- B) prediction.
- C) explanation.
- D) control.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.1; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

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Topic: The Goals of Psychology

25. Whereas the philosopher _____ believed that humans possessed some innate knowledge, the philosopher _____ believed that all knowledge is derived from experience.

- A) Plato; Aristotle
- B) Aristotle; Plato
- C) Aristotle; Descartes
- D) Descartes; Plato

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 8-9

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

26. Which choice correctly pairs a philosopher with the concept with which he is associated?

- A) Plato – empiricism
- B) Aristotle – nativism
- C) Aristotle – dualism
- D) Descartes – dualism

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

27. The Renaissance philosopher John Locke argued that our knowledge is acquired solely through experience. Locke's position reflects the legacy of the Greek philosopher:

- A) Plato.
- B) Socrates.
- C) Aristotle.
- D) Hippocrates.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

28. The title of the American jazz classic, "Body and Soul" echoes a view known as dualism, a view associated MOST prominently with the philosopher:

- A) Plato.
- B) Descartes.
- C) Aristotle.
- D) Fechner.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

29. The saying "mind over matter" reflects a philosophical view called _____, which is associated with _____.

- A) dualism; Descartes
- B) empiricism; Aristotle
- C) dualism; Aristotle
- D) empiricism; Descartes

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

30. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with:

- A) James.
- B) Wundt.
- C) Titchener.
- D) Descartes.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Psychology is Born

31. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in:

- A) 1829.
- B) 1839.
- C) 1859.
- D) 1879.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Psychology is Born

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

- A) Wundt founding the first psychology laboratory
- B) Calkins becoming the first female president of the APA
- C) Titchener opening a lab at Cornell
- D) Watson establishing behaviorism

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Psychology is Born

33. Which location is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

- A) Vienna, Austria
- B) Berlin, Germany
- C) Leipzig, Germany
- D) Cambridge, England

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Psychology is Born

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

34. "He wanted to do for psychology what the Periodic Table of the Elements did for chemistry," lectures a psychology professor. To whom is the professor MOST likely referring?

- A) Titchener
- B) James

- C) Freud
- D) Maslow

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Psychology is Born

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

35. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to psychology's school of:

- A) humanism.
- B) behaviorism.
- C) structuralism.
- D) functionalism.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Psychology is Born

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

36. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called:

- A) inner perception.
- B) subjective perception.
- C) internal observation.
- D) introspection.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Psychology is Born

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

Lassandra is:

A) introspecting.

B) interviewing.

C) suffering a stroke.

D) taking an intelligence test.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

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Topic: Psychology is Born

38. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the fate of structuralism in psychology?

A) It triumphed over alternative ones.

B) It was supplanted by other views.

C) Its importance has waned slightly, but it remains highly influential today.

D) It continues to coexist with other views in psychology.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

39. _____ offered an alternative to structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology.

- A) Humanism
- B) The cognitive perspective
- C) Functionalism
- D) The psychoanalytic perspective

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1 Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

40. Which statement BEST expresses the aim of functionalism?

- A) It seeks to identify what the mind contains.
- B) It seeks to understand the purpose of the mind.
- C) It seeks to determine how mental experience is organized.
- D) It seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

41. With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James would be MOST interested in the:

- A) contribution of unconscious memories to one's emotional experience.
- B) observable behaviors associated with emotion.
- C) way in which emotions aid one's adaptation to the environment.
- D) basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.2; 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

42. Which early female psychologist might be considered a developmental psychologist?

- A) Mary Whiton Calkins
- B) Margaret Floy Washburn
- C) Mamie Phipps Clark
- D) Elizabeth Loftus

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 5.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology is Born

43. Which choice correctly pairs a pioneering woman in psychology with a "first"?

- A) Mamie Phipps Clark – first woman of color to be awarded a PhD in Psychology
- B) Mamie Phipps Clark – first female president of the APA
- C) Margaret Floy Washburn – first woman of color to be awarded a PhD in Psychology
- D) Mary Whiton Calkins – first woman to earn a PhD in psychology

Ans: A
APA 2.0: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.2; 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.
Page: 10-11
Topic: Psychology is Born

44. Dr. Franklin is examining the association between the experience of discrimination and self-esteem among children and adolescents. Her research reflects the pioneering work of _____, one of psychology's "founding mothers."
A) Elizabeth Loftus
B) Margaret Floy Washburn
C) Margaret Whiton Calkins
D) Mamie Phipps Clark

Ans: D
APA 2.0: 1.2
APA Outcome: 1.2; 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.
Page: 11
Topic: Psychology is Born

45. Currently, women earn _____ percent of the advanced psychology degrees in the United States.
A) 50
B) 65
C) 75
D) 90

Ans: C
APA 2.0: 1.2
APA Outcome: 5.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of Psychology as a discipline.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology is Born

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

46. Noreen asserts that our behavior often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is MOST consistent with the _____ perspective in psychology.

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) cognitive
- C) humanistic
- D) biological

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

47. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of stimuli and reinforcers in the environment—"people, places, and things"—on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the _____ perspective in psychology.

- A) sociocultural
- B) cognitive
- C) behavioral
- D) psychoanalytic

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

48. The humanistic perspective represents a reaction to both the _____ and the _____ views.
- A) psychoanalytic; cognitive
 - B) psychoanalytic; behavioral
 - C) behavioral; cognitive
 - D) behavioral; sociocultural

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

49. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of:
- A) free will.
 - B) environmental determinism.
 - C) natural selection.
 - D) unconscious conflict.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

50. Dr. Petrovic's goal is to help his clients channel their motivation for positive growth and to realize their potential. He is MOST likely a _____ therapist.
- A) cognitive
 - B) humanistic

- C) behavioral
- D) psychoanalytic

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2; 9.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

51. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behavior. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think and process information. Which option correctly pairs the psychologists with their respective perspectives?

- A) Dr. Greenway – behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech – cognitive perspective
- B) Dr. Greenway – cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech – behavioral perspective
- C) Dr. Greenway – psychoanalytic perspective; Dr. Cech – cognitive perspective
- D) Dr. Greenway – behavioral perspective; Dr. Cech – psychoanalytic perspective

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11-12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

52. The cognitive perspective may be said to represent a reaction to the _____ view.

- A) humanistic
- B) behavioral
- C) biological
- D) evolutionary

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

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Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

53. Owen is asked if he can identify a suspect in a lineup. He thinks his fear at the time of the crime may have impaired his memory for the perpetrator. This hypothesis would MOST likely be tested by a _____ psychologist.

A) behavioral

B) psychoanalytic

C) humanistic

D) cognitive

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

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Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

54. Which psychologist helped pioneer the cognitive perspective?

A) George Miller

B) John Watson

C) Carl Rogers

D) Lev Vygotsky

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

55. The advent of brain-imaging techniques has been a boon for the biological and the _____ perspectives in modern-day psychology.

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) sociocultural
- C) cognitive
- D) humanistic

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

56. Which psychologist is incorrectly matched with an associated perspective?

- A) Maslow – humanistic
- B) Skinner – behavioral
- C) Vygotsky – biological
- D) Freud – psychoanalytic

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11-12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

57. Which contemporary perspective is correctly matched with its description?

- A) psychoanalytic perspective – emphasizes people's motivation to grow and develop
- B) cognitive perspective – emphasizes underlying conflicts
- C) behavioral perspective – emphasizes learning through association, reinforcement, and

observation

D) humanistic perspective – emphasizes the mental processes guiding behavior

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11-12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

58. In recent years, psychologists have identified potential differences in the brain anatomy of gay men and their straight counterparts. This finding supports the _____ perspective in psychology

A) psychoanalytic

B) biological

C) sociocultural

D) cognitive

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 5.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

59. In the 1980s, research began questioning whether psychology's findings could be applied universally. This research sparked the _____ perspective.

