Chapter 1b--Introduction to Psychology and Research Methods

Student: _____

1. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
A. humanistic----------positive, philosophical view
B. psychodynamic----------neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
C. behavioristic----------somewhat negative, pessimistic view
D. cognitive----------positive, philosophical view

2. The study of human strengths, virtues, and optimal behavior is called _____ psychology.
A. positive
B. psychodynamic
C. sociocultural
D. cognitive

3. Positive psychology
A. is the study of human strengths and virtues.
B. addresses topics like love, happiness, creativity, and achievement.
C. focuses on our potential for optimal functioning.
D. is characterized by all of these statements.

4. Positive psychology would most likely explore which of the following topics?
A. rehabilitating criminals
B. the effect of exercise on subjective well-being
C. preventing suicide among teenagers
D. assisting smokers in breaking the habit

5. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
A. behaviorism
B. psychodynamic theory
C. positive psychology
D. Gestalt principles of perception

6. The _____ view of human nature emphasizes that behavior is related to when and where a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day.
A. evolutionary
B. behavioristic
C. humanistic
D. sociocultural

7. Regarding psychology and cultural diversity, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Currently, over 100 million Americans are African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
B. In some large cities, "minority" groups are already the majority.
C. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
D. All of these statements are true.

8. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
A. relative deprivation.
B. normal behavior.
C. ethnocentric behavior.
D. cultural relativity.

9. Taking your clients' cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
A. social accommodation.
B. cultural relativity.
C. ethnocentrism.
D. cultural assimilation.

10. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
A. social norms.
B. cultural laws.
C. universal norms.
D. cultural relational behaviors.

11. Regarding social norms, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Social norms are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
B. Social norms are influenced by cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.
C. The unstated standard for judging what is “average,” “normal,” or “correct” has often been the behavior of white, middle-class males.
D. All of these statements are true.

12. When making diagnoses and conducting therapy, psychologists should
A. take into account their clients’ personal differences regarding age, race, culture, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
B. use an unstated standard for judging what is normal for each individual.
C. ignore cultural differences and use one psychological perspective for viewing all clients.
D. use the behavior of the middle-class American male as a standard for assessing what is “average.”

13. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through their life span." This statement identifies one as a _____ psychologist.
A. physiological
B. social
C. developmental
D. sensory and perceptual

14. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who wrote this article is probably a
A. comparative psychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. social psychologist.
D. gender psychologist.

15. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the improvement of children’s memory as they age from three to 12 years?
A. an evolutionary psychologist
B. a comparative psychologist
C. a developmental psychologist
D. a gender psychologist

16. Behavioral theories, such as classical and operant conditioning, would be most important in which area of specialization?
A. learning
B. sensation and perception
C. comparative
D. biopsychology

17. If you are having a hard time toilet training your young, healthy puppy, you would be most likely to obtain helpful information from a(n)
A. biopsychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. eclectic theorist.
D. learning theorist.

18. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
A. comparative psychologists.
B. learning theorists.
C. biopsychologists.
D. psychologists investigating sensation and perception.

19. If you were to walk into a laboratory where the effects of intense punishment on a rat's ability to form a discrimination was being studied, you would be in the lab of a _____ psychologist.
A. learning
B. developmental
C. physiological
D. social

20. The study of what motivates some of us to do well in school or on the job would fall in the area of _____ research.
A. cognitive
B. learning
C. perception
D. personality

21. The differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors would be of most interest to
A. comparative psychologists.
B. learning theorists.
C. personality theorists.
D. social psychologists.

22. Dr. Graham is interested in studying the traits of creative problem-solvers. Dr. Graham would most likely be a
A. comparative psychologist.
B. personality theorist.
C. learning theorist.
D. psychologist who specializes in sensation and perception.

23. I investigate how people come to know the world through their visual ability. I also study how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Who am I?
A. a personality theorist
B. a developmental psychologist
C. a sensation and perception psychologist
D. a learning theorist

24. “I am studying how the human mind is able to interpret depth and distance when looking at a painting on a flat canvas. Who am I?”
A. a personality theorist
B. a comparative psychologist
C. a forensic psychologist
D. a theorist who studies sensation and perception

25. A _____ psychologist might explore how we recognize someone's voice over the telephone through our interpretation of the pitch.
A. personality
B. comparative
C. learning
D. sensation and perception

26. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
A. biology.
B. comparative psychology.
C. environmental psychology.
D. differential psychology.

27. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
A. stimulus-response connections.
B. animal behavior.
C. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
D. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.

28. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the behavior of gorillas or the communication abilities of porpoises?
A. biopsychologist
B. comparative psychologist
C. environmental psychologist
D. forensic psychologist

29. The domestication of various species of animals would be of primary importance to which area of specialization in psychology?
A. comparative psychology
B. developmental psychology
C. environmental psychology
D. forensic psychology

30. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
A. cognitive psychologist.
B. biopsychologist.
C. social psychologist.
D. forensic psychologist.

31. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
A. personality theorist.
B. sensory psychologist.
C. learning theorist.
D. biopsychologist.

32. The “fight or flight” branch of the autonomic nervous system would be of most interest to a
A. personality theorist.
B. sensory psychologist.
C. biopsychologist.
D. forensic psychologist.

33. _____ psychologists are primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems.
A. Comparative
B. Sensation and perception
C. Developmental
D. Cognitive

34. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
A. cognitive psychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
D. learning theorist.

35. “I am using a computer game in order to assess how the human mind makes decisions and stores information for future use. Who am I?”
A. a personality psychologist
B. a developmental psychologist
C. a social psychologist
D. a cognitive psychologist

36. A(n) _____ psychologist is studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls.
A. gender
B. comparative
C. learning
D. evolutionary

37. “I am studying the different management styles of females CEOs versus male CEOs. Who am I?”
A. a comparative psychologist
B. a gender psychologist
C. a learning psychologist
D. a developmental psychologist

38. Dr. Berka is studying how biology, child rearing, education, and societal stereotypes influence the differing behaviors exhibited by females and males in the workplace. Dr. Berka is most likely a(n)
A. comparative psychologist.
B. perceptual psychologist
C. gender psychologist.
D. evolutionary psychologist.

39. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
A. is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
B. includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
C. includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
D. is concerned with the design of machines to be used by people.

40. Which area in psychology would be most likely to study the phenomena of friendships and peer influences?
A. social
B. comparative
C. physiological
D. school

41. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of the community participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to
A. comparative psychologists.
B. developmental psychologists.
C. social psychologists.
D. cognitive psychologists.

42. A psychologist who studies family dynamics and their effects on the behavior of individuals in different ethnic groups would probably be a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. learning
B. cultural
C. evolutionary
D. cognitive

43. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
A. cultural psychologists
B. learning theorists
C. forensic psychologists
D. comparative psychologists

44. _____ would be most interested in finding ways to adapt traditional therapy techniques to meet the needs of clients from non-European ethnic groups.
A. Forensic psychologists
B. Cultural psychologists
C. Biopsychologists
D. Comparative psychologists

45. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists. By working with this team, he hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely which type of psychologist?
A. social psychologist
B. forensic psychologist
C. evolutionary psychologist
D. environmental psychologist

46. A(n) _____ psychologist may study how human species went from eating with their fingers to using utensils.
A. learning
B. evolutionary
C. social
D. comparative

47. Dr. Dauphine has been studying consistent trends in how males and females have selected their mates throughout the long history of humankind. Dr. Dauphine is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. evolutionary
B. developmental
C. personality
D. comparative

48. A _____ psychologist applies psychological principles to legal issues.
A. forensic
B. social
C. comparative
D. cognitive

49. If you are interested in researching the reliability of eyewitness testimony, you are most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. eclectic
B. forensic
C. personality
D. comparative

50. Janie is a psychologist, who works for a cable network that regularly televises court proceedings and provides commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n)_____ psychologist.
A. eclectic
B. personality
C. forensic
D. comparative

51. Will conducts applied research on the design of machinery, computers, airplanes, and automobiles for business, industry, and the military. Will is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. engineering
B. comparative
C. consumer
D. sensation and perception

52. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. personality
B. forensic
C. educational
D. industrial-organizational

53. Connie's job as a psychologist involves the use of psychological testing for the vocational counseling of students as well as to detect and treat learning disabilities. Connie is most likely a _____ psychologist.
A. personality
B. comparative
C. school
D. clinical

54. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
A. experimental psychologist
B. school psychologist
C. counseling psychologist
D. industrial-organizational psychologist

55. The term “shrink” is a slang expression for
A. a psychologist.
B. a psychiatrist.
C. a counselor or therapist.
D. all of these.

56. Regarding real psychologists and their portrayal in the media, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people’s privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
B. Most psychologists “in real life” are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies and are not in private practice as depicted in the movies.
C. Movies have features psychologists who were more disturbed than their patients or who followed unethical practices.
D. All of these statements are true.

57. A psychologist may
A. teach, do therapy, or conduct research.
B. have a doctorate or a master’s degree.
C. serve as a consultant to businesses, schools, and social agencies.
D. be characterized by all of these.

58. Most psychologists
A. are therapists in private practice.
B. work in clinics or hospitals.
C. are employed by the military.
D. are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies.

59. Psychologists who specialize in the treatment of human emotional problems are called _____ psychologists.
A. psychiatric or neuro-
B. personality or developmental
C. clinical or counseling
D. comparative or experimental

60. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
A. psychiatric social worker.
B. counseling psychologist.
C. clinical psychologist.
D. psychoanalyst.

61. _____ psychologists tend to treat milder problems, such as poor adjustment at work or school.
A. Clinical
B. Counseling
C. Comparative
D. Social

62. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
A. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
B. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
C. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
D. are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.

63. The _____ degree in psychology emphasizes therapy skills rather than a research orientation.
A. Psy.D.
B. Ph.D.
C. Ed.D.
D. A.A.

64. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
A. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
B. conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
C. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
D. visiting patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.

65. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
A. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
B. tend to be emotionally stable.
C. have good communication skills.
D. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

66. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
A. are good at recognizing patterns and drawing conclusions.
B. tend to be emotionally unstable.
C. are controlled and insensitive to others' pain and feelings.
D. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

67. Psychology majors also tend to succeed in
A. sales and business.
B. management.
C. public affairs.
D. all of these.

68. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
A. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
B. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
C. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
D. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.

69. If a behavioral problem has a clearly identifiable physical cause, this problem should be treated by a
A. counseling psychologist.
B. clinical psychologist.
C. psychoanalyst.
D. psychiatrist.

70. Rosetta's family has a history of emotional problems related to hormonal disturbances. For some time now, Rosetta has been deeply depressed. She should probably seek the aid of a
A. counseling psychologist.
B. clinical psychologist.
C. psychiatrist.
D. psychoanalyst.

71. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
A. counselor
B. therapist
C. psychiatrist
D. psychologist

72. Which of the following pairs of states now allows psychologists to legally prescribe drugs to their clients?
A. California and New York
B. Florida and West Virginia
C. Mississippi and Illinois
D. New Mexico and Louisiana

73. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst, one must first
A. have an M.D. or Ph.D.
B. be able to prescribe drugs.
C. earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
D. have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.

74. A practitioner with an M.D. or Ph.D. who receives intensive training in the theories of Freud is probably a
A. psychiatrist.
B. psychoanalyst.
C. clinical psychologist.
D. counseling psychologist.

75. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
A. psychiatrist.
B. psychoanalyst.
C. counselor.
D. licensed psychiatric advisor.

76. Which mental health professional's activities includes visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
A. psychiatrist
B. psychoanalyst
C. psychiatric social worker
D. comparative psychologist

77. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
A. psychoanalyst
B. psychiatric social worker
C. counselor
D. psychologist

78. Use of which of the following titles is controlled by law (requires a license to practice)?
A. dream analyst
B. primal feeling facilitator
C. therapist
D. psychologist

79. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Psychology has been relatively immune from charlatans over the years.
B. Psychologists may choose whether or not to abide by the APA professional code.
C. Unlicensed persons may continue to practice "therapy" as long as they do not call themselves psychologists.
D. It is possible to purchase an inexpensive license and legally call oneself a psychologist.

80. The APA professional code stresses that the psychologist must
A. have high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility.
B. respect the client's rights to privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and personal freedom.
C. protect the client's welfare.
D. do all of these.

81. The APA professional code stresses
A. the psychologist must control the patient.
B. the client must comply with the psychologist's advice.
C. the psychologist must have high levels of competence and integrity.
D. none of these.

82. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
A. 25%
B. 37%
C. 58%
D. 75%

83. About _____ percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges and universities, where they teach, do research, consult, or conduct therapy.
A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 50

84. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least _____ different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest.
A. 20
B. 30
C. 40
D. 50

85. Those who label themselves as “basic researchers”
A. seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
D. seek knowledge for its own sake.

86. Basic research is best described as research done
A. to find solutions to specific problems.
B. to seek knowledge for its own sake.
C. to improve students’ abilities in reading and math.
D. with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

87. Which of the following involves basic research?
A. designing an easily read display screen for space capsules
B. determining the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard
C. measuring the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system
D. measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots

88. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio’s research would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. archetypal
D. comparative

89. Those who label themselves as “applied researchers” do all of the following EXCEPT
A. seek information for which practical uses are planned.
B. conduct research to find solutions to specific problems.
C. gain information that can be readily used in everyday situations.
D. seek knowledge for its own sake.

90. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. psychodynamic
D. comparative

91. Emil is a sports psychologist who is finding ways to improve the performance of the athletes who are his clients. Research conducted by Emil would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. psychodynamic
D. comparative

92. To be confident that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, it is necessary to
A. engage in naturalistic observation.
B. develop a positive correlation.
C. perform a controlled experiment.
D. conduct a survey.

93. A(n) _____ is a formal trial undertaken to confirm or disconfirm a hypothesis about the causes of behavior.
A. case study
B. survey
C. correlational study
D. experiment

94. One of the advantages of the experimental method is that
A. clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
B. it allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.
C. it allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
D. all types of behavior are easily studied in the laboratory.

95. You have discovered a new vitamin that you believe will improve memory in the elderly. Your best bet for accurately testing the effectiveness of the vitamin would be to use
A. naturalistic observation.
B. the experimental method.
C. case histories.
D. the survey method.

96. Which of the following is NOT a step in a psychological experiment?
A. varying a condition you believe might affect behavior
B. creating two similar groups of subjects
C. administering the same condition to both groups
D. recording whether the condition has any effect on behavior

97. Experiments are used in psychology because they
A. are more realistic than naturalistic observation.
B. are free of any source of bias.
C. help identify cause-and-effect relationships.
D. are the first step in any scientific investigation.

98. To perform a(n) _____, you must create two groups, vary a condition, and record whether varying the condition had any effect on behavior.
A. naturalistic observation
B. correlational study
C. comparative case study
D. experiment

99. If you want to determine whether there is a casual relationship between using the SQ4R study method and final grades in a psychology course, you should use a(n) _____ method.
A. natural observation
B. experimental
C. survey
D. correlational

100. The people whose behavior is investigated
A. are called the experimental subjects.
B. are called the participants.
C. make up the experimental and control groups.
D. are characterized by all of these.

101. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called the
A. dependent group and the independent group.
B. extraneous group and the independent group.
C. before group and the after group.
D. control group and the experimental group.

102. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same EXCEPT for the
A. dependent variable.
B. independent variable.
C. extraneous variables.
D. replication variables.

103. The best definition of a variable is that it is the part of an experiment that
A. is controlled.
B. can change.
C. always stays the same.
D. is always a behavior in psychology.

104. A(n) _____ is any condition that can change and that might affect the outcome of the experiment.
A. variable
B. mediator
C. stimulus
D. experimental behavior

105. According to the text, which of the following is NOT an essential variable found in a psychological experiment?
A. mediating
B. independent
C. extraneous
D. dependent

106. The independent variable in an experiment is
A. the subject him or herself.
B. a measure of the subject's behavior.
C. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
D. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.

107. The experimenter usually sets the value of
A. the independent variable.
B. the effect variables.
C. the dependent variables.
D. all of the variables in the experiment.

108. The dependent variable in an experiment
A. measures the results of the experiment.
B. is affected by the independent variable.
C. is often revealed by measures of performance, such as test scores.
D. is characterized by all of these.

109. The dependent variable is the one that is
A. manipulated.
B. prevented from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
C. revealed by measures of performance.
D. also called the treatment.

110. Independent variables are to _____ as dependent variables are to _____.
A. correlation design; experimental design
B. experimental studies; correlational studies
C. effects; causes
D. causes; effects

111. _____ variables are conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
A. Independent
B. Dependent
C. Extraneous
D. Control

112. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the fertilizer used on each plant would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. an irrelevant variable.
D. the independent variable.

113. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the growth rate of the plants would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. an irrelevant variable.
D. the independent variable.

114. In an experiment to find out if taking vitamins increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

115. In an experiment to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving affects one's driving performance, cell phone use would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

116. In an experiment to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving affects one's driving performance, one's familiarity with the car used in the experiment would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

117. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
A. learning.
B. the size of the group.
C. the material studied.
D. music.

118. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?
A. the presence or absence of music
B. the students' test scores
C. the amount of time allowed for the studying
D. silence

119. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on concentration. The independent variable is _____ and the dependent variable is _____.
A. the subjects; the control group
B. the experimental group; concentration
C. room color; concentration
D. concentration; room color

120. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
A. number of hours subjects go without sleep.
B. rote memory scores.
C. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
D. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

121. A researcher wants to find out if taking a new antidepressant drug will decrease the symptoms of subjects suffering from social anxiety. The number of symptoms exhibited by the subjects would be the
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. extraneous variable.
D. control variable.

122. A social psychologist measures aggressive responses made by people exposed to violent and nonviolent movies. All of the subjects are tested in rooms having identical room temperature. Thus, room temperature is a(n) _____ variable in the experiment.
A. correlated
B. independent
C. dependent
D. extraneous

123. A teacher wants to find out if a problem-based history program is superior to the regular history curriculum being used. The motivation and intelligence of the students participating in the new and the regular history programs would be considered the
A. independent variables.
B. dependent variables.
C. extraneous variables.
D. control variables.

124. In an experiment to study the effects of study skills training on academic achievement, the study skills training would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. the control variable.
D. the independent variable.

125. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
A. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
B. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
C. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
D. it establishes causation.

126. Which of the following groups serves as a point of reference for a comparison of results in an experiment?
A. independent group
B. experimental group
C. control group
D. dependent group

127. Which type of variable is measured in both the experimental and control groups of an experiment?
A. the dependent variable
B. the independent variable
C. extraneous variables
D. the control variable

128. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
A. a high dosage of alcohol.
B. one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
C. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
D. no alcohol at all.

129. A researcher wants to determine the effect of sleep loss on human problem-solving. Subjects in an appropriate control group for such an experiment would be described as having
A. much more sleep than normal.
B. much less sleep than normal.
C. a normal amount of sleep.
D. the same amount of sleep as the experimental group.

130. Tina is assigned to a group where she receives the treatment. Nadine is in the group that does not receive the treatment. Identify the correct groups in which these two subjects have been placed.
A. Tina is in the independent group; Nadine is in the dependent group.
B. Tina is in the dependent group; Nadine is in the independent group.
C. Tina is in the control group; Nadine is in the experimental group.
D. Tina is in the experimental group; Nadine is in the control group.

131. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
A. alternately.
B. hypothetically.
C. randomly.
D. consecutively.

132. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
A. they are selected to participate in an experiment from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
B. they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
C. they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
D. neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

133. To equalize the intelligence of members of the experimental and control group in an experiment, you could use
A. extraneous control.
B. random assignment.
C. independent control.
D. subject replication.

134. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
A. random assignment of subjects.
B. assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.
C. manipulating the dependent variables simultaneously.
D. repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

135. In an experiment to test whether teaching a new memory strategy will improve students' test scores, student characteristics, such as motivation, are controlled by
A. interviewing each student concerning their motivation in the class.
B. giving each student a personality test.
C. randomly assigning students to the two groups.
D. interviewing the teachers concerning each of the students.

136. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. Random assignment into two groups, one that listens to music and one that studies in silence, controls for
A. the students' inherent academic ability.
B. the students' use of different study strategies.
C. the amount of sleep students had prior to the experiment.
D. all of these.

137. Random assignment of subjects to groups in an experiment is used to reduce the effects of
A. the independent variable.
B. the dependent variable.
C. experimenter bias.
D. extraneous variables.

138. One way to randomly assign students to experimental and control groups for a study of academic behaviors is to
A. flip a coin for each student to determine which group she or he will be assigned.
B. divide the group sitting in the front half of the room from the group sitting in the back.
C. ask volunteers for the experimental group to raise their hands.
D. do none of these.

139. In an experiment, control over extraneous variables, such as the time of day or the temperature of the room, can be obtained by
A. using a double-blind.
B. making all conditions except the independent variable exactly the same for all subjects.
C. using repeated measures.
D. observing and recording the impact of each variable on each subject in the experiment..

140. A researcher is testing the effectiveness of a new math program. The extraneous variables, such as temperature and lighting, will best be controlled by
A. randomly assigning students to rooms of varying temperature and light intensity.
B. randomly selecting the rooms in which the students will be taught.
C. making the temperature and the amount of light the same for all the rooms.
D. letting the students select the room temperature and lighting in which they are most comfortable.

141. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm are considerations in the
A. justification for doing non-laboratory, or "real world" experiments.
B. control of dependent variables in a field experiment.
C. determination of the degree of placebo effect.
D. ethics of behavioral research.

142. Which of the following presents an ethical problem in behavioral research?
A. deception
B. self-fulfilling prophecies
C. the placebo effect
D. the correlation/causation problem

143. Milgram's study of obedience to authority, where subjects thought they were shocking another subject, raised questions about which two ethical concerns?
A. deception and invasion of privacy
B. invasion of privacy and lasting harm to subjects
C. lasting harm to subjects and deception
D. confidentiality and invasion of privacy

144. To prevent ethical abuse in psychology research,
A. psychologists have begun to use only computer models for research rather than human or animal subjects.
B. psychologists use only animal subjects in research.
C. role-play experiments have taken the place of those experiments requiring deception.
D. psychology departments have ethics committees to act as watchdogs.

145. Regarding ethics in research, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Although the APA has set up guidelines for experiments with humans, they have yet to provide guidelines for research with animals.
B. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm to subjects can be part of a research project if the projected results are very important.
C. Once a subject begins an experiment, continued participation is no longer voluntary.
D. Most university psychology departments have ethics committees that oversee the research done at the college to ensure ethical guidelines are followed.

146. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
A. Accurately describe risks to potential participants.
B. Never use deception.
C. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
D. Ensure that participation is voluntary.

147. The basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers include which of the following?
A. Use deception only when absolutely necessary.
B. Maintain confidentiality.
C. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
D. All of these are basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers.

148. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. The experimenter declares the results to be "statistically significant," which usually means that
A. even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between the experimental and control groups.
B. the results have important implications for theory or practice.
C. differences of this size between the experimental and control groups would occur by chance only five times out of 100 (or less).
D. differences between the experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.

149. In research reports, a statement that "the results of the experiment were statistically significant" means that the difference must be large enough so that is would occur by chance in
A. less than five experiments out of 100.
B. less than 20 experiments out of 100.
C. more than five experiments out of 100.
D. more than 20 experiments out of 100.

150. In an experiment if the obtained results would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100, the results
A. were randomly assigned.
B. cannot be replicated.
C. were statistically significant.
D. were part of a meta-analysis.

151. Research findings become more convincing when
A. the results are statistically significant.
B. the obtained results would occur very rarely by chance alone.
C. the findings are replicated by other researchers.
D. any of these occur.

152. To replicate an experiment means to
A. use control groups and experimental groups.
B. use statistics to determine the effect of chance.
C. control for the effects of extraneous variables.
D. repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods.

153. _____ has been used to summarize and synthesize large amounts of psychological research and allows researchers to draw conclusions that might be missed in a single, small-scale study.
A. Meta-analysis
B. Natural clinical tests
C. Multi-phasic research
D. Double-blind experiments

154. A statistical technique called _____ can be used to combine the results of many studies, as if they were all part of one large study.
A. meta-analysis
B. the natural clinical test
C. the standard error of measurement
D. double-blind experimental analysis

155. You are investigating the topic of gender differences in which extensive previous research has already been conducted with the findings of these previous studies not always in agreement. Your best approach to conducting research would be to
A. randomly assign your subjects.
B. conduct a meta-analysis.
C. conduct a double-blind experiment.
D. utilize a field experiment.

156. In a well-designed experiment, the researchers must be careful about what they tell the subjects, since small bits of information might create _____, which are changes in subjects' behavior caused by the influence of their expectations.
A. research participant bias
B. observer bias
C. the fallacy of positive instances
D. the anthropomorphic error

157. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
A. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
B. counteract the side effects of the drug.
C. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
D. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the real drug.

158. A(n) _____ is an inactive substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, that is given to subjects to make them think they've taken a drug.
A. placebo
B. extraneous variable
C. dependent variable
D. control drug

159. Responding to a substance like a sugar pill as if it were a drug is called
A. the placebo effect.
B. an extraneous factor.
C. variability.
D. psychosomatic illness.

160. John recently took what he thought was a pain reliever and reports less shoulder pain. However, the pill he took was only a sugar pill. This best illustrates the _____ effect.
A. Barnum
B. extraneous factor
C. placebo
D. psychosomatic

161. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
A. curvilinear relationship.
B. effect of extraneous variables.
C. natural experiment.
D. placebo effect.

162. Placebos have such a strong effect on people because
A. doctors prescribe them.
B. their impact is immediate.
C. their impact is long-term.
D. they alter people's expectations.

163. After a person takes a placebo, there is
A. a reduction in brain activity linked with pain.
B. usually only a small, insignificant effect for most people.
C. is initially an increase in pain, followed by mild relief.
D. an immediate relief of pain, but no change in brain activity linked with this pain.

164. In one study, a saline injection was shown to be 70 percent as effective as morphine in reducing pain. This is an example of
A. a placebo effect.
B. physiological blocking.
C. the random-assignment effect.
D. a double-blind effect.

165. In an experiment to test the effects of a new flu drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug, the other group is given a placebo. The group that receives the placebo is called the
A. independent group.
B. experimental group.
C. dependent group.
D. control group.

166. In a study of the effects of antidepressant drug on depressive symptoms, the experimental group is given the antidepressant drug, while the control group is given a
A. placebo.
B. different but equally powerful anti-depressant drug.
C. lesser amount of the antidepressant drug.
D. mixture of a placebo and the antidepressant drug.

167. Sometimes in a drug study, the experimental group given the actual drug and the control group given the inactive substance both initially show improvement. This is due to
A. the Barnum effect.
B. the placebo effect.
C. a biased sample.
D. a random assignment of subjects.

168. You wake up in the middle of the night with a splitting headache. Blearily, you stumble to the medicine cabinet and feel for the bottle of aspirin. Taking one, you return to bed, and you find that after 20 minutes of tossing and turning, your headache dissipates enough to enable you to sleep. When you wake up and look in the bathroom, you discover that you actually took a vitamin E pill instead of aspirin. You realize that your headache went away during the night due to the
A. biological properties of vitamin E.
B. placebo effect.
C. Barnum effect.
D. release of norepinephrenine accompanying the ingestion of vitamin E.

169. In a research study, when the subjects do not know who is in the experimental group and who is in the control group, but the experimenters do know, the study is called a(n)
A. single-blind experiment.
B. double-blind experiment.
C. independent experiment.
D. dependent experiment.

170. You are conducting an experiment in which the participants do not know if they are in the experimental or control group, but you as the experimenter do know who is in the experimental and control groups. You are using a _____ experiment in order to control for _____.
A. single-blind; researcher bias
B. single-blind; research participant bias
C. double-blind; researcher bias
D. double-blind; research participant bias

171. To control for the placebo effect, an experimenter uses _____ in which the participants do not know if they are receiving a real drug or a placebo, although the experimenter giving them the pill does know which group received the real drug or the placebo.
A. a single-blind experiment
B. a double-blind experiment
C. random selection
D. random assignment

172. A single-blind experiment would most likely be used to minimize the
A. researcher bias.
B. correlation versus causation problem.
C. problem of obtaining a representative sample.
D. research participant bias.

173. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. Although you know which sweetener is which, you don't let them know which sweetener is the one they're getting. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
A. double-blind
B. single-blind
C. placebo effect
D. placebo bias

174. Changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions is referred to as
A. researcher bias.
B. the field experiment effect.
C. research participant bias.
D. the extraneous effect.

175. When an experimenter unwittingly influences research participants so that they behave in ways consistent with her hypothesis, _____ has occurred.
A. researcher bias
B. the placebo effect
C. anthropomorphic bias
D. the extraneous effect

176. The "researcher bias" refers to changes in the
A. subjects' behavior caused by a placebo.
B. researcher's behavior caused by the subjects.
C. subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of their own expectations.
D. subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of a researcher's actions.

177. An example of "researcher bias" would be a situation in which the experimenter
A. acts out the proper behavior for the subjects.
B. deceives the subject as to the real purpose of the experiment.
C. unknowingly hints to subjects what is expected of them.
D. does all of these.

178. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second group is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates
A. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
B. the placebo effect in a natural experiment.
C. observer bias in naturalistic observation.
D. the ethical problems of field experiments.

179. The study at the U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School that demonstrated that students' performance can be affected by teachers' expectations was most likely due to the fact that
A. studies in the field are more unpredictable than those in the laboratory.
B. naturalistic observation pointed out differences not controlled by a laboratory experiment.
C. teachers treated the students differently, thereby creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. the two groups were not equal at the start of the experiment.

180. The phenomenon in which a prediction prompts people to act in ways that make the prediction come true is known as the
A. pseudomemory prophecy.
B. prediction effect.
C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. placebo effect.

181. Sometimes a researcher subtly communicates his/her expectations to the subjects, who, in turn, make the prediction occur. This subtle communication by the researcher of his/her expectations is known as the _____, while the subjects behaving in ways that make the prediction occur is known as _____.
A. researcher bias; self-fulfilling prophecy
B. observer bias; observer effect
C. placebo effect; researcher bias
D. self-fulfilling prophecy; observer bias

182. A person suffering from anxiety predicts that he will make a fool of himself at a social gathering; and, in fact, he does. A psychologist predicts that students in his morning class will outperform those in his afternoon class and, in fact, they do. What do the anxious person and the psychologist have in common? They both
A. are engaged in the Barnum effect.
B. produced a self-fulfilling prophecy.
C. are engaged in the placebo effect.
D. possess a precognition type of ESP.

183. An experiment in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know who is receiving a drug or a placebo is called a _____ experiment.
A. blind
B. random control
C. placebo-blind
D. double-blind

184. A double-blind experiment would most likely be used to
A. minimize researcher bias.
B. minimize changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions.
C. control for research participant bias.
D. do all of these.

185. To investigate the effects of a new drug for hyperactivity, one group of children is given this new drug, while the other group is given a placebo. In order to minimize both research participant bias and researcher bias, this experimenter has his assistant label the drug and the placebo with a letter name so that he will not know which group of children is getting the placebo and which group is getting the new drug until the end of the experiment. This researcher is using
A. a single-blind experiment.
B. a double-blind experiment.
C. random selection.
D. random assignment.

186. You want to test people's cola preferences using a taste test of two different brands of cola. The participants will not know which cola they are tasting. However, you are also worried about possible clues you may give the people taking the test, so you decide to use _____ to prevent unwittingly giving the participants any clues to which cola they are tasting.
A. a single-blind experiment
B. a double-blind experiment
C. random selection
D. random assignment

187. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. However, you are worried about possible cues you may give people as to which sweetener they're getting. So, you have your assistant prepare the packets so she knows which is which but you do not, and then you give the sweeteners to your subjects. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
A. double-blind
B. single-blind
C. placebo effect
D. placebo bias

188. Naturalistic observation, correlational studies, the clinical method, and the survey method are considered _____ methods.
A. experimental
B. non-experimental
C. non-scientific
D. common-sense

189. Which of the following would be considered non-experimental methods of research?
A. the clinical method
B. correlational studies
C. the survey method
D. all of these

190. Psychologists who want to study behavior as it unfolds in natural settings use a technique called
A. the clinical method.
B. correlational studies.
C. the survey method.
D. naturalistic observation.

191. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
C. observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
D. make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy.

192. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the
A. independent method.
B. pseudo-observational method.
C. correlation method.
D. naturalistic observation method.

193. Jane Goodall’s studies of chimpanzees in Tanzania are good examples of
A. field experiments.
B. experimental control.
C. correlational studies.
D. naturalistic observation.

194. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
A. describe behavior.
B. predict behavior.
C. explain behavior.
D. do all of these.

195. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
A. experimental regression.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. controlled experimentation.
D. clinical case study.

196. An advantage of naturalistic observation is that it
A. is free from observer bias.
B. provides explanations for many behaviors.
C. is not affected by the presence of the observer.
D. studies behavior in its actual setting.

197. Compared with other methods, an advantage of naturalistic observation is that
A. causes of behavior can be identified.
B. behavior has not be tampered with or altered by outside influences.
C. the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
D. one can predict the behavior of large groups of subjects from the findings.

198. Limitations of naturalistic observation include the
A. small amount of information gained for the effort involved.
B. inconvenience and expense of conducting these observations in controlled laboratory settings.
C. problems of observer effects and observer bias.
D. problem of not being able to follow the APA code of research ethics using this research method.

199. Limitations of naturalistic observation include
A. the potential for observer effect.
B. the potential for observer bias.
C. that the data collected provides a description, but not an explanation.
D. all of these.

200. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
A. the observer effect.
B. the staging effect.
C. interactive behavior change.
D. the mutual effect.

201. Concealing the observer behind a two-way mirror or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize
A. the observer effect.
B. observer bias.
C. the placebo effect.
D. courtesy bias.

202. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
A. conceal the observer or use hidden camera recorders.
B. take careful notes using a rating scale.
C. make friends with the observed.
D. record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.

203. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
A. placebo effect.
B. problem of sampling bias.
C. effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
D. effects of the observer on the observed.

204. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
A. observer bias.
B. observer effect.
C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. anthropomorphic error.

205. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
A. observer bias.
B. pro-social interaction effect.
C. observer effect.
D. halo effect.

206. Observer bias is a problem with which of the following research techniques?
A. correlational studies
B. controlled experiments
C. a replication study
D. naturalistic observation

207. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
A. observer effect.
B. observer bias.
C. placebo effect.
D. anthropomorphic error.

208. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
A. exhibiting the observer effect.
B. exhibiting the observer bias.
C. conducting a scientific survey.
D. conducting a case study.

209. Teachers in one study were told to watch normal elementary school children who had been labeled for the study as “learning disabled,” “intellectually disabled,” “emotionally disturbed,” or “normal.” Sadly, the teachers gave the children very different ratings, depending on the labels used. This illustrates the serious consequences of
A. conducting a scientific survey.
B. conducting a case study.
C. the observer bias.
D. the observer effect.

210. In observing the changes in their clients during therapy, psychologists often believe they get better results when using the type of therapy they favor. This illustrates the
A. Barnum effect.
B. observer effect.
C. observer bias.
D. anthropomorphic error.

211. The temptation to attribute human thoughts, feelings, and motives to animals is called the _____ error.
A. ratomorphic
B. empirical
C. anthropomorphic
D. comparative

212. One who praises a dog for its loyalty and devotion to its master is committing a(n)
A. deductive-inductive confusion.
B. scientific generalization.
C. the Barnum effect.
D. anthropomorphic error.

213. My cat knows when I am upset and comes and comforts me. In psychology this is an example of
A. pseudo-personification.
B. the observer effect.
C. the biopsychology effect.
D. the anthropomorphic error.

214. The anthropomorphic error would pose the greatest problem for which of the following?
A. clinical psychologist
B. Freudian psychologist
C. humanist
D. comparative psychologist

215. Helen ties a frilly blue bow around the neck of her husband's bulldog, Bruiser. When her husband sees Bruiser trying to take the bow off, he explains to his wife that Bruiser is embarrassed to be seen wearing "the frilly little bow." Her husband's comment illustrates the
A. observer effect.
B. anthropomorphic error.
C. Barnum effect.
D. animalistic relativity.

216. You go to Africa to study elephants. You follow one particular group, and one day you observe the other members of the group gather around a sick and dying elephant. The healthy elephants shuffle and trumpet and act in an agitated manner. You conclude that they are sad because one of their members is dying. Without any other evidence, you have just
A. committed the anthropomorphic error.
B. become involved in the observer effect.
C. engaged in the experimenter effect.
D. created an empirical fallacy.

217. Psychologists doing naturalistic studies make a special effort to minimize bias by keeping a(n) _____, which is a detailed summary of data and observations.
A. experimental diary
B. observation record
C. empirical recording
D. scientific journal

218. The best way to reduce observer bias in naturalistic observation is to
A. have no observer.
B. keep careful observational records.
C. train the subject extensively.
D. have a control group.

219. A researcher observes the play activities of children at recess. The videotape of these play activities serves as the
A. experimental effect.
B. observation record.
C. observational empiricism.
D. scientific record.

220. Which of the following is an appropriate use of naturalistic observation?
A. to raise questions and suggest hypotheses
B. to develop formal psychological theory
C. to test hypotheses derived from theory
D. to answer questions about cause-and-effect relationships

221. Psychologists who want to make measurements to discover relationships between events use a technique called
A. the clinical method.
B. the correlational method.
C. the survey method.
D. naturalistic observation.

222. A study to determine the degree to which two observations or events are linked in some orderly way is called
A. naturalistic observation.
B. the correlational method.
C. a controlled experiment.
D. the survey method.

223. A correlational study is one that determines
A. the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.
B. the effects of the observer on the observed.
C. cause-effect relationships.
D. the relationship between two events.

224. To estimate the degree of the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation, a researcher would do a(n) _____ study.
A. naturalistic
B. inventory
C. correlational
D. experimental

225. A correlational coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
A. measure of the extent of the relationship between two existing traits, behaviors, or events.
B. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
C. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
D. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.

226. You want to find out what relationship exists between high school grades and college grades. You should use the _____ research method.
A. clinical
B. survey
C. correlational
D. experimental

227. A teacher states that the students who made the highest grades on the English test also made the highest grades on the history test and the ones that made the lowest on one test made the lowest on the other. She was probably able to make this statement because she
A. conducted a controlled experiment with the class.
B. correlated the scores on the two tests.
C. surveyed the students.
D. observed the students as they took the test to make sure no one cheated.

228. Correlations allow us to
A. control behavior.
B. explain behavior.
C. predict behavior.
D. establish causal relationships.

229. Correlation coefficients can be expressed in numbers ranging from _____ to _____.
A. 0.00; 3.00
B. -1.00; +1.00
C. -2.00; +2.00
D. -3.00; +3.00

230. If a correlational relationship is *perfect*, the coefficient would
A. be zero.
B. be a +1.00 or a -1.00.
C. always be a negative correlation.
D. always be a positive correlation.

231. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means that there is
A. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.
B. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
C. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
D. no relationship between the two variables.

232. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. -0.98
B. 0.90
C. 0.00
D. 1.20

233. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. -0.80
B. -.10
C. +1.25
D. +.90

234. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the WEAKEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. 0.08
B. -0.29
C. 0.48
D. -1.00

235. A correlation coefficient of -.89 indicates a(n)
A. weak negative correlation.
B. strong negative correlation.
C. cause and effect relationship.
D. error in computation.

236. A correlation coefficient of 1.36 would be
A. impossible.
B. a sign that the two variables are positively related.
C. a sign that the two variables are negatively related.
D. a sign that the two variables are not related.

237. A correlation coefficient of -1.09 indicates a(n)
A. strong positive correlation.
B. strong negative correlation.
C. cause/effect relationship.
D. error in computation.

238. The correlation between shoe size and intelligence would be
A. -1.00.
B. +1.00.
C. 0.00.
D. impossible to calculate.

239. A positive correlation means that as one variable increases, the other variable
A. increases.
B. decreases.
C. remains constant.
D. is unpredictable.

240. Decreases in one measure are matched by decreases in the other measure in a
A. nonexistent relationship.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

241. A negative correlation means that as one variable increases the other
A. increases.
B. decreases.
C. remains constant.
D. increases then decreases.

242. Decreases in one measure are matched by increases in the other measure in a
A. nonexistent relationship.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

243. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of
A. a negative correlation.
B. a zero correlation.
C. a positive correlation.
D. a perfect correlation.

244. The boys in Ms. Jones' third grade class were lined up according to height and were then weighed in this order beginning with the shortest. Each succeeding boy was found to weigh more than the preceding one. These data were plotted on a graph with weight on the horizontal axis and height on the vertical axis and revealed a
A. zero correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. horizontal line.

245. An observation that the higher the air temperature, the lower the activity of test animals would be an example of a
A. negative correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. causal relationship.
D. zero correlation.

246. A researcher studying sleep deprivation finds that as the amount of sleep decreases, there is a proportional decrease in one's immune system. This illustrates a
A. positive correlation.
B. negative correlation.
C. zero correlation.
D. dependent correlation.

247. The more you study, the fewer errors you will make on the next exam is an example of a
A. perfect correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

248. As gas prices increase, we see a decline in the number of travelers on the highway. This is an example of a _____ correlation.
A. negative
B. positive
C. perfect
D. zero

249. If the relationship between anxiety and performance on a task were positive, we would expect
A. anxiety to have minimal effect on performance.
B. performance to increase as anxiety decreases.
C. performance to increase as anxiety increases.
D. performance to decrease as anxiety increases.

250. A newspaper reports that students at an elementary school with fluorescent lighting have lower achievement scores than children at a nearby school with incandescent lighting. The newspaper urges a change to incandescent lighting at the first school. This is unwarranted because
A. it is based upon case study.
B. field experiments cannot be generalized.
C. there was no extraneous variable in the experiment.
D. it confuses correlation and causation.

Chapter 1b--Introduction to Psychology and Research Methods Key

1. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
A. humanistic----------positive, philosophical view
B. psychodynamic----------neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
C. behavioristic----------somewhat negative, pessimistic view
D. cognitive----------positive, philosophical view

2. The study of human strengths, virtues, and optimal behavior is called _____ psychology.
A. positive
B. psychodynamic
C. sociocultural
D. cognitive

3. Positive psychology
A. is the study of human strengths and virtues.
B. addresses topics like love, happiness, creativity, and achievement.
C. focuses on our potential for optimal functioning.
D. is characterized by all of these statements.

