

1. Which of the following is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?
 - A) critical thinking
 - B) structuralism
 - C) empirical approach
 - D) humanistic psychology

2. The empirical approach draws on
 - A) observation.
 - B) experimentation.
 - C) both observation and experimentation.
 - D) neither observation nor experimentation.

3. Using scientific procedures to test whether watching violent movies increases the frequency of emotionally upsetting dreams best illustrates
 - A) functionalism.
 - B) Freudian psychology.
 - C) an empirical approach.
 - D) positive psychology.

4. Abigail is pregnant. Her friend has told her that she is able to predict the sex and birth date of a baby, including her baby. How might Abigail test this claim?
 - A) She can use introspection.
 - B) She can use critical thinking.
 - C) She can use the empirical approach.
 - D) She can use the biopsychosocial approach.

5. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the field of psychology?
 - A) It is a pseudoscience.
 - B) It is a science, similar to biology and chemistry.
 - C) It is a field that is often confused with science.
 - D) It is not based on scientific methods.

6. One of psychology's early mottos was “the rat is always right.” Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?
 - A) humility
 - B) respect for animals
 - C) curiosity
 - D) skepticism

7. Three key attitudes of scientific inquiry are
- A) pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
 - B) ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
 - C) certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
 - D) curiosity, skepticism, and humility.
8. Rodesia insists that Dr. Phillips' theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
- A) pride.
 - B) skepticism.
 - C) practicality.
 - D) enthusiasm.
9. In conducting research, Brandon demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?
- A) curiosity
 - B) indifference
 - C) certainty
 - D) sureness
10. The type of thinking that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) speculation.
 - D) emergent thinking.
11. Checking on the credibility of the sources of information you use in a class report is most indicative of
- A) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) functionalism.
12. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates
- A) introspection.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - D) an empirical approach.

13. Critical thinking most clearly involves
- A) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) evaluating evidence.
 - D) the psychodynamic perspective.
14. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
15. Melinda expressed concerns as to whether the wording of the questions in a life satisfaction survey may have encouraged respondents to convey unusually positive levels of well-being. Melinda's concerns best illustrated
- A) introspection.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) critical thinking.
 - D) the neuroscience perspective.
16. Marissa recently attended a lecture on supernatural phenomena, at which the speaker explained how the locations of planets and stars at one's birth determine the person's personality and life course. Marissa is not convinced that this information is accurate and so she is quite skeptical. She has concluded that the assumptions and conclusions of this statement are faulty, that the speaker is biased and lacks credibility, and that there is minimal evidence to support this claim. Marissa has engaged in
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) introspection
 - C) speculation.
 - D) emergent thinking.
17. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) functionalism.
 - C) the biopsychosocial approach.
 - D) introspection.

18. When you question the claim that hypnosis helps people to recall memories more accurately, you are most clearly demonstrating
- A) introspection.
 - B) the neuroscience perspective.
 - C) an empirical approach.
 - D) critical thinking.
19. Who speculated that a meal makes us sleepy by causing gas and heat to collect around our heart?
- A) Aristotle
 - B) Plato
 - C) Skinner
 - D) Darwin
20. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the
- A) brain.
 - B) throat.
 - C) heart.
 - D) stomach.
21. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?
- A) Wundt
 - B) Plato
 - C) Freud
 - D) James
22. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
- A) animal intelligence.
 - B) personality development.
 - C) social influence.
 - D) mental processes.
23. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using
- A) a biopsychosocial perspective.
 - B) an evolutionary perspective.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) scientific methods.

24. Edward Titchener and others attempted to reveal the basic elements of the mind by asking people to look inward. They were using a method known as
- A) functionalism.
 - B) empiricism.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) conditioning.
25. Which early psychologist aimed to discover the mind's structure?
- A) Edward Bradford Titchener
 - B) William James
 - C) Charles Darwin
 - D) Wilhelm Wundt
26. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
- A) John B. Watson
 - B) Charles Darwin
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) B. F. Skinner
27. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) humanistic psychology.
28. Research participants are asked to monitor and report their own immediate sensory reactions to differently colored objects. This research involves a technique known as
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) introspection.
29. The unreliability of _____ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.
- A) introspection
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) behaviorism
 - D) humanistic psychology

30. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) functionalism.
31. William James was a prominent American
- A) psychoanalyst.
 - B) behaviorist.
 - C) functionalist.
 - D) psychiatrist.
32. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?
- A) Edward Bradford Titchener
 - B) William James
 - C) Charles Darwin
 - D) Wilhelm Wundt
33. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
- A) adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
 - B) component elements of sensory experience.
 - C) disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
 - D) treatment of psychological disorders.
34. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?
- A) John B. Watson
 - B) Sigmund Freud
 - C) Carl Rogers
 - D) Charles Darwin
35. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) John B. Watson
 - C) Sigmund Freud
 - D) William James

36. The psychology textbook that William James authored was titled
- A) *The New Science.*
 - B) *Psychology.*
 - C) *Principles of Psychology.*
 - D) *The Abstract Mind.*
37. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
- A) Jean Piaget
 - B) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - C) Rosalie Rayner
 - D) Mary Whiton Calkins
38. Which woman psychologist was the first to officially earn a doctorate degree?
- A) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - B) Mary Whiton Calkins
 - C) Anna Freud
 - D) Marla Wundt
39. Between 1997 and 2017 women were _____ elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science.
- A) 5 of the 10
 - B) 1 of the 20
 - C) 10 of the 10
 - D) 10 of the 20
40. Which of the following people is most likely to earn a doctorate degree in psychology today?
- A) Samantha, who is from the United States
 - B) Brandon, who is from Canada
 - C) Margo, who is from Mexico
 - D) Steven, who is from Europe
41. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of
- A) mental processes.
 - B) clinical psychology.
 - C) unconscious motives.
 - D) conditioned responses.

42. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of
- A) genetic influences.
 - B) self-esteem.
 - C) conscious thoughts and feelings.
 - D) observable behavior.
43. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) positive psychology.
44. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
- A) science.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) neuroscience.
 - D) applied research.
45. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned was of most central interest to
- A) Freudian psychology.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) structuralism.
46. Jill is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the school yard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) Freudian psychology
 - C) humanistic psychology
 - D) cognitive psychology
47. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be
- A) applied research.
 - B) a positive psychology.
 - C) an unscientific method.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.

48. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?
- A) anxiety
 - B) intelligence
 - C) depression
 - D) crying
49. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.
- A) biology; environment
 - B) observable behavior; inner sensations
 - C) mental illness; psychiatry
 - D) cognitive perspective; psychodynamic perspective
50. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?
- A) evolutionary psychology
 - B) psychoanalytic psychology
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) behaviorism
51. Sherry is often overly generous in sacrificing her time to help others. Her friend suggests that by keeping busy in this way Sherry avoids confronting her own unconscious conflicts. Her friend's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of
- A) evolutionary psychology.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
52. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) behavior genetics.
53. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
- A) childhood memories.
 - B) genetic predispositions.
 - C) unconscious thought processes.
 - D) potential for growth.

54. Beginning in the 1960s, psychological science returned to its earlier interest in mental processes. This movement was inspired by the
- A) emergence of community psychology.
 - B) push for a positive psychology.
 - C) cognitive revolution.
 - D) free love movement.
55. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
- A) mental processes.
 - B) hereditary influences.
 - C) unconscious motives.
 - D) learned behaviors.
56. The scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information is most central to
- A) clinical psychology.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) cognitive psychology.
57. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between
- A) natural selection and genetic predispositions.
 - B) childhood memories and psychological disorders.
 - C) thought processes and brain functions.
 - D) philosophy and physiology.
58. Investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's recollections of a stressful experience would be of most direct interest to the specialty area known as
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) functionalism.

59. The branch of psychology that can be considered a marriage between the science of the mind and the science of the brain is called
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) Freudian psychology.
 - C) neuroscience.
 - D) cognitive neuroscience.
60. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the science of
- A) conscious and unconscious mental activity.
 - B) observable responses to the environment.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.
61. Professor Jones is examining the impact of parental divorce on adult children's attitudes regarding romantic relationships. The attitude regarding romantic relationships can be considered a(n)
- A) behavior.
 - B) action.
 - C) mental process.
 - D) conclusion.
62. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.
- A) evolution; natural selection
 - B) behavior; mental process
 - C) conscious; unconscious
 - D) nurture; nature
63. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and
- A) economics.
 - B) biology.
 - C) geography.
 - D) sociology.
64. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian
- A) chemist.
 - B) physician.
 - C) theologian.
 - D) politician.

65. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist
- A) Edward Bradford Titchener.
 - B) Margaret Floy Washburn.
 - C) William James.
 - D) Jean Piaget.
66. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly
- A) introspective in its methods.
 - B) psychodynamic in its perspective.
 - C) globalized in its influence.
 - D) controversial in its application.
67. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.
- A) introspection and nerve cell activity
 - B) unconscious and conscious motives
 - C) behavior and mental processes
 - D) genes and experience
68. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.
- A) observation; introspection
 - B) psychology; psychiatry
 - C) nature; nurture
 - D) behavior; mental processes
69. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
- A) structuralism and functionalism.
 - B) conscious and unconscious thought.
 - C) observation and introspection.
 - D) nature and nurture.

70. Lissette wonders whether personality differences between her friends who recently moved from Nigeria and those who moved from Thailand result primarily from biological influences or from cultural influences. In this instance, Lissette is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
- A) neuroscience and cognition.
 - B) nature and nurture.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
71. Plato's assumption that we inherit character and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding
- A) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
 - B) observation and introspection.
 - C) nature and nurture.
 - D) basic and applied research.
72. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as
- A) Plato is to Aristotle.
 - B) Watson is to Skinner.
 - C) Aristotle is to Plato.
 - D) Skinner is to Watson.
73. Professor McClure believes that young children are frequently able to make morally correct decisions because humans are endowed with an inborn knowledge of basic ethical principles. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of
- A) Aristotle.
 - B) Plato.
 - C) John B. Watson.
 - D) B. F. Skinner.
74. The theorist who first proposed evolutionary psychology was
- A) Ivan Pavlov.
 - B) Charles Darwin.
 - C) John B. Watson.
 - D) Carl Rogers.

75. Who is best known for highlighting the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?
- A) Plato
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) Charles Darwin
76. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the _____ that he encountered.
- A) unconscious thought processes
 - B) species variation
 - C) biopsychosocial approach
 - D) cognitive neuroscience
77. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as
- A) functionalism.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) structuralism.
78. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in _____ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
- A) learned habits
 - B) inherited traits
 - C) levels of analysis
 - D) cultural practices
79. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) community psychology.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) evolutionary psychology.
80. Exploring how we humans are diverse because of our differing genes and environments is the focus of
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) cognitive psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) humanistic psychology.

81. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with a capacity for
- A) inborn ideas.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) learning and adaptation.
82. The enduring traditions, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitute their
- A) culture.
 - B) levels of analysis.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) community psychology.
83. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority best illustrates the importance of
- A) functionalism.
 - B) culture.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) behavior genetics.
84. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for
- A) promoting structuralism.
 - B) inhibiting introspection.
 - C) discerning human similarities and differences.
 - D) encouraging natural selection.
85. The fact that people diagnosed with a specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunctions whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that
- A) people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - B) genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is.
 - C) the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - D) there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.

86. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that
- A) people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - B) genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
 - C) the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - D) there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.
87. Depression and suicide are more common in today's North American culture than they were in the very different North American culture of nearly a century ago. But in both the past and the more recent cultural settings, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness corresponded to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences in behavior.
- A) genetic differences
 - B) unconscious motives
 - C) early childhood memories
 - D) common psychological processes
88. Across cultures, loneliness is magnified by shyness and low self-esteem. This demonstrates that
- A) people are heavily influenced by their society and culture.
 - B) genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment.
 - C) the same underlying processes guide people everywhere.
 - D) there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities.
89. Which of the following best compares gender and sex?
- A) Gender is biologically determined, whereas sex is socially defined.
 - B) Gender and sex are both biologically determined but only sex is socially defined as well.
 - C) Sex is biologically determined, whereas gender is socially defined.
 - D) Gender and sex are both socially defined but only gender is biologically determined.
90. The risk of being color deficient is greater for men than for women. This best illustrates an important
- A) conditioned response.
 - B) psychodynamic perspective.
 - C) empirical approach.
 - D) gender difference.

91. Psychological differences between the genders are
- A) of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
 - B) simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
 - C) no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
 - D) far outweighed by gender similarities.
92. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) behavior genetics.
93. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) behavior genetics.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) positive psychology.
94. Dr. Salvia is studying how happiness in late adulthood relates to a person's social network and social connectedness. Her approach is called
- A) cognitive psychology.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) the biopsychosocial approach.
95. Professor Kurtines is researching the psychological benefit of friendships during adolescence. His research is best aligned with which approach to psychology?
- A) cognitive psychology
 - B) positive psychology
 - C) evolutionary psychology
 - D) the biopsychosocial approach
96. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different
- A) cognitive functions.
 - B) unconscious motives.
 - C) levels of analysis.
 - D) natural selections.

97. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) multiple levels of analysis.
98. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires
- A) introspection.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
99. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which
- A) have little value for applied research.
 - B) typically contradict common sense.
 - C) are generally impossible to test scientifically.
 - D) complement one another.
100. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by
- A) environmental circumstances.
 - B) blood chemistry.
 - C) unconscious conflicts.
 - D) subjective interpretations.
101. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) neuroscience

102. Professor Lopez believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Lopez favors a _____ perspective on depression.
- A) neuroscience
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) cognitive
103. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) cognitive
 - C) behavioral
 - D) social-cultural
104. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) social-cultural
105. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.
- A) social-cultural
 - B) cognitive
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) psychodynamic
106. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) psychodynamic

107. Professor Brody attempts to measure the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on sexual preferences and behavior patterns. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavioral
 - D) cognitive
108. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
- A) natural selection.
 - B) brain chemistry.
 - C) unconscious conflicts.
 - D) learned behaviors.
109. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavior genetics
110. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) behavioral
 - D) behavior genetics
111. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because he is frequently praised for his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavioral
112. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
- A) feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
 - B) people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
 - C) behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
 - D) people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.

113. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) behavior genetics
114. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) behavior genetics
115. Dr. McAllister is studying anger as it relates to violent criminal offenders. He is particularly interested in how environmental circumstances relate to feelings of anger among these offenders, as well as how feelings of anger affect thought processes. He is working from a(n)
- A) evolutionary perspective.
 - B) behavioral perspective.
 - C) cognitive perspective.
 - D) psychodynamic perspective.
116. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) cognitive
 - D) social-cultural
117. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) neuroscience

118. Dr. Wilson attributes the delinquent behaviors of many teens to the pressures associated with being a member of a street gang. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) evolutionary
119. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) basic research.
 - D) positive psychology.
120. Dr. Robinson conducts research on the relationship between brain chemistry and intellectual functioning. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Robinson's research best represent?
- A) social psychology
 - B) clinical psychology
 - C) biological psychology
 - D) industrial-organizational psychology
121. Dr. Santaniello conducts research on how children's moral thinking changes as they grow older. It is most likely that Dr. Santaniello is a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) clinical
 - C) developmental
 - D) industrial-organizational
122. Dr. Caleigh conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Caleigh is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) cognitive
 - B) biological
 - C) clinical
 - D) social

123. Dr. Roberts studies how best to assess individual differences in traits such as impulsiveness and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?
- A) social psychology
 - B) biological psychology
 - C) industrial-organizational psychology
 - D) personality psychology
124. Dr. Mills conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?
- A) cognitive psychology
 - B) social psychology
 - C) developmental psychology
 - D) clinical psychology
125. Which psychologists are MOST likely to be involved in applied research?
- A) industrial-organizational psychologists
 - B) developmental psychologists
 - C) personality psychologists
 - D) biological psychologists
126. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) clinical
 - B) developmental
 - C) personality
 - D) industrial-organizational
127. Which of the following specialty areas in psychology is likely to focus on applied research?
- A) industrial-organizational psychology
 - B) biological psychology
 - C) developmental psychology
 - D) cognitive psychology
128. What is a common feature of industrial-organizational psychologists?
- A) They are less likely to engage in applied research.
 - B) They are likely to engage in both basic and applied research.
 - C) They are more likely to conduct basic research.
 - D) They are more likely to conduct applied research.

129. Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a
- A) biological psychologist.
 - B) counseling psychologist.
 - C) cognitive psychologist.
 - D) social psychologist.
130. Clinical psychologists specialize in
- A) constructing surveys.
 - B) animal research.
 - C) providing therapy to troubled people.
 - D) providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.
131. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be best for Adam to contact a _____ psychologist.
- A) developmental
 - B) clinical
 - C) personality
 - D) biological
132. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a
- A) clinical psychologist.
 - B) personality psychologist.
 - C) developmental psychologist.
 - D) psychiatrist.
133. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, _____ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.
- A) counseling psychologists
 - B) cognitive psychologists
 - C) community psychologists
 - D) clinical psychologists

134. Mark meets briefly with applicants for positions in his company and relies on his immediate gut-level first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a job. Mark's employment decisions are most clearly guided by
- A) an operational definition.
 - B) the testing effect.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) intuition.
135. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
- A) dismiss the value of skepticism.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
 - D) overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.
136. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
- A) random assignment.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the placebo effect.
137. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) confounding variables.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
138. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
- A) replication.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) the placebo effect.

139. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) wording effects.
 - D) hindsight bias.
140. Mike Crampton's stockbroker has informed him that he has suffered substantial investment losses. When Mike tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that your investment plan would fail!" Her comment best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) replication.
141. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our intuitions is most likely to be undermined by
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) correlational evidence.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) operational definitions.
142. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
- A) random sampling.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) random assignment.
143. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) random assignment.
144. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?
- A) hindsight bias
 - B) overconfidence
 - C) discerning hidden values
 - D) creativity

145. Megan was certain that she would never live far away from her family. However, when offered a job in another state, she decided to move. Megan's experience best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) overconfidence.
146. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of
- A) intuition.
 - B) operational definitions.
 - C) informed consent.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
147. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy
- A) defies the laws of statistical probability.
 - B) illustrates hindsight bias.
 - C) is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
 - D) is a random and coincidental occurrence.
148. Six of the children in Mr. Myers' class were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
 - B) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) correlation does not prove causation.
149. Statisticians Persi Diaconis and Frederick Mosteller commented, "But with a large enough sample, any outrageous thing is likely to happen." What were they referring to?
- A) hindsight bias
 - B) overconfidence
 - C) scientific inquiry
 - D) perceiving patterns in random events

150. A “modern culture where people's emotions and personal beliefs often override their acceptance of objective facts” is Oxford English Dictionary's definition of
- A) false news.
 - B) post-truth.
 - C) powerful examples.
 - D) repetition.
151. Which of the following is NOT an example of shared misinformation?
- A) Crime rates in the United States are increasing.
 - B) Unemployment increased during the Obama administration.
 - C) Inflation increased during the Reagan administration.
 - D) Immigrants in the United States are less likely than citizens to be imprisoned.
152. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called
- A) false news.
 - B) post-truth.
 - C) powerful examples.
 - D) repetition.
153. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
154. James is especially prone to ulcers and has been told by friends and parents that spicy foods can lead to or aggravate ulcers. When dining with friends at a Mexican restaurant, he opts for a light salad. When asked why he was not indulging, he replies that he cannot eat spicy foods because he is prone to ulcers. Why might James believe this myth?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity

155. Kayla is telling her grandmother about a concert she plans to attend. Her grandmother replies that she should not go because a mass shooting could occur. When Kayla asked why her grandmother would make such a statement, her grandmother replied that mass shootings are always in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
156. Steven believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how _____ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
157. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as
- A) a theory.
 - B) a prediction.
 - C) the scientific method.
 - D) an operational definition.
158. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of
- A) having a scientific attitude.
 - B) using the scientific method.
 - C) forming a theory.
 - D) testing a hypothesis.
159. Testing hypotheses and refining theories in light of those tests is central to
- A) debriefing.
 - B) the testing effect.
 - C) the scientific method.
 - D) informed consent.

160. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that _____ observations and _____ behaviors or events.
- A) questions; surveys
 - B) replicates; controls
 - C) organizes; predicts
 - D) randomly samples; randomly assigns
161. Professor Shalet contends that parents and their children have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) replication.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definition.
162. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
- A) assumptions.
 - B) correlations.
 - C) predictions.
 - D) variables.
163. A hypothesis is a(n)
- A) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
 - B) testable prediction that gives direction to research.
 - C) set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
 - D) unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
164. Dr. Velazquez is studying the relationship between media exposure to sexual content and sexual behavior. Dr. Velazquez predicts that those who view more sexual content are more likely to practice risky sexual behaviors. This idea is a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hunch.

165. Professor Delano suggests that because people are especially attracted to those who are good-looking, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
- A) informed consent.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) a hypothesis.
 - D) a confounding variable.
166. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
 - B) control condition.
 - C) replication.
 - D) operational definition.
167. In a published report of a research study on social anxiety, psychologists included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of social anxiety. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
168. Dr. Murphy is studying the relationship between alcohol intoxication and risky driving behaviors. Dr. Murphy defines alcohol intoxication as having a blood alcohol level of .08. This definition of alcohol intoxication is a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hunch.
169. Dr. Jones is studying the effect of room lighting on college students' test performance and has defined room lighting as either dimly lit or brightly lit. This definition is an example of a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hunch.

170. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by
- A) massed practice.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the placebo effect.
171. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
172. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of recently reported research on sleep deprivation. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) replication
 - C) random sampling
 - D) the case study
173. Dr. Smith just reviewed an article that found a relationship between playing violent video games and childhood aggression. Dr. Smith would like to conduct a similar study to see if he obtains the same results. Dr. Smith is planning on _____ this study.
- A) operationalizing
 - B) replicating
 - C) copying
 - D) plagiarizing
174. When 270 psychologists attempted to replicate 100 psychological studies, they were able to successfully replicate only 36 percent of them. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for this?
- A) The 270 psychologists did not accurately repeat the original studies.
 - B) Psychology is a pseudoscience.
 - C) Some research topics make replication difficult.
 - D) Using a small sample size makes replication difficult.

175. Meta-analysis is
- A) a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles.
 - B) a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures (operations) used in a research study.
 - C) an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events.
 - D) a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion.
176. Claudia is a graduate student who is working on her dissertation. She is statistically synthesizing the findings of previous research on the effects of corporal punishment on children. What research design is she using?
- A) replication
 - B) the case study
 - C) meta-analysis
 - D) experiment
177. Francesca would like to know what research has found about the impact of media content on sexual behaviors. Which procedure is she likely to use?
- A) replication
 - B) the case study
 - C) meta-analysis
 - D) experiment
178. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive method?
- A) case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) survey
 - D) experiment
179. The case study is a research method in which
- A) a single individual or group is studied in great depth.
 - B) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
 - C) organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
 - D) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

180. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
181. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)
- A) experiment.
 - B) survey.
 - C) case study.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
182. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
- A) is based on naturalistic observation.
 - B) may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
 - C) overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
 - D) leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.
183. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of an atypical individual, _____ often suggests directions for future research.
- A) the double-blind procedure
 - B) random assignment
 - C) a case study
 - D) a survey
184. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called
- A) random sampling.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
185. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
- A) the survey.
 - B) experimentation.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) the case study.

186. Professor Ober carefully observes and records the behaviors of children in their classrooms in order to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Ober is most clearly engaged in
- A) survey research.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) replication.
187. New technologies such as smart-phone apps and body-worn sensors have enabled the collection of “big data” by means of
- A) the testing effect.
 - B) case studies.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
188. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of
- A) experimentation.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) case studies.
 - D) a survey.
189. Which of the following facilitates more exact descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?
- A) random assignment
 - B) informed consent
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) the double-blind procedure
190. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. Which research method did this illustrate?
- A) the case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) the double-blind procedure
 - D) the survey

191. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) a case study.
 - D) a survey.
192. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
- A) the survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) the case study
 - D) experimentation
193. The finding that twice as many millennials report having no sexual partners since the age of 18, compared with those born in the 1960s and 1970s, was derived from the use of which research method?
- A) survey
 - B) experiment
 - C) case study
 - D) naturalistic observation
194. Surveys indicate that people are less likely to support “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) wording effects.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
195. In their research on people's perception of the relationship between gun violence and gun control in the United States, Dr. Margo and Dr. Dillman have found that people are more approving of “commonsense gun legislation” than “banning weapons.” This finding demonstrates which of the following?
- A) survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) wording effects
 - D) case study

196. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.
- A) randomly selected
 - B) vivid
 - C) representative
 - D) operationally defined
197. After noting that a majority of professional basketball players are African-American, Ervin concluded that African-Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Ervin's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) replication.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) generalizing from vivid cases.
198. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger
- A) control group.
 - B) correlation coefficient.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) population.
199. All those in a group being studied make up the
- A) population.
 - B) sample.
 - C) case study.
 - D) survey.
200. To learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)
- A) population.
 - B) representative sample.
 - C) independent variable.
 - D) control condition.

201. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
- A) the case study.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
202. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
- A) the case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) random sampling
 - D) operational definitions
203. Governor Donovan was greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds at all of his political rallies. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of reelection. In this instance, the governor needs to be alerted to the value of
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) experimental control.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
204. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) random sampling.
205. Suppose you want to find out which candidate college students will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample of college students you survey is representative of the college student population, you should
- A) survey only a small sample of college students.
 - B) survey only politically informed college students.
 - C) survey every college student on your own campus.
 - D) survey a large representative sample of the college student population.

206. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that
- A) the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
 - B) there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
 - C) the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
 - D) the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.
207. To accurately generalize study results, researchers need
- A) a good population base.
 - B) a highly reliable survey.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) a representative sample.
208. Dr. Renk would like to study the “hook up” culture among college students. To be able to generalize her findings to all college students, she needs a representative sample. To obtain such a sample, Dr. Renk should
- A) offer extra credit to students who complete her questionnaire.
 - B) use naturalistic observation in her study.
 - C) seek a random sample of participants.
 - D) exhibit sampling bias when selecting participants.
209. Which two research designs often show that one trait or behavior tends to correlate with another?
- A) case study and experiment
 - B) survey and correlation
 - C) naturalistic observation and survey
 - D) experiment and correlation
210. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors
- A) vary together.
 - B) are random samples.
 - C) influence each other.
 - D) are dependent variables.
211. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
- A) explanation.
 - B) prediction.
 - C) control.
 - D) replication.

212. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use
- A) the case study approach.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) correlational measures.
 - D) experimental research.
213. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
- A) a correlation coefficient
 - B) a random sample
 - C) a double-blind procedure
 - D) an independent variable
214. A direct relationship in which two factors increase together or decrease together represents
- A) a dependent variable.
 - B) replication.
 - C) a positive correlation.
 - D) a confounding variable.
215. An inverse relationship in which one factor increases as another factor decreases represents
- A) a confounding variable.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) replication.
 - D) a negative correlation.
216. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that
- A) poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
 - B) poor people are more likely to have a psychological disorder than are wealthy people.
 - C) psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.

217. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that
- A) there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables.
 - B) lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level.
 - C) among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence.
 - D) level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children.
218. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the weakest degree of relationship between two variables?
- A) -0.12
 - B) -0.99
 - C) +0.25
 - D) -0.50
219. To determine whether the strength of people's self-esteem is related to their income level, researchers would most likely make use of
- A) case studies.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
220. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
- A) intelligence and academic success.
 - B) poverty and physical health.
 - C) self-esteem and depression.
 - D) school grades and school absences.
221. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are
- A) causally related.
 - B) negatively correlated.
 - C) independent variables.
 - D) positively correlated.

222. If the correlation between children's body weight and their reading ability is -1.00 , this would indicate that
- A) there is very little statistical relationship between children's body weight and reading ability.
 - B) low body weight has a negative effect on children's reading ability.
 - C) among children, better reading ability is associated with lower body weight.
 - D) body weight has no causal influence on the reading ability of children.
223. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) correlational research
 - C) the case study
 - D) the experimental method
224. Suppose that people who watch a lot of violence on TV are also particularly likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because
- A) we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
 - B) association does not prove causation.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) the sample may have been randomly selected.
225. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) failing to use operational definitions.
 - B) generalizing from extreme examples.
 - C) being influenced by a confounding variable.
 - D) assuming that association proves causation.
226. If psychologists discovered that more intelligent parents have smarter children than less intelligent parents, this would demonstrate that
- A) intelligence is inherited.
 - B) more intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do less intelligent parents.
 - C) the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.

227. Dr. Cast has found that children who watch more television are more likely to be overweight. Which conclusion can he reach?
- A) Watching television causes obesity.
 - B) Children who are obese like to watch television.
 - C) Watching increased amounts of television is correlated with obesity.
 - D) Normal-weight children do not watch television.
228. Dr. Aubrey has researched media effects for the past three years and has repeatedly found that college students who report exposure to increased sexual content in the media are also more likely to report engaging in unprotected sex, having intercourse with multiple partners, and consuming alcohol or drugs prior to intercourse. What does this mean?
- A) Exposure to sexual content in the media causes risky sexual behaviors.
 - B) College students who engage in risky sexual behaviors are drawn to sexually explicit media.
 - C) Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with risky sexual behaviors.
 - D) Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with higher rates of pregnancy.
229. The conclusion that “playing violent video games leads to violent crime” has been refuted by the American Psychological Association (APA). Why did the APA refute the statement?
- A) It was derived from a survey study.
 - B) Correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
 - D) This finding is not problematic.
230. Citing a recent report stating that “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children” to support the idea that corporal punishment during childhood leads to criminal behavior in adulthood is problematic because
- A) it was derived from a survey study.
 - B) correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) the experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
 - D) This finding is not problematic.

231. What do the parallel research findings of “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children” and “Seventy-five percent of college students in the United States were spanked as children” demonstrate?
- A) The survey method leads to causal results.
 - B) Correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) Experimental designs cannot be replicated.
 - D) These statements do not demonstrate any problem.
232. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?
- A) the survey
 - B) the experiment
 - C) correlational research
 - D) naturalistic observation
233. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate
- A) facts from theories.
 - B) causes from effects.
 - C) case studies from surveys.
 - D) random samples from representative samples.
234. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
- A) obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
 - B) summarizing participants' responses with a correlation coefficient.
 - C) holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
 - D) fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.
235. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?
- A) the case study
 - B) the survey
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) the experiment

236. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use
- A) survey research.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) correlational research.
 - D) experimental research.
237. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate at least one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
238. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) survey research.
 - C) a case study.
 - D) an experiment.
239. Participants who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment are said to be assigned to the
- A) random sample.
 - B) experimental group.
 - C) standardized treatment.
 - D) control group.
240. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the _____ group.
- A) control
 - B) standardized
 - C) baseline
 - D) experimental

241. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room; the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. Which is the experimental group?
- A) the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
 - B) the group of students who took the exam in the dimly lit room
 - C) the group of students who took the exam in the regularly lit room
 - D) There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.
242. Professor X is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The experimental group consisted of the students who
- A) were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
 - B) were exposed to explicit sexual content.
 - C) completed the word as "bad".
 - D) completed the word as "bed".
243. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
- A) The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - B) The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
 - C) The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
 - D) The experimental treatment is absent.
244. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) experimental
 - B) survey
 - C) control
 - D) correlational

245. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) survey
 - B) experimental
 - C) correlational
 - D) control
246. To assess the effectiveness of the flu vaccine for county residents, Mr. McCallum wants to administer vaccine injections to all county residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. McCallum is most clearly underestimating the importance of
- A) testing a large sample.
 - B) operationally defining his procedures.
 - C) replicating observations of other researchers.
 - D) creating a control group.
247. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned
- A) to that group by chance.
 - B) to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
 - C) in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
 - D) to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.
248. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) case studies.
 - D) correlation coefficients.
249. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, researchers plan to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definitions.

250. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to
- A) minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
 - B) increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
 - C) minimize any differences between groups of participants.
 - D) increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.
251. Random assignment minimizes _____ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes _____ between a sample and a population.
- A) similarities; differences
 - B) differences; similarities
 - C) similarities; similarities
 - D) differences; differences
252. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast-milk feedings. Which research method did they use?
- A) case study
 - B) experimentation
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) correlational research
253. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about
- A) what experimental hypothesis is being tested.
 - B) whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.
 - C) how the dependent variable is measured.
 - D) which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.
254. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) replication.

255. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) operational definitions.
256. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a
- A) placebo.
 - B) coefficient.
 - C) case study.
 - D) replication.
257. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) replication.
 - C) placebo.
 - D) double blind.
258. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates
- A) random assignment.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) debriefing.
 - D) the placebo effect.
259. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.
- A) the double-blind procedure
 - B) random sampling
 - C) positive expectations
 - D) hindsight bias
260. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dose (none versus peak dose) was the
- A) confounding variable.
 - B) dependent variable.
 - C) random sample.
 - D) independent variable.

261. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.
- A) dependent
 - B) independent
 - C) control
 - D) experimental
262. In an experimental study of the impact of exposure to criticism on self-esteem, exposure to criticism would be the _____ variable.
- A) replicated
 - B) dependent
 - C) confounding
 - D) independent
263. Factors other than those of interest that can potentially influence the results of a study are called
- A) independent variables.
 - B) dependent variables.
 - C) confounding variables.
 - D) randomly assigned variables.
264. If participants in the experimental group of a drug treatment study are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) correlation coefficient.
 - C) confounding variable.
 - D) replication.
265. To help control for possible confounding variables, researchers use
- A) experimental designs.
 - B) the scientific method.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) participation effects.

266. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.
- A) dependent
 - B) experimental
 - C) control
 - D) independent
267. Professor X is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as “bed,” indicating sexual thought, or as “bad,” which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The dependent variable is
- A) sexual thought.
 - B) the word-completion task.
 - C) exposure to explicit sexual content.
 - D) random assignment.
268. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was
- A) insults or compliments.
 - B) physical appearance.
 - C) interpersonal attraction.
 - D) feelings of self-esteem.
269. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
- A) the independent variable.
 - B) an operational definition.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) random assignment.

270. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to _____ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to _____.
- A) naturalistic observation; case studies
 - B) descriptive methods; correlational methods
 - C) a control group; an experimental group
 - D) correlational research; experimental research
271. Which of the following is NOT a weakness of the experimental method?
- A) lack of feasibility
 - B) lack of control of variables
 - C) reduced generalizability
 - D) ethical limitations on manipulation of variables
272. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind _____ research.
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
273. Examining naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting _____ research.
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
274. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting
- A) descriptive research.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) an experiment.
 - D) longitudinal research.
275. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to
- A) predict human behavior in almost all situations.
 - B) perceive order in completely random events.
 - C) develop general principles that help explain behavior.
 - D) observe random samples of human conduct.

276. Professor Jamison is studying the impact of alcohol consumption on driving impairment. She divides participants into two groups. One group gets the treatment, in this case alcohol, and the other group does not. Participants then complete a task to measure their reaction time. Professor Jamison finds that those who had consumed alcohol had a slower reaction time than those who did not consume alcohol. She then concludes that alcohol consumption would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?
- A) She can make this conclusion because she adhered to all research ethics.
 - B) She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate.
 - C) Her experiment tested theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors.
 - D) She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study.
277. Psychologists study animals because
- A) animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
 - B) experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
 - C) the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
 - D) similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
278. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers on the
- A) usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
 - B) ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
 - C) obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
 - D) need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.
279. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on
- A) whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
 - B) when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
 - C) whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.
 - D) what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.

280. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes
- A) obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
 - B) treat information about individual participants confidentially.
 - C) deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
 - D) allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.
281. Professor X is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as “bed,” indicating sexual thought, or as “bad,” which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Professor X will NOT need to
- A) obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
 - B) keep personal information about participants confidential.
 - C) protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
 - D) report individual participant results.
282. Which of the following is NOT included in the ethics code of the APA for using human participants in research?
- A) Researchers must obtain potential participants' informed consent to participate.
 - B) Researchers must keep personal information of participants confidential.
 - C) Researchers must fully debrief participants following participation in a research study.
 - D) Researchers must report the results of individual participants.
283. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking
- A) a representative sample.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) an operational definition.
 - D) a placebo effect.

284. The ethics codes of the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge researchers to
- A) avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
 - B) forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
 - C) avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
 - D) explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.
285. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called
- A) debriefing.
 - B) replication.
 - C) informed consent.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
286. Once Professor Caste completes running data collection for her research study, she will explain to the participants the true purpose of the study and any deceptions that were used. Her explanations are referred to as
- A) debriefing.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) random assignment.
287. Psychologists' personal values and goals
- A) are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
 - B) lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
 - C) can bias their observations and interpretations.
 - D) have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
288. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
- A) psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
 - B) psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
 - C) psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
 - D) psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

289. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that
- A) we tend to generalize from samples that we observe.
 - B) correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) the words used can reflect values.
 - D) an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect.
290. Psychological research indicates that people who are both happier and healthier than average tend to be those who
- A) perceive their intellectual abilities as fixed by their heredity.
 - B) live spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals.
 - C) give priority to relationships with supportive friends.
 - D) are more physically attractive than average.
291. Psychological research indicates that regular aerobic exercise is an effective way to minimize
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) mild depression.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) diabetes.
292. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion provided in the text for how to be a stronger person and a better student?
- A) Get a full night's sleep.
 - B) Set short-term goals.
 - C) Exercise.
 - D) Prioritize relationships
293. The testing effect refers to the _____ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.
- A) hindsight bias
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) enhanced memory
 - D) increasing boredom
294. The testing effect is sometimes called
- A) the retrieval practice effect.
 - B) test-enhanced learning.
 - C) both the retrieval practice effect and test-enhanced learning.
 - D) neither the retrieval practice effect nor test-enhanced learning.