A) cognitive

B) biological

C) sociocultural

D) evolutionary

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4; 5.5

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

60. Perhaps the broadest, most integrative approach in psychology is the _____ perspective.

- A) biological
- B) psychoanalytic
- C) humanistic
- D) biopsychosocial

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 14

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

61. An approach that attempts to explain behavior but is without empirical support is labeled a:

- A) parapsychology.
- B) pop psychology.
- C) pseudopsychology.
- D) critical psychology.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17

Topic: Critical Thinking

62. Research suggests that nearly _____% of college students have trouble distinguishing between pseudosciences and real sciences.

- A) 25
- B) 35
- C) 50
- D) 75

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

63. Numerology is:

- A) a critical psychology.
- B) part of psychology.
- C) a pseudopsychology.
- D) a parapsychology.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17

Topic: Critical Thinking

64. According to your text, numerology cannot tell us what will happen in the future. It therefore fails to achieve psychology's goal of:

- A) describing.
- B) predicting.

- C) explaining.
- D) controlling.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: What's In a Number?

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17-18

Topic: Critical Thinking

65. Numerology is a:

- A) science, because it seeks to identify patterns.
- B) science, because its predictions are empirically verified.
- C) pseudopsychology, because its predictions are not supported by observation.
- D) pseudopsychology, because it does not share psychology's goals of prediction and explanation.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: What's In a Number?

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17

Topic: Critical Thinking

66. Madame Oolong claims that she can answer questions about one's career, finances, and relationships by reading tea leaves. Madame Oolong practices:

- A) psychology.
- B) critical thinking.
- C) pseudopsychology.
- D) parapsychology.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

67. The process of weighing, synthesizing, and evaluating evidence is called _____ thinking.

- A) critical
- B) scientific
- C) empirical
- D) experimental

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

68. Dr. Jensen is organizing and evaluating the evidence concerning aggression in children. Dr. Jensen is engaged in _____ thinking.

- A) pseudopsychological
- B) critical
- C) empirical
- D) scientific

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

69. An advertisement touts the muscle-building benefits of a new herbal supplement. Jana investigates the credentials of the individuals testifying to its benefits and performs some research on the company that manufactures the supplement. In addition, she searches the scientific literature for any controlled research that might attest to the action of the supplement.

Jana is engaged in _____ thinking.

- A) logical
- B) analytical
- C) high-level
- D) critical

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3; 2.1

APA Outcome: 3.1; 4.4; 9.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

70. What is the relationship among psychology, pseudopsychology, and critical thinking?

- A) Critical thinking is important in pseudopsychology but absent from psychology.
- B) Critical thinking is important in psychology but absent from pseudopsychology.
- C) Critical thinking is important in both psychology and pseudopsychology.
- D) Psychology, pseudopsychology, and critical thinking are three different ways of understanding behavior.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

71. In a study cited in your textbook, researchers at Haifa University examined the relationship between handwriting and deception. What did the researchers find?

- A) There was no association between deception and the physical characteristics of handwriting.
- B) Writers used larger strokes and applied more pressure when they were lying.

- C) Writers used smaller, lighter strokes when they were lying.
- D) Writers attempted to modify the style of their handwriting when they were lying.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.4

APA Outcome: 3.1; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: From the Pages of Scientific American

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 19

Topic: Critical Thinking

72. The process psychologists use to conduct research is called:

- A) critical thinking.
- B) informed speculation.
- C) the scientific method.
- D) educated guessing.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 19

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

73. The first step in the scientific method is:

- A) developing a hypothesis.
- B) publishing findings.
- C) developing a question.
- D) designing a study.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

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

- A) theory.
- B) hypothesis.
- C) operational definition.
- D) explanation.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.3; 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

75. A hypothesis is BEST defined as a:

- A) statement that can be used to test a prediction.
- B) broad, general explanation of the phenomenon of interest.
- C) specification of the precise manner in which a variable will be measured.
- D) behavior, event, or other characteristic that can assume different values.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

76. "Opposites attract." "Birds of a feather flock together." These aphorisms are:

- A) hypotheses.
- B) variables.
- C) theories.
- D) operational definitions.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

77. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the relationship between a theory and a hypothesis?

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

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

78. Prediction is to explanation as _____ is to_____.

- A) hypothesis; theory
- B) theory; hypothesis
- C) experiment; theory
- D) experiment; hypothesis

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
 Difficulty: Medium
 Feature: Infographic 1.3
 Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
 Page: 20
 Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

79. 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) They don't, really.
- 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.

Ans: D
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
 Difficulty: Medium
 Feature: Infographic 1.3
 Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
 Page: 20
 Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

80. Which of the following is NOT an operational definition of happiness?

- A) a feeling of joy or contentment
- B) the number of times an individual smiles in an hour
- C) an individual's self-rating on a 10-point happiness scale
- D) the ratio of positive to negative emotion words a person uses when describing how they feel

Ans: A
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
 Difficulty: Medium
 Feature: Infographic 1.3
 Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
 Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

81. Which sequence correctly reflects the order of the first three steps in the scientific method?

- A) develop question > develop hypothesis > design study
- B) develop hypothesis > collect data > analyze data
- C) develop question > design study > develop hypothesis
- D) develop hypothesis > analyze data > publish findings

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

82. In psychology, scientific journal articles generally begin with a brief description of the entire article. This description is called a(n):

- A) summary.
- B) abstract.
- C) synopsis.
- D) precis.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

83. In a scientific journal article, the abstract:

- A) lists all the articles cited.

- B) details the participants, materials, and procedures.
- C) offers a brief description of the entire article.
- D) interprets the results with respect to the hypothesis.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

84. In a scientific journal article, keywords:

- A) outline relevant previous research.
- B) briefly describe the entire article.
- C) report the study's limitations.
- D) identify the article's topics or themes.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

85. A list of all the articles cited appears at the end of a journal article in psychology. This list is called:

- A) references.
- B) bibliography.
- C) works cited.
- D) sources.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Feature: Infographic 1.2
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 21
Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

86. In a journal article in psychology, the specific hypothesis tested in the research usually appears in the:

- A) abstract.
- B) introduction.
- C) method section.
- D) discussion.

Ans: B
APA 2.0: 2.2
APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Feature: Infographic 1.2
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 21
Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

87. Morgana is writing a scientific article in psychology. She is summarizing the scientific literature relevant to her hypothesis. Morgana is writing the article's:

- A) discussion.
- B) abstract.
- C) introduction.
- D) methods.

Ans: C
APA 2.0: 2.2
APA Outcome: 3.3; 6.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Feature: Infographic 1.2
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 21
Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

88. Descriptive statistics:

- A) allow predictions beyond a data set.
- B) show how two or more variables are related.
- C) summarize a set of data.
- D) indicate the significance of the results.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

89. Amanda selects a sample of college students. She obtains the students' scores on several personality scales, as well as on a test of creativity. Amanda wishes to summarize her sample's performance on the creativity test. She therefore computes _____ statistics.

- A) descriptive
- B) correlational
- C) empirical
- D) inferential

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

90. Tyrell is creating a bar graph to summarize the results of an experiment. The graph displays _____ statistics.

- A) inferential
- B) empirical
- C) descriptive
- D) critical

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

91. Inferential statistics help researchers determine the probability of future occurrences. In this way, inferential statistics help psychologists attain the goal of:

- A) description.
- B) prediction.
- C) explanation.
- D) control.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.3; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

92. In _____ review, other psychologists examine an article submitted for publication and make recommendations regarding its acceptance, revision, or rejection.

