

CHAPTER 1

The Science of Psychology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is the most complete definition of psychology?
- Psychology is the science of abnormal behavior and thoughts.
 - Psychology is the science of behavior.
 - Psychology is the science of mental processes.
 - Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes.
 - Psychology is the art of behavior and mental processes.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: Intro KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

2. Psychology is best described as a science that studies:
- the role of the mind in explaining behavior.
 - how the mind controls our behavior.
 - observable behavior only.
 - mental processes only.
 - behavior and mental processes.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: Intro KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

3. The word 'psychology' comes from two Greek roots that mean:
- knowledge and mind.
 - emotion and mind.
 - emotion and spirit.
 - mind and emotion
 - knowledge and spirit.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

4. In the definition of psychology, the concept of behavior incorporates ALL EXCEPT which of the following?
- Thinking
 - Dreaming
 - Quiet reading
 - Making yourself a sandwich
 - Secretion of insulin by the pancreas

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: Intro KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

5. Why is psychology considered to be a scientific discipline?
- Psychology discounts tradition and folklore.
 - Psychology focuses on testing theories.
 - Psychology relies on popular opinion.
 - Psychology emphasizes mental, as opposed to behavioral, processes.
 - Psychology values scholarly opinions over laboratory tests.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: Intro KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

6. Psychology made the transition from philosophy to scientific discipline with which event?
- Fechner published Elements of Psychophysics.
 - Confucius proposed the idea that humans have an inborn capacity for good.
 - G. Stanley Hall founded the American Psychological Association.
 - Titchener brought methods of introspection to the United States.
 - Wundt founded the first psychological laboratory.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

7. Psychology is a scientific discipline in that it focuses on:
- the pursuit of truth, not simply opinion.
 - testing opinions and assumptions in the light of evidence.
 - systematically building theories to explain phenomena.
 - behavioral, as opposed to mental, processes.
 - the accumulated wisdom of scholars.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Chapter Introduction
OBJ: 1-Define psychology and explain why psychology is a science.
TOP: MOD: Intro KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual
NOT: WWW

8. For her first psychology paper in graduate school, Tina decided to write about the subject of psychophysics. Which of the following is most likely to be the name of her paper?
- Men's physical reactions to different concentrations of perfume
 - People's reflections upon first coming in contact with "silly putty"
 - Why do only women wear makeup?
 - Why are people susceptible to optical illusions?
 - Which parts of the mind are activated when one looks at great art?

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Apply MSC: applied

9. G. Stanley Hall is known for all of the following EXCEPT that:
- he founded the American Psychological Association.
 - he is considered the founder of American psychology.
 - he was the first president of the American Psychological Association.
 - he established the first psychological laboratory in the United States.
 - he was the first American to work in Wundt's laboratory.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual

10. Which of the following early pioneers of psychology became the first scientist of the mind?
- Fechner
 - von Helmholtz
 - James
 - Wundt
 - Titchener

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

11. You have been assigned to write a report on Wilhelm Wundt's contributions to psychology. Which would be the most useful term for an Internet search?
- Introspection
 - Psychodynamic
 - Behaviorism
 - Association
 - Humanism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Apply MSC: applied

12. A functionalist is most likely to ask which of the following questions?
- Can you describe the taste of a peach?
 - What is the purpose of superstitions?
 - What does the texture of chalk remind you of?
 - How does seeing a butterfly make you feel?
 - What thoughts does this musical passage evoke?

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Apply MSC: applied

13. Your psychology professor asks a student volunteer to concentrate on eating an apple and then describe the individual elements of that experience. Your professor is demonstrating the technique of _____, which is a technique used by investigators of _____.
- stream of consciousness; functionalism
 - introspection; structuralism
 - introspection; Gestalt
 - introspection; humanism
 - stream of consciousness; structuralism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Apply MSC: applied

14. Psychological researcher Dr. Tatrino relies chiefly on introspection. Tatrino probably belongs to which school of psychology?
- Behaviorism
 - Structuralism
 - Humanism
 - Functionalism
 - Psychodynamic

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: conceptual

15. Identify the school of thought that focused on breaking conscious experience into its component parts.
- Psychoanalysis
 - Structuralism
 - Gestalt
 - Introspection
 - Functionalism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual NOT: WWW

16. Which early school of psychology is associated with the method of introspection?

- a. Behaviorism
- b. Gestalt
- c. Functionalism
- d. Structuralism
- e. Social-cognitive

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

17. Who is generally recognized as the founder of American psychology?

- a. Hall
- b. James
- c. Wundt
- d. Freud
- e. Watson

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

18. Wundt is to _____ as James is to _____.

- a. structuralism; Gestalt
- b. structuralism; functionalism
- c. behaviorism; Gestalt
- d. behaviorism; functionalism
- e. functionalism; psychoanalysis

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: conceptual

19. Functionalism focused on:

- a. breaking down mental experience into its component parts.
- b. how individuals adapt to their environment.
- c. studying overt behavior that could be recorded and measured.
- d. how the human brain organizes perceptions so that they make sense.
- e. unconscious sexual and aggressive forces that motivate behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual
NOT: WWW

20. The founder of behaviorism was:

- a. Watson.
- b. Skinner.
- c. James.
- d. Pavlov.
- e. Freud.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

21. In preparing a report on John Watson, which of the following search terms would likely yield the best results?

- a. Psychodynamic
- b. Functionalism
- c. Structuralism
- d. Humanism
- e. Behaviorism

