

TEST BANK

Chapter 1: Introduction to Psychology

Multiple Choice

1) Which of the following is FALSE of the SQ3R method?

- A) The use of this method allows students to learn more than if they simply read the information.
- B) The SQ3R method is a well-tested set of study strategies.
- C) The use of the SQ3R method helps students to remember more of the information they read.
- D) This method requires very little time and effort of the part of the student.

Correct. While this method is time and energy consuming, it helps tremendously with studying and learning.

E) The basic process is to survey the information, jot down some questions before reading, read the material, summarize the information, and review the information.

Incorrect. This is another way to describe components of the SC3R method.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Studying Psychology: Some Tricks of the Trade

Objective: Learning Objective 1.1

2) Psychology

- A) is a collection of theories that have yet to be tested out.
- B) is the scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
- C) is the study of supernatural phenomena.
- D) consists solely of various forms of therapy.
- E) is the study of common sense in individuals.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

3) If _____ is used to acquire knowledge, then a field of study can be considered a true science.

- A) Internet research
- B) a brief survey
- C) the test-retest method
- D) the scientific method
- E) an analysis of variance

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

4) Rory is a college student who intends on becoming a scientist. In order for his work to truly be considered science, he must do which of the following?

A) Rory must correctly employ the scientific method in his research when acquiring knowledge.

Correct. If the scientific method is used to acquire knowledge, then a field of study can be considered a true science.

B) He must stay away from the hard sciences like physics or chemistry.

C) Rory must focus his energy on using rats or mice in a laboratory at Harvard.

D) He must give up psychology as his major.

Incorrect. Because psychology utilizes the scientific method, it is considered a science.

E) Rory should only use surveys but make sure his participants are telling the truth.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Applied

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

5) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the scientific method?

A) It is an orderly, systematic method that researchers follow when performing studies.

B) It allows researchers to systematically collect and then analyze data.

C) It allows researchers to draw conclusions from their studies.

Incorrect. If followed correctly, conclusions can be drawn.

D) It begins with identifying a topic or problem that needs researching.

E) Although it widely used, it is too subjective of a way to acquire knowledge.

Correct. The scientific method is not subjective at all.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

6) The scientific method consists of orderly, _____ procedures that researchers follow as they identify a research problem, _____ a study to investigate the problem, collect and analyze _____, draw _____, and communicate their findings.

A) identify; formulate; conclusions; pictures

B) systematic; create; other studies; graphs

C) ambiguous; design; subjects; conclusions

D) systematic; design; data; conclusions

E) unwavering; initiate; people; conclusions

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 3

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

7) Which of the following shows the correct order for the scientific method?

A) observe and theorize, replicate, establish a hypothesis, collect data, design a study

B) collect data, design a study, replicate, observe and theorize, apply the research findings to the hypothesis

C) observe and theorize, formulate a hypothesis, design a study, collect data, apply the results

D) apply the results, collect data, formulate a hypothesis, observe and theorize, design the study

E) design a study, collect data, observe and theorize, formulate a hypothesis, replicate

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

8) Based on the *Apply It!* section in chapter 1 of your textbook, which of the following strategies will help students in learning and remembering material?

A) Because there is so much to learn in each chapter, it is best to read the entire chapter the night before the test so no information is lost over the course of a few study days.

B) Remember to read over your material just before your exam, no matter how much you've studied during the days before the exam.

Correct. The fresher the material is in our memory, the better the recall/recognition.

C) Avoid overlearning as it increases anxiety in students.

Incorrect. Overlearning is an important method in studying and students should work toward this.

D) Study in a variety of locations so you don't get too comfortable in one place.

E) Focus on continuously rereading the material from each chapter, even if it gets boring.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Apply It!

Learning Objective 1.2

9) Will and Jaden are both studying for their first college exam which covers three chapters of material. They both study the same amount of hours, but choose different study strategies. Will spends 1 hour a night for five nights reading the material, making flashcards for the major concepts in each chapter, and then reviewing those flashcards until the exam. Jaden also spends 5 hours studying. The night before the exam, he reads the chapters in 1 hour. The 4 hours before the exam, he rereads each chapter. Each student gets a good night sleep before the exam. Which of the following will *most likely* be true of the exam results?