- A) peer
- B) expert
- C) scientific
- D) critical

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

93. An expert on adolescence is reading an article submitted for publication in the *Journal of Clinical Child and Adolescent Psychology*. At the moment, she is examining the methods section for potential flaws in the design of the research. The expert is contributing to the process of _____ review.

- A) panel
- B) critical
- C) peer
- D) scientific

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

94. Frederico is making revisions to an article that has been preliminarily accepted by the *Journal of Applied Cognition*. Frederico is engaged in the _____ step of the scientific method, namely _____.

- A) first; developing a question
- B) first; publishing results
- C) last; developing a question
- D) last; publishing results

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

95. In order, the last two steps of the scientific method are:

- A) developing a hypothesis and designing a study.
- B) collecting data and analyzing data.
- C) collecting data and publishing findings.
- D) analyzing data and publishing findings.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

96. The process of redoing and expanding on a study to see if its results hold up in different conditions with new samples is called:

- A) replication.
- B) debriefing.
- C) re-enactment.
- D) peer review.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 24

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

97. Iyasha reads a journal article reporting a study in which a small sample of women undertook

tests of spatial ability at two points during their menstrual cycle. Iyesha conducts a similar study using not only spatial ability but also verbal ability tests. In addition, Iyesha tests a larger sample of women. Iyesha is performing a:

- A) peer review.
- B) replication.
- C) control study.
- D) double-blind study.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 24

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

98. Which of the following steps in the scientific method is correctly paired with its corresponding activity?

- A) developing a hypothesis – The research performs a study.
- B) collecting data – The researcher reviews the scientific literature on a topic.
- C) analyzing data – The researcher determines whether hypothesis is supported.
- D) developing a question – The researcher establishes operational definition.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 23

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

99. A characteristic that can take on different values is called a(n):

- A) variable.
- B) theory.
- C) operational definition.
- D) hypothesis.

Ans: A
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Feature: Infographic 1.3
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

100. Helena proposes that the more impulsive a student is, the more likely he or she will be to change answers on a multiple-choice test. The variable(s) in this statement is/are:

- A) impulsivity.
- B) answer-changing.
- C) both impulsivity and answer-changing.
- D) impulsivity, the student, and answer-changing.

Ans: C
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Infographic 1.3
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

101. Which sequence arranges the concepts in order from broadest to most specific?

- A) hypothesis > theory > variable
- B) theory > hypothesis > variable
- C) variable > hypothesis > theory
- D) hypothesis > variable > theory

Ans: B
APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.4
APA Outcome: 1.3; 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 20, 26

Topic: Research Designs; Steps of the Scientific Method
WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

102. The overall group a researcher wishes to examine is called the:
- A) sample.
 - B) control group.
 - C) treatment group.
 - D) population.

Ans: D
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics
WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

103. Amy is conducting a survey of dating attitudes and behaviors among young adults as part of her master's thesis work. Amy distributes questionnaires to 200 randomly selected students enrolled in an introductory psychology course at her university. The 200 students constitute Amy's _____. The people to whom she assumes her results will generalize are termed the _____.
- A) control group; sample
 - B) experimental group; population
 - C) population; sample
 - D) sample; population

Ans: D
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

104. At a DUI checkpoint, some cars are stopped at random; many others are not stopped. Using the terminology of psychological research, the cars that are stopped may be considered a _____ of all the cars that pass by the checkpoint.

- A) sample
- B) subset
- C) cohort
- D) population

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26

Topic: Research Basics

105. Which of the following statements BEST expresses the relationship between a sample and a population?

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

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26

Topic: Research Basics

106. A sample whose characteristics are the same as those of the population it is intended to reflect is called a _____ sample.

- A) characteristic
- B) prototypical
- C) typical
- D) representative

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26

Topic: Research Basics

107. Which of the following is a component of informed consent?

- A) the disclosure of any deception that was used
- B) a statement of the potential risks of participating in the study
- C) an explanation of the study's purpose
- D) information about the manipulations used in the study

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.1

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26

Topic: Research Basics

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

- A) debriefing his participants.
- B) obtaining informed consent.
- C) providing peer review.
- D) performing random assignment.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.3

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26

Topic: Research Basics

109. When a researcher debriefs her participants, she:

- A) provides a detailed explanation of the study.
- B) removes their undergarments.
- C) tells them they can stop taking part at any time.
- D) provides an detailed explanation of the study, and tells them they can stop taking part at any time.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.3

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 27

Topic: Research Basics

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

110. Dr. O'Malley is telling his participants before he begins the experiment that their participation is completely voluntary and that they can stop taking part at any time. Dr. Quick is providing a detailed explanation to participants who have just completed a study. Which statement is true?

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

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.3

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26-27

Topic: Research Basics

111. Which sequence BEST reflects the order of events in a typical experimental session?

- A) informed consent, then experiment, then debriefing
- B) informed consent, then debriefing, then experiment
- C) debriefing, then experiment, then informed consent
- D) debriefing, then informed consent, then experiment

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.3

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26-27

Topic: Research Basics

112. Which statement is true regarding descriptive research?

- A) Descriptive research allows researchers to make cause-and-effect statements.
- B) Descriptive research is best suited to psychology's goal of control.
- C) Descriptive research is ideal for exploring new topics.
- D) Descriptive research is most appropriate when researchers have specific hypotheses regarding outcomes.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28

Topic: Descriptive Research

113. Which method is NOT a descriptive research technique?

- A) experiment
- B) case study
- C) survey
- D) naturalistic observation

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28-31

Topic: Descriptive Research

114. Which descriptive research technique is correctly matched with a description?

- A) survey – Participants are systematically studied in their natural environment.
- B) case study – A single individual or group is examined in detail.
- C) naturalistic observation – Questionnaires or interviews are used to probe behavior or attitudes.
- D) All of these choices are correctly matched.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28-31

Topic: Descriptive Research

115. Which descriptive research technique is correctly matched with a key advantage?

- A) case study – permits examination of relationships among variables
- B) survey – allows data to be collected rapidly
- C) naturalistic observation – ideal for the examination of rare behaviors
- D) correlational method – examines behavior in its natural environment

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28-31

Topic: Descriptive Research

116. Naturalistic observation entails:

- A) the systematic, detailed study of a single individual.
- B) asking a sample of individuals a set of questions.
- C) the manipulation of an independent variable.
- D) examining behavior in the setting in which it typically occurs.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

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

- A) naturalistic observation.
- B) an experiment.
- C) a survey.
- D) a case study.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

118. Valentina is engaged in naturalistic observation. In which project is she MOST likely engaged?

- A) asking a sample of college students a set of questions about their tendency to become angry in different situations
- B) studying the social behaviors of an autistic boy
- C) observing interactions between subordinates and their supervisors in a large corporate office
- D) examining crime statistics from the Department of Justice to see if the rate of property crimes is related to the rate of violent crimes

Ans: C
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.2
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
 Difficulty: Medium
 Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
 Page: 28
 Topic: Naturalistic Observation

119. Which of these is NOT a disadvantage of naturalistic observation?
- A) The researchers cannot control any of the variables in the situation.
 - B) The research takes place in an artificial setting and may involve contrived manipulations.
 - C) The researchers may be susceptible to observer bias.
 - D) The individuals under observation may alter their behavior if they are aware of the observer.

Ans: B
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.2
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
 Difficulty: Medium
 Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
 Page: 28-29
 Topic: Naturalistic Observation

120. Dr. Villatte is overseeing a naturalistic study of children's aggression. He notices that male and female research assistants vary in how they rate the aggressiveness of girls' behaviors. Dr. Villatte suspects the presence of ____ bias.
- A) participant
 - B) observer
 - C) naturalistic
 - D) experimenter

Ans: B
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.4
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
 Difficulty: Medium
 Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
 Page: 29

Topic: Naturalistic Observation
WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

121. The textbook describes the harrowing experience of 33 trapped Chilean miners. Rare phenomena such as this may be studied using the _____ method.

