

Name _____

Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 2
Introduction to the Science of Psychology: History and Research Methods

1. Psychology is defined as the science of _____.
a) human functioning. b) the mind and behavior.
c) human motivation and thinking. d) behavior problems and mental illness.
2. Mei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?
a) describing behavior b) explaining behavior
c) predicting behavior d) controlling behavior
3. John Locke argued that _____.
a) all human knowledge stems from experience.
b) most of human knowledge stems from experience.
c) very little human knowledge stems from experience.
d) some of human knowledge is with us from the day we are born.
4. The goal of describing rules that determine how particular sensations or feelings may occur at the same time or in sequence is most associated with which of the following schools of psychology?
a) Behaviorism b) Cognitivism
c) Functionalism d) Structuralism
5. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study the mind?
a) psychodynamic theory b) behaviorism
c) Gestalt psychology d) the cognitive revolution
6. _____ was the first woman President of the American Psychological Association in 1905.
a) Mary Whiton Calkins b) Elizabeth Spelke
c) Anne Treisman d) Margaret Floy Washburn
7. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of _____.
a) case study research b) naturalistic observation
c) survey research d) psychometric study
8. A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the _____.
a) unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues from the experimenter
b) relationship between two variables
c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time
d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time
9. An experiment is valid if
a) it produces reliable findings.
b) if its findings are consistent across experiments.
c) if it measures what the investigator designed it to measure.
d) if its measures are both reliable and consistent across experiments.
10. Deceiving participants in a psychological study is _____.
a) never allowed
b) not addressed as an issue of concern by most IRBs
c) allowed so long as participants will not be harmed (only)

d) allowed so long as participants will not be harmed and the knowledge gained clearly outweighs the use of dishonesty

Chapter 1 - Quick Quiz 2 Answer Key

1. B Explanation: This is the most concise and accurate definition of the field of psychology that you will find. (Page 3, Factual)
2. C Explanation: Mei's score served as a predictor ("would do well") of performance. (Page 4, Applied)
3. A Explanation: Locke felt that we are not born with any innate knowledge, but rather are the product of experiences and environmental influences. (Page 7, Conceptual)
4. D Explanation: Structuralism attempted to describe these rules by using introspection as a method of data gathering. (Page 7, Conceptual)
5. B Explanation: Behaviorists believe that the science of psychology should focus only on directly observable and measurable behaviors. (Page 10, Conceptual)
6. A Explanation: Calkins was the first female president of the APA, while Washburn was the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States. (Page 19, Factual)
7. B Explanation: In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing. (Page 24, Applied)
8. B Explanation: The coefficient is a number that describes the relationship between two variables in question. (Page 26, Factual)
9. C Explanation: Validity is another way of saying accuracy, and it is an assessment of whether the experiment is doing what it sets out to do. (Page 30, Factual)
10. D Explanation: Deception is often a critical part of research, but it must not trump respecting and caring for the well-being of the participants. (Page 34, Factual)

Chapter 1 Introduction to the Science of Psychology: History and Research Methods

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

p=page

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Psychology is defined as the science of _____.

- a) human functioning
- b) the mind and behavior
- c) human motivation and thinking
- d) behavior problems and mental illness

ANS: B, p. 3, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

2. Which of these is the most accurate definition of the discipline of psychology?

- a) the science of behavior
- b) the science of mental processes
- c) the science of behavior and mental processes

Correct. The definition of psychology includes both behavior and mental processes and doesn't exclude animals.

- d) the science of human behavior and mental processes

Incorrect. The definition of psychology includes also animal behavior and mental processes.

ANS: C, p. 3, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 45 a= 2 b= 1 c= 45 d= 53 r = .29

3. The outwardly observable acts of an individual, alone or in a group, are referred to as _____.

- a) behavior
- b) sensations
- c) mental processes
- d) perceptions

ANS: A, p. 3, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

4. The goals of psychology are to _____.
a) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind
b) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior

Incorrect. Human behavior is only one part of psychology.

- c) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from birth until death
d) describe, explain, predict, and control behavior

Correct. These adequately help uncover the mysteries of behavior.

ANS: D, p. 4, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 40 a= 17 b=39 c= 3 d= 40 r = .35

% correct 96 a= 4 b= 0 c= 0 d= 96 r = .54

5. In addition to describing and explaining mental processes and behavior, psychology also attempts to _____ these phenomena.

- a) predict and control

Correct. These are two of the four goals of psychology.

- b) analyze and manipulate
c) categorize and organize

Incorrect. These are not mentioned by your authors as being goals of psychology.

- d) synthesize and regulate

ANS: A, p. 4, C, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

6. Mei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested. Based on her IQ scores, it was decided that she would do well in the gifted child program. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- a) describing behavior
b) explaining behavior

Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening.

- c) predicting behavior

Correct. Mei's score served as a predictor ("would do well") of performance.

- d) controlling behavior

ANS: C, p. 4, A, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 76 a= 8 b= 7 c= 76 d= 9 r = .20

7. A teacher tells the school psychologist that Kate is late to class, does not turn in her homework, squirms around a lot in her seat, and swings her feet constantly. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- a) describing behavior

Correct. We only know WHAT she is doing.

- b) explaining behavior

Incorrect. Explaining focuses on why it is happening, not what is happening.

- c) predicting behavior

- d) controlling behavior

ANS: A, p. 4, A, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 85 a= 85 b= 14 c= 0 d= 0 r = .34

8. The question “What is happening?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

Correct. Asking “what” means asking for a description.

b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation goes beyond “what.”

c) prediction

d) control

ANS: A, p. 4, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 28 a= 28 b= 58 c= 11 d= 2 r = .26

9. The question “When will it happen again?” refers to which of the following goals in psychology?

a) description

b) explanation

Incorrect. Explanation deals with the present.

c) prediction

Correct. Prediction deals with future events.

d) control

ANS: C, p. 4, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 92 a= 0 b= 4 c= 92 d= 4 r = .36

10. Psychologists who give potential employees tests that determine what kind of job those employees might best perform are interested in the goal of _____.

a) description

b) explanation

Incorrect. The test is predicting, not explaining.

c) prediction

Correct. The test predicts future behavior.

d) control

ANS: C, p. 4, A, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

% correct 83 a= 7 b=41 c= 83 d= 7 r = .29

11. If a manager is interested in whether drugs are to blame when attempting to account for an employee’s erratic behavior at work, then we can say that the manager is primarily concerned with which level(s) of analysis?

a) brain

Correct. Remember that at the level of the brain, psychologists focus on both the activities and structures and properties of the organ itself. This would include the way the brain might be affected by the ingestion of drugs.

b) person

Incorrect. At the level of the person, psychologists focus on mental processes and events. The best answer to this question is the level of the brain.

c) group and person

d) brain and group

ANS: A, p. 4, A, (3)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

12. The three levels of analysis discussed in your text are the _____, the _____, and the _____.

a) person; group; culture

b) brain; person; group

c) person; family; group

d) brain; body; person

ANS: B, pp. 4–5, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

13. If a psychologist is investigating test anxiety by examining the way students' thoughts, prior to an exam, affect their feelings about the exam, the psychologist is primarily looking at events at the level of the _____.

a) brain

b) person

Correct. Focusing on a student's thoughts is an attempt to understand mental processes. This focuses on the level of the person.

c) group

Incorrect. There is no emphasis in this question on the way groups of people interact and shape each others' experiences.

d) environment

ANS: B, p. 5, A, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

14. Looking at psychological events from different levels of analysis _____.

a) means that it is very difficult to understand any event

Incorrect. While some events are complex and difficult to understand, others are simple and relatively easy to understand.

b) illustrates how genes are destiny

c) helps us see how events at one level can trigger and modify events at other levels

Correct. As your authors note, the different levels of analysis are constantly interacting with and affect each other.

d) implies that any other way of looking at events is wrong

ANS: C, pp. 5–6, C, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

15. Imagine that you are driving in an old car with no air conditioning on a hot summer day on the freeway. Out of nowhere, someone cuts you off. You get angry and react by honking your horn. Which of the following best describes what resulted in your behavior?

- a) Events at the level of the person affected events at the level of group.

Incorrect. The immediacy of the response suggests that the two levels involved in this example are the brain and the group.

- b) Events at the level of brain affected events at the level of the group.

Correct. The immediate activation of events taking place inside the brain has been affected, or instigated, by the behaviors of others.

- c) Events at the level of the group affected events at the level of the brain and person.

- d) Events at the level of person affected events at the level of the physical context and brain.

ANS: B, pp. 5–6, A, (3)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

16. The general curiosity about why people think, feel, and behave the way they do _____.

- a) primarily happened after World War II

- b) is about a century old

- c) is several centuries old

Incorrect. These curiosities are probably much older than centuries, and have always been with us.