295. Students learn and remember course materials best when they
- A) give informed consent.
 - B) engage in massed practice.
 - C) process information actively.
 - D) avoid operational definitions.
296. Bria, who is taking her first psychology class, earned a C on her first exam. While C is a passing grade, Bria would like to earn an A in this class. What can she do to help improve not only her grade but also her retention of the material?
- A) Set long-term goals.
 - B) Break up with her boyfriend.
 - C) Cram for the test the night before the exam.
 - D) Use the SQ3R method when studying.
297. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, _____, and review.
- A) revise
 - B) reason
 - C) retrieve
 - D) research
298. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
- A) massed practice.
 - B) replication.
 - C) retrieving information.
 - D) random sampling.
299. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates _____, which is an important learning tool.
- A) critical thinking
 - B) the testing effect
 - C) spaced practice
 - D) SQ3R

Answer Key

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. A
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. A
22. D
23. D
24. C
25. A
26. C
27. B
28. D
29. A
30. D
31. C
32. B
33. A
34. D
35. D
36. C
37. D
38. A
39. D
40. A
41. A
42. D
43. A
44. B

45. C
46. A
47. C
48. D
49. B
50. B
51. D
52. B
53. D
54. C
55. A
56. D
57. C
58. B
59. D
60. C
61. C
62. B
63. B
64. B
65. D
66. C
67. D
68. C
69. D
70. B
71. C
72. A
73. B
74. B
75. D
76. B
77. B
78. B
79. D
80. A
81. D
82. A
83. B
84. C
85. C
86. C
87. D
88. C
89. C
90. D

91. D
92. B
93. D
94. B
95. B
96. C
97. D
98. D
99. D
100. B
101. D
102. A
103. A
104. C
105. C
106. B
107. A
108. C
109. C
110. C
111. D
112. D
113. B
114. A
115. C
116. D
117. C
118. B
119. C
120. C
121. C
122. A
123. D
124. B
125. A
126. D
127. A
128. D
129. B
130. C
131. B
132. D
133. C
134. D
135. C
136. B

- 137. C
- 138. B
- 139. D
- 140. A
- 141. A
- 142. B
- 143. C
- 144. B
- 145. D
- 146. A
- 147. D
- 148. A
- 149. D
- 150. B
- 151. A
- 152. A
- 153. B
- 154. B
- 155. C
- 156. D
- 157. C
- 158. A
- 159. C
- 160. C
- 161. A
- 162. C
- 163. B
- 164. B
- 165. C
- 166. D
- 167. C
- 168. C
- 169. C
- 170. C
- 171. A
- 172. B
- 173. B
- 174. B
- 175. D
- 176. C
- 177. C
- 178. D
- 179. A
- 180. B
- 181. C
- 182. B

- 183. C
- 184. B
- 185. C
- 186. B
- 187. D
- 188. B
- 189. C
- 190. B
- 191. D
- 192. A
- 193. A
- 194. B
- 195. C
- 196. B
- 197. D
- 198. D
- 199. A
- 200. A
- 201. C
- 202. C
- 203. B
- 204. D
- 205. D
- 206. A
- 207. D
- 208. C
- 209. C
- 210. A
- 211. B
- 212. C
- 213. A
- 214. C
- 215. D
- 216. B
- 217. C
- 218. A
- 219. B
- 220. A
- 221. B
- 222. C
- 223. B
- 224. B
- 225. D
- 226. C
- 227. C
- 228. C

- 229. B
- 230. B
- 231. B
- 232. B
- 233. B
- 234. C
- 235. D
- 236. D
- 237. C
- 238. D
- 239. B
- 240. D
- 241. B
- 242. B
- 243. D
- 244. C
- 245. B
- 246. D
- 247. A
- 248. A
- 249. A
- 250. C
- 251. D
- 252. B
- 253. D
- 254. C
- 255. B
- 256. A
- 257. C
- 258. D
- 259. C
- 260. D
- 261. B
- 262. D
- 263. C
- 264. C
- 265. C
- 266. A
- 267. A
- 268. C
- 269. B
- 270. D
- 271. B
- 272. A
- 273. B
- 274. C

- 275. C
- 276. C
- 277. D
- 278. B
- 279. D
- 280. C
- 281. D
- 282. D
- 283. B
- 284. D
- 285. A
- 286. A
- 287. C
- 288. A
- 289. C
- 290. C
- 291. B
- 292. B
- 293. C
- 294. C
- 295. C
- 296. D
- 297. C
- 298. C
- 299. A

1. By testing their predictions with the observational methods of science, psychologists are most clearly relying on
 - A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.

2. When Leanne read a news report that drinking orange juice triggers hyperactivity in children, she questioned whether the children's behavior had been assessed using scientifically appropriate methods. Leanne's reaction best illustrated
 - A) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - C) critical thinking.
 - D) introspection.

3. The early school of psychology that used introspection to reveal the mind's makeup was known as
 - A) psychiatry.
 - B) behaviorism.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) structuralism.

4. Edward Titchener was concerned primarily with the study of
 - A) sensory experiences.
 - B) psychological disorders.
 - C) inherited traits.
 - D) social relationships.

5. Who was the functionalist who authored a textbook for the emerging discipline of psychology?
 - A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) John B. Watson
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) William James

6. Compared with the structuralists, early behaviorists were much less likely to focus on the study of
- A) smiling.
 - B) screaming.
 - C) fighting.
 - D) thinking.
7. The scientific study of behavior without reference to mental processes was of special interest to
- A) Edward Titchener.
 - B) William James.
 - C) Sigmund Freud.
 - D) B. F. Skinner.
8. Which of the following best describes cognitive psychology?
- A) the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition
 - B) the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
 - C) the study of mental processes, such as occur when we perceive, learn, remember, think, communicate, and solve problems
 - D) the study of the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior
9. Psychology is currently defined as
- A) the study of the human mind.
 - B) the science of behavior and mental processes.
 - C) the scientific study of human behavior.
 - D) the study of brain activity linked with cognition.
10. Professor Schroeder argues that children have an innate concept of justice that enables them to distinguish between fair and unfair rules. This argument is most consistent with the views of
- A) Aristotle.
 - B) Plato.
 - C) B. F. Skinner.
 - D) John B. Watson.

11. Debates as to whether the excessive use of alcohol is biologically determined or culturally influenced are most relevant to the issue of
- A) nature and nurture.
 - B) observation and introspection.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) structuralism and functionalism.
12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic shaped by one's culture?
- A) view of what is considered beautiful
 - B) attitude regarding premarital sex
 - C) sexual orientation
 - D) level of independent thinking
13. Research has found that there are _____ differences in the content of dreams, emotional expressiveness, risk for depression, and risk for eating disorders.
- A) cultural
 - B) gender
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) natural
14. An integrated explanation of human behavior provided by the neuroscience, cognitive, social-cultural, and other perspectives in psychology is most clearly provided by
- A) structuralism.
 - B) behaviorism.
 - C) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
15. Understanding why the fear of darkness may have contributed to the survival of our human ancestors is most relevant to the _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) psychodynamic
16. Which perspective would be most helpful for understanding the role of repeated practice on the long-term retention of information?
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) cognitive
 - D) behavior genetics

17. Inherited traits are to learned habits as the _____ perspective is to the _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral; social-cultural
 - B) evolutionary; behavioral
 - C) social-cultural; neuroscience
 - D) neuroscience; evolutionary
18. Which of the following focuses on building the knowledge base of psychology?
- A) basic research
 - B) applied research
 - C) behavioral research
 - D) cognitive research
19. Basic research on persistent human traits like optimism and pessimism is most characteristic of the specialty known as _____ psychology.
- A) biological
 - B) personality
 - C) social
 - D) developmental
20. Professor Thurstone investigates whether a teacher's negative perceptions of some students can affect the students' test scores. Professor Thurstone is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) clinical
 - B) social
 - C) biological
 - D) personality
21. Gregory is an industrial-organizational psychologist and is helping an employer determine the best applicants to select for employment. He is engaged in _____ research.
- A) basic research.
 - B) applied research.
 - C) behavioral research.
 - D) cognitive research.

22. Derek is a graduate student in psychology and is conducting research on aviation transportation safety. He is most likely a(n)
- A) social psychologist.
 - B) industrial-organizational psychologist.
 - C) biological psychologist.
 - D) developmental psychologist.
23. Samantha is working to convince the administrators, teachers, and other staff members at a public high school to change the view within the school regarding sexual harassment among students. Samantha is likely a
- A) community psychologist.
 - B) psychiatrist.
 - C) clinical psychologist.
 - D) counseling psychologist.
24. After the horror of 9/11, many people said the American government should obviously have foreseen the likelihood of this form of terrorism. This perception most clearly illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
25. Psychologist Philip Tetlock collected more than 27,000 expert predictions of world events. He repeatedly found that experts were _____ percent confident in their prediction but were correct less than _____ percent of the time.
- A) 40; 80
 - B) 50; 70
 - C) 60; 20
 - D) 80; 40
26. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) the placebo effect.

27. The tendency to perceive meaningful patterns in random sequences of outcomes often leads us to underestimate the extent to which outcomes result from
- A) a placebo effect.
 - B) psychic powers.
 - C) hidden values.
 - D) chance.
28. Which of the following is NOT a roadblock to critical thinking?
- A) hindsight bias
 - B) overconfidence
 - C) scientific inquiry
 - D) perceiving patterns in random events
29. When is misinformation provided to others intentionally?
- A) with false news
 - B) with current news stories
 - C) with group membership
 - D) with family members
30. The fact that statements are more believable when they are repeated explains how misinformation can be spread through
- A) false news.
 - B) repetition.
 - C) availability of powerful examples.
 - D) group identity.
31. A self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis is known as
- A) a scientific attitude.
 - B) the scientific method.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) perceiving patterns in random events.
32. Stacey suggests that because children are more impulsive than adults, they will have more difficulty controlling their anger. Stacey's prediction regarding anger management is an example of
- A) a hypothesis.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) an operational definition.
 - D) the placebo effect.

33. As a check on their biases, psychologists report their research using operational definitions, which are
- A) repetitions of the essence of a research study.
 - B) statistical procedures for analyzing the results of multiple studies.
 - C) random samples of the population under study.
 - D) carefully worded statements of the exact procedures used.
34. The procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence is called
- A) replication.
 - B) the case study.
 - C) meta-analysis.
 - D) an experiment.
35. Professor Carter observes and records the behavior of grocery shoppers as they select items to purchase. Which type of research is Professor Carter using?
- A) survey research
 - B) case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
36. A negative correlation between people's work-related stress and their marital happiness would indicate that
- A) work-related stress has a negative impact on marital happiness.
 - B) marital unhappiness promotes work-related stress.
 - C) higher levels of marital happiness are associated with lower levels of work-related stress.
 - D) marital happiness has no causal influence on work-related stress.
37. Which method offers the most reliable way of assessing whether athletic performance is boosted by drinking soda with caffeine in it?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) the experiment
 - D) naturalistic observation

38. In drug-treatment studies, double-blind procedures minimize outcome differences between experimental and control conditions that could be attributed to
- A) replication.
 - B) operational definitions.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) placebo effects.
39. To assess whether sense of humor is affected by sexual stimulation, researchers exposed married couples to either sexually stimulating or to sexually nonstimulating movie scenes prior to watching a comedy skit. In this research, the independent variable consisted of
- A) reactions to the comedy skit.
 - B) level of sexual stimulation.
 - C) marital status.
 - D) sense of humor.
40. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is inhibited by sleep deprivation, mental alertness would be the
- A) control condition.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) experimental condition.
 - D) dependent variable.
41. Which research design can uncover naturally occurring relationships?
- A) survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) experiment
 - D) correlational design
42. Ethical principles developed by psychologists urge investigators to
- A) avoid the use of animals in experimental research.
 - B) minimize the use of the double-blind procedure with human research participants.
 - C) treat information about individual research participants confidentially.
 - D) avoid the use of financial incentives in any kind of research.

43. Testing your ability to recall information you have just studied improves your long-term retention of that information. Psychologists have referred to this as
- A) SQ3R.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) the testing effect.
 - D) massed practice.
44. Which of the following is NOT a useful study tip for improving your retention of course material?
- A) critical thinking
 - B) actively processing class information
 - C) overlearning the material
 - D) cramming for assessments the night before

Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. B
21. B
22. B
23. A
24. B
25. D
26. C
27. D
28. C
29. A
30. B
31. B
32. A
33. D
34. C
35. D
36. C
37. C
38. D
39. B
40. D
41. D
42. C
43. C
44. D

1. Assessing the extent to which the predicted behavioral benefits of using a new therapeutic intervention are confirmed by scientific observation best illustrates
 - A) functionalism.
 - B) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) an empirical approach.

2. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to
 - A) avoid multiple levels of analysis.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) recognize the errors in our own ideas.
 - D) respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

3. To study inner sensations, images, and feelings, Edward Titchener engaged people in self-reflective
 - A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) psychiatry.

4. Which early school of thought in psychology was most clearly focused on understanding the adaptive value of complex mental processes?
 - A) structuralism
 - B) behaviorism
 - C) psychiatry
 - D) functionalism

5. The historically significant perspective that emphasized human growth potential was known as
 - A) Freudian psychology.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) humanistic psychology.

6. The suggestion that psychology is less a set of facts than a method of evaluating ideas best highlights the _____ character of psychology.
- A) naturalistic
 - B) humanistic
 - C) scientific
 - D) introspective
7. A study of the relationship between reasoning capacities and brain functions would be of most direct interest to
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) the psychodynamic perspective.
8. Who pioneered the study of learning?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) William James
 - C) Ivan Pavlov
 - D) Sigmund Freud
9. In debating the origins of human traits, Plato and Aristotle disagreed about the relative importance of
- A) basic and applied research.
 - B) nature and nurture.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) structuralism and functionalism.
10. The importance of inherited behavioral traits was most clearly highlighted by
- A) Aristotle.
 - B) Charles Darwin.
 - C) John B. Watson.
 - D) B. F. Skinner.
11. The shared ideas and behaviors that one generation passes on to the next is known as their
- A) culture.
 - B) cognition.
 - C) evolution.
 - D) natural selection.

12. The finding that women tend to engage in conversations to help build relationships while men engage in conversations to provide information is an example of _____ differences.
- A) cultural
 - B) gender
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) natural
13. The use of scientific methods to explore people's satisfaction with the past, happiness with the present, and optimism about the future is most clearly characteristic of
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) the biopsychosocial approach.
14. Which perspective is most relevant to understanding the links between hormone levels and sexual motivation?
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) neuroscience
15. Professor Reed attempts to assess the relative contributions of heredity and home environment to children's susceptibility to depression. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) cognitive
 - D) behavioral
16. Focusing on the extent to which personality is influenced by motives outside our own awareness is most relevant to the _____ perspective.
- A) neuroscience
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) social-cultural

17. The marriage rituals of different ethnic groups are of most relevance to the _____ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) cognitive
18. Professor Helms conducts basic research on the progressive changes in infants' perceptual skills during the first year of life. Professor Helms is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) clinical
 - C) personality
 - D) developmental
19. Professor Reider has focused his career on helping companies solve problems in the workplace. He is most likely a(n)
- A) social psychologist.
 - B) industrial-organizational psychologist.
 - C) biological psychologist.
 - D) developmental psychologist.
20. Dr. Stevens provides psychotherapy to people who suffer from excessive anxiety. Dr. Stevens is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) developmental
 - C) clinical
 - D) cognitive
21. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive psychological research outcomes as
- A) unpredictable.
 - B) inexplicable.
 - C) unlikely.
 - D) unsurprising.