- A) survey
- B) experimental
- C) naturalistic observation
- D) case study

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Case Study

122. Dr. Gigliotti is conducting a detailed examination of a patient with dissociative identity disorder. Dr. Gigliotti is undertaking:

- A) a survey.
- B) naturalistic observation.
- C) a case study.
- D) an experiment.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Case Study

123. Sigmund Freud based much of his theory on intensive analyses of individual patients. The psychoanalytic perspective, therefore, is built on a foundation of:

- A) case studies.
- B) surveys.
- C) experiments.
- D) observational work.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.4; 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Table 1.4 Classic Case Studies in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Descriptive Research

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

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

- A) Dr. Henriette, who is investigating the effect of word imageability on list memory
- B) Dr. Innis, who is examining the tactile perception of a blind woman
- C) Dr. Kulik, who is asking a sample of college students a set of questions on their political attitudes
- D) Dr. Jefferson, who is observing children on a playground

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Case Study

125. Which classic case study is correctly paired with the insight it provided?

- A) H. M. – provided the basis for some of Freud's theories
- B) Lorenz' geese – demonstrated the classical conditioning of fear
- C) Genain quintuplets – revealed the genetic basis of schizophrenia
- D) Phineas Gage – showed the effects of brain damage on memory

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.2; 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Table 1.4 Classic Case Studies in Psychology
Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
Page: 29
Topic: Case Study

126. Which method relies on questionnaires or interviews?

- A) survey
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) experiment
- D) case study

Ans: A
APA 2.0: 1.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
Page: 30
Topic: Survey Method

127. 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) a survey.
- B) a case study.
- C) naturalistic observation.
- D) an experiment.

Ans: A
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
Page: 30
Topic: Survey Method

128. Flora is undertaking survey research. What is she MOST likely doing?

- A) recording the behaviors of sea lions in their natural habitat
- B) observing the problem-solving strategies of an extremely gifted middle-school girl
- C) comparing students' performance on abstract and concrete versions of problems
- D) asking a sample of students a series of questions about their sexual attitudes and behaviors

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 30

Topic: Survey Method

129. June overhears a professor objecting to survey research, saying, "Surveys just skim the surface. So much of thought and behavior is unconscious, and therefore unavailable for accurate self-report." June thinks to herself that the professor has been strongly influenced by the _____ perspective in psychology.

- A) cognitive
- B) sociocultural
- C) psychoanalytic
- D) behavioral

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.2; 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 11, 30-31

Topic: Survey Method

130. A correlation coefficient close to either -1.00 or 1.00 is termed a _____ correlation.

- A) significant
- B) large
- C) strong

D) positive

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

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

A) naturalistic observation

B) case study

C) correlational research

D) experimental method

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

132. Which term is MOST nearly synonymous with the term "correlation"?

A) association

B) explanation

C) influence

D) observation

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

133. The correlation coefficient ranges from _____ to _____.

- A) 1; 100
- B) -1.00; 1.00
- C) 0; 1
- D) -100; 100

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

134. "Okay. What does a correlation coefficient tell us?" Zoe asks the members of her psychology study group. "The strength of a relationship between two variables," answers Yvonne. "The direction of the relationship between two variables," puts in Will. Who is correct?

- A) Yvonne
- B) Will
- C) Neither Yvonne nor Will is correct.
- D) Both Yvonne and Will are partly correct.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

135. The direction of the relationship between two variables is given by a correlation coefficient's _____; the strength of the relationship is given by the coefficient's _____.

- A) sign; sign
- B) sign; absolute value
- C) absolute value; absolute value
- D) absolute value; sign

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 33

Topic: Correlational Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

136. Between which pair of values is one MOST likely to find a positive correlation?

- A) alcohol consumption and GPA
- B) GPA and height
- C) GPA and amount of studying
- D) GPA and depression

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

137. Velma found a positive correlation between self-reported alcohol and drug use and sick days taken in a study of white-collar workers. A graph of her results would show a:

- A) diagonal line from the bottom left to the top right.
- B) diagonal line from the top left to the bottom right.

- C) horizontal line.
- D) U-shaped curve.

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 33

Topic: Correlational Method

138. A researcher finds a correlation of $-.51$. Which pair of variables is the researcher MOST likely investigating?

- A) depression and alcohol use
- B) alcohol consumption and GPA
- C) GPA and height
- D) GPA and amount of studying

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

139. Which correlation coefficient represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

- A) $-.75$
- B) $.60$
- C) $.00$
- D) $.30$

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

140. Which sequence of correlation coefficients correctly arranges the relationships between three pairs of two variables in order of increasing strength?

A) $-.60, .10, .50$

B) $10, .50, -.60$

C) $-.60, .50, .10$

D) $00, -.60, .50$

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

141. A(n) _____ correlation results when there is no relationship between two variables.

A) negative

B) inverse

C) zero

D) perfect

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

142. In a survey project, Dr. Miyake finds a correlation of .60 between attachment security and the likelihood with which participants say they would engage in various prosocial behaviors at work. Which statement is consistent with this result?

- A) Attachment security leads people to behave prosocially at work.
- B) Behaving prosocially at work can produce a feeling of attachment security
- C) Both statements are consistent with the result.
- D) Neither statement is consistent with the result.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 32

Topic: Case Study

143. Using a sample of young adolescents, Dr. Nguyen finds a correlation of .55 between scores on a measure of neglectful or uninvolved parenting and scores on a measure of delinquent behavior. Based on this correlation alone, Dr. Nguyen can legitimately conclude that:

- A) uninvolved parenting causes juvenile delinquency.
- B) low SES is associated with both uninvolved parenting and juvenile delinquency.
- C) uninvolved parenting is unrelated to delinquency.
- D) parenting that is more uninvolved is related to a higher degree of delinquent behavior.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 32

Topic: Correlational Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

144. An international study by Vasalou et al. (2010) found that the main reason for using

Facebook is:

- A) playing online games.
- B) connecting with people already known outside Facebook.
- C) storing one's photographs.
- D) finding new acquaintances.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.2; 2.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 8.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Across the World

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 32-34

Topic: Correlational Method

145. The _____ method uses independent and dependent variables to reveal cause-and-effect relationships.

- A) experimental
- B) correlational
- C) descriptive
- D) observational

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35-37

Topic: Experimental Method

146. Of all the research designs, only _____ can tell us about cause and effect.

- A) naturalistic observation
- B) surveys
- C) correlational techniques
- D) experiments

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35

Topic: Experimental Method

147. Experimental research is to correlational research as _____ is to _____.

A) association; cause

B) description; prediction

C) cause; association

D) description; association

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35

Topic: Experimental Method

148. Dr. Ingram deliberately varied the imageability of items on a list and later measured participants' recall of the items. Dr. Ingram conducted a(n) _____ study.

A) correlational

B) naturalistic

C) experimental

D) observational

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35

Topic: Experimental Method

149. Experimental research requires the examination of the responses of _____ group(s).

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) at least 2
- D) 3 or more

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35

Topic: Experimental Method

150. In an experiment, the process of random _____ ensures that each participant has an equal chance of being in either the control group or the experimental group.

- A) assignment
- B) selection
- C) sampling
- D) placement

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

151. The purpose of random assignment is to:

- A) determine how likely it is that the results of a treatment were due to chance.

- B) ensure that sample results generalize to the population.
- C) ensure that participant characteristics are equivalent across the experimental and control groups.
- D) determine whether two variables are related.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

152. Experimental group is to control group as _____ is to _____.

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

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

153. In an industrial psychology experiment, one group of participants is exposed to confinement; another is not. All participants' performance on a manual dexterity task is then examined. Which set below contains equivalent items?