- d) has always probably been with us

Correct. As your authors note, these questions have been pondered in some way or another since we've been around.

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

17. The science of psychology has its roots in the fields of _____ and _____.

- a) biology; chemistry

- b) biology; sociology

- c) philosophy; theology

- d) philosophy; physiology

ANS: D, p. 7, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

18. John Locke argued that _____.

- a) all human knowledge stems from experience

Correct. Locke felt that we are not born with any innate knowledge, but rather are the product of experiences and environmental influences.

- b) most of human knowledge stems from experience

- c) very little human knowledge stems from experience

Incorrect. This would be the exact opposite of Locke's view, which likens human beings to a "blank slate."

- d) some human knowledge is with us from the day we are born

ANS: A, p. 7, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

19. Which of the following most accurately reflects the authors' views about the influence of philosophy and physiology on present-day psychology?

a) Only philosophy continues to influence psychology.

Incorrect. According to your authors, both philosophy and physiology continue to influence psychology.

b) Philosophy continues to influence psychology more so than physiology.

c) Physiology continues to influence psychology more so than philosophy.

d) Both disciplines, philosophy and physiology, continue to influence psychology.

Correct. As your authors point out, psychology (the child) continues to be influenced by philosophy and physiology (its parents).

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

20. The first psychology laboratory was established in _____.

a) 1763

b) 1842

c) 1879

d) 1925

ANS: C, p. 7, F, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

21. In 1879, in Leipzig, Germany, the first psychological laboratory was developed by _____.

a) William James

b) William Tell

c) Wilhelm Wundt

Correct. Wundt established the first psychological laboratory.

d) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud's theory came later, and he had no lab.

ANS: C, p. 7, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 88 a= 7 b= 1 c= 88 d= 4 r = .23

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 0 c= 100 d= 0 r = .00

22. _____ is usually considered the founder of scientific psychology.

a) Freud

b) Rogers

c) Watson

d) Wundt

ANS: D, p. 7, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

23. The structuralists were important in the history of psychology because they

- a) examined consciousness and the structure of mental processes.

Correct. The structuralists were interested in understanding the basic structure of human consciousness.

- b) were the first to use brain-scanning techniques to learn about the structure of the brain.
c) realized the limits of introspection and focused on the structure of behaviors.
d) were strongly influenced by Charles Darwin.

Incorrect. This would be a statement applicable to the functionalists, not the structuralists.

ANS: A, p. 7, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

24. Which early school of psychology proposed that consciousness was made up of two types of elements, sensations and feelings?

- a) functionalism

Incorrect. Functionalism focused on the purpose of consciousness, not dissecting it into its basic elements.

- b) Gestalt psychology
c) psychodynamic theory
d) structuralism

Correct. These two elements are the way that structuralism characterized human consciousness.

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

25. The primary research method used in structuralism was _____.

- a) perception
b) reinforcement
c) introspection
d) psychoanalysis

ANS: C, p. 7, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

26. The school of psychology called *structuralism* used a technique called _____, which involved reporting the contents of consciousness to study a person's experiences.

- a) intervention

Incorrect. Intervention has a totally different meaning than introspection, even though it looks similar.

- b) introspection

Correct. This requires self-examination of the structure of the mind.

- c) insight inventory
d) induction

ANS: B, p. 7, F

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 96 a= 0 b= 96 c= 4 d= 0 r = .24

27. Introspection requires _____.

- a) metaphysical experiences
- b) self-skepticism about experiences
- c) empiricism

Incorrect. Empiricism refers to using collected data to support a hypothesis. It is not related to the concept of introspection.

- d) reflection on the self

Correct. Remember that introspection literally means "looking within."

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

28. The goal of describing rules that determine how particular sensations or feelings may occur at the same time or in sequence is most associated with which of the following schools of psychology?

- a) behaviorism
- b) cognitivism
- c) functionalism

Incorrect. Functionalism focused on the purpose of consciousness, not dissecting it into its basic elements.

- d) structuralism

Correct. Structuralism attempted to describe these rules by using introspection as a method of data gathering.

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

29. Why was the perspective followed by Wilhelm Wundt and his followers called structuralism?

- a) They wanted to identify the major brain structures.
- b) Their primary goal was to understand the physiology of the mind.

Incorrect. It was the structure of thought, not physiology.

- c) They focused their efforts on analyzing the elements of the nervous system.
- d) Their primary focus was on describing the structure of conscious experience.

Correct. Structure was key in the definition.

ANS: D, p. 7, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 48 a= 30 b= 19 c= 4 d= 48 r = .18

30. Who was the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States of America?

- a) Mayella Bevel
- b) Margaret Floy Washburn
- c) Mary Whiton Calkins
- d) Elizabeth Loftus

ANS: B, p. 7, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

31. The first Ph.D. in psychology that was awarded to a woman in the United States of America was conferred in _____.

- a) 1879
- b) 1882
- c) 1891
- d) 1894

ANS: D, p. 7, F, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

32. How our minds help us adapt to the world around us was a primary question addressed by which early movement of psychology?

- a) behaviorism
- b) cognitivism
- c) functionalism
- d) structuralism

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

- d) structuralism

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

ANS: C, p. 8, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

33. If an individual believed that why people think and feel as they do is more important than what they think and how they think, that individual would be a proponent of the _____ approach to psychology.

- a) structuralist

Incorrect. The structuralists were interested in determining the structure, or basic makeup, of human consciousness.

- b) functionalist

Correct. The functionalists were interested in determining the purpose of human consciousness, or how it helped us with our everyday lives.

- c) psychodynamic
- d) behaviorist

ANS: B, p. 8, A, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

34. Who was an early proponent of functionalism?

- a) Ivan Pavlov
- b) William James

Correct. James was a functionalist; in fact, he is sometimes credited as being the founder of functionalism.

- c) Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. Wundt was a structuralist.

- d) Max Wertheimer

ANS: B, p. 9, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 100 a= 0 b= 100 c= 0 d= 0 r = .00

35. Gestalt psychology attempted to discover _____.

- a) how the mind helped people adapt to the world
- b) the overall patterns of perceptions and thoughts

Correct. Gestalt psychologists looked at larger wholes, rather than individual parts.

- c) the basic building blocks of consciousness

Incorrect. This would be an emphasis of structuralists, not Gestalt psychologists.

- d) the unconscious motivations for human functioning

ANS: B, p. 9, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

36. _____ furthered a psychological perspective that valued the idea that “the whole is more than the sum of its parts.”

- a) Max Wertheimer
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) Margaret Floy Washburn
- d) Ivan Pavlov

ANS: A, p. 9, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

37. “The whole is greater than the sum of the parts” is a statement associated with the perspective of _____.

- a) introspection
- b) functionalism
- c) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis was concerned with unconsciousness, not “wholes.”

- d) Gestalt psychologists

Correct. “The whole is greater than the sum of the parts” was the theme of the Gestaltists.

ANS: D, p. 9, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 55 a= 14 b= 21 c= 11 d= 55 r = .43

38. The class is playing a game of *Jeopardy!* and it is your turn. “I’ll take Pioneers in Psychology for \$50.” The revealed answer is “Focused on unconscious factors and relied on the case study method.” Just before the buzzer sounds, what will you say?

- a) “Who is B. F. Skinner?”

Incorrect. Skinner rejected the unconscious.

- b) “Who are the humanists?”
- c) “Who is Sigmund Freud?”

Correct. Freud based his entire theory on the unconscious.

- d) “Who are the behaviorists?”

ANS: C, pp. 9–10, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 81 a= 7 b= 0 c=81 d= 12 r = .19

39. According to Freud, unconscious urges _____.

- a) are able to be suppressed
- b) only pertain to sex

Incorrect. Freud also felt that unconscious urges were related to aggressive impulses.

- c) eventually are released as thoughts, feelings, or actions

Correct. Freud believed that unconscious urges could not stay completely unconscious indefinitely, and that they would be expressed in one way or another.

- d) have no impact on everyday life

ANS: C, p. 10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

40. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what early field of psychology?

- a) structuralism

Incorrect. Structuralism does not examine the unconscious.

- b) functionalism
- c) psychoanalysis

Correct. The unconscious is a major component of psychoanalysis.

- d) behaviorism

ANS: C, p. 10, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 56 a= 7 b= 9 c= 56 d= 27 r = .37

41. Freud would have argued that a person who obsessively washes their hands _____.

- a) has some sort of neurological deficit

Incorrect. Though Freud was a neurologist by training, he did not blend neurological theories with psychological theories.

- b) is experiencing some form of conscious distress
- c) is reacting to an unacceptable unconscious sexual or aggressive impulse

Correct. Your authors use the example of washing one's hands as a means of negating the unacceptable nature of a marital affair.