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

22. The behaviorist emphasis on observable events as the focus of inquiry can be traced to which philosopher?

- a. Socrates
- b. Plato
- c. Aristotle
- d. Rousseau
- e. Confucius

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

23. A strong belief that the environment molds the behavior of humans and other animals is characteristic of which school of psychology?
- Psychodynamic
 - Behaviorist
 - Structuralist
 - Gestalt
 - Humanist
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual
24. The major proponent of behaviorism for much of the twentieth century was:
- Titchener.
 - Skinner.
 - James.
 - Wertheimer.
 - Freud.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
25. Animal trainer Bob Jeffers uses rewards to teach his animals to perform silly tricks in the circus. Jeffers's techniques are based on principles from which school of psychology?
- Behaviorism
 - Structuralism
 - Psychodynamic
 - Functionalism
 - Humanism
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied
26. Regarding behaviorism, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Watson believed that with control of their environments, he could shape infants to be any kind of adult.
 - B F Skinner conducted most of his research with humans.
 - In the early 20th century, behaviorism was the dominant force in psychology.
 - B F Skinner presented ideas and techniques for rewarding and punishing behavior.
 - Behaviorists rejected introspection as a research method.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual
27. Your dog is demonstrating an unacceptable behavior. You are able to go back in time to talk to one of the pioneers of psychology. Who would be the best choice to help you modify your dog's behavior?
- Sigmund Freud
 - Wilhelm Wundt
 - Edward Titchener
 - William James
 - B F Skinner
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify | Apply NOT: WWW
28. The Gestalt school of psychology was founded by:
- Wundt.
 - Koffka.
 - Maslow.
 - Darwin.
 - Wertheimer.
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
29. Dr. Spires talks with some students before psychology class begins. Spires says, "I believe that mental experience is best understood as a whole, rather than in terms of its parts." Her students recognize that Spires follows which school of thought?
- Gestalt
 - Humanism
 - Introspection
 - Structuralism
 - Functionalism
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

30. The psychodynamic school of psychology places an emphasis on:
- breaking down mental experiences into their component parts.
 - how behavior helps individuals adapt to demands of their environment.
 - the acquisition of more adaptive behaviors to overcome psychological problems.
 - the unconscious and early childhood experiences.
 - the ways in which the brain organizes perceptions of the world.
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual
31. The definition of the German word "Gestalt" is closest to that of the English word:
- "thought."
 - "element."
 - "guess."
 - "pattern."
 - "part."
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual
32. According to Freud, abnormal behaviors, like phobias, are:
- shaped by early experiences.
 - learned through reinforcement.
 - genetically determined.
 - adaptive from an evolutionary perspective.
 - the product of introspection.
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual
 NOT: WWW
33. "Talk therapy" is associated with which of the following?
- William James
 - Edward Titchener
 - Kurt Kafka
 - Max Wertheimer
 - Sigmund Freud
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 2-Identify the early schools of psychology and their important contributors.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
34. Which of the following reflects an influence of psychodynamic theory in today's culture?
- The realization that ethnicity plays a role in psychological adjustment
 - The stress on the creative potential of each individual
 - The tendency to explain human thinking in computer terms
 - The belief that psychological problems are rooted in childhood
 - The understanding of the biological bases of behavior
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 3-Describe the major concepts associated with early schools of psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
 MSC: conceptual
35. An extension of the behavioral perspective that incorporates the study of mental processes is termed:
- social-cognitive theory.
 - psychophysics.
 - Gestalt psychology.
 - humanism.
 - neuroscience.
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
36. Which of the following mental health professionals is most likely a behavior therapist?
- Dr. Angelo, who helps clients learn techniques for changing maladaptive thoughts.
 - Dr. Barney, who uses techniques based on learning principles to help clients alter maladaptive behaviors.
 - Dr. Childers, who helps her clients uncover unconscious motives and desires.
 - Dr. Diaz, who prescribes drugs for his patients who suffer from anxiety disorders.
 - Dr. Evans, who helps her patients understand how their culture influences their maladaptive behaviors.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
 OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
 TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Apply MSC: applied

37. Compared to Freud, neo-Freudians place less emphasis on:

- a. childhood roots of abnormal behavior.
- b. sexual and aggressive motives.
- c. self-awareness.
- d. self-direction.
- e. conscious choice.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

38. The "third force" in psychology is more formally known as:

- a. social-cognitive theory.
- b. humanistic psychology.
- c. the psychodynamic perspective.
- d. Gestalt psychology.
- e. the physiological perspective.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

39. Which theorists are associated with humanistic psychology?

- a. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
- b. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener
- c. William James and Charles Darwin
- d. Max Wertheimer and Sigmund Freud
- e. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

40. A humanistic psychologist is most likely to agree with which of the following statements?

- a. "Human behavior is determined by the environment."
- b. "Behavior reflects inherited dispositions that had survival value to our ancestors."
- c. "Each individual is unique."
- d. "Psychology should focus on unconscious motives and wishes."
- e. "Psychology should limit itself to observable behavior."

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: The Humanistic Perspective
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
MSC: conceptual

41. Your friend asks whether there is any evidence that ADHD (Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) might be due to abnormal brain structures. You might suggest that she take a course in:

- a. cognitive psychology.
- b. physiological psychology.
- c. personality psychology.
- d. evolutionary psychology.
- e. geropsychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

42. The approach that studies the relationships between biological processes and behavior is termed:

- a. cognitive-behavioral therapy.
- b. Gestalt psychology.
- c. structuralism.
- d. introspection.
- e. physiological psychology.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

43. A movement within modern psychology that applies principles from Darwin's theories is called:

- a. humanism.
- b. evolutionary psychology.
- c. cognitive psychology.
- d. behaviorism.
- e. sociocultural psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

44. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to study how humans process information?
- Dr. Alvarez, a behaviorist
 - Dr. Benitez, a humanist
 - Dr. Carlson, a cognitive psychologist
 - Dr. Dimitri, a neo-Freudian
 - Dr. Elrod, a physiological psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: factual

45. Cognitive psychologists would be interested in all of the following EXCEPT:
- concept formation.
 - language processes.
 - problem solving.
 - decision making.
 - instincts.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
MSC: conceptual NOT: WWW

46. Which perspective is most responsible for bringing issues related to diversity to the forefront of psychological research?
- Cognitive
 - Behaviorism
 - Psychodynamic
 - Sociocultural
 - Humanistic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: The Sociocultural Perspective
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

47. Regarding the major contemporary perspectives in psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- The behavioral perspective focuses on observable actions and the influences of learning processes in behavior.
 - The humanistic perspective emphasizes the importance of subjective conscious experience and personal responsibility and freedom.
 - The physiological perspective examines how behavior and mental experience is shaped by biological processes and the workings of the brain and nervous system.
 - The sociocultural perspective focuses on mental processes that allow us to gain knowledge about ourselves and the world.
 - The psychodynamic perspective suggests that our psychology is shaped by unconscious motives and conflicts outside the range of ordinary awareness.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
MSC: conceptual