- A) treatment group; experimental group; no confinement group
- B) treatment group; experimental group; confinement group
- C) no treatment group; control group; confinement group
- D) no treatment group; experimental group; confinement group

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

154. In a social psychology experiment, one group of participants is reminded of a social stereotype they are likely to hold; another is not. All participants then interact with a member of the group to which the stereotype refers, and the nature of their interactions is recorded. Which statement is true?

- A) The reminded group receives the treatment and is the control group.
- B) The reminded group receives the treatment and is the experimental group.
- C) The nonreminded group receives the treatment and is the control group.
- D) The nonreminded group receives the treatment and is the experimental group.

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

155. Why are control groups included in experiments?

- A) to determine whether two variables are related
- B) to ascertain cause-and-effect relationships
- C) to ensure that participant characteristics are essentially the same in each group
- D) to ensure the inclusion of confounding variables

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

156. A placebo is given to members of the _____ group.

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

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

157. In an experiment, the _____ variable is deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

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

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

158. In an experiment, the _____ variable is measured by the researcher.

- A) control

- B) dependent
- C) independent
- D) experimental

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

159. Measured is to manipulated as _____ is to _____.

- A) random assignment; random selection
- B) experimental; control
- C) independent; dependent
- D) dependent; independent

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

160. In an experiment, the dependent variable is:

- A) applied to the treatment group.
- B) randomized across groups.
- C) measured by the researcher.
- D) deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

161. In an experiment, the independent variable is:

- A) randomized across groups.
- B) applied to the control group.
- C) measured by the researcher.
- D) deliberately manipulated by the researcher.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

162. A researcher gives the experimental group ginkgo biloba and the control group a placebo. In this example, what the groups receive is the _____ variable.

- A) sample
- B) independent
- C) dependent
- D) experimental

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36-39

Topic: Experimental Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

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

- A) caffeine – dependent variable
- B) word recall – experimental variable
- C) caffeine – independent variable
- D) word recall – independent variable

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

164. At Folger University, Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. In this experiment, word recall is the _____ variable.

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

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

165. At Folger University, Drs. Chase and Sanborn are conducting an experiment on the effects of caffeine on memory. Participants are randomly assigned to a caffeine or a no-caffeine group; their recall of items on a word list is later assessed. Which alternative correctly names and identifies the variables in this experiment?

- A) word recall – control variable; caffeine – experimental variable
- B) word recall – independent variable; caffeine – dependent variable
- C) word recall – dependent variable; caffeine – independent variable
- D) word recall – experimental variable; caffeine – control variable

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

166. In an experimental test of the effects of Vitamin B-12 on problem-solving performance, _____ is the independent variable and _____ is the dependent variable.

- A) problem-solving performance; the vitamin
- B) problem-solving performance; a placebo
- C) the vitamin; problem-solving performance
- D) a placebo; the vitamin

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

167. Wood and colleagues (2009) examined the value of self-affirmation. In a typical study,

participants either engaged or did not engage in self-affirmations. Later, their current self-esteem was assessed. Which of the following alternatives correctly names and identifies the variables in this study?

- A) independent variable – self-affirmations; dependent variable – self-esteem scores
- B) independent variable – self-esteem scores; dependent variable – self-affirmations
- C) experimental variable – self-affirmations; control variable – self-esteem scores
- D) experimental variable – self-esteem scores; control variable – self-affirmations

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37-39

Topic: Experimental Method

168. Think of some of the graphs you have seen in your text and elsewhere. Usually, the _____ variable appears on the _____-axis.

- A) dependent; x
- B) control; y
- C) experimental; y
- D) independent; x

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 39

Topic: Experimental Method

169. Consider some of the graphs you've seen in your text or elsewhere. Then imagine an experiment in which researchers compared the effects on problem solving of the administration of either Vitamin D or a placebo. In portraying the results of this experiment, the administration condition would appear on the _____-axis; a _____ graph would be most appropriate.

- A) x; bar
- B) x; line

- C) y; bar
- D) y; line

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 39

Topic: Experimental Method

170. Dr. Wood's research assistant is preparing a graph displaying the results of a study in which participants either engaged in self-affirmations or did not, and then rated their current self-esteem. Which pair below correctly labels the x- and y-axes on the graph? Would a line or a bar graph be preferable?

- A) x-axis-self-esteem; y-axis-self-affirmations; line
- B) x-axis-self-affirmations; y-axis-self-esteem; line
- C) x-axis-self-esteem; y-axis-self-affirmations; bar
- D) x-axis-self-affirmations; y-axis-self-esteem; bar

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 39

Topic: Experimental Method

171. Characteristics of the environment or the participants that might interfere with an experiment's outcome are called ____ variables.

- A) placebo
- B) confounding
- C) third-factor
- D) extraneous

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
 Difficulty: Challenging
 Feature: Infographic 1.5
 Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.
 Page: 37
 Topic: Experimental Method

172. Which statement BEST captures the relationship between extraneous variables and confounding variables?

A) Extraneous variables and confounding variables are the same thing.
 B) An extraneous variable is one type of confounding variable.
 C) A confounding variable is one type of extraneous variable.
 D) Extraneous variables occur in correlational research, whereas confounding variables occur in experimental research.

Ans: C
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.2
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
 Difficulty: Medium
 Feature: Infographic 1.5
 Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.
 Page: 37
 Topic: Experimental Method

173. According to the textbook, _____ variables change along with the independent variable, making it difficult to pinpoint actual causes. These variables are thus roughly similar to _____ in correlational research.

A) extraneous; confounding variables
 B) extraneous; third factors
 C) confounding; extraneous variables
 D) confounding; third factors

Ans: D
 APA 2.0: 2.4
 APA Outcome: 2.2
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
 Difficulty: Medium
 Feature: Infographic 1.5
 Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

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

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

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 38

Topic: Experimental Method

175. A placebo is intended to minimize _____ expectations; a double-blind procedure minimizes _____ expectations.

- A) participant; experimenter
- B) participant; participant
- C) experimenter; experimenter
- D) experimenter; participant

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 38-39

Topic: Experimental Method

176. Which statement is true regarding the use of deception in psychological research?

- A) Review committees no longer permit the use of deception in psychological research.
- B) Participants are informed of any deception during the informed consent process.
- C) No one can be forced to become a participant in psychological research.
- D) Although researchers can conceal a study's purpose, they cannot deliberately misrepresent it.

Ans: C

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.1

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 11 Demonstrate an understanding of Research Ethics.

Page: 42

Topic: Research Ethics

177. According to Niedenthal et al. (2012), "studies of college students linked pacifier use during infancy to lower levels of empathy and emotional intelligence." The frequency of pacifier use during infancy, therefore, is _____ correlated to scores on measures of emotional intelligence.

- A) negatively
- B) not
- C) weakly
- D) positively

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Think Again

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 42

Topic: Correlational Method

178. _____ psychology is a relatively new approach that counters the field's more traditional focus on abnormality and maladaptive behavior.

- A) Adaptive
- B) Positive
- C) Cognitive
- D) Humanistic

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 11 Demonstrate an understanding of Research Ethics

Page: 43-44

Topic: Positive Psychology

179. Dr. Moyer is studying the association between opportunities for workplace creativity and overall happiness. Dr. Moyer is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A) positive
- B) cognitive
- C) adaptive
- D) psychoanalytic

Ans: A

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 11 Demonstrate an understanding of Research Ethics

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

180. Which statement BEST expresses the relationship between the humanistic perspective and positive psychology?

- A) Positive psychology is essentially the same thing as the humanistic perspective.