- d) is angry at themselves or someone else

ANS: C, p. 10, A, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

42. From a scientific perspective, a major problem with psychodynamic theory is that _____.

- a) it focuses too much on sex
- b) it is impossible to test its principles

Correct. One of the major criticisms of many of the tenets of psychodynamic perspective is that they are immune to testing, and therefore immune to being disproved.

- c) mental processes are hidden from awareness
- d) there is no unconscious

Incorrect. While this is a position that many people take, it is not a criticism from a scientific perspective.

ANS: B, p. 10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

43. One of the reasons psychodynamic theories have persisted over the years is that they are _____.

a) supported by significant scientific research

Incorrect. There is little scientific data for this theory.

b) based on facts

c) difficult to scientifically test and, thus, difficult to disprove

Correct. "Disprovability" sometimes is good, though not if it causes us to retain inaccurate theories. The psychodynamic theories have many aspects that are valuable, and many that are questionable.

d) used by the majority of psychologists

ANS: C, p. 10, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 53 a=302 b= 4 c= 53 d= 11 r = .22

44. Which school of psychology questioned whether psychologists should study the mind?

a) psychodynamic theory

b) behaviorism

Correct. Behaviorists believe that the science of psychology should focus only on directly observable and measurable behaviors.

c) Gestalt psychology

Incorrect. Gestalt psychology did not object to studying the mind, but wanted to study it as all whole rather than as a series of parts.

d) the cognitive revolution

ANS: B, p. 10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

45. What advice might John B. Watson have offered to psychologists of his time?

a) "Focus on observable behavior."

Correct. Behaviorism was founded on the study of observable behavior.

b) "Life is an effort to overcome inferiority."

c) "We cannot know others until we know ourselves."

Incorrect. Watson only studied what he observed.

d) "Remember that what we accomplish is due to the composition of our genes."

ANS: A, p. 10, A, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 75 a= 75 b= 6 c= 14 d= 3 r = .38

46. _____ was closely associated with the school of behaviorism.

a) William James

b) Max Wertheimer

- c) B. F. Skinner
- d) Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: C, p. 10, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

47. The school of behaviorism attempted to explain behavior by studying _____.
- a) the reasons people give for their behaviors
 - b) the specific personality traits that lead to behavior
 - c) how a specific stimulus evokes a specific response

Correct. This relationship, called a stimulus–response association, is one of the major foundations of behaviorism.

- d) the purposes of people’s behavior

Incorrect. This would be the focus of functionalism, not behaviorism.

ANS: C, p. 10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

48. Which pair of scientists shared the most similar views of behavior?
- a) William James and Wilhelm Wundt

Incorrect. One was a functionalist and the other was a structuralist.

- b) B. F. Skinner and Max Wertheimer
- c) B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson

Correct. They were both behaviorists.

- d) Carl Rogers and Edward Titchener

ANS: C, p. 10, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

49. Suppose you were a graduate student studying for a Ph.D. in psychology in the 1920s. Your advisor was strongly influenced by John B. Watson. Which of the following might your advisor consider an acceptable choice for your research?

- a) a survey of daydreams
- b) an analysis of how specific behaviors are acquired

Correct. Watson believed observable behavior should be the focus of study.

- c) a survey of sexual imagery in dreams of men and women
- d) an analysis of the thought processes students report while answering test items

Incorrect. You cannot observe thought processes.

ANS: B, pp. 10–11, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 81 a=7 b= 81 c=3 d= 7 r = .45

50. Who claimed that behavior is affected by positive reinforcement?

- a) William James
- b) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud did not emphasize positive reinforcement.

- c) B. F. Skinner

Correct. Skinner believed that behavior that is followed by good consequences is reinforced.

d) Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: C, p. 10–11, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 72 a= 13 b= 10 c= 72 d= 6 r = .51

% correct 63 a= 9 b= 8 c= 63 d= 18 r = .53

51. Humanistic psychology focused on the level of the _____.

a) brain

b) person

Correct. Humanistic psychology focused on the various processes of the individual to lead to the different paths we take in life.

c) group

Incorrect. While humanism did not neglect to consider the influence of the group on an individual, its primary focus was on the level of the person.

d) brain and the person

ANS: B, p. 11, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

52. Self-actualization was part of which of the following perspectives?

a) behaviorism

Incorrect. Self-actualization was not part of that perspective.

b) cognitive perspective

c) functionalism

d) humanism

Correct. Humanists talk about self-actualization.

ANS: D, p. 11, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 74 a= 11 b= 11 c= 4 d= 74 r = .26

53. Humanist Abraham Maslow suggests that when people self-actualize, they _____.

a) develop to their fullest potential

Correct. When a person has become everything they are capable of, they have become self-actualized, according to Maslow.

b) avoid negative consequences of behavior

c) seek maximum reward for all their behaviors

Incorrect. This would be a theoretical suggestion of the behaviorist, not a humanist.

d) learn from their mistakes and move on

ANS: A, p. 11, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

54. The tension brought about by the debate concerning the study of unobservable mental processes versus the study of only directly observable behaviors was eased with the arrival of _____.

a) behaviorism

b) the cognitive revolution

- c) Gestalt psychology
- d) humanistic psychology

ANS: B, p. 12, F, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

55. The goal of cognitive neuroscience is to _____.

- a) discover the nature, organization, and operation of mental events by studying the brain
- b) demonstrate that concepts like reinforcement and punishment are really irrelevant
- c) prove that psychological motivations for behavior do not originate in the brain
- d) demonstrate that human brain functioning and animal brain functioning are essentially the same

ANS: A, p. 13, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

56. _____ psychology, according to the authors, is a relative newcomer of psychology, making its appearance in the late 1980s.

- a) Cognitive
- b) Functionalistic
- c) Humanistic
- d) Evolutionary

ANS: D, p. 13, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

57. Evolutionary psychology suggests that certain cognitive strategies and goals are built into the brain because _____.

- a) they help humans adapt to their natural environment

Correct. Adaptation and survival are the basic tenets of evolutionary theory.

- b) human brains are similar to the brains of the higher primates
- c) they are the result of learning that has taken place over many centuries

Incorrect. In fact, evolutionary theory does not allow for the idea that learned behaviors can become genetically passed from generation to generation.

- d) they are the result of memories we have inherited from our ancestors

ANS: A, p. 13, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

58. Cultural universals, or instances of the same practice occurring in all cultures, is probably the best source of evidence, according to the authors, for _____ psychology.

- a) behavioral

Incorrect. Cultural universality suggests that these behaviors are inborn, not learned.

That relates them to evolutionary psychology, not behavioral psychology.

- b) cognitive
- c) evolutionary

Correct. This idea of cultural universality suggests that behaviors that are seen across cultures are likely adaptive to the human species.

- d) functional

ANS: C, p. 13, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

59. Evolutionary psychologists propose that people lie because _____.

- a) unconscious forces lead them to do so
- b) people are rewarded for doing so

Incorrect. Learning from punishment and reward is a basic premise of behavioral psychology, not evolutionary psychology.

- c) doing so gave our ancestors an advantage for survival
- Correct. Survival and adaptation is the basic premise of evolutionary psychology.*
- d) they have been lied to

ANS: C, pp. 13–14, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

60. Dr. Jones probably agrees with the _____ theory of psychology, since he contends that humans are intelligent species due to the fact that intelligence gives us an advantage in the natural world.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) behavioral
- c) cognitive

Incorrect. Cognitive psychology does not address concepts like advantages in the natural world. The best answer to this question is evolutionary psychology.

- d) evolutionary
- Correct. Survival advantage is a basic premise of evolutionary psychology.*

ANS: D, p. 13–14, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

61. Evolutionary theories are very difficult to test, primarily because _____.

- a) it is very difficult to contrast human and animal behavior

Incorrect. In fact, it is very easy to contrast human and animal behaviors.

- b) we don't exactly know what our ancestors were like and how they evolved
- Correct. Because it's impossible to know exactly where we came from, evolutionary psychology is limited in its ability to support its concepts.*

- c) they completely discount the importance of environmental factors
- d) there are conflicting views as to the role evolution plays in contemporary life

ANS: B, p. 14, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

62. In discussing the history of psychology as a discipline, the authors note that _____.

- a) many schools of psychology did not give rise to other schools
- b) many of the original schools of psychology died out

Incorrect. This is not an inaccurate statement, but it is only partially correct. It is not the most accurate answer to this question.

- c) many of the parent schools of psychology continued to develop rather than to be replaced by their descendants

Correct. The early schools of psychological thought may not exist in their original form in today's world, but they continue to influence the schools that have developed since their time.

- d) many of the parent schools of psychology did not continue to develop but rather were replaced entirely by their descendants

ANS: C, p. 15, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

63. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a) A psychologist has no medical training.

Correct. Psychologists do not go to medical school; they go to graduate school.