22. Jamie and Lynn were sure that they had answered most of the multiple-choice questions correctly because “the questions required only common sense.” However, they each scored less than 60% on the exam. This best illustrates
- A) a confounding variable.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) overconfidence.
23. Brandon reads his psychology text regularly and attends class most days, so he felt prepared when he took the midterm exam. He just knew he aced the test. When his Professor returned his exam, he found that he earned a C. What happened?
- A) Brandon experienced hindsight bias.
 - B) Brandon was overconfident.
 - C) Brandon engaged in scientific inquiry.
 - D) Brandon perceived a pattern in random events.
24. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?
- A) H H H T T T
 - B) H T T H T H
 - C) T T H H T H
 - D) All of these sequences would be equally likely.
25. Many have been told since they were children that if they go outside with wet hair they will get sick. This belief is actually false. Why do so many people believe this myth?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
26. Janet tends to associate with others whose opinions are similar to her own. While this is common, this also demonstrates how _____ could lead to misinformation.
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity

27. Psychological theories help to
- A) organize scientific observations.
 - B) explain observed facts.
 - C) generate hypotheses.
 - D) do all of these things.
28. Which of the following can help us sift reality from illusion?
- A) intuition
 - B) scientific inquiry
 - C) overconfidence
 - D) hindsight bias
29. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a useful theory?
- A) It organizes observations.
 - B) It cannot be refuted.
 - C) It implies predictions that anyone can use to check the theory or to derive practical applications.
 - D) It stimulates further research that may lead to a revised theory that better organizes and predicts.
30. Sigmund Freud, Abraham Maslow, Erik Erikson, and Carl Rogers all developed ways to explain behaviors or events by offering ideas that organize observations. Their ideas are called
- A) theories.
 - B) patterns in random events.
 - C) the scientific method.
 - D) scientific inquiry.
31. The type of research that enables psychologists to avoid the problem of small sample sizes is called
- A) replication.
 - B) the case study.
 - C) meta-analysis.
 - D) the experiment.

32. Which research method runs the greatest risk of collecting evidence that may be unrepresentative of what is generally true?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) the survey
33. Every twenty-fifth person who subscribed to a weekly news magazine was contacted by market researchers to complete a survey of opinions regarding the magazine's contents. The researchers were applying the technique known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) replication.
34. A correlation of +0.70 between children's physical height and their popularity among their peers indicates that
- A) higher levels of popularity among peers are associated with greater physical height in children.
 - B) there is no relationship between children's height and their popularity.
 - C) being unusually short or tall has a negative impact on children's popularity.
 - D) children's height has no causal impact on their popularity.
35. To test the potential effect of hunger on taste sensitivity, groups of research participants are deprived of food for differing lengths of time before they engage in a taste-sensitivity test. This research is an example of
- A) correlational research.
 - B) an experiment.
 - C) survey research.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
36. In a study of factors that might affect memory, research participants were assigned to drink either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic beverage prior to completing a memory test. Those who drank the nonalcoholic beverage were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) survey
 - B) control
 - C) experimental
 - D) correlational

37. Researchers control factors that might influence a dependent variable by means of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) replication.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definitions.
38. In an experimental study of the effects of dieting on weight loss, dieting would be the
- A) control condition.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) placebo.
39. In a well-controlled experiment, researchers seek to minimize
- A) confounding variables.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) replication.
 - D) random assignment.
40. Which of the following processes typically takes place shortly after people complete their participation in a research study?
- A) random assignment
 - B) informed consent
 - C) the double-blind procedure
 - D) debriefing
41. Many studies, including those conducted in college classrooms, confirm that frequent quizzing and self-testing boost students' retention. This provides support for
- A) the benefit of introspection.
 - B) the effectiveness of cramming.
 - C) the testing effect.
 - D) the SQ3R method.
42. SQ3R is an acronym for an effective
- A) debriefing procedure.
 - B) study method.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) case study.

Answer Key

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. D
22. D
23. B
24. D
25. B
26. D
27. D
28. B
29. B
30. A
31. C
32. B
33. C
34. A
35. B
36. B
37. A
38. B
39. A
40. D
41. C
42. B

1. Explain why psychology is considered a science and not a pseudoscience.
2. An online news story claims that subtle differences between the body odors of male and female infants enable women to correctly identify the sex of a baby solely on the basis of their sense of smell. Describe how the scientific attitude would enable you to think in an intelligent way about this claim.
3. Explain the relationship between the scientific attitude, critical thinking, and psychological science.
4. Stacey writes in cursive while she takes notes in class. Brandi, the student who often sits beside her in class, missed the last class and asked to see Stacey's notes. Stacey was happy to help. When Brandi finished looking them over, she stated "Based on your writing, you are a very open-minded person who likes to try new things. You are also friendly and compassionate." Brandi was making claims based on graphology. Put yourself in Stacey's shoes, so to speak, and consider Brandi's statements using critical thinking.
5. Discuss the major differences between structuralism and functionalism.
6. Julie, a physics major, has difficulty believing that psychology is a science, because people cannot observe other people's thoughts and sensations. Explain how Edward Titchener and John B. Watson would have responded to Julie's skepticism regarding psychology's scientific status.
7. Using examples, provide support for the claim that the same underlying processes guide the behavior and mental processes of people everywhere.
8. Jack is a second-grade student. He seems to have no interest in learning, often daydreaming in class and frequently disrupting the class by throwing objects at other students. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Jack's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Jack to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces.

9. Kathy does not want to become a psychologist because she has no interest in analyzing emotionally disturbed people. Use your knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Kathy's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.
10. Compare and contrast the subfields in which psychologists are likely to engage in applied research.
11. Imagine that you are in graduate school studying industrial-organizational psychology. It is time to start thinking about research topics for the thesis you need to write as part of the program requirements. Identify the focus of industrial-organizational psychology, and discuss the possible implications of research in this area.
12. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion.
13. Janet is convinced that most immigrants in the United States are criminals. Discuss four ways in which misperceptions, such as this, are so readily accepted by most people.
14. Explain how research in psychological science is used to create, test, and verify or disprove various theories.
15. Speaking at Verbatim University's graduation ceremony, Professor Robson compared college and university graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly noted that people with higher-education degrees pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to go to jail than less-educated adults. The professor concluded that colleges and universities obviously do great things for society. How might you reasonably challenge the way the professor reached her conclusion?
16. Describing behavior is the first step in being able to predict it. Outline the research method that is used to predict behavior, including how behavior is measured and the types of relationships that are generally found.

17. Design an experiment to test whether drinking alcohol influences people's tendency to become socially aggressive. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

18. Dr. Schmidt would like to investigate the effectiveness of a newly invented drug to treat clinical depression. Specifically, he would like to determine if it is more effective than current medications for this disorder. With this in mind, design an experiment using the double-blind procedure and explain how the placebo effect could affect the results of this study. Be sure to identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as any confounding variables. Also, specify your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research.

19. Professor Schmidt would like to examine how the use of corporal punishment is related, if at all, to delinquent behavior during adolescence. Which research design should he use? What factors would Professor Schmidt consider when deciding which research design is best?

20. To investigate the impact of alcohol consumption on sexual arousal, researchers plan to give experimental participants either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic drink just prior to their watching a sexually arousing movie. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study.

21. Thinking about your academic expectations and goals, explain how you can use what you know about psychology to become a better student.

Answer Key

- 1.
- 2.
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- 21.

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

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

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

4. Using scientific methods to investigate the claim that an optimistic outlook on life improves people's physical health best illustrates
 - A) a psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) functionalism.

5. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that
 - A) people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.
 - B) most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.
 - C) claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.
 - D) people usually have ulterior motives for acting.

6. Heather claims that her dreams accurately predict future events. Her sister, however, insists that Heather's belief needs to be empirically tested. Heather's sister best illustrates the scientific attitude of
 - A) pride.
 - B) skepticism.
 - C) practicality.
 - D) introspection.

7. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as
- A) practicality.
 - B) self-control.
 - C) humility.
 - D) curiosity.
8. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?
- A) curiosity
 - B) skepticism
 - C) humility
 - D) speculation
9. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of
- A) humility.
 - B) respect for animals.
 - C) curiosity.
 - D) skepticism.
10. Critical thinkers can best be described as
- A) questioning.
 - B) cynical.
 - C) pessimistic.
 - D) impatient.
11. The term used to indicate smart thinking is
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) speculation.
 - D) emergent thinking.
12. A refusal to consider potential evidence that might conflict with one's preconceived ideas best illustrates a lack of
- A) a psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) culture.
 - D) introspection.

13. One of your professors has used observational evidence to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - C) Freudian psychology.
 - D) introspection.
14. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?
- A) Wundt
 - B) James
 - C) Aristotle
 - D) Washburn
15. The first psychological laboratory was established by
- A) John Watson.
 - B) Wilhelm Wundt.
 - C) Sigmund Freud.
 - D) Jean Piaget.
16. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was
- A) psychiatry.
 - B) structuralism.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) humanistic psychology.
17. Which school of thought in psychology attempted to identify the basic elements of the mind?
- A) structuralism
 - B) functionalism
 - C) behaviorism
 - D) psychoanalysis
18. Edward Titchener trained people to report elements of their experience and promoted a school of thought known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) structuralism.
 - C) functionalism.
 - D) humanistic psychology.

19. Structuralism used a method known as _____ to reveal the basic elements of the mind.
- A) conditioned responding
 - B) positive psychology
 - C) introspection
 - D) psychoanalysis
20. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify
- A) inherited traits.
 - B) maladaptive behaviors.
 - C) unconscious motives.
 - D) sensory experiences.
21. Research participants who carefully observe and report their immediate thoughts and feelings in response to different musical sounds are using the method known as
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) natural selection.
22. Which research method waned in popularity because its results varied when the technique was used by different people?
- A) empiricism
 - B) introspection
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) critical thinking
23. The early school of thought in psychology that focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable us to adapt and survive was called
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) structuralism.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) functionalism.
24. The early school of thought in psychology known as functionalism was promoted by
- A) Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B) William James.
 - C) John B. Watson.
 - D) Carl Rogers.

25. William James was primarily concerned with the _____ of the mind.
- A) functions
 - B) elements
 - C) disorders
 - D) biological origins
26. Which early school of thought in psychology would have been most interested in exploring the adaptive value of our human capacity for self-awareness?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) structuralism
 - D) functionalism
27. Functionalism is to structuralism as _____ is to Edward Titchener.
- A) Carl Rogers
 - B) B. F. Skinner
 - C) William James
 - D) John B. Watson
28. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the _____ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of _____.
- A) University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) Radcliffe College; John B. Watson
 - C) Harvard University; William James
 - D) Cornell University; Edward Titchener
29. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
- A) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - B) Mary Whiton Calkins
 - C) Jean Piaget
 - D) Margaret James
30. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled *The Animal Mind*?
- A) Mary Whiton Calkins
 - B) Rosalie Rayner
 - C) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - D) Jean Piaget

31. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?
- A) William James
 - B) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - C) Mary Whiton Calkins
 - D) B.F. Skinner
32. When Mary Whiton Calkins began graduate school,
- A) the doors for women psychologists were opened.
 - B) all the male students in the program rejoiced.
 - C) all the instructors quit the university.
 - D) all the male students left the program.
33. Who outscored all the male students on the qualifying exams in their program?
- A) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - B) Rosalie Rayner
 - C) Mary Whiton Calkins
 - D) Anna Freud
34. Who would agree with the statement that “What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?”
- A) B. F. Skinner
 - B) Sigmund Freud
 - C) Carl Rogers
 - D) William James
35. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?
- A) Watson and Skinner
 - B) Freud and James
 - C) Wundt and Titchener
 - D) Rogers and Maslow
36. Early behaviorists, such as John B. Watson, would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focused on
- A) maladaptive eating habits.
 - B) the meaning of frightening dreams.
 - C) effective parenting techniques.
 - D) crime-deterring legal practices.

37. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by
- A) Freudian psychologists.
 - B) functionalists.
 - C) structuralists.
 - D) behaviorists.
38. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American
- A) psychiatrist.
 - B) behaviorist.
 - C) cognitive neuroscientist.
 - D) structuralist.
39. Investigating whether a dog could be conditioned to bark when it detected the odor of a specific narcotic drug would have been of most direct interest to the school of thought known as
- A) functionalism.
 - B) structuralism.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
40. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to
- A) John B. Watson.
 - B) William James.
 - C) Sigmund Freud.
 - D) Wilhelm Wundt.
41. The mind's defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to
- A) John B. Watson.
 - B) Charles Darwin.
 - C) Sigmund Freud.
 - D) B. F. Skinner.
42. Stephanie agrees that the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our development. She likely adheres to the views of
- A) humanistic psychology.
 - B) psychoanalytic psychology.
 - C) cognitive psychology.
 - D) behaviorism.

43. The early branch of psychology that focused on our human need for love and acceptance and on environments that nurture or limit personal growth was called
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) cognitive psychology.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
44. Humanistic psychologists such as _____ emphasized people's growth potential.
- A) Wundt and Titchener
 - B) Freud and James
 - C) Rogers and Maslow
 - D) Watson and Skinner
45. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) functionalism
 - C) evolutionary psychology
 - D) humanistic psychology
46. Which of the following is the most contemporary branch of psychology?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) cognitive psychology
 - C) humanistic psychology
 - D) psychoanalytic psychology
47. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) cognitive psychology
 - C) evolutionary psychology
 - D) positive psychology
48. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with mental activities such as perception, memory, and language is called
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) clinical psychology.