- B) Positive psychology represents a reaction against the humanistic perspective.
- C) The humanistic perspective grew out of the positive psychology movement.
- D) Positive psychology is a contemporary reflection of the humanistic perspective.

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

181. Positive psychology has its roots in the _____ perspective.

- A) cognitive
- B) humanistic
- C) sociocultural
- D) evolutionary

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 1

182. "Life can be so sweet/On the sunny side of the street," asserts a standard in the American songbook. These lyrics accord MOST closely with the view of _____ psychologists.

- A) psychoanalytic
- B) positive
- C) cognitive
- D) evolutionary

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44-45

Topic: Positive Psychology

183. Based on the textbook's discussion of positive psychology, scores on a measure of optimism should be _____ correlated with scores on measures of mental health.

- A) inversely
- B) weakly
- C) negatively
- D) positively

Ans: D

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 9.1; 9.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44-45

Topic: Positive Psychology

WebQuiz: WebQuiz 2

184. The behaviorist perspective emphasized the importance of the environment. The pioneering behaviorist John Watson argued against the "instinct psychology" of the early 20th century. Based on this information, the textbook's recurring theme of _____ is especially relevant to a discussion of the behaviorist perspective.

- A) positive psychology
- B) nature and nurture
- C) culture
- D) gender

Ans: B

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

True/False

185. Psychology is the study of mental processes.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

186. Psychology is more than just the study of behavior.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

187. More psychologists work in hospitals than in any other setting.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 5.5

APA Outcome: 10.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Figure 1.1 Fields of Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 4

Topic: What Is Psychology?

188. A psychologist evaluating the success of a substance abuse program is conducting basic research.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 5

Topic: What Is Psychology?

189. Because she is a psychiatrist, Paula has completed a mental health residency in a hospital.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 5.5

APA Outcome: 10.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Table 1.1 Mental Health Professionals

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 4

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

190. Psychology is mainly common sense.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 1 Define psychology.

Page: 5

Topic: What Is Psychology?

191. People become happier as they grow older.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1; 9.1; 9.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Table 1.2 Dispelled: Seven "Commonsense Myths"

Learning Objective: LO 2 Describe the scope of psychology and its subfields.

Page: 6

Topic: What Is Psychology?

192. "Analyze" is one of the four goals of psychology.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology.

Page: 7

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

193. The goal of "control" is addressed most directly by applied research.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology.

Page: 7

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

194. The field of psychology is about 80 years old.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 8

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

195. Plato is to nurture as Aristotle is to nature.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 8

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

196. Contemporary psychology's empiricism reflects Aristotle's legacy.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

197. Rene Descartes believed that the mind and body were distinct.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

198. Edward Titchener developed the school of psychology known as functionalism.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

199. William James was inspired by the work of Charles Darwin.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

200. Women made important contributions early in psychology's history.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 5.5; 8.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10-11

Topic: Psychology is Born

201. Psychology's earliest two schools were structuralism and humanism.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

202. Emphasizing evolutionary factors in explaining obesity reflects the legacy of functionalism.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.2; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

203. Describing the feel of bedsheets as "cool . . . smooth . . . very slightly granular" echoes Wundt's introspection.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 9-10

Topic: Psychology is Born

204. The psychoanalytic perspective arose during the same general era as the cognitive and humanistic perspectives.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

205. The behavioral perspective was established by John Watson.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

206. Later in your textbook, you will discover that one may overcome a phobia by learning new associations. This treatment reflects the influence of the behavioral perspective.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.2; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

207. George Miller helped spark the cognitive revolution.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

208. The cognitive revolution represented a reaction against the biological perspective.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

209. The evolutionary perspective's emphasis on adaptation recalls the focus of the school of structuralism.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

210. Our knowledge of physiology drives the biological perspective in psychology.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

211. The biological perspective would suggest that depression can be treated by changing negative thought patterns.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

212. Margaret Floy Washburn is seen by many as a "founding mother" of the sociocultural perspective in psychology.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 1.4; 5.5; 8.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 13

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

213. A scientist determining how different findings all shed light on aggression, for example, is engaged in critical thinking.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.1

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 18

Topic: Critical Thinking

214. Numerology is a pseudopsychology.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17

Topic: Critical Thinking

215. Handwriting analysis cannot reveal deception.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.2

APA Outcome: 3.1; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: From the Pages of Scientific American

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 19

Topic: Critical Thinking

216. Critical thinking is essentially the same thing as the scientific method.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.1; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 19

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

217. With respect to the scientific method, Willow is developing a question when she reviews theories to spot the research gap no one seems to have filled.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

218. "Prolonged confinement is related to elevated stress" is an example of a theory.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

219. In science, theories are often solid and well-established.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 1.3; 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

220. "Score on an IQ test" is an operational definition of intelligence.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.3; 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: What Is Psychology?

221. Performing a typical Google search is probably the best way to find scientific journal articles in psychology.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 6.1; 6.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

222. In the discussion section of an article in psychology, the researcher interprets the results with respect to the hypothesis.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.4; 7.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21-22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

223. When Jolene prepares a bar graph, she is probably displaying inferential statistics.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.4; 6.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

224. Inferential statistics enable researchers to predict the likelihood of future occurrences.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.4; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

225. Flawed or fraudulent research sometimes escapes the peer-review process.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 6.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

226. Replication is of little value to scientific progress.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 24

Topic: What Is Psychology?

227. The last step in the scientific process is publication.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Easy
Feature: Infographic 1.3
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 22
Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

228. In a study of the link between prolonged confinement and stress, stress is a variable.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.4
APA Outcome: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

229. The likelihood that sample results will generalize to the population depends on the representativeness of the sample.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.1; 2.3; 2.4; 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

230. When Jaime tells his participants the purpose of the survey they have completed, he is providing informed consent.

Ans: False
APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.1

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.
Page: 26
Topic: Research Basics

231. Naturalistic observation and the survey method both exemplify descriptive research.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
Page: 28-31
Topic: Descriptive Research

232. Recording drivers' texting behaviors on a busy street exemplifies naturalistic observation.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying
Difficulty: Challenging
Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.
Page: 28
Topic: Naturalistic Observation

233. In naturalistic observation, observer bias reflects the influence of the researcher's own values, attitudes, or expectations.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Naturalistic Observation

234. When a neuropsychologist studies a patient with damage to a small portion of the brain, she is conducting a case study.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Case Study

235. Some of Sigmund's Freud's theories were built on a foundation of case study work.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 1.2; 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Table 1.4 Classic Case Studies in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 29

Topic: Case Study

236. Case studies allow cause-and-effect conclusions.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 30

Topic: Case Study

237. A personality questionnaire is most likely used in naturalistic observation research.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 30

Topic: Survey Method

238. Clive marks, "Strongly Agree" to an item on a questionnaire; he is probably a participant in survey research.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 30-31

Topic: Survey Method

239. The representativeness of a sample has little impact on the validity of survey research.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Survey Method

240. The strength of a correlation is indicated by the sign of the coefficient.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

241. A correlation coefficient of .00 indicates no relationship between the variables.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

242. Scores on a measure of extraversion are probably negatively correlated with number of Facebook friends.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.1; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31

Topic: Correlational Method

243. On a scatterplot, the more dispersed the dots are vertically, the lower the correlation.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 33

Topic: Correlational Method

244. A strong correlation suggests that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 32

Topic: Correlational Method

245. Research indicates that the main reason people use Facebook is to find new friends.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.2

APA Outcome: 4.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Across the World

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 34

Topic: Correlational Method

246. Of the research designs discussed in your textbook, only the correlational method enables cause-and-effect conclusions.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 35

Topic: Experimental Method

247. Random selection is the same thing as random assignment.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

248. In an experiment, the group that receives the treatment is the control group.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 36

Topic: Experimental Method

249. The independent variable is manipulated by the researcher.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

250. Study time is the dependent variable in an experiment examining the effect of the length of time that a list is studied on list memory.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

251. When a memory researcher measures recognition accuracy in two groups, recognition accuracy is a dependent variable.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

252. An extraneous variable is one type of confounding variable.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

253. To control a variable means to measure it.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 37

Topic: Experimental Method

254. Single-blind studies control for experimenter bias.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

Page: 38

Topic: Experimental Method

255. A research assistant does not know whether she is administering a placebo or an anti-anxiety pill to a given participant; she is therefore assisting in a single-blind study.