- b) A psychiatrist generally goes to graduate school, not medical school.
- c) Psychiatric social workers can prescribe medication.

Incorrect. Although the word psychiatric is in their title, they cannot prescribe medication since they don't go to medical school.

- d) An M.D. and a Ph.D. are pretty much the same thing.

ANS: A, pp. 15–17, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 22 a= 22 b=35 c= 36 d= 8 r = .24

64. What is one similarity shared by clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

- a) They obtain the same graduate degree.
- b) They have the same training experiences after college.
- c) They view abnormal behaviors as arising from the same causes.

Incorrect. There are many different approaches to both specialties.

- d) They diagnose and treat people experiencing behavioral and emotional problems.

Correct. Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists both diagnose and treat problems.

ANS: D, pp. 15–17, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 52 a= 11 b= 37 c= 0 d= 52 r = .19

65. Which of the following professionals might have a master's degree but not a doctoral degree?

- a) An applied psychologist

Correct. In some cases an applied psychologist need only earn a master's degree.

- b) A psychiatrist

Incorrect. A psychiatrist holds a doctor of medicine, or M.D., degree.

- c) A clinical psychologist
- d) A counseling psychologist

ANS: A, p. 15–18, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

66. In contrast to training for a Ph.D., training for a Psy.D. places less emphasis on

- a) research
- b) psychotherapy

- c) teaching methods
- d) psychological testing

ANS: A, p. 16, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

67. Mark is receiving guidance to determine what occupation is best suited for him. Mark is most likely seeing a/an _____ psychologist.

- a) clinical

Incorrect. A clinical psychologist is trained to provide psychotherapy and to administer and interpret psychological tests.

- b) cognitive
- c) counseling

Correct. A counseling psychologist is trained to help people with issues that naturally arise during the course of life.

- d) academic

ANS: C, p. 16, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

68. Which of the following degrees does a psychiatrist hold?

- a) Ph.D.
- b) Psy.D.
- c) Ed.D.
- d) M.D.

ANS: D, p. 17, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

69. Vido has an M.S.W. and is interested in working on helping provide mental health services in her local community. What type of professional is Vido most likely to become?

- a) educational psychologist
- b) psychiatrist
- c) school psychologist

Incorrect. A school psychologist would focus on educational issues, not on poverty.

- d) social worker

Correct. A social worker usually has a master's in social work and focuses on providing social services in the community.

ANS: D, p. 17, A, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

70. Dr. Braunz has been treating a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braunz is a _____.

- a) psychiatrist

Correct. Psychiatrists are medical doctors and can write prescriptions.

- b) psychoanalyst
- c) humanistic psychologist

Incorrect. This type of psychologist would never write a prescription for Ritalin.

d) school psychologist

ANS: A, p. 17, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 11 d= 10 r = .33

71. A person who has suffered a major stroke and is now experiencing severe personality problems because of the damage would BEST be advised to see a _____.

a) psychiatrist

Correct. A psychiatrist has a medical degree, and the problem appears to be a medical one.

b) cognitive psychologist

c) psychiatric social worker

Incorrect. Social workers have no medical training.

d) psychologist

ANS: A, p. 17, A, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

% correct 37 a= 37 b= 37 c= 5 d= 21 r = .27

72. The primary duties of an academic psychologist are usually _____.

a) psychotherapy and testing

b) teaching and conducting research

c) administration and consultation

d) psychotherapy and teaching

ANS: B, p. 18, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

73. If you're conducting a study to determine how obnoxious teenagers gradually turn into mature adults, you're doing the work of a _____ psychologist.

a) social

Incorrect. A social psychologist researches and teaches how people think and feel about themselves and other people and how groups function.

b) clinical

c) developmental

Correct. A developmental psychologist researches and teaches the development of mental content and processes, as well as behaviors, with age and experience.

d) personality

ANS: C, p. 18, A, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

74. Dr. MacDonald investigates how various study strategies affect college students' reading ability. Dr. MacDonald is most likely a _____ psychologist.

a) cognitive

Correct. A cognitive psychologist researches and teaches the nature of thinking, memory, and related aspects of mental content and processes.

b) developmental

Incorrect. A developmental psychologist researches and teaches the development of mental content and processes, as well as behaviors, with age and experience.

- c) personality
- d) social

ANS: A, pp. 18, A, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

75. If you are an industrial/organizational psychologist, then you are probably focusing on issues pertaining to the _____.

- a) legal system
- b) workplace
- c) environment
- d) structure of society

ANS: B, pp. 18–19, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

76. During which of the following time periods was the American Psychological Association's Award for Distinguished Scientific Contributions won by the most women?

- a) 1971–1980
- b) 1981–1990
- c) 1991–2000
- d) 2001–2009

ANS: D, p. 19, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

77. Jon, a sport psychologist, probably works to _____.

- a) handle behavioral problems
- b) teach others to play sports
- c) coach sporting events
- d) improve athletic performance

ANS: D, p. 19, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

78. _____ was the first woman President of the American Psychological Association in 1905.

- a) Mary Whiton Calkins
- b) Elizabeth Spelke
- c) Anne Treisman
- d) Margaret Floy Washburn

ANS: A, p. 19, F, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

79. _____ percent of college graduates with psychology as their major were female, according to a major survey reviewed in your text.

- a) Seventeen
- b) Twenty-seven

- c) Fifty-seven
- d) Seventy-seven

ANS: D, p. 19, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

80. Psychology is a science because it relies on a specific type of method for allowing us to learn more about human behavior. This method is referred to as the _____.

- a) method of inquiry
- b) Socratic method
- c) scientific method
- d) method of problem solving

ANS: C, p. 20, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

81. The authors note that the first step of the scientific method is _____.

- a) specifying a problem
- b) systematically observing events
- c) forming a hypothesis
- d) testing the hypothesis

ANS: B, p. 21, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

82. The term _____ refers to careful, objective descriptions or numerical measurements of a phenomenon.

- a) science
- b) variable
- c) data
- d) hypothesis

ANS: C, p. 21, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

83. Sally proposes the idea that one's sexual history prior to marriage may be linked to whether one ends up getting divorced. This best represents which step of the scientific method?

- a) testing the hypothesis
- b) observing events
- c) forming a hypothesis
- d) formulating a theory

ANS: C, p. 21, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

84. After reading about the possible causes of schizophrenia, a scientist thinks that a virus is the most likely cause. What term most accurately describes the scientist's idea?

- a) hypothesis

Correct. A hypothesis is an "educated guess" based on solid information.

- b) dependent variable

- c) extraneous variable
- d) experimental estimate

Incorrect. Experimental estimate is not a valid term used in science.

ANS: A, p. 21, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

85. “Children who watch violent cartoons will become more aggressive.” According to the scientific method, this statement is most likely a _____.

- a) conclusion
- b) result
- c) hypothesis

Correct. This statement is an educated guess about the effects of violent cartoons.

- d) fact

Incorrect. This is merely a testable statement about the effects of violent cartoons on children’s behavior.

ANS: C, p. 21, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 81 a = 4 b = 81 c = 0 d = 15 r = .19

86. In the scientific method, which of the following is the correct order of events?

- a) hypothesis, prediction, theory
- b) theory, prediction, hypothesis
- c) theory, hypothesis, prediction

Incorrect. Theory and hypothesis are reversed in this answer.

- d) hypothesis, theory, prediction

Correct. In the steps of the scientific method, this would be the correct order of events.

ANS: D, pp. 21–22, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

87. As part of a psychology experiment, Brett decides to measure a person’s “anxiety” by noting the number of blinks a person makes in a twenty minute social interaction with a stranger. Brett appears to have offered a(n) _____ of anxiety.

- a) variable
- b) operational definition

Correct. An operational definition specifies how a particular concept is to be measured or manipulated.

- c) theory
- d) hypothesis

Incorrect. An hypothesis is an educated guess about a sequence of events.

ANS: B, p. 22, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

88. A set of concepts or principles that explain a set of research findings is a(n)_____.

- a) hypothesis
- b) variable
- c) operational definition

d) theory

ANS: D, p. 22, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

89. The administration of Midwest State University wants to know if arrangement of chairs affects student participation in classrooms. What would be a good operational definition of the dependent variable in an experiment designed to measure this relationship?

- a) class size: under 50 or over 50
- b) number of students enrolled in each class
- c) chair arrangement: theater style or circular

Incorrect. Chair arrangement is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

- d) frequency with which students ask questions

Correct. Counting the number of questions students ask is one measurable way to define the dependent variable, which is student participation.

ANS: D, p. 22, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 47 a= 4 b= 11 c= 38 d= 47 r = .45

90. An operational definition is _____.

- a) a statement that attempts to predict a set of phenomena and specifies relationships among variables that can be empirically tested
- b) an organized system of assumptions and principles that purports to explain a specified set of phenomena and their interrelationships

Incorrect. Operational definitions are not assumptions.