48. Dr. Holder is a psychologist working from the sociocultural perspective. In her research, which variable is Dr. Holder LEAST likely to study?
- Income level
 - Individual personality differences
 - Gender
 - Disability status
 - Sexual orientation

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

49. What is a limitation of early psychological research studies?
- The samples are made up of white, middle class, male college students and findings may not generalize to other populations.
 - The samples are made up of college students who are smarter than the general population.
 - The sample sizes are too small.
 - The studies were conducted with animals and cannot be generalized to humans.
 - The studies have not been replicated.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

50. An eclectic psychologist is one who:
- compares different cultural and ethnic groups on psychological measures.
 - conducts basic as opposed to applied research.
 - does research only on animal subjects.
 - applies the principles of computer-based information processing to humans.
 - employs the theories and principles of different psychological perspectives.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual

51. Positive psychology is distinctively different from much of the rest of psychology because of its emphasis on:
- unconscious factors in determining thoughts and behaviors.
 - understanding human weaknesses and deficits.
 - behavior as opposed to mental processes.
 - understanding the sociocultural factors that influence human behavior and thinking.
 - understanding human strengths and assets.

ANS: E

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

52. Who is most closely associated with the positive psychology movement?
- Abraham Maslow
 - Kenneth Clark
 - Martin Seligman
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Max Wertheimer

ANS: C

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Identify MSC: factual

53. Which perspective in psychology would suggest that depression is related to changes in brain chemistry?
- Psychodynamic
 - Physiological
 - Cognitive
 - Humanistic
 - Behavioral

ANS: B

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Identify MSC: conceptual

54. A humanist would give which explanation for aggression?
- Brain abnormalities explain violent behavior in some people.
 - Social conditions give rise to drug use, which, in turn, causes aggressive behavior.
 - Aggression results from unconscious impulses.
 - Aggression increases when people become frustrated by not being able to meet their goals.
 - Aggression is learned through observing others and through reinforcement.

ANS: D

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual NOT: WWW

55. Dr. von Waldner conducts research on depression. His hypothesis is that depression results from maladaptive thought patterns. From which perspective is von Waldner working?
- Cognitive
 - Humanistic
 - Psychodynamic
 - Sociocultural
 - Physiological

ANS: A

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

56. Which perspective in psychology would suggest that obesity is related to unresolved childhood needs for love and support?
- Cognitive
 - Psychodynamic
 - Sociocultural
 - Humanistic
 - Behavioral

ANS: B

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
OBJ: 4-Identify and describe major contemporary perspectives in psychology.
KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

57. A researcher adhering to the behavioral perspective would likely believe that:
- unhealthy eating habits might lead to obesity.
 - aggression results when people are blocked from pursuing their goals.
 - depression is related to changes in brain chemistry.
 - depression is linked to social stresses like poverty.
 - aggression is related to unconscious impulses.

ANS: A

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology

KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

58. You eavesdrop as several psychologists eat lunch together. After reading the first chapter in your psychology textbook, you can correctly identify which psychologist as a behaviorist?
- Dr. Tsui, who says, "I'm excited about my new research project. I'll be studying how creativity helps people solve problems."
 - Dr. Lightman, who says, "I believe that early learning experiences have shaped my actions as an adult."
 - Dr. Melfi, who says, "I have a client who has a lot of unresolved unconscious conflicts with his mother. I think we'll be working together a long time."
 - Dr. Fraser, who says, "Looking back at my life at midlife, I recognize how my goals have given me a sense of meaning."
 - Dr. Reeves, who says, "I'm delivering my favorite lecture today – the role of heredity in language development."

ANS: B

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology

KEY: Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

59. A researcher adhering to the psychodynamic perspective would likely believe that depression:
- represents anger turned inward.
 - stems from a sense of purposelessness.
 - is influenced by genetic factors.
 - is more common among certain groups because of social stresses more prevalent in those groups.
 - can be treated through changes in reinforcement patterns.

ANS: B

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology

KEY: Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

60. As a humanist, Dr. Randall is most likely interested in which of the following questions?
- Do negative role models play a part in eating disorders?
 - Is shyness inherited?
 - Is obesity associated with a malfunction in the hypothalamus?
 - Can a lack of purpose influence a person's depression?
 - How do aggressive people direct their unconscious impulses?

ANS: D

Module: 1.1

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology

KEY: Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

61. The difference between basic and applied research is that only basic research:
- involves finding solutions to specific problems.
 - has practical consequences.
 - is conducted in the workplace.
 - is almost always associated with universities or government agencies.
 - involves psychologists who provide services to individuals or organizations.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do

TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

62. What is the graduate degree most commonly earned by psychologists?
- Psy.D.
 - Ph.D.
 - Ed.D.
 - Master's
 - Bachelor's

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do

TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

63. Which subspecialty represents the largest group of psychologists?

- a. Industrial/organizational
- b. Clinical
- c. Counseling
- d. School
- e. Experimental

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

64. Of the following subspecialties in psychology, which is LEAST likely to focus on applied research?

- a. Experimental
- b. Clinical
- c. School
- d. Industrial/organizational
- e. Counseling

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

65. The Psy.D. degree is appropriate for those who wish to focus more on _____ skills than on _____ skills.

- a. practitioner; research
- b. writing; practical
- c. teaching; consulting
- d. basic; applied
- e. research; clinical

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

66. Regarding training to work in the field of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. The primary difference between the Ph.D. and the Psy.D. is that the Psy.D. focuses more on practitioner skills than on research skills.
- b. Those who pursue doctorate level work in schools of education typically earn a Doctorate in Education, or Ed.D.
- c. A dissertation requires the completion of an original research project.
- d. The Bachelor's degree is recognized as the entry-level degree for professional work in some specialty areas like school psychology and industrial/organizational psychology.
- e. The Doctor of Philosophy is the most common doctoral degree.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual

67. The work of _____ psychologists often overlaps with the work of psychiatrists.

- a. experimental
- b. physiological
- c. clinical
- d. biological
- e. comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