49. Dr. Wang is studying brain activity in children who have a learning disability in mathematics. Which of the following best matches his field of study?
- A) cognitive psychology
 - B) humanistic psychology
 - C) cognitive neuroscience
 - D) Freudian psychology
50. The science of behavior and mental processes is called
- A) functionalism.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) psychology.
51. Professor Thomas is examining play interactions among elementary school children during recess. According to the definition of psychology, play interactions would be considered a(n)
- A) behavior.
 - B) action.
 - C) mental process.
 - D) conclusion.
52. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on
- A) introspection.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) natural selection.
 - D) scientific methods.
53. Behavior is to mental processes as _____ is to _____.
- A) nature; nurture
 - B) sensation; memory
 - C) talking; understanding
 - D) clinical psychology; psychiatry
54. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, _____ was an American philosopher and _____ was an Austrian physician.
- A) Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
 - B) William James; Sigmund Freud
 - C) B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson
 - D) Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers

55. Wilhelm Wundt was both a
- A) psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
 - B) physiologist and philosopher.
 - C) sociologist and psychiatrist.
 - D) theologian and philosopher.
56. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of
- A) learning.
 - B) perception.
 - C) personality.
 - D) mental illness.
57. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the
- A) levels of analysis dilemma.
 - B) structuralism-functionalism debate.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience controversy.
 - D) nature–nurture issue.
58. Nature is to nurture as _____ is to _____.
- A) behavior; mental processes
 - B) psychology; psychiatry
 - C) biology; experience
 - D) reason; emotion
59. Angie wonders whether her calm and relaxed personality style was learned or inherited. Angie's concern is most directly relevant to the issue of
- A) observation and introspection.
 - B) behavior and mental processes.
 - C) nature and nurture.
 - D) the conscious mind and the unconscious mind.
60. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of
- A) conscious and unconscious thought.
 - B) observation and introspection.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) nature and nurture.

61. In the context of debates regarding the origins of knowledge, Aristotle is to _____ as Plato is to _____.
- A) mind; body
 - B) structuralism; functionalism
 - C) introspection; behaviorism
 - D) nurture; nature
62. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?
- A) Aristotle
 - B) Plato
 - C) Skinner
 - D) Watson
63. Professor Kim suggests that young children from all cultures can distinguish between singular and plural nouns because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor's suggestion would have been most readily accepted by
- A) Plato.
 - B) John B. Watson.
 - C) B. F. Skinner.
 - D) Aristotle.
64. Unlike Plato, Aristotle emphasized that knowledge is a product of
- A) logical reasoning.
 - B) inborn ideas.
 - C) sensory experience.
 - D) introspection.
65. Charles Darwin suggested that the evolution of living organisms is guided by
- A) rational thought.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) unconscious motives.
66. Which principle suggests that inherited traits contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations?
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) structuralism
 - C) natural selection
 - D) positive psychology

67. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of most central interest to
- A) humanistic psychology.
 - B) social psychology.
 - C) community psychology.
 - D) evolutionary psychology.
68. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) behavior genetics.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) behaviorism.
69. Research conducted by which field of study is a revisit to the nature–nurture debate?
- A) evolutionary psychology
 - B) gender psychology
 - C) cross-cultural psychology
 - D) positive psychology
70. Professor Thomas is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) gender psychology.
 - C) cross-cultural psychology.
 - D) positive psychology.
71. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?
- A) Dr. Rich, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genetics and environment are different.
 - B) Dr. Thomas, who treats patients with psychological disorders.
 - C) Dr. Aaron, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning.
 - D) Dr. Smith, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history.

72. Nicole has been unusually quick in learning to excel in the highly competitive sports training programs at her school because she is more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that
- A) some ideas are innate.
 - B) introspection reveals the structure of our minds.
 - C) nurture works on what nature provides.
 - D) nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment.
73. Culture is best described as
- A) the entire collection of character strengths that help individuals and communities to thrive.
 - B) the enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, values, and traditions shared by a group and transmitted across generations.
 - C) the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors.
 - D) basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity.
74. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of
- A) introspection.
 - B) the cognitive revolution.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) culture.
75. Slender women are considered especially beautiful in one country; in another country, stout women are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences.
- A) common psychological processes
 - B) gender differences
 - C) unconscious preferences
 - D) genetic dissimilarities
76. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of all of the following EXCEPT
- A) alcohol use disorder.
 - B) depression.
 - C) eating disorders.
 - D) obesity.

77. To balance psychology's historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) introspection.
78. Martin Seligman and colleagues believe that more research is needed to examine human flourishing. Their approach is called
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanism.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) community psychology.
79. Which approach to psychology holds that happiness is a by-product of a pleasant, engaged, and meaningful life?
- A) behaviorism
 - B) humanism
 - C) positive psychology
 - D) community psychology
80. The approach to psychology that uses scientific methods to explore the building of a “good life” that engages our skills, and a “meaningful life” that points beyond ourselves is called
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanism.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) community psychology.
81. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of
- A) introspection.
 - B) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) multiple levels of analysis.

82. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - D) introspection.
83. Poor nutrition, family stress, and memory difficulties have all contributed to Mr. Leonard's depression. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his problems requires
- A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - D) an evolutionary level of analysis.
84. Which of the following is NOT a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?
- A) learned fears and expectations
 - B) genetic mutations
 - C) emotional responses
 - D) perceptual interpretations
85. Which of the following is NOT a biological influence on behavior or mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial approach?
- A) cognitive processing
 - B) genetic predispositions
 - C) genetic mutations
 - D) natural selection
86. According to the biopsychosocial approach, mass media influences on behavior and mental processes would be considered a _____ influence.
- A) social-cultural
 - B) biological
 - C) psychological
 - D) cognitive

87. Dr. Renk is studying how people interact and react in the presence of others. She is examining _____ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.
- A) social-cultural
 - B) biological
 - C) psychological
 - D) cognitive
88. Ali insists that intellectual capacities are genetically influenced; Claire argues that intelligence is developed through educational experiences. Ali and Claire have differing perspectives on intelligence that
- A) complement each other.
 - B) are impossible to test scientifically.
 - C) illustrate the distinction between behavior and mental processes.
 - D) illustrate the conflict between psychology and psychiatry.
89. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?
- A) social-cultural
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavioral
 - D) neuroscience
90. In a class lecture, Professor Hampton emphasized the extent to which abnormal blood chemistry can contribute to psychological disorders. The professor's lecture highlighted a _____ perspective on psychological disorders.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) cognitive
91. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of _____ on human traits.
- A) introspection
 - B) natural selection
 - C) unconscious motives
 - D) rational thought

92. Mark believes that people's dislike of bitter-tasting foods has promoted human survival. His belief best illustrates the _____ perspective.
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) behavioral
93. Which perspective is most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of heredity and environmental experience to differing levels of human intelligence?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavior genetics
94. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of
- A) behavior and mental processes.
 - B) conscious and unconscious motives.
 - C) nature and nurture.
 - D) structuralism and functionalism.
95. Professor Hernandez attempts to assess the extent to which both hereditary and environmental factors contribute to gender differences in the risk for alcohol use disorder. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the _____ perspective.
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavioral
96. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is employing a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavioral
 - D) social-cultural

97. The high school counselor has suggested that Skylar's romantic feelings for her physics teacher reflect her unconscious longings for attention from her own father. The counselor's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral
 - B) evolutionary
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavior genetics
98. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of
- A) learning.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) inherited traits.
 - D) self-esteem.
99. Natassia believes that boys learn to be more aggressive than girls primarily because boys are more frequently pressured to defend themselves with fists. Natassia's belief is best described as an example of the _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) neuroscience
100. The evolutionary perspective is to _____ as the behavioral perspective is to _____.
- A) applied research; basic research
 - B) nature; nurture
 - C) clinical psychology; psychiatry
 - D) unconscious mind; conscious mind
101. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) evolutionary

102. A concern with the reasoning processes that contribute to effective problem solving is most characteristic of the _____ perspective.
- A) behavioral
 - B) evolutionary
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) cognitive
103. Dr. MacPherson believes that the way students organize and think about the information in their textbooks will strongly influence their ability to later remember and use what they have studied. Dr. MacPherson's ideas most directly exemplify the _____ perspective.
- A) social-cultural
 - B) cognitive
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavior genetics
104. Which psychological perspective is most likely to examine how group membership influences individual attitudes and behaviors?
- A) neuroscience
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) social-cultural
105. Dr. Matias has concluded that very few people in a small African country suffer from alcohol use disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) social-cultural
106. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is
- A) limited in its scope.
 - B) likely to contradict other perspectives.
 - C) of little value for applied research.
 - D) impossible to test scientifically.

107. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?
- A) industrial-organizational psychologists
 - B) cognitive psychologists
 - C) community psychologists
 - D) clinical psychologists
108. Dr. Tiao conducts basic research on the effects of head injuries on people's problem-solving and abstract-reasoning skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?
- A) developmental psychology
 - B) biological psychology
 - C) industrial-organizational psychology
 - D) personality psychology
109. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) biological
 - B) social
 - C) developmental
 - D) industrial-organizational
110. Dr. Karima conducts basic research on the impact of playing computer games on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) personality
 - C) biological
 - D) cognitive
111. Dr. Wilcox conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between shy and outgoing people. Dr. Wilcox is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) biological
 - B) cognitive
 - C) industrial-organizational
 - D) personality

112. Dr. Veenstra conducts basic research on the impact of racial prejudice on behavior. Dr. Veenstra is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) clinical
 - B) social
 - C) biological
 - D) industrial-organizational
113. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of
- A) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) applied research.
114. Dr. Stevenson conducts research on how individuals use and interact with technology as they age. She is most likely a(n)
- A) clinical psychologist.
 - B) industrial-organizational psychologist.
 - C) biological psychologist.
 - D) developmental psychologist.
115. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Ochoa's work best represent?
- A) developmental psychology
 - B) industrial-organizational psychology
 - C) biological psychology
 - D) clinical psychology
116. Dr. Jamison is studying human-robot interaction. She is most likely a(n)
- A) clinical psychologist.
 - B) industrial-organizational psychologist.
 - C) biological psychologist.
 - D) developmental psychologist.
117. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to
- A) cognitive psychology.
 - B) industrial-organizational psychology.
 - C) biological psychology.
 - D) developmental psychology.

118. A helping profession devoted to assisting people with problems often related to school, work, or marriage is known as
- A) personality psychology.
 - B) counseling psychology.
 - C) cognitive psychology.
 - D) social psychology.
119. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?
- A) personality psychology
 - B) biological psychology
 - C) clinical psychology
 - D) developmental psychology
120. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Thatcher treats adults who suffer from major depressive disorder. Dr. Thatcher is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) personality
 - B) industrial-organizational
 - C) clinical
 - D) developmental
121. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?
- A) developmental psychologists
 - B) clinical psychologists
 - C) personality psychologists
 - D) psychiatrists
122. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?
- A) cognitive psychology
 - B) community psychology
 - C) clinical psychology
 - D) counseling psychology

123. The Presidential election is quickly approaching. Prior to the election, the two major party candidates seem to be tied. After the winner is announced, Frances proclaims, "I knew he/she would win! He/She ran a great campaign." This is an example of
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) overconfidence.
 - C) scientific inquiry.
 - D) perceiving patterns in random events.
124. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in
- A) random sampling.
 - B) wording effects.
 - C) human intuition.
 - D) random assignment.
125. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that
- A) psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values.
 - B) psychological research studies are simplified versions of reality.
 - C) psychological theories and observations are merely common sense.
 - D) psychological research studies are potentially dangerous.
126. Alexandra is told that research supports the value of cosmetic surgery for boosting self-esteem. Belinda is told that the esteem-enhancing value of cosmetic surgery has been refuted by research. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
127. A psychologist notes that we are especially attracted to people whose traits are different from our own. This statement would seem unsurprising to students because
- A) most students have been attracted to people different from themselves.
 - B) this finding is consistent with common sense.
 - C) students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves.
 - D) students, like everyone else, have a tendency to exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries.

128. According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) random sequencing.
129. Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to
- A) describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles.
 - B) predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results.
 - C) explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results.
 - D) engage in naturalistic observation.
130. When provided with the unscrambled solutions to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This best illustrates
- A) confounding variables.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) wording effects.
 - D) overconfidence.
131. As students prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) the placebo effect.
132. Thinking that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Glenda was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Glenda's experience best illustrates
- A) overconfidence.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) perceiving order in random events.