- c) the precise meaning of a term used to describe a variable, such as a type of behavior, that researchers want to measure

Correct. Preciseness is essential for the scientific method.

- d) the principle that a scientific theory must make predictions that are specific enough to expose the theory to the possibility of disconfirmation

ANS: C, p. 22, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 40 a= 23 b= 23 c= 40 d= 12 r = .36

% correct 56 a= 4 b= 22 c= 56 d= 15 r = .53

91. Adaris has always been drawn to the saying “Absence makes the heart grow fonder,” and she decides to incorporate this saying into her research project. Adaris is trying to define *absence* in a way that can be empirically tested. She is attempting to find an appropriate _____.

- a) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess, not a definition.

- b) operational definition

Correct. Operational definitions define terms in ways that render them measurable.

- c) double-blind study
- d) theory

ANS: B, p. 22, A, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 48 a= 37 b= 48 c= 1 d= 14 r = .42

92. Systematically collecting data in real-world environments that can be replicated by others is the essence of which descriptive research method?

a) case studies

Incorrect. A case study is an in-depth analysis of one particular case or individual.

b) naturalistic observation

Correct. Naturalistic observation involves observing behaviors as they take place in the real-world setting.

c) surveys

d) correlational research

ANS: B, p. 24, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

93. Which of the following statements is true about naturalistic observation?

a) It recreates natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid.

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation does not involve recreating anything.

b) It involves observing behavior in its natural context.

Correct. Naturalistic observation does involve observing behavior in its natural context.

c) It is basically the same process as objective introspection.

d) It involves observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experimental findings.

ANS: B, p. 24, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 2 d= 3 r = .45

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

a) case study research

Incorrect. Case study research follows one person closely for a long period of time.

b) naturalistic observation

Correct. In naturalistic observation, you are just watching—that is, observing.

c) survey research

d) psychometric study

ANS: B, p. 24, A, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 96 a= 2 b= 96 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20

95. A case study examines in detail _____.

a) a single participant

b) multiple instances of a situation

c) a set of questions put to participants

d) the relationship between two variables

ANS: A, p. 24, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

96. Surveys, as discussed in the text, are associated most with _____.

- a) correlational research
- b) descriptive research

Correct. A survey is a type of descriptive research, not experimental design.

- c) inferential research
- d) experimental research

Incorrect. There is no manipulation of variables in a survey, so it is not experimental research.

ANS: B, p. 25, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

97. You overhear psychology students preparing for a test. They note that one of the research methods often “fails to generalize.” Which method is the most likely topic of their discussion?

- a) correlation
- b) case study

Correct. A case study focuses on one subject, and the information gained from it might not be generally true of other similar subjects.

- c) experiment
- d) surveys

Incorrect. Surveys typically do generalize because the samples taken are somewhat random.

ANS: B, p. 25, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 42 a= 15 b= 42 c= 8 d= 34 r = .49

98. Which of the following questions could be answered best by using the survey method?

- a) What is the effect of ingesting alcohol on problem-solving ability?

Incorrect. Surveying students about their problem-solving abilities while drunk would allow too much room for subjectivity and give results with no accurate standards for analysis or comparison.

- b) Does wall color affect the frequency of violence in prison populations?
- c) Do students prefer a grading system with or without pluses and minuses?

Correct. Student preferences are about opinions, and surveys are good at gathering the opinions of many people.

d) What is the relationship between number of hours of study per week and grade point average?

ANS: C, p. 25, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 88 a= 2 b= 1 c= 88 d= 8 r = .46

99. A researcher stops people at the mall and asks them questions about their attitudes toward gun control. Which research technique is being used?

a) survey

Correct. A survey asks the same questions of many people.

b) experiment

c) case study

d) naturalistic observation

Incorrect. Naturalistic observation never involves asking questions.

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

ANS: A, p. 25, C, (1) SG

% correct 95 a= 95 b= 1 c= 4 d= 1 r = .22

100. According to the authors, the term “correlation” is defined as _____.

a) a relationship among at least three variables

b) a relationship in which changes in the measurements of one variable are compared to changes in the measurement of at least three other variables

c) a relationship in which changes in the measurements of one variable are compared to changes in the measurement of at least two other variables

d) a relationship in which changes in the measurements of one variable are compared to changes in the measurements of another variable

ANS: D, pp. 25–26, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

101. A(n) _____ is a measure of how strongly two variables are related to one another.

a) independent variable

Incorrect. The independent variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates.

b) dependent variable

c) experimental effect

d) correlation

Correct. A correlation measures how strongly two variables are related.

ANS: D, pp. 25–26, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 93 a= 0 b= 4 c= 3 d= 93 r = .56

102. Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the strongest relationship between two variables?

a) .50

Incorrect. Because -.75 is closer to ± 1.00 , it is the strongest relationship of the options.

b) .25

c) -.25

d) -.75

Correct. The closer a correlation coefficient is to ± 1.00 , the stronger the relationship it indicates.

ANS: D, p. 26, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

103. Paul records data that indicate that the number of hot chocolates sold at the concession stand increases as temperature outside decreases (for example, more hot chocolates are purchased during late fall than late spring). Which of the following statements is the most accurate depiction of this finding?

- a) There is a correlation between the two variables.

Incorrect. This answer is only partially accurate. The best answer is that there is a negative correlation between the two variables.

- b) There is a strong, positive correlation between the two variables.
c) There is a weak, positive correlation between the two variables.
d) There is a negative correlation between the two variables.

Correct. Remember that a negative correlation indicates that two variables move in the opposite direction.

ANS: D, p. 26, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

104. Julie finds that the number of hours she sleeps each night is related to the scores she receives on quizzes the next day. As her sleep approaches 8 hours, her quiz scores improve; as her sleep drops to 5 hours, her quiz scores show a similar decline. Julie realizes that _____.

- a) there is a negative correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Incorrect. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

- b) there is a positive correlation between the number of hours she sleeps and her quiz grades

Correct. Both variables in the example move in the same direction and, therefore, have a positive correlation.

- c) her low quiz scores are caused by sleep deprivation the night before a quiz
d) she should sleep about 10 hours a night to ensure 100 percent quiz grades

ANS: B, p. 26, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

105. A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of the _____.

- a) unintended changes in participants' behavior due to cues from the experimenter
b) relationship between two variables
c) behaviors of participants of different ages compared at a given time
d) behaviors of participants followed and periodically assessed over time

ANS: B, p. 26, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

106. As a project for a psychology course, a student correlated weight and intelligence scores for 250 students. The computed correlation coefficient was .00. What did the scatter plot look like?

- a) a random distribution of points

Correct. When there is no correlation, the points are distributed all over the scatter plot with no particular shape or direction.

b) a line with a positive slope.

Incorrect. A line with a positive slope indicates a correlation.

c) a straight line from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner

d) a straight line from the upper left to the lower right-hand corner

ANS: A, p. 26, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 80 a= 80 b= 7 c= 9 d= 5 r = .34

107. Drinking orange juice is negatively correlated with the risk of cancer. Based on this information, which of the following statements is true?

a) The more orange juice you drink, the higher your risk of cancer.

Incorrect. When the two variables move up or down together, that is a positive correlation.

b) The more orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

Correct. When as one variable goes up (juice drinking) the other goes down (risk of cancer), that is a negative correlation.

c) The less orange juice you drink, the lower your risk of cancer.

d) Drinking orange juice causes people to be cancer free.

ANS: B, pp. 26–27, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 88 a= 6 b= 88 c= 6 d= 1 r = .20

% correct 89 a= 4 b= 0 c= 89 d= 7 r = .19

108. Which correlation coefficient is most likely to describe the relationship between brushing one's teeth and the number of cavities one gets?

a) $-.62$

Correct. One would expect that as brushing increases, cavities tend to decrease. Thus, a negative correlation would best describe the relationship. Further, one would expect the relationship to be fairly strong and thus closer to 1.0 than to 0 in absolute value.

b) $.83$

Incorrect. This correlation coefficient would suggest that as brushing increases the number of cavities increases. We would hope that the relationship between tooth brushing and the number of cavities one gets would be a strong negative correlation.

c) $-.08$

d) $.45$

ANS: A, p. 26, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

109. Which of the following statements is correct concerning correlation coefficients?

a) A correlation of $+.89$ is strong and $-.89$ is weak.

Incorrect. Both $+.89$ and $-.89$ are equally strong since they are the same distance from 0.

b) A correlation of $+.89$ and $-.89$ are both strong and equally so.

Correct. Both $+.89$ and $-.89$ are the same distance from 0.

c) Correlation coefficients are indicators of cause and effect.

d) A correlation of +1.5 is very strong.