68. A school psychologist would be most likely to:

- a. consult to a classroom teacher about how to address a student's behavior problems.
- b. study how groups affect individuals.
- c. provide psychoanalysis for troubled students.
- d. make suggestions as to how managers could improve employee morale.
- e. investigate the relationship between childhood obesity and self-esteem.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply MSC: applied

69. Dr. Fiennes, a psychological researcher, studies the biological bases of memory problems in the elderly using animal research subjects. Fiennes is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. comparative
- b. biological
- c. environmental
- d. health
- e. physiological

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

70. The executives of an aircraft company want to redesign the interior of their jet planes to offer passengers the most comfort within the confined space. What type of psychologist would they need to consult?
- Industrial/organizational
 - Social
 - Cognitive
 - Environmental
 - Consumer

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

71. An industrial/organizational psychologist would typically:
- testify at a trial in which the defendant's sanity was in question.
 - make suggestions to a manager regarding employee morale.
 - administer a cognitive abilities test to a teenager.
 - be interested in the structure and measurement of personality.
 - do research to determine how to help people quit smoking.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied
NOT: WWW

72. A developmental psychologist is most likely to study which of the following research questions?
- How can we get teenagers to eat more nutritious meals?
 - What effect do fast-food restaurants have on teens' eating habits?
 - What personality characteristics do obese teens have in common?
 - How do children's eating habits change as they progress from childhood through adolescence?
 - What psychological disorders are likely to coexist with eating disorders in teenagers?

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

73. Dana and Leonard are being quizzed tomorrow in their elective psychology courses. Dana is studying the variables that influence initial attraction, while Leonard is studying the traits that are typical of couples in long-term relationships. Dana is most likely taking a class in _____ psychology, whereas Leonard is most likely taking a class in _____ psychology.
- social; personality
 - developmental; health
 - experimental; social
 - social; developmental
 - personality; environmental

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

74. Graduate student Felicity Farraday has just completed her dissertation, which is entitled "The role of observational learning in the development of prejudice." What is Farraday's area of graduate study?
- Health psychology
 - Environmental psychology
 - Experimental psychology
 - Educational psychology
 - Social psychology

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

75. A health psychologist might study the:
- brain centers that are involved in nicotine addiction.
 - effectiveness of ads that use fear to get adolescents to stop smoking.
 - different brands of cigarettes that men and women prefer.
 - change in smoking habits as teens progress through high school and then college.
 - personality traits that chain smokers have in common.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

76. Caroline Sherry is a counseling psychologist. Which of the following is she LEAST likely to see as a client?
- Mr. Andrews, a mailman, who has generalized anxiety disorder
 - Mr. and Mrs. Babette who have marital problems
 - Ms. Diaz, a college student, who is confused about choosing a college major
 - Mr. White, a high school student, who is being bullied by his peers
 - Ms. Evans and her teenage daughter, who are having communication problems

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

77. Which type of psychologist is most likely to administer an intelligence test to a seven-year-old child who is being evaluated for placement in a special education program?
- School
 - Educational
 - Counseling
 - Clinical
 - Personality

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

78. Dr. Vickers just took a position as an educational psychologist with the Blackstone School System. Of the following tasks, which is Vickers LEAST likely to perform in this position?
- Develop a test to measure students' academic potential.
 - Train teachers in the use of a new instructional method.
 - Administer intelligence tests to students.
 - Develop a new instructional method for use in the classroom.
 - Conduct research on student motivation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

79. Which type of psychologist would most likely study such phenomena as the effects of parenting style on a child's emotional growth?
- Clinical
 - Physiological
 - Experimental
 - Developmental
 - Health

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied
NOT: WWW

80. Of the following, which psychologists would be most likely to be involved in a study that seeks to identify the common traits of people who develop a stress-related disorder?
- Experimental psychologists
 - Personality psychologists
 - Environmental psychologists
 - Social psychologists
 - Developmental psychologists

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Major Specialty Areas
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

81. Which type of psychologist would evaluate whether overcrowding in urban areas is associated with increased violent crimes?
- Evolutionary
 - Consumer
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Personality

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

82. Dr. Greenberg is an industrial/organizational psychologist. In his job at Acme Corporation, he is NOT likely to work on which of the following tasks?
- Use psychological tests to determine the fit between a job applicant's abilities and available positions in the company.
 - Identify leadership qualities that are most effective in increasing worker productivity.
 - Examine ways to make computer systems easier to use.
 - Conduct a survey to determine employees' job satisfaction.
 - Conduct a survey to determine which consumers are most likely to buy Acme's products.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

83. Dr. Mars is conducting research on the type of toothbrush that is most likely to appeal to young adults. Dr. Mars is most likely which of the following type of psychologist?
- Consumer
 - Physiological
 - Industrial/organizational
 - Clinical
 - Health

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

84. A geropsychologist is likely to spend time working mostly with:

- a. college students.
- b. stroke victims.
- c. senior citizens.
- d. schizophrenics.
- e. athletes.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: factual

85. Dr. Samuelson conducts research on the relationship between stroke and speech problems. He is probably a(n) _____.

- a. experimental psychologist
- b. health psychologist
- c. neuropsychologist
- d. social psychologist
- e. geropsychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

86. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in memory loss in elderly individuals?