4. Positive psychology would most likely explore which of the following topics?
A. rehabilitating criminals
B. the effect of exercise on subjective well-being
C. preventing suicide among teenagers
D. assisting smokers in breaking the habit

5. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
A. behaviorism
B. psychodynamic theory
C. positive psychology
D. Gestalt principles of perception

6. The _____ view of human nature emphasizes that behavior is related to when and where a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day.
A. evolutionary
B. behavioristic
C. humanistic
D. sociocultural

7. Regarding psychology and cultural diversity, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Currently, over 100 million Americans are African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
B. In some large cities, "minority" groups are already the majority.
C. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
D. All of these statements are true.

8. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
A. relative deprivation.
B. normal behavior.
C. ethnocentric behavior.
D. cultural relativity.

9. Taking your clients' cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
A. social accommodation.
B. cultural relativity.
C. ethnocentrism.
D. cultural assimilation.

10. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
A. social norms.
B. cultural laws.
C. universal norms.
D. cultural relational behaviors.

11. Regarding social norms, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Social norms are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
B. Social norms are influenced by cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.
C. The unstated standard for judging what is “average,” “normal,” or “correct” has often been the behavior of white, middle-class males.
D. All of these statements are true.

12. When making diagnoses and conducting therapy, psychologists should
A. take into account their clients’ personal differences regarding age, race, culture, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
B. use an unstated standard for judging what is normal for each individual.
C. ignore cultural differences and use one psychological perspective for viewing all clients.
D. use the behavior of the middle-class American male as a standard for assessing what is “average.”

13. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through their life span." This statement identifies one as a _____ psychologist.
A. physiological
B. social
C. developmental
D. sensory and perceptual

14. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who wrote this article is probably a
A. comparative psychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. social psychologist.
D. gender psychologist.

15. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the improvement of children’s memory as they age from three to 12 years?
A. an evolutionary psychologist
B. a comparative psychologist
C. a developmental psychologist
D. a gender psychologist

16. Behavioral theories, such as classical and operant conditioning, would be most important in which area of specialization?
A. learning
B. sensation and perception
C. comparative
D. biopsychology

17. If you are having a hard time toilet training your young, healthy puppy, you would be most likely to obtain helpful information from a(n)
A. biopsychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. eclectic theorist.
D. learning theorist.

18. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
A. comparative psychologists.
B. learning theorists.
C. biopsychologists.
D. psychologists investigating sensation and perception.

19. If you were to walk into a laboratory where the effects of intense punishment on a rat's ability to form a discrimination was being studied, you would be in the lab of a _____ psychologist.
A. learning
B. developmental
C. physiological
D. social

20. The study of what motivates some of us to do well in school or on the job would fall in the area of _____ research.
A. cognitive
B. learning
C. perception
D. personality

21. The differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors would be of most interest to
A. comparative psychologists.
B. learning theorists.
C. personality theorists.
D. social psychologists.

22. Dr. Graham is interested in studying the traits of creative problem-solvers. Dr. Graham would most likely be a
A. comparative psychologist.
B. personality theorist.
C. learning theorist.
D. psychologist who specializes in sensation and perception.

23. I investigate how people come to know the world through their visual ability. I also study how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Who am I?
A. a personality theorist
B. a developmental psychologist
C. a sensation and perception psychologist
D. a learning theorist

24. "I am studying how the human mind is able to interpret depth and distance when looking at a painting on a flat canvas. Who am I?"
A. a personality theorist
B. a comparative psychologist
C. a forensic psychologist
D. a theorist who studies sensation and perception

25. A _____ psychologist might explore how we recognize someone's voice over the telephone through our interpretation of the pitch.
A. personality
B. comparative
C. learning
D. sensation and perception

26. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
A. biology.
B. comparative psychology.
C. environmental psychology.
D. differential psychology.

27. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
A. stimulus-response connections.
B. animal behavior.
C. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
D. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.

28. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the behavior of gorillas or the communication abilities of porpoises?
A. biopsychologist
B. comparative psychologist
C. environmental psychologist
D. forensic psychologist

29. The domestication of various species of animals would be of primary importance to which area of specialization in psychology?
A. comparative psychology
B. developmental psychology
C. environmental psychology
D. forensic psychology

30. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
A. cognitive psychologist.
B. biopsychologist.
C. social psychologist.
D. forensic psychologist.

31. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
A. personality theorist.
B. sensory psychologist.
C. learning theorist.
D. biopsychologist.

32. The “fight or flight” branch of the autonomic nervous system would be of most interest to a
A. personality theorist.
B. sensory psychologist.
C. biopsychologist.
D. forensic psychologist.

33. _____ psychologists are primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems.
A. Comparative
B. Sensation and perception
C. Developmental
D. Cognitive

34. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
A. cognitive psychologist.
B. developmental psychologist.
C. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
D. learning theorist.

35. "I am using a computer game in order to assess how the human mind makes decisions and stores information for future use. Who am I?"
A. a personality psychologist
B. a developmental psychologist
C. a social psychologist
D. a cognitive psychologist

36. A(n) _____ psychologist is studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls.
A. gender
B. comparative
C. learning
D. evolutionary

37. "I am studying the different management styles of females CEOs versus male CEOs. Who am I?"
A. a comparative psychologist
B. a gender psychologist
C. a learning psychologist
D. a developmental psychologist

38. Dr. Berka is studying how biology, child rearing, education, and societal stereotypes influence the differing behaviors exhibited by females and males in the workplace. Dr. Berka is most likely a(n)
A. comparative psychologist.
B. perceptual psychologist
C. gender psychologist.
D. evolutionary psychologist.

39. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
A. is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
B. includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
C. includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
D. is concerned with the design of machines to be used by people.

40. Which area in psychology would be most likely to study the phenomena of friendships and peer influences?
A. social
B. comparative
C. physiological
D. school

41. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of the community participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to
A. comparative psychologists.
B. developmental psychologists.
C. social psychologists.
D. cognitive psychologists.

42. A psychologist who studies family dynamics and their effects on the behavior of individuals in different ethnic groups would probably be a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. learning
B. cultural
C. evolutionary
D. cognitive

43. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
A. cultural psychologists
B. learning theorists
C. forensic psychologists
D. comparative psychologists

44. _____ would be most interested in finding ways to adapt traditional therapy techniques to meet the needs of clients from non-European ethnic groups.
A. Forensic psychologists
B. Cultural psychologists
C. Biopsychologists
D. Comparative psychologists

45. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists. By working with this team, he hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely which type of psychologist?
A. social psychologist
B. forensic psychologist
C. evolutionary psychologist
D. environmental psychologist

46. A(n) _____ psychologist may study how human species went from eating with their fingers to using utensils.
A. learning
B. evolutionary
C. social
D. comparative

47. Dr. Dauphine has been studying consistent trends in how males and females have selected their mates throughout the long history of humankind. Dr. Dauphine is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. evolutionary
B. developmental
C. personality
D. comparative

48. A _____ psychologist applies psychological principles to legal issues.
A. forensic
B. social
C. comparative
D. cognitive

49. If you are interested in researching the reliability of eyewitness testimony, you are most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. eclectic
B. forensic
C. personality
D. comparative

50. Janie is a psychologist, who works for a cable network that regularly televises court proceedings and provides commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n)_____ psychologist.
A. eclectic
B. personality
C. forensic
D. comparative

51. Will conducts applied research on the design of machinery, computers, airplanes, and automobiles for business, industry, and the military. Will is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. engineering
B. comparative
C. consumer
D. sensation and perception

52. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
A. personality
B. forensic
C. educational
D. industrial-organizational

53. Connie's job as a psychologist involves the use of psychological testing for the vocational counseling of students as well as to detect and treat learning disabilities. Connie is most likely a _____ psychologist.
A. personality
B. comparative
C. school
D. clinical

54. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
A. experimental psychologist
B. school psychologist
C. counseling psychologist
D. industrial-organizational psychologist

55. The term “shrink” is a slang expression for
A. a psychologist.
B. a psychiatrist.
C. a counselor or therapist.
D. all of these.

56. Regarding real psychologists and their portrayal in the media, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?
A. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people’s privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
B. Most psychologists “in real life” are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies and are not in private practice as depicted in the movies.
C. Movies have features psychologists who were more disturbed than their patients or who followed unethical practices.
D. All of these statements are true.

57. A psychologist may
A. teach, do therapy, or conduct research.
B. have a doctorate or a master’s degree.
C. serve as a consultant to businesses, schools, and social agencies.
D. be characterized by all of these.

58. Most psychologists
A. are therapists in private practice.
B. work in clinics or hospitals.
C. are employed by the military.
D. are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies.

59. Psychologists who specialize in the treatment of human emotional problems are called _____ psychologists.
A. psychiatric or neuro-
B. personality or developmental
C. clinical or counseling
D. comparative or experimental

60. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
A. psychiatric social worker.
B. counseling psychologist.
C. clinical psychologist.
D. psychoanalyst.

61. _____ psychologists tend to treat milder problems, such as poor adjustment at work or school.
A. Clinical
B. Counseling
C. Comparative
D. Social

62. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
A. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
B. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
C. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
D. are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.

63. The _____ degree in psychology emphasizes therapy skills rather than a research orientation.
A. Psy.D.
B. Ph.D.
C. Ed.D.
D. A.A.

64. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
A. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
B. conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
C. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
D. visiting patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.

65. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
A. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
B. tend to be emotionally stable.
C. have good communication skills.
D. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

66. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
A. are good at recognizing patterns and drawing conclusions.
B. tend to be emotionally unstable.
C. are controlled and insensitive to others' pain and feelings.
D. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

67. Psychology majors also tend to succeed in
A. sales and business.
B. management.
C. public affairs.
D. all of these.

68. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
A. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
B. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
C. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
D. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.

69. If a behavioral problem has a clearly identifiable physical cause, this problem should be treated by a
A. counseling psychologist.
B. clinical psychologist.
C. psychoanalyst.
D. psychiatrist.

70. Rosetta's family has a history of emotional problems related to hormonal disturbances. For some time now, Rosetta has been deeply depressed. She should probably seek the aid of a
A. counseling psychologist.
B. clinical psychologist.
C. psychiatrist.
D. psychoanalyst.

71. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
A. counselor
B. therapist
C. psychiatrist
D. psychologist

72. Which of the following pairs of states now allows psychologists to legally prescribe drugs to their clients?
A. California and New York
B. Florida and West Virginia
C. Mississippi and Illinois
D. New Mexico and Louisiana

73. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst, one must first
A. have an M.D. or Ph.D.
B. be able to prescribe drugs.
C. earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
D. have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.