ANS: B, pp. 26–27, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 56 a= 15 b= 56 c= 4 d= 26 r = .19

110. Professor Holden gives a psychology exam on the origins of intelligence. She gives a short answer question based on the IQ scores of a parent–child pair. In order to answer the question correctly, her students need to remember that _____.

a) a parent's high IQ does not necessarily cause a child to have a high IQ

Correct. Correlation does not prove causation.

b) given these variables, the correlation will be positive

Incorrect. The fact that a parent has a high IQ is not necessarily related to his or her child's IQ.

c) given these variables, the correlation will be negative

d) given these variables, the correlation will be uncorrelated

ANS: A, p. 27, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

111. Independent variable is to dependent variable as _____.

a) effect is to confound

b) experimental is to correlation

c) measure is to manipulate

Incorrect. This is the opposite of the correct answer.

d) manipulate is to measure

Correct. Independent variables are manipulated, while deepening variables were measured.

ANS: D, p. 27, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

112. A variable that the experimenter manipulates is called a(n) _____.

a) coefficient of correlation

b) dependent variable

Incorrect. The dependent variable is what is measured.

c) control condition

d) independent variable

Correct. Independent variables are controlled by the experimenter.

ANS: D, p. 27, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 70 a= 1 b= 21 c= 8 d= 70 r = .42

113. In order to increase typing speed, Minisoft has redesigned its keyboard and provided a chime that is related to typing speed. The company wants to know if its innovations affect typing speed. Identify the independent and dependent variables in this proposed study.

a) The dependent variable is the chime; the independent variables are the chime and typing speed.

- b) The dependent variable is speed of typing; the independent variables are the keyboard design and the chime.

Correct. The speed of typing is expected to be dependent on the keyboard design and chime, which are independent variables controlled by the experimenter.

- c) The dependent variable is keyboard design; the independent variables are the speed of typing and the chime.

Incorrect. Both the keyboard design and the chime are independent variables controlled by Minisoft.

- d) The dependent variable is the number of errors made; the independent variables are the chime and the speed of typing.

ANS: B, p. 27, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

114. A researcher is investigating the effects of exercise on weight. What are the independent and dependent variables in this experiment?

- a) The dependent variable is weight; the independent variable is exercise.

Correct. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, independent of anything the participants do, whereas the participants' weight is expected to be dependent on the amount of exercise.

- b) The independent variable is calories consumed; the dependent variable is diet.

- c) The independent variable is weight; the dependent variable is calories consumed.

d) The dependent variable is amount of exercise; the independent variable is calories consumed.

Incorrect. The exercise is controlled by the experimenter and is, therefore, the independent variable.

ANS: A, p. 27, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 4 c= 0 d= 19 r = .66

115. Dr. Keller has individuals run on a treadmill for 0, 15, or 30 minutes and then measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the independent variable is

- a) the self-reported mood.

Incorrect. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who run for 15 or 30 minutes.

- c) the individuals who run for 0 minutes.

- d) the number of minutes individuals run on the treadmill.

Correct. This is the variable that is manipulated by the researcher, so it is the independent variable.

ANS: D, p. 27, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

116. Dr. Proverse has individuals cycle on stationary bikes for 0, 10, 20, or 30 minutes after which he measures their self-reported mood. In this hypothetical study, the dependent variable is _____.

- a) the self-reported mood

Correct. This is the variable that is measured, so it is the dependent variable.

- b) the individuals who do not ride on the stationary bike
- c) the number of minutes individuals ride the bike

Incorrect. This is the variable that is manipulated, so it is the independent variable.

- d) the riding of bikes

ANS: A, p. 27, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

117. Ideally, everything in the experimental situation *except* the _____ is held constant.

- a) inferential statistics
- b) placebos

Incorrect. Placebos do not vary in ways that will affect outcomes.

- c) independent variables

Correct. Independent variables are manipulated by the experimenter; thus, they cannot be held constant.

- d) hypotheses

ANS: C, pp. 27–28, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 77 a= 8 b= 9 c= 77 d= 5 r = .34

118. Ken is planning on studying the influence of intelligence on the ability to recall events from the 1960s. If Ken does not account for variables such as age that could also influence one's ability to recall these events, age could be considered a(n)

- a) random variable
- b) dependent variable
- c) confounding variable

Correct. Any variable that may influence outcome and is not controlled is called a confounding variable.

- d) independent variable

Incorrect. This variable is accounted for and controlled.

ANS: C, p. 28, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

119. Why is it important to make sure that different participant groups are roughly equivalent in terms of personal characteristics (e.g., age, gender) before any independent variable is introduced?

- a) Because it is important to treat all research participants equally so that they feel that they are not being manipulated.

Incorrect. This is a correct statement, but it does not answer the question of why we want participant groups to be equivalent before an independent variable is introduced.

- b) Because research ethics forbid any experiment to take place when the participant groups are fundamentally different from each other.

Correct. When the groups are different before the research begins, any changes in the dependent variable might be caused by those differences (which are called confounding variables).

- c) So that no major differences between the groups unduly bias the results of the experiment.
- d) Because it threatens the integrity of a within-group experimental design.

ANS: B, p. 28, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

120. A good control group _____.
- a) contains at least one confound
 - b) has a limited number of dependent variables
 - c) has a limited number of research participants

Incorrect. In fact, a good control group would have the same number of participants as an experimental group.

- d) holds constant all variables in the experiment

Correct. A control group is used as a baseline of comparison, so all variables should be held as constant as possible to avoid any compound.

ANS: D, p. 28, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

121. In a laboratory, smokers are asked to “drive” using a computerized driving simulator equipped with a stick shift and a gas pedal. The object is to maximize the distance covered by driving as fast as possible on a winding road while avoiding rear-end collisions. Some of the participants smoke a real cigarette immediately before climbing into the driver’s seat. Others smoke a fake cigarette without nicotine. You are interested in comparing how many collisions the two groups have. In this study, the *cigarette without nicotine* is _____.

- a) the control group

Correct. A control group gets either no treatment or treatment with no effect; in this case, experimenters are controlling for the possibility that the cigarette itself (not the nicotine) might cause people to get into collisions.

- b) the driving simulator
- c) the experimental group

Incorrect. The experimental group does get treatment that is expected to have an effect, whereas the control group gets either no treatment or treatment without effect.

- d) the no-control group

ANS: A, p. 28, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 78 a= 78 b= 0 c= 2 d= 0 r = .44

122. The process where research participants are placed, by chance, into either the experimental or control groups is known as _____.
- a) random selection
 - b) random assignment
 - c) control condition
 - d) quasi-experiment

ANS: B, p. 28, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

123. All of the following are accurate statements regarding random assignment EXCEPT _____.

- a) it is a procedure for assigning people to experimental and control groups
- b) it is a procedure in which each subject has the same possibility of being assigned to a given group
- c) it is a procedure in which subjects are assigned to a positive correlation or a negative correlation condition

Correct. Subjects can never be assigned to a type of correlation.

- d) it is a procedure that allows individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups

Incorrect. Random assignment does allow individual characteristics to be roughly balanced between groups.

ANS: C, p. 28, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 63 a= 11 b= 7 c= 63 d= 19 r = .19

124. Which of the following is CORRECT concerning random assignment?

- a) In random assignment each participant has an equal chance for each condition.

Correct. In random assignment each participant has an equal chance of being assigned.

- b) In random assignment each participant is assigned alphabetically to each condition.
- c) Random assignment can only be determined after an experiment is over.
- d) The best formula for random assignment is birth dates.

Incorrect. Birth dates are not random because many people are born on the same day.

ANS: A, p. 28, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 90 a= 90 b= 2 c= 4 d= 4 r = .20

125. The key difference between an experimental and a quasi-experimental study is that the quasi-experimental study _____.

- a) does not appear to be an experimental study, but it has all of the characteristics of one
- b) contains an independent variable
- c) has multiple dependent variables

Incorrect. Multiple dependent variables can be seen in either experimental or quasi-experimental studies.

- d) does not involve random assignment

Correct. Quasi-experimental studies do not involve random assignment because they often explore variables that cannot be easily manipulated.

ANS: D, p. 29, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

126. Reliability refers to the _____.

- a) validity of data
- b) levels of data
- c) consistency of data

d) measurement scales of data

ANS: C, p. 30, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

127. If you administer a test to a group of students and then retest them with an alternate form of the same test, you should find similar scores. This finding would suggest that _____.

a) you have not achieved a high degree of reliability

b) your test is fairly reliable

Correct. Reliability refers to consistency of scores.

c) you have achieved a high degree of validity

d) your test has low validity

Incorrect. Validity refers to accuracy of scores, not consistency. The best answer to this question is reliability.