- a. Social psychologist
- b. Health psychologist
- c. Counseling psychologist
- d. Forensic psychologist
- e. Geropsychologist

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

87. Dr. Starling works with the FBI to develop personality profiles of rapists. Dr. Starling is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. social
- b. forensic
- c. industrial/organizational
- d. physiological
- e. health

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

88. Dr. Fernandez evaluates a mother's parenting skills for a child custody dispute. Dr. Fernandez is probably a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. developmental
- b. forensic
- c. educational
- d. consumer
- e. industrial/organizational

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 5-Identify specialty areas and apply your knowledge to the varied work of psychologists.
TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

89. Christine Ladd-Franklin is credited as being:

- a. the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology.
- b. the first African-American woman to conduct research in psychology.
- c. the earliest woman pioneer in psychology.
- d. the first person to receive a Ph.D. in psychology from Johns-Hopkins University.
- e. the first female president of the APA.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
Define/Describe
MSC: factual NOT: WWW

90. Which of the following statements regarding Mary Whiton Calkins is FALSE?

- a. She was the first female pioneer in psychology, having completed her doctorate requirements at Johns Hopkins University in 1882.
- b. She was the first female president of the American Psychological Association, in 1905.
- c. Although she completed all of her doctoral requirements at Harvard, the school denied her a doctorate.
- d. She conducted important research on learning and short-term memory.
- e. She was a student of William James.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
MSC: factual

91. Who is the only African American to have served as president of the American Psychological Association?
- Kenneth Clark
 - J. Henry Alston
 - Gilbert Haven Jones
 - Francis Sumner
 - Richard Suinn
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Identify MSC: factual
92. Who was the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States?
- Mary Whiton Calkins
 - Margaret Floy Washburn
 - Christine Ladd-Franklin
 - Francis Sumner
 - Mamie Phipps-Clark
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Identify MSC: factual
93. _____, an early pioneer in psychology, developed a new theory of color vision and received his/her Ph.D. several decades after completing all of the requirements for completing the degree.
- Mary Whiton Calkins
 - Margaret Floy Washburn
 - Christine Ladd-Franklin
 - Francis Sumner
 - Gilbert Haven Jones
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Identify MSC: factual
94. Kenneth and Mamie Phipps-Clark conducted a classic study that showed which of the following?
- Preschool children are “color blind,” and neither African-American nor white children showed a preference for playing with a white or black doll.
 - Preschool children showed preferences for playing with dolls of their own race, i.e., African-American children preferred to play with black dolls and white children preferred to play with white dolls.
 - African-American preschool children preferred to play with white dolls and attributed more positive characteristics to the white dolls.
 - African-American preschool children preferred to play with black dolls and attributed more positive characteristics to the black dolls.
 - Preschool children preferred to play with children of their own race.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Define/Describe
 MSC: factual
95. The first African American to receive a doctorate in psychology in the United States was _____, and the first African American to publish research findings in a major U.S. psychology journal was _____.
- Kenneth Clark; Mamie Clark
 - J. Henry Alston; Kenneth Clark
 - Gilbert Haven Jones; Francis Sumner
 - Mary Whiton Calkins; Margaret Floy Washburn
 - Francis Sumner; J. Henry Alston
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Identify MSC: factual
 NOT: WWW
96. Whose work played an important role in the U.S. Supreme Court case Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas?
- Kenneth and Mamie Clark
 - J. Henry Alston
 - Gilbert Haven Jones
 - Francis Sumner
 - Margaret Floy Washburn
- ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 6-Identify women and African-American pioneers in psychology and describe their contributions. TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY:
 Identify MSC: factual
97. Women now account for approximately what proportion of doctorates in psychology?
- one-third
 - one-half
 - two-thirds
 - three-quarters
 - nine-tenths
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 7-Describe ethnic and gender characteristics of psychologists today and changes over time.
 TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual

98. In 1970, women accounted for about what proportion of new doctorates in psychology?
- one in ten
 - one in five
 - two in five
 - five in ten
 - nine in ten
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 7-Describe ethnic and gender characteristics of psychologists today and changes over time.
 TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual
99. A member of which minority group is least likely to be the recipient of a doctorate in the field of psychology?
- Latino American
 - African American
 - Pacific Islander
 - Asian American
 - Native American
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 7-Describe ethnic and gender characteristics of psychologists today and changes over time.
 TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual
 NOT: WWW
100. Despite the fact that the percentage of minorities in the field of psychology has increased in recent years, what percentage of new recipients of doctorates in psychology are in a minority group?
- 50%
 - 25%
 - 10%
 - 15%
 - 5%
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 7-Describe ethnic and gender characteristics of psychologists today and changes over time.
 TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Define | Describe MSC: factual
101. Currently, there is one Native American psychologist per how many Native Americans?
- 1,000
 - 3,000
 - 10,000
 - 30,000
 - 50,000
- ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
 OBJ: 7-Describe ethnic and gender characteristics of psychologists today and changes over time.
 TOP: MOD: 1.2 KEY: Define | Describe MSC: factual
102. A method of developing knowledge based on the evaluation of evidence from experiments and careful observation is called the:
- intuitive approach.
 - statistical approach.
 - empirical approach.
 - theoretical approach.
 - introspective approach.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
 TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
103. The goals of psychology are to describe, predict, explain, and:
- replicate studies.
 - persuade people.
 - manipulate people.
 - publish results.
 - control events.
- ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
 TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify MSC: factual
104. All of the following are steps in the scientific method EXCEPT:
- drawing conclusions.
 - developing a hypotheses.
 - ignoring contradictory evidence.
 - gathering evidence.
 - generating a research question.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
 OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
 KEY: Identify | Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual
105. Hypotheses are:
- conclusions drawn from observations.
 - precise predictions that can be tested through research.
 - useful only if they prove to be correct.
 - explanations that organize observations and account for the relationships among them.
 - ultimate truths.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
 OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual NOT: WWW

106. Based on social-cognitive theory, the expectation that teens will be more likely to try marijuana if they believe smoking marijuana will make them more popular among their peers, is an example of a(n) _____.
- intuition.
 - inference.
 - theory.
 - control.
 - hypothesis.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify MSC: factual

107. How do psychologists evaluate the evidence they gather in their research studies?
- They compare their results to evidence from past studies.
 - They apply statistical methods to determine whether their results are unlikely to be due to chance.
 - They adjust their hypotheses, but not the theories from which the hypotheses are derived.
 - They have their study undergo peer review.
 - They cannot say what the results of their studies are with confidence.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual

108. Which of the following is identified in the text as a step in the scientific method?
- Developing a theory
 - Selecting a research method
 - Consulting the literature
 - Forming a hypothesis
 - Identifying subjects

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify MSC: factual

109. A hypothesis is what an investigator uses to:
- duplicate research findings of other scientists.
 - frame his/her research question.
 - explain why he/she obtained a certain result from an experiment.
 - define the parameters of a research study.
 - determine what kind of research design to use.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual

110. After reading about a study that concluded that having a dog is beneficial for an elderly person's health, Dr. Wolpe was skeptical. Therefore, he decided to do a similar study to see whether he would achieve the same results. Dr. Wolpe's study would be termed a:
- double-blind study.
 - duplication.
 - replication.
 - repeat.
 - retest.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

111. Ajit is a graduate student in psychology who is conducting research on the effectiveness of two types of therapy in the treatment of phobias. Ajit is at the stage where he uses statistics to analyze the data he has collected in order to determine if his initial hypothesis is supported by the research. At which stage of the scientific method is Ajit working?
- Drawing conclusions
 - Developing a research question
 - Gathering evidence
 - Replicating results
 - Forming a hypothesis

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

112. Which of the following is the correct order of steps in the scientific method?
- Forming a hypothesis, developing a research question, gathering evidence, drawing conclusions
 - Gathering evidence, developing a research question, forming a hypothesis, drawing conclusions
 - Developing a research question, forming a hypothesis, gathering evidence, drawing conclusions
 - Formulating a theory, developing a research question, gathering evidence, drawing conclusions
 - None of the above

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify | Define/Describe MSC: factual NOT: WWW

113. Your psychology professor refers to a research study and says the results were "statistically significant." What does this mean?
- The results can be generalized from the sample to the population.
 - The results have been replicated.
 - The hypothesis proves the theory it was testing.
 - The results are unlikely to have been due to chance or other random factors.
 - The results do not suffer from social desirability bias.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

114. Dr. Kavanaugh noticed that many of her students have difficulties understanding the basic parts of a nerve cell (neuron), but don't have the same problems understanding the regions of the brain. She wonders if her lectures have some bearing on this situation and has posed the following question, which she intends to pursue in her research: Do the ways in which information is presented to students affect interest in and memory of the material? If she is interested in pursuing this research question further, her next step in the scientific method would be to:
- develop a research question.
 - form a hypothesis.
 - gather evidence.
 - manipulate the way she delivers lectures.
 - draw conclusions.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 8-Identify and describe steps of scientific method. TOP: MOD: 1.3
KEY: Identify | Apply MSC: applied

115. Dr. Mingus keeps a very detailed record of a series of interviews with an individual who is suffering from a rare brain disorder. This is an example of which research method?
- Experimental
 - Correlational
 - Case study
 - Field study
 - Survey

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Identify | Apply
MSC: applied NOT: WWW

116. The experimental method requires random sampling in order to ensure a sample drawn from the population is:
- homogenous.
 - diverse.
 - sufficiently large.
 - representative.
 - in need of an intervention.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Define/Describe
MSC: factual

117. Developmental psychologist Arthur Chang observes children in a day care center through a one-way mirror. Dr. Chang is utilizing which form of research?
- Case study
 - Correlational method
 - Survey
 - Experimentation
 - Naturalistic observation

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Identify | Apply
MSC: applied

118. The correlational method of research makes use of which type of statistical measure?
- Correlational inference
 - Correlation variables
 - Correlation coefficient
 - Change scores
 - Zero-order mean difference

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Identify MSC: factual

119. Which of the following correlations represents two variables with the strongest relationship?
- +0.80
 - 0.95
 - +0.06
 - 0.75
 - The answer cannot be determined with the information given.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Evaluate/Explain
MSC: conceptual

120. Which of the following relationships would most likely have the weakest correlation?

- a. A school child's age and vocabulary
- b. The number of tires on a truck and its weight
- c. A person's height and intelligence
- d. Air temperature and number of air conditioners being used
- e. Amount of snowfall and number of skiers

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Apply MSC: applied
NOT: WWW

121. In her dissertation research, a graduate student finds a correlation of +0.95 between two of the variables being studied. How should she interpret this correlation coefficient?

- a. There is no relationship between the variables.
- b. The variables have a moderate, positive relationship.
- c. The variables have a strong, negative relationship.
- d. The variables have a moderate, negative relationship.
- e. The variables have a strong, positive relationship.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Apply MSC: applied

122. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means that:

- a. there is no relationship between the variables.
- b. as one variable increases, the other variable increases.
- c. as one variable decreases, the other variable decreases.
- d. as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
- e. the variables are dependent.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

123. A correlation coefficient of +1.00 means that:

- a. there is an error in the calculations.
- b. one variable causes the other.
- c. knowing the value of one variable allows perfect prediction of the value of another.
- d. increases in one variable will be associated with decreases in another.
- e. two variables are not closely related.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: conceptual

124. In an experimental study of the effects of sleep deprivation on aggressiveness, the number of hours that a participant stays awake represents the:

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. placebo.
- d. control variable.
- e. random variable.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Apply | Define/Describe
MSC: applied

125. Using the experimental method, a researcher investigates whether watching television while eating causes a person to eat more potato chips than one eats when not watching television. In this case, the number of potato chips eaten represents the:

- a. dependent variable.
- b. independent variable.
- c. control variable.
- d. random variable.
- e. placebo.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Apply | Define/Describe
MSC: applied

126. In the experimental method, the independent variables are _____ and their effects on the dependent variables are _____.

- a. controlled; measured
- b. manipulated; measured
- c. manipulated; controlled
- d. manipulated; random
- e. manipulated; predictable

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Define/Describe
MSC: conceptual NOT: WWW

127. In an experiment, the factor that is expected to change is referred to as the:

- a. independent variable.
- b. dependent variable.
- c. control variable.
- d. random variable.
- e. placebo.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

128. An experimental group receives treatment and is then measured for the effect. What happens to the control group in the experiment?