74. A practitioner with an M.D. or Ph.D. who receives intensive training in the theories of Freud is probably a
A. psychiatrist.
B. psychoanalyst.
C. clinical psychologist.
D. counseling psychologist.

75. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
A. psychiatrist.
B. psychoanalyst.
C. counselor.
D. licensed psychiatric advisor.

76. Which mental health professional's activities includes visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
A. psychiatrist
B. psychoanalyst
C. psychiatric social worker
D. comparative psychologist

77. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
A. psychoanalyst
B. psychiatric social worker
C. counselor
D. psychologist

78. Use of which of the following titles is controlled by law (requires a license to practice)?
A. dream analyst
B. primal feeling facilitator
C. therapist
D. psychologist

79. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Psychology has been relatively immune from charlatans over the years.
B. Psychologists may choose whether or not to abide by the APA professional code.
C. Unlicensed persons may continue to practice "therapy" as long as they do not call themselves psychologists.
D. It is possible to purchase an inexpensive license and legally call oneself a psychologist.

80. The APA professional code stresses that the psychologist must
A. have high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility.
B. respect the client's rights to privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and personal freedom.
C. protect the client's welfare.
D. do all of these.

81. The APA professional code stresses
A. the psychologist must control the patient.
B. the client must comply with the psychologist's advice.
C. the psychologist must have high levels of competence and integrity.
D. none of these.

82. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
A. 25%
B. 37%
C. 58%
D. 75%

83. About _____ percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges and universities, where they teach, do research, consult, or conduct therapy.
A. 10
B. 20
C. 30
D. 50

84. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least _____ different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest.
A. 20
B. 30
C. 40
D. 50

85. Those who label themselves as "basic researchers"
A. seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
D. seek knowledge for its own sake.

86. Basic research is best described as research done
A. to find solutions to specific problems.
B. to seek knowledge for its own sake.
C. to improve students' abilities in reading and math.
D. with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

87. Which of the following involves basic research?
A. designing an easily read display screen for space capsules
B. determining the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard
C. measuring the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system
D. measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots

88. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio's research would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. archetypal
D. comparative

89. Those who label themselves as “applied researchers” do all of the following EXCEPT
A. seek information for which practical uses are planned.
B. conduct research to find solutions to specific problems.
C. gain information that can be readily used in everyday situations.
D. seek knowledge for its own sake.

90. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. psychodynamic
D. comparative

91. Emil is a sports psychologist who is finding ways to improve the performance of the athletes who are his clients. Research conducted by Emil would be considered _____ research.
A. applied
B. basic
C. psychodynamic
D. comparative

92. To be confident that a cause-and-effect relationship exists, it is necessary to
A. engage in naturalistic observation.
B. develop a positive correlation.
C. perform a controlled experiment.
D. conduct a survey.

93. A(n) _____ is a formal trial undertaken to confirm or disconfirm a hypothesis about the causes of behavior.
A. case study
B. survey
C. correlational study
D. experiment

94. One of the advantages of the experimental method is that
A. clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
B. it allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.
C. it allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
D. all types of behavior are easily studied in the laboratory.

95. You have discovered a new vitamin that you believe will improve memory in the elderly. Your best bet for accurately testing the effectiveness of the vitamin would be to use
A. naturalistic observation.
B. the experimental method.
C. case histories.
D. the survey method.

96. Which of the following is NOT a step in a psychological experiment?
A. varying a condition you believe might affect behavior
B. creating two similar groups of subjects
C. administering the same condition to both groups
D. recording whether the condition has any effect on behavior

97. Experiments are used in psychology because they
A. are more realistic than naturalistic observation.
B. are free of any source of bias.
C. help identify cause-and-effect relationships.
D. are the first step in any scientific investigation.

98. To perform a(n) _____, you must create two groups, vary a condition, and record whether varying the condition had any effect on behavior.
A. naturalistic observation
B. correlational study
C. comparative case study
D. experiment

99. If you want to determine whether there is a casual relationship between using the SQ4R study method and final grades in a psychology course, you should use a(n) _____ method.
A. natural observation
B. experimental
C. survey
D. correlational

100. The people whose behavior is investigated
A. are called the experimental subjects.
B. are called the participants.
C. make up the experimental and control groups.
D. are characterized by all of these.

101. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called the
A. dependent group and the independent group.
B. extraneous group and the independent group.
C. before group and the after group.
D. control group and the experimental group.

102. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same EXCEPT for the
A. dependent variable.
B. independent variable.
C. extraneous variables.
D. replication variables.

103. The best definition of a variable is that it is the part of an experiment that
A. is controlled.
B. can change.
C. always stays the same.
D. is always a behavior in psychology.

104. A(n) _____ is any condition that can change and that might affect the outcome of the experiment.
A. variable
B. mediator
C. stimulus
D. experimental behavior

105. According to the text, which of the following is NOT an essential variable found in a psychological experiment?
A. mediating
B. independent
C. extraneous
D. dependent

106. The independent variable in an experiment is
A. the subject him or herself.
B. a measure of the subject's behavior.
C. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
D. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.

107. The experimenter usually sets the value of
A. the independent variable.
B. the effect variables.
C. the dependent variables.
D. all of the variables in the experiment.

108. The dependent variable in an experiment
A. measures the results of the experiment.
B. is affected by the independent variable.
C. is often revealed by measures of performance, such as test scores.
D. is characterized by all of these.

109. The dependent variable is the one that is
A. manipulated.
B. prevented from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
C. revealed by measures of performance.
D. also called the treatment.

110. Independent variables are to _____ as dependent variables are to _____.
A. correlation design; experimental design
B. experimental studies; correlational studies
C. effects; causes
D. causes; effects

111. _____ variables are conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
A. Independent
B. Dependent
C. Extraneous
D. Control

112. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the fertilizer used on each plant would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. an irrelevant variable.
D. the independent variable.

113. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the growth rate of the plants would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. an irrelevant variable.
D. the independent variable.

114. In an experiment to find out if taking vitamins increases IQ scores, the IQ scores would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

115. In an experiment to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving affects one's driving performance, cell phone use would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

116. In an experiment to find out if talking on a cell phone while driving affects one's driving performance, one's familiarity with the car used in the experiment would be
A. the independent variable.
B. a control variable.
C. an extraneous variable.
D. the dependent variable.

117. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
A. learning.
B. the size of the group.
C. the material studied.
D. music.

118. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?
A. the presence or absence of music
B. the students' test scores
C. the amount of time allowed for the studying
D. silence

119. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on concentration. The independent variable is _____ and the dependent variable is _____.
A. the subjects; the control group
B. the experimental group; concentration
C. room color; concentration
D. concentration; room color

120. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
A. number of hours subjects go without sleep.
B. rote memory scores.
C. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
D. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

121. A researcher wants to find out if taking a new antidepressant drug will decrease the symptoms of subjects suffering from social anxiety. The number of symptoms exhibited by the subjects would be the
A. independent variable.
B. dependent variable.
C. extraneous variable.
D. control variable.

122. A social psychologist measures aggressive responses made by people exposed to violent and nonviolent movies. All of the subjects are tested in rooms having identical room temperature. Thus, room temperature is a(n) _____ variable in the experiment.
A. correlated
B. independent
C. dependent
D. extraneous

123. A teacher wants to find out if a problem-based history program is superior to the regular history curriculum being used. The motivation and intelligence of the students participating in the new and the regular history programs would be considered the
A. independent variables.
B. dependent variables.
C. extraneous variables.
D. control variables.

124. In an experiment to study the effects of study skills training on academic achievement, the study skills training would be
A. the dependent variable.
B. an extraneous variable.
C. the control variable.
D. the independent variable.

125. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
A. allows mathematical relationships to be established.
B. provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
C. balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
D. it establishes causation.

126. Which of the following groups serves as a point of reference for a comparison of results in an experiment?
A. independent group
B. experimental group
C. control group
D. dependent group

127. Which type of variable is measured in both the experimental and control groups of an experiment?
A. the dependent variable
B. the independent variable
C. extraneous variables
D. the control variable

128. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
A. a high dosage of alcohol.
B. one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
C. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
D. no alcohol at all.

129. A researcher wants to determine the effect of sleep loss on human problem-solving. Subjects in an appropriate control group for such an experiment would be described as having
A. much more sleep than normal.
B. much less sleep than normal.
C. a normal amount of sleep.
D. the same amount of sleep as the experimental group.

130. Tina is assigned to a group where she receives the treatment. Nadine is in the group that does not receive the treatment. Identify the correct groups in which these two subjects have been placed.
A. Tina is in the independent group; Nadine is in the dependent group.
B. Tina is in the dependent group; Nadine is in the independent group.
C. Tina is in the control group; Nadine is in the experimental group.
D. Tina is in the experimental group; Nadine is in the control group.

131. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
A. alternately.
B. hypothetically.
C. randomly.
D. consecutively.

132. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
A. they are selected to participate in an experiment from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
B. they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
C. they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
D. neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

133. To equalize the intelligence of members of the experimental and control group in an experiment, you could use
A. extraneous control.
B. random assignment.
C. independent control.
D. subject replication.

134. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
A. random assignment of subjects.
B. assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.
C. manipulating the dependent variables simultaneously.
D. repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

135. In an experiment to test whether teaching a new memory strategy will improve students' test scores, student characteristics, such as motivation, are controlled by
A. interviewing each student concerning their motivation in the class.
B. giving each student a personality test.
C. randomly assigning students to the two groups.
D. interviewing the teachers concerning each of the students.

136. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. Random assignment into two groups, one that listens to music and one that studies in silence, controls for
A. the students' inherent academic ability.
B. the students' use of different study strategies.
C. the amount of sleep students had prior to the experiment.
D. all of these.

137. Random assignment of subjects to groups in an experiment is used to reduce the effects of
A. the independent variable.
B. the dependent variable.
C. experimenter bias.
D. extraneous variables.

138. One way to randomly assign students to experimental and control groups for a study of academic behaviors is to
A. flip a coin for each student to determine which group she or he will be assigned.
B. divide the group sitting in the front half of the room from the group sitting in the back.
C. ask volunteers for the experimental group to raise their hands.
D. do none of these.

139. In an experiment, control over extraneous variables, such as the time of day or the temperature of the room, can be obtained by
A. using a double-blind.
B. making all conditions except the independent variable exactly the same for all subjects.
C. using repeated measures.
D. observing and recording the impact of each variable on each subject in the experiment..

140. A researcher is testing the effectiveness of a new math program. The extraneous variables, such as temperature and lighting, will best be controlled by
A. randomly assigning students to rooms of varying temperature and light intensity.
B. randomly selecting the rooms in which the students will be taught.
C. making the temperature and the amount of light the same for all the rooms.
D. letting the students select the room temperature and lighting in which they are most comfortable.

141. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm are considerations in the
A. justification for doing non-laboratory, or "real world" experiments.
B. control of dependent variables in a field experiment.
C. determination of the degree of placebo effect.
D. ethics of behavioral research.

142. Which of the following presents an ethical problem in behavioral research?
A. deception
B. self-fulfilling prophecies
C. the placebo effect
D. the correlation/causation problem

143. Milgram's study of obedience to authority, where subjects thought they were shocking another subject, raised questions about which two ethical concerns?
A. deception and invasion of privacy
B. invasion of privacy and lasting harm to subjects
C. lasting harm to subjects and deception
D. confidentiality and invasion of privacy

144. To prevent ethical abuse in psychology research,
A. psychologists have begun to use only computer models for research rather than human or animal subjects.
B. psychologists use only animal subjects in research.
C. role-play experiments have taken the place of those experiments requiring deception.
D. psychology departments have ethics committees to act as watchdogs.

145. Regarding ethics in research, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. Although the APA has set up guidelines for experiments with humans, they have yet to provide guidelines for research with animals.
B. Deception, invasion of privacy, and lasting harm to subjects can be part of a research project if the projected results are very important.
C. Once a subject begins an experiment, continued participation is no longer voluntary.
D. Most university psychology departments have ethics committees that oversee the research done at the college to ensure ethical guidelines are followed.

146. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?
A. Accurately describe risks to potential participants.
B. Never use deception.
C. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
D. Ensure that participation is voluntary.

147. The basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers include which of the following?
A. Use deception only when absolutely necessary.
B. Maintain confidentiality.
C. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
D. All of these are basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers.

148. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. The experimenter declares the results to be "statistically significant," which usually means that
A. even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between the experimental and control groups.
B. the results have important implications for theory or practice.
C. differences of this size between the experimental and control groups would occur by chance only five times out of 100 (or less).
D. differences between the experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.

149. In research reports, a statement that "the results of the experiment were statistically significant" means that the difference must be large enough so that is would occur by chance in
A. less than five experiments out of 100.
B. less than 20 experiments out of 100.
C. more than five experiments out of 100.
D. more than 20 experiments out of 100.

150. In an experiment if the obtained results would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100, the results
A. were randomly assigned.
B. cannot be replicated.
C. were statistically significant.
D. were part of a meta-analysis.

151. Research findings become more convincing when
A. the results are statistically significant.
B. the obtained results would occur very rarely by chance alone.
C. the findings are replicated by other researchers.
D. any of these occur.

152. To replicate an experiment means to
A. use control groups and experimental groups.
B. use statistics to determine the effect of chance.
C. control for the effects of extraneous variables.
D. repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods.

153. _____ has been used to summarize and synthesize large amounts of psychological research and allows researchers to draw conclusions that might be missed in a single, small-scale study.
A. Meta-analysis
B. Natural clinical tests
C. Multi-phasic research
D. Double-blind experiments

154. A statistical technique called _____ can be used to combine the results of many studies, as if they were all part of one large study.
A. meta-analysis
B. the natural clinical test
C. the standard error of measurement
D. double-blind experimental analysis

155. You are investigating the topic of gender differences in which extensive previous research has already been conducted with the findings of these previous studies not always in agreement. Your best approach to conducting research would be to
A. randomly assign your subjects.
B. conduct a meta-analysis.
C. conduct a double-blind experiment.
D. utilize a field experiment.

156. In a well-designed experiment, the researchers must be careful about what they tell the subjects, since small bits of information might create _____, which are changes in subjects' behavior caused by the influence of their expectations.
A. research participant bias
B. observer bias
C. the fallacy of positive instances
D. the anthropomorphic error

157. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
A. counteract the random assignment of subjects.
B. counteract the side effects of the drug.
C. control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
D. keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the real drug.

158. A(n) _____ is an inactive substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, that is given to subjects to make them think they've taken a drug.
A. placebo
B. extraneous variable
C. dependent variable
D. control drug

159. Responding to a substance like a sugar pill as if it were a drug is called
A. the placebo effect.
B. an extraneous factor.
C. variability.
D. psychosomatic illness.

160. John recently took what he thought was a pain reliever and reports less shoulder pain. However, the pill he took was only a sugar pill. This best illustrates the _____ effect.
A. Barnum
B. extraneous factor
C. placebo
D. psychosomatic

161. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
A. curvilinear relationship.
B. effect of extraneous variables.
C. natural experiment.
D. placebo effect.

162. Placebos have such a strong effect on people because
A. doctors prescribe them.
B. their impact is immediate.
C. their impact is long-term.
D. they alter people's expectations.

163. After a person takes a placebo, there is
A. a reduction in brain activity linked with pain.
B. usually only a small, insignificant effect for most people.
C. is initially an increase in pain, followed by mild relief.
D. an immediate relief of pain, but no change in brain activity linked with this pain.

164. In one study, a saline injection was shown to be 70 percent as effective as morphine in reducing pain. This is an example of
A. a placebo effect.
B. physiological blocking.
C. the random-assignment effect.
D. a double-blind effect.

165. In an experiment to test the effects of a new flu drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug, the other group is given a placebo. The group that receives the placebo is called the
A. independent group.
B. experimental group.
C. dependent group.
D. control group.

166. In a study of the effects of antidepressant drug on depressive symptoms, the experimental group is given the antidepressant drug, while the control group is given a
A. placebo.
B. different but equally powerful anti-depressant drug.
C. lesser amount of the antidepressant drug.
D. mixture of a placebo and the antidepressant drug.

167. Sometimes in a drug study, the experimental group given the actual drug and the control group given the inactive substance both initially show improvement. This is due to
A. the Barnum effect.
B. the placebo effect.
C. a biased sample.
D. a random assignment of subjects.

168. You wake up in the middle of the night with a splitting headache. Blearily, you stumble to the medicine cabinet and feel for the bottle of aspirin. Taking one, you return to bed, and you find that after 20 minutes of tossing and turning, your headache dissipates enough to enable you to sleep. When you wake up and look in the bathroom, you discover that you actually took a vitamin E pill instead of aspirin. You realize that your headache went away during the night due to the
A. biological properties of vitamin E.
B. placebo effect.
C. Barnum effect.
D. release of norepinephrenine accompanying the ingestion of vitamin E.

169. In a research study, when the subjects do not know who is in the experimental group and who is in the control group, but the experimenters do know, the study is called a(n)
A. single-blind experiment.
B. double-blind experiment.
C. independent experiment.
D. dependent experiment.

170. You are conducting an experiment in which the participants do not know if they are in the experimental or control group, but you as the experimenter do know who is in the experimental and control groups. You are using a _____ experiment in order to control for _____.
A. single-blind; researcher bias
B. single-blind; research participant bias
C. double-blind; researcher bias
D. double-blind; research participant bias

171. To control for the placebo effect, an experimenter uses _____ in which the participants do not know if they are receiving a real drug or a placebo, although the experimenter giving them the pill does know which group received the real drug or the placebo.
A. a single-blind experiment
B. a double-blind experiment
C. random selection
D. random assignment

172. A single-blind experiment would most likely be used to minimize the
A. researcher bias.
B. correlation versus causation problem.
C. problem of obtaining a representative sample.
D. research participant bias.

173. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. Although you know which sweetener is which, you don't let them know which sweetener is the one they're getting. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
A. double-blind
B. single-blind
C. placebo effect
D. placebo bias

174. Changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions is referred to as
A. researcher bias.
B. the field experiment effect.
C. research participant bias.
D. the extraneous effect.

175. When an experimenter unwittingly influences research participants so that they behave in ways consistent with her hypothesis, _____ has occurred.
A. researcher bias
B. the placebo effect
C. anthropomorphic bias
D. the extraneous effect

176. The "researcher bias" refers to changes in the
A. subjects' behavior caused by a placebo.
B. researcher's behavior caused by the subjects.
C. subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of their own expectations.
D. subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of a researcher's actions.

177. An example of "researcher bias" would be a situation in which the experimenter
A. acts out the proper behavior for the subjects.
B. deceives the subject as to the real purpose of the experiment.
C. unknowingly hints to subjects what is expected of them.
D. does all of these.

178. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second group is below average in ability. Actually, the groups are identical, but the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates
A. the self-fulfilling prophecy.
B. the placebo effect in a natural experiment.
C. observer bias in naturalistic observation.
D. the ethical problems of field experiments.

179. The study at the U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School that demonstrated that students' performance can be affected by teachers' expectations was most likely due to the fact that
A. studies in the field are more unpredictable than those in the laboratory.
B. naturalistic observation pointed out differences not controlled by a laboratory experiment.
C. teachers treated the students differently, thereby creating a self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. the two groups were not equal at the start of the experiment.

180. The phenomenon in which a prediction prompts people to act in ways that make the prediction come true is known as the
A. pseudomemory prophecy.
B. prediction effect.
C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. placebo effect.

181. Sometimes a researcher subtly communicates his/her expectations to the subjects, who, in turn, make the prediction occur. This subtle communication by the researcher of his/her expectations is known as the _____, while the subjects behaving in ways that make the prediction occur is known as _____.
A. researcher bias; self-fulfilling prophecy
B. observer bias; observer effect
C. placebo effect; researcher bias
D. self-fulfilling prophecy; observer bias

182. A person suffering from anxiety predicts that he will make a fool of himself at a social gathering; and, in fact, he does. A psychologist predicts that students in his morning class will outperform those in his afternoon class and, in fact, they do. What do the anxious person and the psychologist have in common? They both
A. are engaged in the Barnum effect.
B. produced a self-fulfilling prophecy.
C. are engaged in the placebo effect.
D. possess a precognition type of ESP.

183. An experiment in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters know who is receiving a drug or a placebo is called a _____ experiment.
A. blind
B. random control
C. placebo-blind
D. double-blind

184. A double-blind experiment would most likely be used to
A. minimize researcher bias.
B. minimize changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions.
C. control for research participant bias.
D. do all of these.

185. To investigate the effects of a new drug for hyperactivity, one group of children is given this new drug, while the other group is given a placebo. In order to minimize both research participant bias and researcher bias, this experimenter has his assistant label the drug and the placebo with a letter name so that he will not know which group of children is getting the placebo and which group is getting the new drug until the end of the experiment. This researcher is using
A. a single-blind experiment.
B. a double-blind experiment.
C. random selection.
D. random assignment.