A) Jaden and Will should perform similarly because they both studied for 5 hours.

Incorrect. It is not the total time that is important here, it is the methods used and how the time is used.

B) Will will likely forget the material because he spread it out over the course of 5 days.

C) Will and Jaden will both perform miserably because they slept the night before the exam instead of pulling an all-nighter.

D) Will should earn the higher score on the exam because he spaced out his studying in addition to reading, reviewing, and reciting the material.

Correct. Will used study methods that have been fully supported in research.

E) Jaden will perform better because he studied for 4 straight hours leading up to the exam.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Applied

Topic: Apply It!

Learning Objective 1.2

10) _____ is often the basis for the hypothesis in a research study that utilizes the scientific method.

A) Replication

B) A theory

C) Overlearning

D) Data collection

E) Guessing

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

11) A _____ is a testable prediction about the conditions under which a particular behavior or mental processes may occur, whereas a _____ is a general principle or set of principles proposed to

explain how a number of facts are related.

- A) case study; theory
- B) hypothesis; study
- C) variable; case study
- D) hypothesis; theory
- E) survey; sample

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 4-5

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

12) In which stage of the scientific method does a researcher *make a prediction* that he/she will test empirically?

- A) observe and theorize
- B) formulate a hypothesis

Correct. The purpose of a hypothesis is to make a prediction.

- C) design a study
- D) collect data

Incorrect. Data are collected after a prediction is made.

- E) apply the results to the hypothesis

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

13) In which stage of the scientific method does a researcher modify the hypothesis after the findings demonstrate the original speculation was incorrect?

- A) observe and theorize
- B) formulate an initial hypothesis
- C) design a study
- D) collect data

Incorrect. The data are collected to produce the findings.

- E) apply the results to the hypothesis

Correct. Here the hypothesis is either accepted or rejected.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

14) Shawna is a scientist who has been working diligently on the research she began two years ago. She is now ready to share her results with the rest of the research community. Which of the following steps of the scientific method will she use to do that?

- A) design a study to investigate her problem

Incorrect. This step is very early on in the process.

- B) utilize a control group
- C) communicate her research findings

Correct. Shawna has the responsibility to share her findings.

- D) collect and analyze data
- E) publish an informed consent letter

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

15) Replication can best be described as a

- A) procedure in which original studies are proved wrong.
- B) process involved in publishing research findings in scholarly journals.
- C) practice used in psychology aimed at providing care to the mentally ill.
- D) method used to study the relationship between variables.
- E) process of repeating a study to verify the results of the original study.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

16) The process of repeating a study to verify the research findings is called _____.

- A) replication
- B) a hypothesis
- C) empiricism
- D) a theory
- E) speculation

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

17) What is replication?

- A) A statistical method that shows the relationship strength of two variables.
- B) An agreement between a researcher and the subjects participating in research.
- C) Repeating research and getting similar results.
- D) The ability to predict cause and effect between two variables.
- E) A mathematical formula that demonstrates the effectiveness of an independent variable.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

18) Why is replication important in research?

- A) It indicates that the research was not reliable the first time it was conducted.
- B) Replicating research has proven to be a waste of time and resources.
- C) If a study has been replicated, it lends credibility to the results of the original study.
Correct. Replication is an important part of the research process.
- D) Replication strongly suggests the original research was not valid.
Incorrect. Replication can show that the original research was valid.
- E) Replication teaches us that formulating a true hypothesis is too difficult of a task.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

19) Tayshaun is a professor at a major university. He and his team of researchers just found out that the research they published last year has been replicated. How will Tayshaun likely respond to this news?

- A) He will be thrilled because that verifies his research findings from last year.
Correct. To have research replicated with the same results lends credibility to the original research.
- B) Tayshaun and his team will be devastated because that means his research is null and void.
Incorrect. Having another group replicate your original research and find the same results is desirable.
- C) He will respond with enthusiasm because this news means he has to repeat his study for a second time.

D) He and his research team will be nervous because this news means they did not follow the scientific method.