- a. It receives the same treatment and is measured for the effect, exactly like the experimental group.
- b. It receives a random treatment.
- c. It receives no treatment at all, but it is measured.
- d. It receives the same treatment as the control group, but it is not measured.
- e. It receives no treatment, and it is not measured.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe
MSC: conceptual

129. In a drug study, Group One receives an inactive pill, and Group Two receives a pill that is believed to be effective in treating depression. Group Two is the:

- a. control group.
- b. placebo group.
- c. independent group.
- d. dependent group.
- e. experimental group.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Apply
MSC: applied

130. Every participant in an experiment has an equal chance of receiving one of the treatments. This is called a:

- a. control assignment.
- b. random selection.
- c. placebo effect.
- d. random assignment.
- e. control selection.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify MSC: factual

131. Dr. Schultze conducts research on the effects of a new drug on obsessive-compulsive disorder. In his study, neither Schultze nor the participants knows who is receiving the active drug and who is receiving the placebo. This is an example of:

- a. random sampling.
- b. a double-blind study.
- c. a single-blind study.
- d. a control factor.
- e. social desirability bias.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Apply
MSC: applied

132. A placebo effect would be most likely to account for changes in:

- a. blood pressure.
- b. blood sugar.
- c. pupil dilation.
- d. pain intensity.
- e. body temperature.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

133. In the case "Anatomy of a Research Study: Do Warm Hands Make a Warm Heart," presented in your text, what was the finding?

- a. Tactile warmth has no effect on personality judgments of warmth in others.
- b. Tactile warmth influenced people to make personality judgments of warmth in others more rapidly.
- c. Tactile warmth influences personality judgments of warmth without direct awareness of such influences.
- d. Tactile warmth gave people greater confidence in their personality judgments of warmth in others.
- e. Tactile warmth paradoxically influences personality judgments of coldness without direct awareness of such influences.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Evaluate/Explain
MSC: conceptual

134. In the case "Anatomy of a Research Study: Do Warm Hands Make a Warm Heart," presented in your text, the manipulation of tactile warmth with a hot or cold cup of coffee was the:
- independent variable.
 - dependent variable.
 - placebo.
 - hypothesis.
 - control.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 9-Identify and describe psychological research methods and apply knowledge to types of studies. TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY:
Apply MSC: factual

135. Dr. Chen finds in her study of people's charitable habits that individuals overestimate the amount of money they give to churches and private schools. Dr. Chen's results may reflect:
- a random sample bias.
 - a social desirability bias.
 - a small sample bias.
 - a large sample bias.
 - volunteer bias.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 10-Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of psychological research methods.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify | Evaluate/Explain | Apply MSC: applied

136. The use of the survey method is limited by which of the following biases?
- social desirability and volunteer bias
 - random sampling bias and population bias
 - case study bias and observational bias
 - survey bias and volunteer bias
 - method bias and population bias

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 10-Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of psychological research methods.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

137. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of correlational research?
- It can establish cause-and-effect relationships.
 - It can identify high-risk groups.
 - It can allow prediction of one variable on the basis of the other.
 - It can help increase understanding of relationships between variables.
 - It can offer clues to underlying causes.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 10-Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of psychological research methods.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual
NOT: WWW

138. As a researcher, what might you need to do to overcome one of the challenges of the naturalistic observation method?
- Bring the participants into the lab.
 - Take careful notes.
 - Allow the participants to become accustomed to your presence.
 - Tell the participants what they should do while being observed.
 - Only spend short periods of time observing the participants.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 10-Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of psychological research methods.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Evaluate/Explain MSC: conceptual

139. Dr. Finnegan, a psychological researcher, adheres to the ethical principle that he must ensure participants' confidentiality. This means that he:
- informs participants about the risks of the study.
 - discusses their ethical concerns with them.
 - randomly assigns participants to treatment categories.
 - maintains the privacy of his research records.
 - informs them of the results after the investigation is complete.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 11-Describe the ethical standards that govern research in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe | Apply MSC: applied

140. Which of the following is NOT a concern regarding animal research?
- Demonstration that there is no alternative way to conduct the research
 - Protection from unnecessary harm
 - Approval from a review board
 - Informed consent
 - Following ethical practices

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Identify | Evaluate/Explain MSC: factual

141. The ethical code of psychologists is NOT based on which of the following ideas?

- a. People have a basic right to make their own decisions.
- b. Research participants or clients must not be harmed.
- c. People's dignity and welfare must be respected.
- d. People have a basic right to exercise choice.
- e. Determination of ultimate truth outweighs individual cost.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 11-Describe the ethical standards that govern research in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe | Evaluate/Explain
MSC: factual NOT: WWW

142. The ethical guideline of "informed consent" can best be described as:

- a. obtaining the informed consent of an Institutional Review Board before proceeding with the study.
- b. having each participant take an oath of confidentiality before participating in the study.
- c. requiring that information about a research study be disclosed to potential research participants before they agree to participate.
- d. making sure that you are only conducting research in an area in which you are well informed.
- e. ensuring you are informed about the potential negative outcomes of the study before consenting to be the investigator.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology
OBJ: 11-Describe the ethical standards that govern research in psychology.
TOP: MOD: 1.3 KEY: Define/Describe MSC: factual

143. Latoya reads a news headline stating that eating blueberries prevents cancer. She reads further and finds that this claim is based on a study that found a negative correlation between amount of blueberries people eat and the risk of developing cancer. She knows that the statement that blueberries prevents cancer is an overstated claim because:

- a. correlation is not causation.
- b. it is based on assumptions about the cancer-preventive effects of blueberries.
- c. the correlation should have been positive.
- d. the measurement of how many blueberries people eat is not reliable.
- e. social desirability bias may have impacted the results.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Becoming a Critical Thinker
OBJ: 12-Apply critical thinking skills to evaluate claims and online information.
TOP: MOD: 1.4 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

144. Andrij has referenced some scientific journals in his research paper. He knows that they are trustworthy sources of information because:

- a. the scientists who write them are very knowledgeable.
- b. they describe the findings of research.
- c. the articles are long and detailed.
- d. they are sponsored by private corporations.
- e. they undergo peer review by other professionals prior to publication.

ANS: E PTS: 1 REF: Becoming a Critical Thinker
OBJ: 12-Apply critical thinking skills to evaluate claims and online information.
TOP: MOD: 1.4 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied

145. Jeremy's roommate frequently goes online to find information for papers he writes for his health science class. The roommate uses a popular search engine and visits the first few sites that turn up on the search. It is important for Jeremy's roommate to understand that:

- a. online health information is usually accurate and reasonably complete.
- b. online health information provided by private corporations has been checked for accuracy.
- c. online health information is frequently inaccurate and uninterpretable.
- d. online health information is usually accurate, but incomplete.
- e. online health information is generally as accurate as information published in scientific journals.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Becoming a Critical Thinker
OBJ: 12-Apply critical thinking skills to evaluate claims and online information.
TOP: MOD: 1.4 KEY: Apply | Evaluate/Explain MSC: applied
NOT: WWW

ESSAY

1. Psychology is often characterized as being represented by three main forces: the psychodynamic approach, behaviorism, and humanism. Highlight the main features of each of these forces.