186. You want to test people's cola preferences using a taste test of two different brands of cola. The participants will not know which cola they are tasting. However, you are also worried about possible clues you may give the people taking the test, so you decide to use _____ to prevent unwittingly giving the participants any clues to which cola they are tasting.
A. a single-blind experiment
B. a double-blind experiment
C. random selection
D. random assignment

187. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. However, you are worried about possible cues you may give people as to which sweetener they're getting. So, you have your assistant prepare the packets so she knows which is which but you do not, and then you give the sweeteners to your subjects. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
A. double-blind
B. single-blind
C. placebo effect
D. placebo bias

188. Naturalistic observation, correlational studies, the clinical method, and the survey method are considered _____ methods.
A. experimental
B. non-experimental
C. non-scientific
D. common-sense

189. Which of the following would be considered non-experimental methods of research?
A. the clinical method
B. correlational studies
C. the survey method
D. all of these

190. Psychologists who want to study behavior as it unfolds in natural settings use a technique called
A. the clinical method.
B. correlational studies.
C. the survey method.
D. naturalistic observation.

191. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
C. observe behavior as it happens outside the laboratory or clinic.
D. make records of the behavior of clients treated in therapy.

192. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the
A. independent method.
B. pseudo-observational method.
C. correlation method.
D. naturalistic observation method.

193. Jane Goodall's studies of chimpanzees in Tanzania are good examples of
A. field experiments.
B. experimental control.
C. correlational studies.
D. naturalistic observation.

194. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
A. describe behavior.
B. predict behavior.
C. explain behavior.
D. do all of these.

195. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
A. experimental regression.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. controlled experimentation.
D. clinical case study.

196. An advantage of naturalistic observation is that it
A. is free from observer bias.
B. provides explanations for many behaviors.
C. is not affected by the presence of the observer.
D. studies behavior in its actual setting.

197. Compared with other methods, an advantage of naturalistic observation is that
A. causes of behavior can be identified.
B. behavior has not be tampered with or altered by outside influences.
C. the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
D. one can predict the behavior of large groups of subjects from the findings.

198. Limitations of naturalistic observation include the
A. small amount of information gained for the effort involved.
B. inconvenience and expense of conducting these observations in controlled laboratory settings.
C. problems of observer effects and observer bias.
D. problem of not being able to follow the APA code of research ethics using this research method.

199. Limitations of naturalistic observation include
A. the potential for observer effect.
B. the potential for observer bias.
C. that the data collected provides a description, but not an explanation.
D. all of these.

200. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
A. the observer effect.
B. the staging effect.
C. interactive behavior change.
D. the mutual effect.

201. Concealing the observer behind a two-way mirror or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize
A. the observer effect.
B. observer bias.
C. the placebo effect.
D. courtesy bias.

202. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
A. conceal the observer or use hidden camera recorders.
B. take careful notes using a rating scale.
C. make friends with the observed.
D. record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.

203. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
A. placebo effect.
B. problem of sampling bias.
C. effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
D. effects of the observer on the observed.

204. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
A. observer bias.
B. observer effect.
C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
D. anthropomorphic error.

205. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
A. observer bias.
B. pro-social interaction effect.
C. observer effect.
D. halo effect.

206. Observer bias is a problem with which of the following research techniques?
A. correlational studies
B. controlled experiments
C. a replication study
D. naturalistic observation

207. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
A. observer effect.
B. observer bias.
C. placebo effect.
D. anthropomorphic error.

208. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
A. exhibiting the observer effect.
B. exhibiting the observer bias.
C. conducting a scientific survey.
D. conducting a case study.

209. Teachers in one study were told to watch normal elementary school children who had been labeled for the study as “learning disabled,” “intellectually disabled,” “emotionally disturbed,” or “normal.” Sadly, the teachers gave the children very different ratings, depending on the labels used. This illustrates the serious consequences of
A. conducting a scientific survey.
B. conducting a case study.
C. the observer bias.
D. the observer effect.

210. In observing the changes in their clients during therapy, psychologists often believe they get better results when using the type of therapy they favor. This illustrates the
A. Barnum effect.
B. observer effect.
C. observer bias.
D. anthropomorphic error.

211. The temptation to attribute human thoughts, feelings, and motives to animals is called the _____ error.
A. ratomorphic
B. empirical
C. anthropomorphic
D. comparative

212. One who praises a dog for its loyalty and devotion to its master is committing a(n)
A. deductive-inductive confusion.
B. scientific generalization.
C. the Barnum effect.
D. anthropomorphic error.

213. My cat knows when I am upset and comes and comforts me. In psychology this is an example of
A. pseudo-personification.
B. the observer effect.
C. the biopsychology effect.
D. the anthropomorphic error.

214. The anthropomorphic error would pose the greatest problem for which of the following?
A. clinical psychologist
B. Freudian psychologist
C. humanist
D. comparative psychologist

215. Helen ties a frilly blue bow around the neck of her husband's bulldog, Bruiser. When her husband sees Bruiser trying to take the bow off, he explains to his wife that Bruiser is embarrassed to be seen wearing "the frilly little bow." Her husband's comment illustrates the
A. observer effect.
B. anthropomorphic error.
C. Barnum effect.
D. animalistic relativity.

216. You go to Africa to study elephants. You follow one particular group, and one day you observe the other members of the group gather around a sick and dying elephant. The healthy elephants shuffle and trumpet and act in an agitated manner. You conclude that they are sad because one of their members is dying. Without any other evidence, you have just
A. committed the anthropomorphic error.
B. become involved in the observer effect.
C. engaged in the experimenter effect.
D. created an empirical fallacy.

217. Psychologists doing naturalistic studies make a special effort to minimize bias by keeping a(n) _____, which is a detailed summary of data and observations.
A. experimental diary
B. observation record
C. empirical recording
D. scientific journal

218. The best way to reduce observer bias in naturalistic observation is to
A. have no observer.
B. keep careful observational records.
C. train the subject extensively.
D. have a control group.

219. A researcher observes the play activities of children at recess. The videotape of these play activities serves as the
A. experimental effect.
B. observation record.
C. observational empiricism.
D. scientific record.

220. Which of the following is an appropriate use of naturalistic observation?
A. to raise questions and suggest hypotheses
B. to develop formal psychological theory
C. to test hypotheses derived from theory
D. to answer questions about cause-and-effect relationships

221. Psychologists who want to make measurements to discover relationships between events use a technique called
A. the clinical method.
B. the correlational method.
C. the survey method.
D. naturalistic observation.

222. A study to determine the degree to which two observations or events are linked in some orderly way is called
A. naturalistic observation.
B. the correlational method.
C. a controlled experiment.
D. the survey method.

223. A correlational study is one that determines
A. the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable.
B. the effects of the observer on the observed.
C. cause-effect relationships.
D. the relationship between two events.

224. To estimate the degree of the relationship between birth order and achievement motivation, a researcher would do a(n) _____ study.
A. naturalistic
B. inventory
C. correlational
D. experimental

225. A correlational coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
A. measure of the extent of the relationship between two existing traits, behaviors, or events.
B. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
C. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
D. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.

226. You want to find out what relationship exists between high school grades and college grades. You should use the _____ research method.
A. clinical
B. survey
C. correlational
D. experimental

227. A teacher states that the students who made the highest grades on the English test also made the highest grades on the history test and the ones that made the lowest on one test made the lowest on the other. She was probably able to make this statement because she
A. conducted a controlled experiment with the class.
B. correlated the scores on the two tests.
C. surveyed the students.
D. observed the students as they took the test to make sure no one cheated.

228. Correlations allow us to
A. control behavior.
B. explain behavior.
C. predict behavior.
D. establish causal relationships.

229. Correlation coefficients can be expressed in numbers ranging from _____ to _____.
A. 0.00; 3.00
B. -1.00; +1.00
C. -2.00; +2.00
D. -3.00; +3.00

230. If a correlational relationship is *perfect*, the coefficient would
A. be zero.
B. be a +1.00 or a -1.00.
C. always be a negative correlation.
D. always be a positive correlation.

231. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 means that there is
A. a strong negative relationship between the two variables.
B. a strong positive relationship between the two variables.
C. a perfect positive relationship between the two variables.
D. no relationship between the two variables.

232. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. -0.98
B. 0.90
C. 0.00
D. 1.20

233. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the STRONGEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. -0.80
B. -.10
C. +1.25
D. +.90

234. Which of the following coefficients of correlation indicates the WEAKEST relationship between two sets of variables?
A. 0.08
B. -0.29
C. 0.48
D. -1.00

235. A correlation coefficient of -.89 indicates a(n)
A. weak negative correlation.
B. strong negative correlation.
C. cause and effect relationship.
D. error in computation.

236. A correlation coefficient of 1.36 would be
A. impossible.
B. a sign that the two variables are positively related.
C. a sign that the two variables are negatively related.
D. a sign that the two variables are not related.

237. A correlation coefficient of -1.09 indicates a(n)
A. strong positive correlation.
B. strong negative correlation.
C. cause/effect relationship.
D. error in computation.

238. The correlation between shoe size and intelligence would be
A. -1.00.
B. +1.00.
C. 0.00.
D. impossible to calculate.

239. A positive correlation means that as one variable increases, the other variable
A. increases.
B. decreases.
C. remains constant.
D. is unpredictable.

240. Decreases in one measure are matched by decreases in the other measure in a
A. nonexistent relationship.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

241. A negative correlation means that as one variable increases the other
A. increases.
B. decreases.
C. remains constant.
D. increases then decreases.

242. Decreases in one measure are matched by increases in the other measure in a
A. nonexistent relationship.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

243. Students who do better in high school tend to do better in college. This is an example of
A. a negative correlation.
B. a zero correlation.
C. a positive correlation.
D. a perfect correlation.

244. The boys in Ms. Jones' third grade class were lined up according to height and were then weighed in this order beginning with the shortest. Each succeeding boy was found to weigh more than the preceding one. These data were plotted on a graph with weight on the horizontal axis and height on the vertical axis and revealed a
A. zero correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. horizontal line.

245. An observation that the higher the air temperature, the lower the activity of test animals would be an example of a
A. negative correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. causal relationship.
D. zero correlation.

246. A researcher studying sleep deprivation finds that as the amount of sleep decreases, there is a proportional decrease in one's immune system. This illustrates a
A. positive correlation.
B. negative correlation.
C. zero correlation.
D. dependent correlation.

247. The more you study, the fewer errors you will make on the next exam is an example of a
A. perfect correlation.
B. positive correlation.
C. negative correlation.
D. zero correlation.

248. As gas prices increase, we see a decline in the number of travelers on the highway. This is an example of a _____ correlation.
A. negative
B. positive
C. perfect
D. zero

249. If the relationship between anxiety and performance on a task were positive, we would expect
A. anxiety to have minimal effect on performance.
B. performance to increase as anxiety decreases.
C. performance to increase as anxiety increases.
D. performance to decrease as anxiety increases.

250. A newspaper reports that students at an elementary school with fluorescent lighting have lower achievement scores than children at a nearby school with incandescent lighting. The newspaper urges a change to incandescent lighting at the first school. This is unwarranted because
A. it is based upon case study.
B. field experiments cannot be generalized.
C. there was no extraneous variable in the experiment.
D. it confuses correlation and causation.