ANS: B, p. 30, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

128. An experiment is valid if _____.

a) it produces reliable findings

b) its findings are consistent across experiments

c) it measures what the investigator designed it to measure

d) its measures are both reliable and consistent across experiments

ANS: C, p. 30, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

129. Reliability is to validity as _____.

a) truthfulness is to consistency

b) consistency is to accuracy

Correct. Reliability refers to consistency of scores in a data set, while validity refers to the accuracy of those scores.

c) constant is to changing

d) consistent is to inconsistent

Incorrect. Both of these deal with reliability, not validity.

ANS: B, p. 30, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

130. Response bias refers to a tendency _____.

a) in which participants are not chosen at random

b) to respond in a particular way regardless of one's actual knowledge or beliefs

c) to purposely mislead a researcher

d) to purposely produce invalid data

ANS: B, p. 31, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

131. In filling out a questionnaire, a student responds in a consistent pattern. The pattern is as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.... The student responds in this way due to his/her

idiosyncratic behavior rather than due to the items which he/she is responding to. This best illustrates which of the following forms of bias?

a) participant bias

Incorrect. This is not the most accurate answer to the question. The most accurate answer is a response bias, which is a type of participant bias.

b) sampling bias

c) response bias

Correct. A response bias refers to a tendency to respond in a particular way regardless of actual knowledge or beliefs.

d) personal bias

ANS: C, p. 31, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

132. _____ bias occurs when participants or items are not chosen at random but instead are selected so that an attribute is over- or under-represented.

a) Response

b) Reliability

c) Sampling

d) Personal

ANS: C, p. 31, F, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

133. The fact that the horse Clever Hans was able to tap out the correct answer (with his hoof) to basic math problems is generally attributed to _____.

a) Hans' genius ability

Incorrect. There is no evidence that Clever Hans had any unusual mathematical ability whatsoever.

b) unique learning techniques

c) experimenter expectancy effects

Correct. When investigator expectations lead him or her to treat participants in a way that elicits a particular result, this demonstrates the experimenter expectancy effects.

d) reasons that are still not fully understood

ANS: C, p. 31, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

134. _____ occur(s) when an investigator's beliefs lead him or her to treat participants in a way that encourages them to produce the anticipated results.

a) Sampling bias

b) Response bias

c) Experimenter expectancy effects

d) A double blind design

ANS: C, p. 31, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

135. _____ is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group until after the results are tallied.

- a) The double-blind study

Correct. The double-blind study is an experiment in which neither the participants nor the individuals running the experiment know if participants are in the experimental or the control group.

- b) Field research

- c) The single-blind study

Incorrect. In a single-blind study, only the participants are “blind.”

- d) Correlational research

ANS: A, p. 32, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 1 d= 3 r = .19

136. _____ refers to superstition or unsupported opinion masquerading as science.

- a) Quasi-psychology

- b) Mystical psychology

- c) Pseudopsychology

- d) Double blind psychology

ANS: C, p. 32, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

137. Your authors conclude that ESP is _____.

- a) unworthy of study

Incorrect. This sort of judgmental statement would be antithetical to the principles of scientific thinking.

- b) impossible to study

- c) possible to study even as an experiment

Correct. Even though ESP has generally not had much research support, it is possible to be studied using an experimental research design.

- d) valid and reliable

ANS: C, pp. 32–33, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

138. Why did a New York State Appeals Court thwart researchers from drawing spinal fluids from severely depressed teenagers?

- a) The researchers did not have permission from the teenagers' parents.

Incorrect. This is not a problem with the research that was noted by your authors.

- b) The existing rules for treatment of children did not properly protect them from abuse by researchers.

Correct. Although researchers probably did not intend to abuse the teenagers, the research was not designed in such a way to ensure protection of those teenagers' well-being.

- c) The researchers did not allow participants to terminate the study if they wanted to.

- d) The researchers did not properly explain the study's goals to the participants.

ANS: B, p. 33, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

139. Which of the following statements about IRBs is true?

- a) Only higher educational institutions that host research need to have IRBs.
- b) The IRB monitors research conducted by psychologists only.
- c) IRBs often include members from the local community.
- d) An IRB can make recommendations, but ultimately the researcher decides whether a given study can be performed.

ANS: C, p. 34, F, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

140. Deceiving participants in a psychological study is _____.

- a) never allowed
- b) not addressed as an issue of concern by most IRBs
- c) allowed so long as participants will not be harmed (only)
- d) allowed so long as participants will not be harmed and the knowledge gained clearly outweighs the use of dishonesty

ANS: D, p. 34, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

141. At the end of an experiment, participants are interviewed about their experience in addition to receiving more information about the experiment. This interview and informational phase of the experiment is technically referred to as _____.

- a) approval
- b) debriefing
- c) ethical evaluation
- d) informed consent

ANS: B, p. 34, F, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

142. Each of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association except _____.

- a) participants must be informed of the nature of the research
- b) participants cannot be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment
- c) risks and possible adverse effects must be spelled out in advance
- d) participants must be debriefed after their contribution to the research is complete

ANS: B, p. 34, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

143. Which of the following is a common ethical guideline suggested by the American Psychological Association?

- a) Participants may not withdraw once they start.
- b) Participants cannot be deceived about aspects of the research.
- c) Participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

Incorrect. It is not a basic principle that participants cannot be subjected to any physically or emotionally painful stimuli.

d) Deception must be justified.

Correct. It is a basic principle that deception must be justified.

ANS: D, p. 34, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

% correct 74 a=15 b= 7 c= 4 d= 74 r = .31

144. Research with animals tends to focus on _____.

a) cognition

Incorrect. It would generally be very difficult, if not impossible, to study cognition and mental processes using nonhuman animals.

b) social behavior

c) understanding the brain

Correct. This is the major tenet of most research with animals.

d) developmental milestones

ANS: C, p. 34, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

145. Which of the following statements concerning using animals in research is correct?

a) There are no ethical guidelines when it comes to animals.

b) There are rules that prevent the killing of animals.

Incorrect. Animals are destroyed, and there are no rules for preventing this.

c) Pain and suffering of animals are allowed but only when necessary.

Correct. Pain and suffering of animals are allowed under scientific guidelines.

d) New ethical guidelines prevent the use of primates in psychological research.

ANS: C, p. 34, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

146. Imagine you know a therapist, Dr. McClure, very well, and she has created a new type of therapy to treat anxiety. You have not been formally trained in this new type of therapy. Should you use her therapy with your clients?

a) Absolutely, if it provides the best chance for the client to improve!

Incorrect. The goal of giving clients the best opportunity to improve is important, but practicing outside the scope of one's training and expertise is unethical.

b) Only if your client gives their informed consent.

c) Only if you consult a fellow psychologist about the matter and they give their approval.

d) Absolutely not!

Correct. This would be an example of practicing outside of the realm of one's training, which is very unethical.

ANS: D, pp. 34–35, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

147. If you're a psychologist, what should you do if you have a client who says "I just feel like strangling my boss"?

- a) Keep your client's feelings in confidence.

Incorrect. One ethical limitation of confidentiality is when a client makes threats to harm other individuals.

- b) Call the proper authorities.

- c) Notify your client's boss immediately.

- d) Make a determination as to whether the patient can and will follow through.

Correct. When clients make threats, even if they seem to be made in passing, they must be evaluated and taken seriously.

ANS: D, p. 35, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

148. A psychologist-client sexual relationship is _____.

- a) allowed assuming the client is not a minor

Incorrect. Having sex with the client, even if the client is of age, it is highly unethical.

- b) allowed assuming the client is not a minor and gives informed consent

- c) allowed assuming the client is not a minor, gives informed consent, and is debriefed

- d) unethical

Correct. There is no circumstance under which having a sexual relationship with the therapeutic client would be considered ethical.

ANS: D, p. 35, C, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

149. Neuroethics, a branch of ethics, focuses on _____.

- a) the possible risks and benefits of research looking at the level of the group

- b) the possible benefits of research looking at both the level of the person and the group

- c) the possible risks and benefits of research looking at both the level of the person and the group

- d) the possible risks and benefits of research looking at the level of the brain

ANS: D, p. 36, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

150. Which of the following is representative of a neuroethical issue?

- a) Using interviews of friends and family of job applicants to determine whether applicants are suitable job candidates.

- b) Using fingerprinting techniques to determine whether one is a suitable job candidate.

Incorrect. This would not be a research question that would invoke questions of neuroethics.

- c) Using personality profiles to determine whether one is a suitable job candidate.

- d) Using brain scanning techniques to determine whether one is a suitable job candidate.

Correct. Neuroethics focuses on the ethical dilemmas involved in brain research.

ANS: D, p. 36, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

True/False Questions

1. Psychology is the science of mental processes and behavior.

ANS: T, p. 3, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

2. At the level of the brain, psychologists mainly focus on physiological factors.

ANS: T, p. 4, C, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

3. The three levels of analysis in psychology are society, culture, and the person.

ANS: F, pp. 4–5, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

4. Events at different levels of analysis are constantly interacting.

ANS: T, p. 5, C, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

5. The philosopher John Locke stressed that all human knowledge arises from experience of the world and reflection about it.