ANS:

The psychodynamic approach originated with Freud's conceptualization of the unconscious, a region of the mind that lay beyond the scope of ordinary consciousness. The unconscious is responsible for primitive drives of a sexual and aggressive nature (instincts). The wishes and desires that these instincts generate serve to motivate our behaviors. Freud also stressed the importance of early childhood experience in forming our personality and shaping our behavior. Abnormal conditions arise from unresolved childhood conflicts. These conflicts are the result of a constant battle between the primitive instincts of the unconscious and mental forces that act to prevent these instincts from achieving conscious awareness. Psychodynamic theorists who have followed Freud tend to place less emphasis on basic drives like sex and aggression than Freud did and more emphasis on processes of self-awareness, self-direction, and conscious choice.

Behaviorism was founded by John Watson. Its primary tenet was that psychology should focus on the study of overt behavior that observers could record and evaluate objectively. Thus, mental processes, such as the conscious or unconscious, should not and could not be the subject of study. A second major belief of Watson was that the environment shapes the behavior of humans and other animals. All behavior was the result of learning. Another behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, observed that behaviors that led to pleasant outcomes (reinforcers) were likely to be repeated and behaviors that led to unpleasant outcomes (punishers) were not likely to be repeated. In the 1950s, humanistic psychology developed as a response to the essentially deterministic nature of Freudian theory and behaviorism. Humanistic psychologists contended that free will and conscious choice are fundamental components of being human. They appreciated the unique qualities of each individual. Humanistic psychologists also focus on conscious experience. They stress the importance of self-awareness. People can achieve authenticity by being true to themselves. All people have creative potential and can make choices that give meaning and purpose to their lives.

PTS: 1 REF: Foundations of Modern Psychology
TOP: MOD: 1.1

2. Discuss the key differences among the four professional degrees awarded psychologists (Ph.D., Psy.D., Ed.D., and master's degree).

ANS:

The most common degree is the Ph.D., which is awarded to those who complete a course of graduate studies and a dissertation based on original research. The Psy.D. is a doctoral degree that places more of an emphasis on applied, practitioner skills than research skills. The Ed.D. is the doctoral degree awarded by schools of education. A master's degree is sufficient for entry-level professional work in some fields, such as industrial/organizational psychology and school psychology.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
TOP: MOD: 1.2

3. Summarize the major specialty areas of psychology.

ANS:

Experimental psychologists utilize experimental techniques to analyze behavioral and mental processes. They typically study such concerns as learning, memory, sensation, and perception. Comparative psychologists are experimental psychologists who focus on behavior in different species and seek to understand what it might teach us about human behavior. Physiological psychologists investigate the biological basis of behavior. Clinical psychologists focus on individuals with psychological disorders. They are involved in diagnosis and treatment. Some engage in research; and others train future clinicians. This category represents the largest group of psychologists. Counseling psychologists are similar to clinicians but tend to deal with individuals whose problems are less severe, such as adjusting to college or marital issues. School psychologists help children in a school setting who have academic, emotional, or behavioral problems and may require special education programs. Educational psychologists may also work in a school setting. They typically focus on test and curriculum development. Developmental psychologists are interested in how people change across the lifespan. They often focus on the extent to which development is shaped by nature (or genetics) and nurture (or environment). Child psychologists are developmental psychologists who emphasize the early periods of development. Social psychologists are interested in the ways in which people are affected by group or social influences. Environmental psychologists focus on how the physical environment influences behavior. They study such matters as noise pollution and overcrowding. Industrial/organizational psychologists study people in the workplace. They focus on issues such as performance appraisal, motivation, and leadership. Health psychologists look at the relationship between psychological factors and physical health. For example, they study how stress affects health. Consumer psychologists are interested in understanding consumer behavior. They explore why people buy certain products or certain brands.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychologists: Who They Are and What They Do
TOP: MOD: 1.2

4. You are planning to do an experimental study with fellow students as participants. Discuss the ethical guidelines that you need to consider at every step.

ANS:

When planning the study, be aware of the need to avoid inflicting physical or psychological harm on the participants. Submit a proposal to the ethics review committee of the university to make sure that the study meets the school's research guidelines. When you recruit participants, obtain their informed consent. This means that they need to have enough information about the study to judge whether or not they wish to participate. If the study calls for deception, make sure that there is no other way to obtain the same results and that participants are informed of the deception as soon as possible. Once the study begins, if students wish to withdraw, allow them to do so without negative consequences. After the study is completed, to ensure privacy, protect the confidentiality of participants' records.

PTS: 1 REF: Research Methods in Psychology TOP: MOD: 1.3

5. Explain the fundamentals of experimental research. Use examples.

ANS:

Experimental research allows one to establish cause-and-effect relationships. In an experiment, one variable is systematically controlled and its effects on another variable are measured. The variable that is controlled is referred to as the independent variable. The variable that is measured is referred to as the dependent variable. For example, one might be interested in whether a new teaching technique is more effective than another in terms of student performance. In this case, teaching technique is the independent variable and student performance is the dependent variable. There would have to be at least two groups, one of which (referred to as the control group) is taught using a traditional method and another of which (the experimental group) is taught using the new technique. Ultimately, the performance of the control group would be compared to the performance of the experimental group. Perhaps the most important consideration in an experiment is ensuring that variables other than the independent variable are not responsible for differences between the groups. For example, in evaluating different teaching techniques, you would have to consider who is teaching, the time of day of the classes, the motivational levels of the students, and many other factors.

The more similar the two groups are in factors other than the independent variable, the more likely that changes in the dependent variable are due to the independent variable.

PTS: 1

REF: Research Methods in Psychology

TOP: MOD: 1.3