133. After predicting world events, such as whether Quebec would separate from Canada, mistaken experts maintained that they were “almost right.” This attitude is an example of
- A) overconfidence.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) the testing effect.
134. In a random sequence of coin tosses, series of successive heads occur _____ often than people expect and series of tails occur _____ often than people expect.
- A) more; less
 - B) less; more
 - C) more; more
 - D) less; less
135. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of
- A) randomly sampling biblical passages.
 - B) generalizing from extreme instances.
 - C) assuming that most people share your opinions.
 - D) perceiving order in coincidental events.
136. Mary believes that foods containing mayonnaise will spoil faster than other foods. Why might Mary believe this false belief?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
137. When Stacey was sick with a cold, her mother said to herself “feed a cold, starve a fever.” Why might Stacey's mother believe in this myth?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity

138. Jeffrey lives in a small country town but fears a terrorist attack. When discussing the possibility, he states that he sees these attacks are repeatedly reported in the news. This demonstrates how _____ can feed misinformation.
- A) false news
 - B) religion
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
139. The fact that news programs tend to focus on stories that are likely to increase their ratings, such as murder, mass shootings, and terrorist attacks, explains how _____ can lead to the public's belief of misinformation.
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) availability of powerful examples
 - D) group identity
140. Which of the following is NOT associated with the acceptance of misinformation?
- A) false news
 - B) repetition
 - C) unmemorable examples
 - D) group identity
141. Who is(are) most likely to hold biased views?
- A) Samantha, who is a Republican
 - B) James, who is a Democrat
 - C) Steven, who is not affiliated with any major political party
 - D) both Stephanie, who is a Republican, and Derek, who is a Democrat
142. The scientific method is defined as
- A) a statistical index of the relationship between two things.
 - B) a self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis.
 - C) an experimental procedure in which both the research participants and the research staff are ignorant about whether the research participants have received the treatment or a placebo.
 - D) a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion.

143. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)
- A) independent variable.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) theory.
 - D) survey.
144. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of
- A) an operational definition.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) replication.
 - D) a theory.
145. The value of a(n) _____ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.
- A) operational definition
 - B) case study
 - C) replication
 - D) theory
146. Carl Jung, Sigmund Freud, Albert Bandura, and Abraham Maslow all proposed _____ that they believed would explain personality development.
- A) theories
 - B) patterns in random events
 - C) the scientific method
 - D) scientific inquiry
147. Howard Gardner, Robert Sternberg, and Charles Spearman developed different _____ regarding intelligence.
- A) theories
 - B) patterns in random events
 - C) scientific methods
 - D) scientific inquiries
148. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) operational definition.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) hypothesis.

149. Hypotheses are best described as
- A) assumptions.
 - B) replications.
 - C) explanations.
 - D) predictions.
150. Dr. Birk suggests that because depression is associated with pessimistic thinking, depressed students would be more likely than nondepressed students to perceive themselves as academically incompetent. Dr. Birk's prediction regarding students' self-perceptions is an example of a(n)
- A) operational definition.
 - B) placebo effect.
 - C) confounding variable.
 - D) hypothesis.
151. Professor Albertson believes that having a best friend in middle school is associated with increased self-esteem among girls. His idea is called a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hunch.
152. Dr. Carlson believes that family environment, neighborhood context, socioeconomic status, and parental discipline are all related to childhood aggression. This idea is called a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) hypothesis.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hunch.
153. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)
- A) control condition.
 - B) replication.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) hypothesis.

154. In reporting the effect of drinking alcohol on self-consciousness, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-consciousness. They are thereby providing a(n)
- A) experimental hypothesis.
 - B) case study.
 - C) double-blind procedure.
 - D) operational definition.
155. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate
- A) replication.
 - B) positive correlations.
 - C) hypotheses.
 - D) the placebo effect.
156. Replication involves
- A) the selection of random samples.
 - B) randomly assigning research participants to different groups.
 - C) repeating an earlier research study.
 - D) rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.
157. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) replication.
 - D) positive correlation.
158. Professor Bolden claims that his experimental research demonstrates that eating an apple every day improves children's reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?
- A) replication
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) case studies
 - D) correlational research

159. Which of the following is a procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence?
- A) replication
 - B) the case study
 - C) meta-analysis
 - D) experiment
160. Dr. Perkins would like to know what previous research has determined to be the overall effect of playing violent video games on aggressive behavior. Which procedure is he likely to use?
- A) replication
 - B) the case study
 - C) meta-analysis
 - D) experiment
161. Case studies have helped us to understand psychological concepts related to
- A) brain damage.
 - B) childhood cognition.
 - C) animal intelligence.
 - D) all of these instances.
162. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)
- A) replication.
 - B) case study.
 - C) experiment.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
163. To better understand how brain malfunctions influence behavior, Dr. Mosher extensively and carefully observes and questions two stroke victims. Which research method is Dr. Mosher using?
- A) random sampling
 - B) the survey
 - C) the case study
 - D) experimentation

164. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?
- A) the survey
 - B) the double-blind procedure
 - C) the case study
 - D) random assignment
165. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of
- A) the double-blind procedure.
 - B) replication.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) false generalization.
166. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that _____ may be misleading.
- A) surveys
 - B) case studies
 - C) dependent variables
 - D) random samples
167. Professor Johnson is interested in how people behave while taking public transportation. To find out, he rides the city bus for four consecutive hours every day over a two-week period. Which research method is he using?
- A) case study
 - B) experiment
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) survey
168. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitat, researchers are most likely to make use of
- A) survey research.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the experimental method.
 - D) naturalistic observation.

169. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among men and women in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv employ?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) the survey
 - C) the case study
 - D) experimentation
170. Naturalistic observation is most useful for
- A) describing behaviors.
 - B) predicting attitudes.
 - C) explaining complex emotions.
 - D) detecting cause-effect relationships.
171. Using data from Facebook, researchers have found that people from countries with lower economic status are more likely to solicit Facebook friendship with those in higher-status countries than vice versa. This information was most likely obtained by means of
- A) case studies.
 - B) experimentation.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) surveys.
172. A count of positive and negative words in millions of Twitter messages suggests that people seem happiest on
- A) Mondays.
 - B) Wednesdays.
 - C) Fridays.
 - D) Sundays.
173. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties' heart disease rates better than other predictors such as smoking and obesity. This research best illustrates the use of
- A) a case study.
 - B) experimentation.
 - C) a survey.
 - D) naturalistic observation.

174. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?
- A) survey research
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) experimentation
 - D) the double-blind procedure
175. In comparing the pace of life in 31 countries, Robert Levine and Ara Norenzayan found that the pace is fastest in Japan and Western Europe and slower in economically less-developed countries. What research method did they use?
- A) case study
 - B) experiment
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) survey
176. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control variables when they engage in
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) replication.
 - D) experimentation.
177. The survey is a research method in which
- A) individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
 - B) a representative random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors.
 - C) an individual or group is studied in great depth.
 - D) an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other.
178. Which of the following techniques would be the most effective way of investigating the relationship between the political attitudes and the economic status of North Americans?
- A) the survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) experimentation
 - D) the case study

179. Dr. Reed is studying risky sexual behaviors among college students. Which research method is she most likely to use?
- A) survey
 - B) experiment
 - C) case study
 - D) naturalistic observation
180. The finding that 68 percent of people say that religion is important in their daily life was derived from the use of which research method?
- A) survey
 - B) experiment
 - C) case study
 - D) naturalistic observation
181. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These differing findings best illustrate the importance of
- A) representative samples.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) wording effects.
182. Researchers examining people's opinion on same-sex marriage have found that respondents are more likely to support references to “marriage equality” than “gay marriage.” This finding demonstrates
- A) random sampling.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) wording effects.
 - D) the case study.
183. Each time Samantha has observed a person using government food vouchers to pay for groceries, the person has been an Hispanic female, so she thinks that the vast majority of food voucher users are Hispanic females. Samantha has fallen victim to
- A) sampling bias.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) a case study.
 - D) random sampling.

184. Mrs. Blair concludes that boys do not read as well as girls because most of the students in her remedial reading classes are boys. Mrs. Blair's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) generalizing from vivid cases.
 - C) confusing correlation with causation.
 - D) random sampling.
185. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be
- A) easy to observe.
 - B) homogeneous.
 - C) representative.
 - D) easy to debrief.
186. The children in Mrs. Shashoua's neighborhood make fun of her limp. She concludes that today's kids are typically cruel and insensitive. Mrs. Shashoua ought to remind herself that reasonable generalizations depend on
- A) observing representative samples.
 - B) recognizing that others may not share our opinions.
 - C) realizing that correlation does not mean causation.
 - D) eliminating confounding variables.
187. In conducting a survey, researchers select a sample of research participants who represent the _____ being studied.
- A) control condition
 - B) population
 - C) case study
 - D) independent variable
188. To learn about the political attitudes of all students enrolled at Arizona State University, Professor Marlow randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at Arizona State University are considered to be a(n)
- A) independent variable.
 - B) representative sample.
 - C) control condition.
 - D) population.

189. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which
- A) the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
 - B) every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
 - C) personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent.
 - D) all of these situations are true.
190. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?
- A) random assignment
 - B) replication
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) random sampling
191. Website polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use
- A) operational definitions.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) independent variables.
 - D) double-blind procedures.
192. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?
- A) replication
 - B) experimentation
 - C) correlation
 - D) extrapolation
193. A correlation coefficient is a
- A) confounding variable.
 - B) statistical index.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
194. The statistical measure that reveals the extent to which two things relate is called
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) meta-analysis.
 - C) a correlation coefficient.
 - D) a survey.

195. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college or university grades?
- A) an experiment
 - B) a random sample
 - C) a correlation coefficient
 - D) an independent variable
196. A correlation coefficient can range in value from
- A) 0 to 100.
 - B) 0 to 1.00.
 - C) 1 to 99.
 - D) -1.00 to +1.00.
197. Professor Stevens has found that students who tend to sit at the front of the classroom often perform better on class assessments. Based on his observations, he can say which of the following?
- A) Students who sit at the front of the class are more motivated to learn.
 - B) Students who sit at the back of the class are lazy.
 - C) Sitting in the front of the class is correlated with higher grades.
 - D) Sitting in the front of the class causes higher grades on class assessments.
198. Dr. C has found that teenagers whose parents read to them as children are more likely to do well academically. He can reach which conclusion?
- A) Reading to children causes high academic performance.
 - B) Teenagers who are naturally intelligent are more likely to be interested in books as children.
 - C) Reading to children is correlated with high academic performance.
 - D) Teenagers who were read to as children are naturally intelligent.
199. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of
- A) the double-blind procedure.
 - B) case studies.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) correlation.

200. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are
- A) positively correlated.
 - B) independent variables.
 - C) dependent variables.
 - D) negatively correlated.
201. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that
- A) a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.
 - B) academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.
 - C) those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.
202. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between
- A) body height and body weight.
 - B) self-esteem and depression.
 - C) education and personal wealth.
 - D) intelligence and academic success.
203. A correlation of +1.00 between physical attractiveness and dating frequency would indicate that
- A) physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency.
 - B) more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
 - C) it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on dating frequency.
 - D) less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
204. Why is the finding that “increased parental support for college results in lower grades” is problematic?
- A) It was derived from a survey.
 - B) Correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
 - D) This finding is not problematic.

205. Why is the finding that “people with mental illness are more likely to smoke” problematic?
- A) It was derived from a survey.
 - B) Correlation does not prove causation.
 - C) The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
 - D) This finding is not problematic.
206. Why is the report that “teens who do not get enough sleep are at an increased risk for mental health problems” problematic?
- A) It was derived from a survey study.
 - B) Correlation does not mean causation.
 - C) The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated.
 - D) This finding is not problematic.
207. If those with low self-esteem are also particularly likely to suffer from depression, this would not necessarily indicate that low self-esteem triggers negative emotions because
- A) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - B) a placebo effect may be operating.
 - C) association does not prove causation.
 - D) confounding variables may have an effect.
208. Following the scientific discovery that a specific brain structure is significantly larger in violent individuals than in those who are nonviolent, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should most clearly be warned about the dangers of
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) confusing association with causation.
 - D) generalizing from unrepresentative samples.
209. If psychologists discovered that people who live at the poverty level have more aggressive children than wealthy people, this would clearly indicate that
- A) poverty has a negative influence on children's behavior.
 - B) the factors that lead to poverty also cause aggressive behavior.
 - C) people's economic status and the aggressiveness of their children are negatively correlated.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.

210. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that
- A) a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.
 - B) academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.
 - C) those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.
211. An experiment is defined as a
- A) self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers.
 - B) measure of the extent to which two factors vary together.
 - C) research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process.
 - D) technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group.
212. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of
- A) experiments.
 - B) survey research.
 - C) case studies.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
213. Which research design manipulates a factor to determine its effect?
- A) survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) experiment
 - D) correlational design
214. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)
- A) survey.
 - B) experiment.
 - C) case study.
 - D) correlation.
215. The experiment is a research method in which
- A) a random sample of individuals are questioned about their opinions and behaviors.
 - B) individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
 - C) a researcher manipulates one or more factors that might affect behavior.
 - D) an individual is studied in great depth.

216. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in
- A) case studies.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) surveys.
217. Which of the following research methods would most effectively demonstrate that regular aerobic exercise improves people's memories?
- A) experiment
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) survey
 - D) case study
218. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that
- A) children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.
 - B) people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.
 - C) people's friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by the consumption of alcohol.
 - D) people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea.
219. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve
- A) operationally defining research procedures.
 - B) manipulating the factors of interest.
 - C) studying observable behaviors.
 - D) replication of previous research.
220. The most effective way of assessing the impact of hormone replacement therapy on women's health is by means of
- A) case studies.
 - B) experiments.
 - C) correlational measurement.
 - D) naturalistic observations.

221. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that
- A) receives a placebo.
 - B) is informed about which treatment they are receiving.
 - C) is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment.
 - D) is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment.
222. In an experiment, the group that is NOT exposed to the treatment being tested is called the _____ group.
- A) standardized
 - B) naturalistic
 - C) placebo
 - D) control
223. In an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating diabetes, research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the _____ group.
- A) dependent variable
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) control
224. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) control group.
 - D) experimental group.
225. To investigate the impact of distracting sounds on learning effectiveness, research participants tried to memorize lists of words in either a quiet or a noisy setting. Participants in the quiet setting were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) survey
 - B) experimental
 - C) correlational
 - D) control

226. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students test performance. He randomly assigns students to two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. Which is the control group?
- A) the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions
 - B) the group of students who took the exam in the dimly lit room
 - C) the group of students who took the exam in the regularly lit room
 - D) There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.
227. Professor X is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as “bed,” indicating sexual thought, or as “bad,” which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. The control group consisted of the students who
- A) were not exposed to explicit sexual content.
 - B) were exposed to explicit sexual content.
 - C) completed the word as “bad.”
 - D) completed the word as “bed.”
228. In a test of the effects of cigarette smoking on physical health and development, groups of monkeys were raised in either a smoke-free or smoky environment. Monkeys in the smoky environment were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) correlational
 - B) survey
 - C) control
 - D) experimental
229. The use of _____ effectively equalizes the groups in an experimental design.
- A) a correlation coefficient
 - B) random assignment
 - C) a control group
 - D) the scientific method
230. Random assignment is most likely to be used in _____ research.
- A) survey
 - B) case study
 - C) correlational
 - D) experimental

231. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) replication.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) correlation.
232. A psychologist wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from age or personality differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. She should use
- A) replication.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
233. To study the effects of noise on worker productivity, researchers have one group of people work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different noise levels, the researchers should use
- A) the case study.
 - B) correlational measurement.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) random assignment.
234. Random sampling is to _____ as random assignment is to _____.
- A) correlational studies; case studies
 - B) surveys; experiments
 - C) replication; correlation
 - D) description; prediction
235. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a
- A) random sample.
 - B) double blind.
 - C) replication.
 - D) placebo.

236. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the testing effect.
 - C) a confounding variable.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
237. A group of experimenters want to test the effectiveness of a well-known and expensive brand of pain medication against the effectiveness of a lesser-known and cheaper brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) replication.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
238. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in _____ research.
- A) survey
 - B) case study
 - C) correlational
 - D) experimental
239. Abdul has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) a confounding variable.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) random sampling.
240. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by
- A) replication.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) hindsight bias.

241. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the _____ variable.
- A) dependent
 - B) confounding
 - C) independent
 - D) random
242. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns college students to two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. Who or what is the independent variable?
- A) room lighting
 - B) exam scores
 - C) random assignment
 - D) Dr. Branch
243. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students' test performance. He randomly assigns college students to two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. Who or what is the dependent variable?
- A) room lighting
 - B) exam scores
 - C) random assignment
 - D) Dr. Branch
244. Professor X is studying the effect of exposure to sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns students to one of two conditions. In the first condition, participants are exposed to explicit sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in the letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b_d could be completed as "bed," indicating sexual thought, or as "bad," which has no sexual connotation. In the second condition, participants are not exposed to explicit sexual content but are assigned the same word-completion task. What is the independent variable?
- A) sexual thought
 - B) the word-completion task
 - C) exposure to explicit sexual content
 - D) random assignment

245. Psychology research uses the scientific method but also requires creativity on the part of the researcher. Which of the following does NOT explain why creativity is needed?
- A) Researchers design studies.
 - B) Researchers randomly assign participants to conditions.
 - C) Researchers measure target behaviors.
 - D) Researchers interpret results.
246. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) confounding variables.
 - C) a correlation coefficient.
 - D) independent variables.
247. To study some effects of alcohol consumption, Dr. Chu tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who had just drunk either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of
- A) the age of the research participants.
 - B) the physical coordination skills of the research participants.
 - C) the amount of alcohol consumed.
 - D) the effects of alcohol consumption.
248. Which of the following best describes a confounding variable?
- A) the variable whose effect is being studied
 - B) a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study's results
 - C) the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated
 - D) in an experiment, the group exposed to the treatment
249. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor
- A) that is directly manipulated by the investigator.
 - B) that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.
 - C) whose effect is being studied.
 - D) that causes the behavior being studied.
250. In an experimental study of the extent to which sexual arousal is stimulated by laughter, sexual arousal would be the
- A) control condition.
 - B) experimental condition.
 - C) independent variable.
 - D) dependent variable.

251. Conducting a case study best illustrates
- A) random sampling.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) a descriptive method.
252. Case studies, naturalistic observations, and surveys are all _____ research methods.
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
253. Which research method involves collecting data on two or more variables without manipulating the variables?
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
254. Which of the following is a limitation of correlational research?
- A) single cases may be misleading
 - B) cause and effect cannot be determined
 - C) lack of generalizability
 - D) ethical considerations
255. Which research method involves manipulating one or more factors and using random assignment of participants?
- A) descriptive
 - B) correlational
 - C) experimental
 - D) longitudinal
256. Which of the following is NOT a possible limitation of the experimental research design?
- A) the design may not be possible for a research topic
 - B) results of the study may not generalize to other contexts
 - C) it may not be ethical to manipulate certain variables
 - D) cause and effect cannot be determined

257. Psychology experiments are typically designed to
- A) test principles that help explain behavior.
 - B) observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.
 - C) re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.
 - D) observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.
258. Psychologists study animals because
- A) they want to understand how different species think and behave.
 - B) animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology.
 - C) it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.
 - D) of all of these reasons.
259. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers
- A) support government regulations protecting the humane care of animals used in research.
 - B) believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans.
 - C) think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies.
 - D) insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies.
260. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for
- A) housing social animals with companions.
 - B) ensuring the health of research animals.
 - C) minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals.
 - D) all of these requirements.
261. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from
- A) worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.
 - B) realizing that their privacy is being violated.
 - C) deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.
 - D) trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

262. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room lighting and college students test performance. He randomly assigns college students to two groups. The first group takes an exam in a dimly lit room and the second group takes the same exam in a regularly lit room. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Dr. Branch will NOT need to
- A) obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation.
 - B) keep personal information about participants confidential.
 - C) protect his participants from harm and discomfort.
 - D) report individual participant results.
263. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge investigators to
- A) forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
 - B) avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.
 - C) ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research.
 - D) avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
264. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people's right to
- A) choose whether they wish to participate in a research study.
 - B) know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group.
 - C) replicate the results of a research study.
 - D) be fully debriefed following their participation in research.
265. Debriefing refers to
- A) a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey.
 - B) repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study.
 - C) a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect.
 - D) explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed.
266. Sam is a graduate student working on his dissertation. He has just finished collecting data from a group of participants and now is explaining to them the true purpose of the study and any type of deception he used. Sam's explanation is called
- A) a placebo.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) debriefing.

267. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of
- A) topics of investigation.
 - B) research methods.
 - C) explanatory theories.
 - D) topics, methods, and theories.
268. An understanding of behavior and mental processes can be misused to manipulate people. That's why some worry about the potential dangers of
- A) confounding variables.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) experimental debriefing.
 - D) psychology.
269. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion to help you live a happy, effective, flourishing life?
- A) exercise regularly
 - B) set long-term goals
 - C) embrace a fixed mindset
 - D) prioritize your relationships
270. Charlize has asked you for advice on how to live a happy, effective life. Which of the following is NOT something that you would suggest?
- A) "Make sure you get enough sleep each night."
 - B) "Spend some time each day doing aerobic activity."
 - C) "Maintain close relationships with others."
 - D) "Avoid making long-term goals right now."
271. Psychological research indicates that people who are happier and more productive than average are those who develop a habit of
- A) overestimating how much they can accomplish.
 - B) managing their time to get a full night's sleep.
 - C) multitasking and dual processing.
 - D) living spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals.
272. The enhanced memory that accompanies repeated self-testing of previously learned material best illustrates the value of
- A) replication.
 - B) retrieval practice.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) informed consent.

273. Janet makes sure that she takes practice quizzes before taking graded class quizzes. She has noticed that she often earns high grades on class quizzes, which is a result of the
- A) testing effect.
 - B) SQ3R method.
 - C) double-blind procedure.
 - D) placebo.
274. The SQ3R method encourages students to
- A) read each text chapter quickly in order to minimize boredom.
 - B) read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn.
 - C) survey a text chapter's organization before actually reading the chapter itself.
 - D) read entire text chapters at one sitting in order to maximize comprehension.
275. The SQ3R method involves survey, question, and all of the following except
- A) read.
 - B) retrieve.
 - C) reconnect.
 - D) review.
276. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of
- A) spaced practice and overlearning.
 - B) speed reading and massed practice.
 - C) informed consent and debriefing.
 - D) all of these practices.
277. To remember important ideas presented in class lectures, you would be best advised to
- A) write them down.
 - B) take deep breaths.
 - C) monitor your heart rate.
 - D) engage in massed practice.
278. Terrance always takes notes by hand during class rather than on his laptop, as most of his classmates do. He has found that he often scores higher on class exams than classmates who use their device for note taking. One potential reason for his higher grades is that
- A) he rarely misses class.
 - B) he sits toward the front of the classroom.
 - C) taking notes by hand requires active processing of information.
 - D) the use of technology in the classroom requires active processing of information.

279. Brandon is not doing well in his psychology class. Based on what you know about improving retention and learning, what advice would you give him?
- A) “No worries! You can cram the night before and do well on the exams.”
 - B) “There is no need to spend time reading the chapters; just memorize the terms and their definitions.”
 - C) “You will do better if you do all of the assignments on the day that they are due.”
 - D) “Test yourself on the material several times and rehearse the material you are studying.”
280. The critical thinking needed to improve your performance as a student is defined as
- A) an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation.
 - B) the study of mental processes.
 - C) the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition.
 - D) thinking that does not blindly accept arguments and conclusions.
281. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?
- A) immediately accepting conclusions
 - B) examining assumptions
 - C) appraising the source of information
 - D) evaluating evidence
282. James has been told by his mother that if he cracks his knuckles, he will develop arthritis as an adult. James decides to try to look up the information to determine if this statement is true. He is engaged in
- A) critical thinking
 - B) the empirical approach
 - C) structuralism
 - D) cognitive psychology

Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. A
26. D
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. C
31. B
32. D
33. C
34. A
35. A
36. B
37. D
38. B
39. C
40. A
41. C
42. B
43. C
44. C

45. D
46. B
47. B
48. C
49. C
50. D
51. A
52. D
53. C
54. B
55. B
56. A
57. D
58. C
59. C
60. D
61. D
62. B
63. A
64. C
65. B
66. C
67. D
68. B
69. A
70. A
71. A
72. C
73. B
74. D
75. A
76. D
77. C
78. C
79. C
80. C
81. D
82. C
83. C
84. B
85. A
86. A
87. A
88. A
89. D
90. B

91. B
92. C
93. D
94. C
95. B
96. B
97. C
98. A
99. A
100. B
101. A
102. D
103. B
104. D
105. D
106. A
107. B
108. B
109. C
110. D
111. D
112. B
113. D
114. B
115. B
116. B
117. B
118. B
119. C
120. C
121. D
122. B
123. A
124. C
125. C
126. B
127. D
128. A
129. B
130. D
131. A
132. A
133. A
134. C
135. D
136. B

- 137. B
- 138. C
- 139. C
- 140. C
- 141. D
- 142. B
- 143. C
- 144. D
- 145. D
- 146. A
- 147. A
- 148. D
- 149. D
- 150. D
- 151. B
- 152. B
- 153. C
- 154. D
- 155. A
- 156. C
- 157. C
- 158. A
- 159. C
- 160. C
- 161. D
- 162. B
- 163. C
- 164. C
- 165. D
- 166. B
- 167. C
- 168. D
- 169. A
- 170. A
- 171. C
- 172. D
- 173. D
- 174. B
- 175. C
- 176. A
- 177. B
- 178. A
- 179. A
- 180. A
- 181. D
- 182. C

- 183. A
- 184. B
- 185. C
- 186. A
- 187. B
- 188. D
- 189. B
- 190. D
- 191. B
- 192. C
- 193. B
- 194. C
- 195. C
- 196. D
- 197. C
- 198. C
- 199. D
- 200. A
- 201. C
- 202. B
- 203. D
- 204. B
- 205. B
- 206. B
- 207. C
- 208. C
- 209. C
- 210. C
- 211. C
- 212. A
- 213. C
- 214. B
- 215. C
- 216. C
- 217. A
- 218. C
- 219. B
- 220. B
- 221. C
- 222. D
- 223. D
- 224. C
- 225. D
- 226. C
- 227. A
- 228. D

- 229. B
- 230. D
- 231. A
- 232. B
- 233. D
- 234. B
- 235. D
- 236. D
- 237. D
- 238. D
- 239. C
- 240. C
- 241. C
- 242. A
- 243. B
- 244. C
- 245. B
- 246. D
- 247. C
- 248. B
- 249. B
- 250. D
- 251. D
- 252. A
- 253. B
- 254. B
- 255. C
- 256. D
- 257. A
- 258. D
- 259. A
- 260. D
- 261. D
- 262. D
- 263. C
- 264. A
- 265. D
- 266. D
- 267. D
- 268. D
- 269. C
- 270. D
- 271. B
- 272. B
- 273. A
- 274. C

- 275. C
- 276. A
- 277. A
- 278. C
- 279. D
- 280. D
- 281. A
- 282. A