Ans: False
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Infographic 1.5
Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.
Page: 38
Topic: Experimental Method

256. In a double-blind experiment, the experimenter does not know which participants are receiving the treatment.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 2.4
APA Outcome: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Infographic 1.5
Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.
Page: 38
Topic: Experimental Method

257. Research suggests that children viewing television programs like *SpongeBob Squarepants* may experience brief cognitive deficits.

Ans: True
APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.2
APA Outcome: 4.2; 9.1; 9.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering
Difficulty: Medium
Feature: Didn't See That Coming
Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.
Page: 40
Topic: Experimental Method

258. No one can ever be forced to take part in a psychology experiment.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 3.1

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 11 Demonstrate an understanding of Research Ethics

Page: 42

Topic: Research Ethics

259. Positive psychology reflects the legacy of the earlier humanistic perspective.

Ans: True

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

260. Psychologists have traditionally emphasized the positive aspects of human nature.

Ans: False

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 44

Topic: Positive Psychology

Essay

261. Identify and define the four goals of psychology. For each goal, use one or more concrete examples to illustrate how psychologists might pursue the goal in their research.

Ans:

| Goal | Definition | Possible Example |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Describe | the systematic observation of behavior and the reporting of the results of such observation | assessing the mental and physical health of rescued miners |
| Explain | the organization and understanding of behavioral observations | determining whether health changes in rescued miners reflect prolonged confinement |
| Predict | projecting or forecasting future behaviors or outcomes | projecting the effect on industrial safety of sleep deprivation among shift workers |
| Control | the use of research to shape and modify behavior | using research to help mining companies hire workers most resilient to confinement or sleep deprivation |

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: LO 3 Summarize the goals of the discipline of psychology

Page: 7

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

262. Describe the contributions of the philosophers Plato, Aristotle, and Descartes to the nature-nurture and mind-body issues. Suggest how EITHER the nature-nurture issue OR the mind-body problem is relevant to a psychological phenomenon in which you are especially interested.

Ans:

| Philosopher | Contribution(s) |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plato | believed in innate knowledge highlighted the importance of nature in human development, thought, and behavior |
| Aristotle | suggested that all knowledge comes from experience (empiricism) paved the way for the scientific method and study through observation |
| Descartes | proposed that the mind and body were distinct (dualism) paved the way for the scientific study of mental processes and emotion |

The nature-nurture problem arises in many areas. Homosexuality, aggression, mental disorders, and intelligence--to name a few--all reflect some combination of genetic and environmental

influences.

Mind-body problem: One example is depression: does the disorder reflect neurotransmitter imbalances or maladaptive thought patterns? Is it best treated through drugs, psychotherapy, or a combination of both?

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.2; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 8-9

Topic: Philosophy and Physiology

263. Contrast the aims and the legacy of structuralism on the one hand and functionalism on the other. Identify one or two key figures associated with each of these schools.

Ans:

| School | Aims | Legacy | Key Figure(s) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Structuralism | to use introspection to determine the structure and elements of the mind | showed that psychological studies could be conducted with objective observation and measurement | Titchener (student of Wundt) |
| Functionalism | to determine how thoughts, feelings, and actions help us adapt to the environment | influence felt in such areas as the psychology of emotion, educational psychology, and comparative psychology | James (inspired by Darwin) |

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Figure 1.1 Fields of Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10

Topic: Psychology is Born

264. According to the text, women earn 75% of the advanced degrees in today's psychology. Identify two prominent women in psychology's early days. Briefly describe the achievements and contributions of the two women you select.

Ans: Students should pick two of the following women and identify at least two contributions or

achievements for each:

Woman

Mary Whiton Calkins

Margaret Floy Washburn

Mamie Phipps Clark

Achievements and Contributions

- student of William James
- established laboratory at Wellesley College
- first female president of the APA
- student of Edward Titchener
- first female PhD in Psychology (Cornell)
- first woman-of-color PhD (Columbia)
- examined impact of prejudice and discrimination on child development
- headed child development center in NYC

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 5.5; 8.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.1

Learning Objective: LO 4 Identify influential people in the formation of p–psychology as a discipline.

Page: 10-11

Topic: Psychology is Born

265. Is palmistry a pseudopsychology? Why or why not?

Ans: Like numerology, palmistry is a pseudopsychology. It purports to predict and explain events and human behavior, but its descriptions and predictions are generally not supported by objective, empirical evidence. Palmistry's claims are unlikely to withstand the scrutiny of critical thinking.

APA 2.0: 2.1

APA Outcome: 3.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 6 Evaluate pseudopsychology and its relationship to critical thinking.

Page: 17-18

Topic: Critical Thinking

266. Describe the biopsychosocial perspective in psychology. Explain how the perspective integrates or synthesizes at least three other psychological perspectives.

Ans: The biopsychosocial perspective explains behavior by examining the biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors that influence it. The perspective emphasizes the

complex interaction between these many factors. The biopsychosocial perspective integrates insights from many of the other perspectives in psychology:

| Factor | Perspective | Insight |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Biological | Evolutionary | Traits and behaviors have been shaped by natural selection. |
| | Biological | Behavior is rooted in genes, hormones, and brain structure. |
| Psychological | Behavioral | Behavior reflects learning by association, reinforcement, and observation. |
| | Cognitive | Behavior is directed by such thought processes as memory and language. |
| Sociocultural | Sociocultural | Behavior is influenced by other people and by the larger culture. |

APA 2.0: 1.1

APA Outcome: 1.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 12, 14

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

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

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

Example: Depression—the biological approach would seek the roots of depression in genes, hormones, or brain processes, as well as physiologically oriented treatment, such as drug therapy. The cognitive perspective would focus on the type of thinking that contributes to depression, such as irrational beliefs that nothing good will ever happen and that one is bound to fail in any endeavor. Treatment from the cognitive perspective would focus on changing negative thought patterns.

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11-14

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

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

Ans: Any event or topic might 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, control, or respect.

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.3

APA Outcome: 1.4; 4.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.1; Table 1.3 Current Perspectives in Psychology

Learning Objective: LO 5 List and summarize the major perspectives in psychology.

Page: 11-14

Topic: Psychology's Perspectives

269. What is a hypothesis? Provide an original example of a hypothesis a psychologist might test. Be sure to operationally define the variables in your hypothesis.

Ans: A hypothesis is a statement that allows a prediction to be tested.

Ideally, the example hypothesis should include some notion of both an independent and a dependent variable, such as, "Partying is related to lower grades."

Both the independent and dependent variables should be operationalized or stated in quantifiable terms. Examples: partying = hours per week spent consuming alcohol or other psychoactive substances in the company of one or more other people; grades = GPA.

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

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

Ans: The answer should include examples similar to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 20

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

271. Identify and describe three elements--other than the title and the author--of a scientific journal article in psychology. Note whether each element you describe appears at or near the beginning of an article, in the middle of an article, or toward or at the end of an article.