ANS: T, p. 7, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

6. Wundt characterized consciousness into sensations and feelings.

ANS: T, p. 7, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

7. In the phrase “survival of the fittest,” the fittest are those who are the strongest.

ANS: F, p. 8, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

8. The emphasis of overall patterns of thoughts and experiences is central to Gestalt psychology.

ANS: T, p. 9, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

9. According to Freud, unconscious thoughts simply disappear in time.

ANS: F, p. 10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

10. If your professor declares “There’s no worth in studying mental processes to further psychology’s progress,” then he probably is a behaviorist in the tradition of B. F. Skinner.

ANS: T, p. 10, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

11. Dianne, who suffers from bulimia nervosa, is most likely seeing a clinical neuropsychologist for treatment.

ANS: F, p. 15, A, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

12. An applied psychologist may hold either a Ph.D. or a master's degree.

ANS: T, p. 18, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

13. A developmental psychologist is interested in how various facets of human behavior, including mental contents and processes, develop with age and experience.

ANS: T, p. 18, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

14. Psychology is a science because it relies on a specific type of method of inquiry.

ANS: T, p. 20, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

15. A good theory is one that can be rejected if its predictions are not confirmed.

ANS: T, p. 22, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

16. A case study is a descriptive research method.

ANS: T, p. 24, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

17. The value of surveys can be limited in that people may not provide accurate results.

ANS: T, p. 25, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

18. The dependent variable represents the variable the experimenter manipulates.

ANS: F, p. 27, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

19. A confounding variable insures that there is a reliable effect of the independent on the dependent variable.

ANS: F, p. 28, C, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

20. Random selection refers to placing participants into experimental groups by chance.

ANS: F, p. 28, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

21. Dr. Waxner wants to compare the health habits of smokers and non-smokers. As such, she should probably use a quasi-experimental design.

ANS: T, p. 29, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

22. An Institutional Review Board (IRB) looks out for the welfare of those serving as participants in research.

ANS: T, p. 34, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

23. You have learned a new therapy for treating anxiety attacks by reading journal articles. By doing this reading, you are safeguarded by the APA guidelines to now practice this therapy.

ANS: F, p. 34–35, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

24. Neuroethics is a branch of ethics with focus on the possible dangers and benefits of research on the brain.

ANS: T, p. 36, F, (1)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

Short Answer Questions

1. List the three key ideas emphasized in the definition of psychology, then briefly describe each.

Answer: Science to know; mind – thinking; behavior observable acts

p. 3, C, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

2. List the three levels of analysis.

Answer: Brain, Person, Group

pp. 4–5, F, (1)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

3. List and describe psychology's parent disciplines.

Answer: philosophy use of logic and speculation to understand the world;

physiology – study of biological factors

p. 7, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

4. The functionalists were strongly influenced by whom? Briefly describe why.

Answer: Charles Darwin. Functionalists were interested in how our mind allows us to adapt to the world around us. Darwin's theory was applied to mental characteristics.

pp. 8–9, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

5. The phrase, “the whole is greater than sum of its parts,” is most closely associated with which early school of psychology? Why does that phrase apply to that school of psychology?

Answer: Gestalt psychology. The Gestaltists focused on consciousness as a whole entity, whereas earlier perspectives (structuralism and functionalism) had dissected consciousness into its component parts or purposes.

p. 9, C, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

6. What is the key idea of Freud’s psychodynamic theory?

Answer: Behavior is driven by a collection of unconscious mental processes.

p. 10, F, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

7. What is the difference between a reinforcement and a punishment?

Answer: A reinforcement strengthens the likelihood that a given behavior will occur again, whereas a punishment decreases this likelihood.

p. 11, F, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

8. What is the goal of cognitive psychology?

Answer: To characterize the nature of human information processing or the way information is stored and processed.

p. 12, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

9. How does contemporary evolutionary thought differ from earlier evolutionary theories?

Answer: Instead of proposing that evolution has selected specific behavior per se, current theorists believe that general cognitive strategies and goals are inborn.

pp. 13–14, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

10. How might an academic psychologist’s schedule at a large state university differ from one at a smaller college?

Answer: At a smaller college, there would likely be more of an emphasis on teaching rather than research.

p. 18, A, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

11. If Eve provides psychotherapy and is trained to administer and interpret psychological tests, then what type of psychologist is she? What other job tasks might this type of psychologist have?

Answer: A clinical psychologist. She would also be responsible for providing psychotherapy and helping people to function more effectively.

p. 15, A, (1)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

12. Define the term “scientific method” and describe what it allows psychologists to accomplish in principle.

Answer: Scientific method is a way to gather facts that lead to the formulation and validation of a theory. In principle it allows psychologists to discover characteristics that predict, or better explain, human behavior.

pp. 20–22, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

13. List and describe three descriptive research methods.

Answer: Naturalistic Observation: collecting data in a naturalistic environment rather than a lab. Case Studies: focusing on a single issue in detail. Surveys: set of questions used to assess others’ beliefs, attitudes, preferences, or activities.

pp. 24–25, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

14. What would be an example of a negative correlational relationship between two variables?

Answer: The example should be consistent with the following: Values on one variable are inversely related to values on another variable. As values on one variable increase, you see a corresponding decrease in scores on the other variable. In summary, the variables should oppose each other, or move in the opposite direction from each other. For example, as it gets colder outside (decrease in temperature), you should see a corresponding increase in amount of clothing people wear.

p. 26, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

15. What’s the major difference between experimental and control groups?

Answer: The control condition serves as a comparison condition for the experimental condition. The control condition does not involve using the “treatment” or manipulation of a given independent variable.

p. 28, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

16. Give an example of a variable that cannot be manipulated. What type of research is recommended when such occurs?

Answer: Anything that people cannot be randomly assigned to (e.g., sex of male or female). Recommended research method would be quasi-experimental.

p. 29, A, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

17. Who is “blind” in a double-blind study? And, what does “blind” really mean?

Answer: Both the experimenter and participants are “blind.” “Blind” means that one does not know the purpose of an experiment.

p. 32, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

Essay Questions

1. Imagine that you are driving a car on the highway. Another car swerves in front of you without any warning causing you to slam on your brakes. You are upset and repeatedly honk your horn. Explain your behavior (reaction to getting cut off) in terms of the three levels of analysis.

Answer: Level of the brain – functioning of the brain underlies all behavior; braking and honking your horn required brain to send messages to foot and hand. Level of the person – your thoughts about the individual more than likely negative. Level of the group – norms that dictate “rules of the road” were violated because the person did not signal. Interaction among all three as well.

pp. 4–5, A, (2)

Section: The Science of Psychology: Getting to Know You

2. Briefly contrast the early schools of psychology (structuralism, functionalism, and psychodynamic psychology) with behaviorism.

Answer: All of the early schools of psychology sought to understand the mind by studying mental processes. This notion, studying mental processes, is in stark contrast to that upheld by behaviorism. Behaviorists sought to understand people (and animals) by studying observable behaviors.

p. 7–11, C, (3)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

3. Briefly summarize the essence of Freud’s psychodynamic theory.

Answer: The term refers to the continual push-and-pull interactions among conscious and unconscious forces. Freud believed that these interactions produced abnormal behaviors; these behaviors ultimately could be traced to unacceptable unconscious sexual or aggressive impulses bubbling up to consciousness.

pp. 9–10, C, (2)

Section: Psychology Then and Now

4. Define the scientific method and note its six basic steps (in the order in which they are intended to occur).

Answer: The scientific method is a way to gather facts that will lead to the formulation and validation of a theory. It involves specifying a problem; systematically observing events; forming a hypothesis of the relation between variables; testing the hypothesis; collecting new observations to test the hypothesis; using such evidence to formulate and support a theory; and finally, testing the theory.

p. 21–23, F, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

Test Item File

5. Briefly discuss the three plausible outcomes of a correlational study.

Answer: When conducting such a study, there may be a positive relationship (such that as one variable increases, so does the other one), a negative relationship (such that as one variable increases, the other decreases), or no relationship (such that the variables do not vary together).

p. 26, C, (2)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out

6. Suppose Professor Harris places randomly assigned mice to complete a maze with three different groups of music: classical playing, hard rock playing, and no music. The professor notes how long it takes the mice to complete the maze. State the independent and dependent variable(s) and the experimental and control group(s).

Answer: The independent variable is the condition of music; the dependent variable is the amount of time it takes to complete the maze. There are two experimental groups: the mice who run around with classical music playing versus hard rock music; the control group pertains to the mice who run the maze without any music.

pp. 27–28, A, (3)

Section: The Research Process: How We Find Things Out