Ans:

| Element | Description | Location |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Abstract | a brief summary of the entire article | at the beginning |
| Keywords | identify themes of articles; aid in searching for articles in databases | at the beginning |
| Introduction | explains the topic; reviews the scientific literature; presents the hypotheses | near the beginning |
| Methods | describes how study was conducted; gives details on participants, materials, and procedures | in the middle |
| Results | describes data and outcomes; often includes tables or graphs | in the middle/toward the end |
| Discussion | interprets results with respect to hypotheses; reports implications, limitations, and contributions | toward the end |
| References | a listing of all articles cited | at the end |

APA 2.0: 2.2

APA Outcome: 1.4; 7.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Feature: Infographic 1.2

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 21

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

272. Describe the processes of peer review and replication. Explain how these processes contribute to the progress of psychological science.

Ans: Peer review – an article submitted for publication is sent to subject-matter experts for close examination; experts make recommendations with respect to acceptance, revision, or rejection – provides certainty that the research is sound and that the findings can be trusted

Replication – repeating a study with a different sample, and/or with other modifications to the procedures; helps ensure that initial findings are reliable, and not the result of some characteristic or bias of the initial study

APA 2.0: 1.1; 2.2

APA Outcome: 1.2; 7.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.3

Learning Objective: LO 7 Describe how psychologists use the scientific method.

Page: 22-24

Topic: Steps of the Scientific Method

273. Define informed consent and debriefing. Explain how informed consent and debriefing contribute to the ethical conduct of research with human participants.

Ans: Informed consent – Before a study begins, participants acknowledge that their participation is voluntary and that they understand any risks that participation may entail.

Debriefing – After a study, participants are told of the purpose of the study and of any deception they may have been exposed to.

These procedures ensure that participants in human research know what they are getting into and that research is conducted as honestly as possible.

APA 2.0: 2.4; 3.1

APA Outcome: 2.5; 5.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 8 Summarize the importance of a random sample.

Page: 26-27

Topic: Research Basics

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

Ans: The answer should contain elements such as these:

1. Naturalistic observation

Description: Participants are asked a set of questions about their thoughts and behavior.

Example: an inventory of 40 questions related to depression. Advantage: generalizable using a relatively small sample; usually inexpensive and rapid. Disadvantage: people may not be aware of their attitudes and behavior; people may answer in a way that does not reflect their true attitudes or behavior.

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28-32

Topic: Descriptive Research

275. The text describes the plight of 33 Chilean miners trapped for months underground. State one hypothesis suggested by the miners' experience. Be sure to operationalize the variables in your hypothesis. Describe how the hypothesis might be examined by one of the research designs described in the textbook.

Ans: Many hypotheses are possible, such as, "Prolonged confinement is associated with impaired cognitive performance." The hypothesis should include some notion of both a predictor or independent variable and an outcome or dependent variable. Operationalizations should state how the variables might be measured. Cognitive performance, for example, might be operationalized as performance on a reaction-time or problem-solving task.

Naturalistic observation answers should mention examining real-world confinement and performance situations. Case studies should mention exceptional individuals or groups, like the 33 miners. Survey designs should mention interviews or questionnaires, as well as, ideally, samples and populations' correlational designs should mention coefficients. Finally, experimental designs should mention independent and dependent variables, as well as random assignment to experimental and control groups.

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 28-32

Topic: Research Designs

276. Review three well-known case studies in psychology's history. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of case study research. Be sure to illustrate your points with concrete examples.

Ans:

Case Study

Phineas Gage

HM

Little Albert

Genain quintuplets

Description

A railroad worker survived a skull injury; demonstrated the role of the brain in personality.

Following brain surgery, a man experienced drastic memory loss; case study of memory.

An 11-month-old was conditioned to fear rats; revealed the classical conditioning process.

Identical quintuplets all developed schizophrenia; showed the genetic component of the disorder.

y-axis. Axes should be labeled and units should be included.

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31-33

Topic: Correlational Method

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

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

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

APA 2.0: 2.2; 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2; 2.3; 7.3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.4

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

Page: 31-32

Topic: Correlational Method

280. In two or three sentences, briefly describe the main results of the Vasalou et al. (2010) cross-cultural study on Facebook use. Reflect on your own Facebook use. Suggest one hypothesis inspired by your reflection.

Ans: Vasalou et al. (2010) found that across cultures, the main reason for using Facebook is connecting with existing friends. Seeking new friends was the second most common reason. There were some differences across cultures in Facebook use for less common reasons, such as storing and viewing photographs.

An example hypothesis is that people may use Facebook more when they are anxious, or that they may use it less when they are depressed.

APA 2.0: 1.3; 2.2

APA Outcome: 1.3; 4.4; 9.1

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Across the World

Learning Objective: LO 9 Recognize the forms of descriptive research.

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Topic: Correlational Method

281. 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.

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

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Understanding

Difficulty: Medium

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

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Topic: Experimental Method

282. A pharmaceutical company has developed a new antidepressant medication and wishes to test its effectiveness. How might extraneous variables, placebo effects, and experimenter bias comprise the results of such a test? How should the company use random assignment, placebos, and a double-blind procedure to maximize the validity of the test?

Ans:

Threat

Extraneous variables

Explanation

Aspects of the situation or the participants may interfere with the results. For example, participants who get new jobs during the course of the study may become less depressed.

Placebo effects

Participants receiving a medication may improve simply because they believe they will.

Experimenter bias

Researchers may color the outcome by subtly suggesting to the participants what they predict or hope will happen. For example, the researchers may be more positive and encouraging to the group getting the antidepressant medication.

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

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Topic: Experimental Method

283. A researcher is testing the notion that viewing a popular children's show is associated with brief cognitive deficits. She selects a sample of 75 4-year-old boys. Each boy is randomly assigned to one of three groups. In Group A, the boys watch an 8-minute clip of a television show popular with children. In Group B, the boys watch 8 minutes of an educational show. In Group C, the boys draw and color for 8 minutes. Each boy takes part alone and is unaware that other children are participating. After the 8-minute session, a research assistant assesses each boy's performance on a cognitive task. The assistant was not present during the 8-minute session and does not know which group any of the boys is in. Identify the elements of this experiment corresponding to each of the following concepts: experimental group; control group; independent variable; dependent variable; placebo; control; and double-blind study.

Ans:

Concept

Experimental Group

Control Group

Independent Variable

Dependent Variable

Placebo

Control

Double-blind study

APA 2.0: 2.4

APA Outcome: 2.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Didn't See That Coming; Infographic 1.5

Learning Objective: LO 10 Explain how the experimental method relates to cause and effect.

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Topic: Experimental Method

Element

Group A

Both of Groups B and C are control groups.

The 8-minute activity – popular show, educational show, or draw

Cognitive task performance

Group B is similar to a placebo – the group watches an "inert" TV

Gender is held constant

The assistant assessing task performance does not know which gr

284. Name three of the four recurring themes presented in Table 1.5 in your textbook. State a broad psychological phenomenon in which you are especially interested. Suggest one or two more specific topics of potential investigation inspired by each of the three broad themes you mentioned.

Ans: The answer should include three of these themes. Topic suggestions will vary; examples are provided here.

Nature and Nurture – Is there a genetic component to depression?

Adaptation – Did depressive behavior evolve to elicit helpful behavior from others?

Culture – Are there ethnic/culture differences in the prevalence or experience of depression?

Gender – Are there gender differences in the prevalence or experience of depression?

Positive Psychology – Can an optimistic personality or encouraging people to focus on their strengths inoculate people against depression, or help them recover more quickly from an episode of depression?

APA 2.0: 1.1; 1.2

APA Outcome: 1.2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Applying

Difficulty: Challenging

Feature: Table 1.5 Recurring Themes

Learning Objective: LO 11 Demonstrate an understanding of Research Ethics

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Topic: Positive Psychology