E) Tayshaun will tell his team to begin looking for a new job because they will all likely be fired for not proving their hypothesis.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

20) Michael and Alyia are both psychologists studying the effects of a new medication to treat anxiety. They live in different states and work for different universities. Michael completed his study on the new medication six months ago and has published the results. Alyia read about the study and wants to repeat the study with different participants to see if she gets the same results Michael did. If she does, the research is said to have been

A) replicated.

Correct. This scenario defines concept of replication.

B) plagiarized.

C) confiscated.

D) duplicated.

E) reproduced.

Incorrect. Although the research was run again, the scientific term is replication.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

21) Trason was reading in his psychology textbook about a research study that interested him. A statement at the end of the study indicated that this research had been replicated twice. What does that statement tell Trason about this research?

A) Because it had only been replicated twice, it should not be considered valid.

Incorrect. It actually means the original study has been verified twice.

B) Replication really has nothing to do with research, so Trason should disregard the statement.

C) Trason should stop reading, because replication indicates that the research results were incorrect.

D) Because replication of research is desired, Trason should continue reading and consider the results credible.

Correct. Replication adds to the credibility of the study.

E) Replication always indicates that the researchers have proven what they intended.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

22) According to your text, all of the following are considered goals of psychology EXCEPT

A) predicting behavior and mental processes.

B) describing behavior and mental processes

C) influencing behavior and mental processes.

D) proving behavior and mental processes.

E) explaining behavior and mental processes.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

23) Jorge is a psychology student who is doing a report on the behaviors kindergarten children demonstrate on the playground. Because he notices that many of the children like to play tag, he takes detailed notes on tag-playing behavior. Which of the goals of psychology did Jorge just use?

A) predict

Incorrect. Jorge did not offer any predictions here.

B) describe

Correct. Taking detailed notes on tag-playing behavior exemplifies the goal of description.

C) influence

D) prove

E) control

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

24) Based on the results of her research, Lavone wants to offer the reason why people do not exercise as much as they should. Which of the following goals of psychology is Lavone employing?

A) describe

B) predict

Incorrect. Lavone is not suggesting that people will not exercise in the future; she is merely telling what she found.

C) control

D) influence

E) explain

Correct. Lavone wants to explain why people don't exercise based on her research results.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.3

25) Sue is a psychologist specializing in memory. Her research results demonstrate that omega-3 fatty acids are beneficial for memory. She hypothesizes that those who regularly eat fish high in omega-3 fatty acids and/or those who take omega-3 supplements will have a more efficient memory than those who do not eat fish or take supplements. Her hypothesis reflects which of the goals of psychology?

A) description

B) explanation

Incorrect. She is not explaining why the supplements are good for memory.

C) prediction

Correct. Sue has offered a hypothesis, which is a prediction.

D) control

E) influence

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.3

26) Roberto observes shoppers at the local fruit market. He notices that people have a tendency to purchase the second item they pick out as opposed to the first item. He then makes note of this behavior and reports it to his psychology class on Monday, as assigned. Which of the following goals of psychology has Roberto just employed?

A) describe

Correct. He is simply making notes of behavior. He is not explaining why they do it.

B) predict

C) control

- D) influence
- E) explain

Incorrect. He is not offering an explanation as to why they purchase the second item.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Applied

Learning Objective 1.3

27) Maria has conducted research on obesity in children and has found that they simply do not exercise enough. With that, she has helped the local school district implement a new exercise program in an effort to reverse the childhood obesity trend. The implementation of the new exercise program illustrates which of the following goals of psychology?

- A) describe
- B) predict
- C) withstand
- D) influence

Correct. Based on her results, she is taking action to try to reduce obesity.

E) explain

Incorrect. Even though this scenario did include an explanation as to why children are obese, the focus is on her new exercise program.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Applied

Learning Objective 1.3

28) Rasheed has just completed research on first-year college students' study skills, amount of time spent studying, and overall grades. Based on the data he collected consisting of amount of time spent on studying and final grades, *he concludes that most first-year college students do not study as much as they should.* Which goal of psychology has Rasheed just employed?

- A) predict behavior and mental processes
- B) describe behavior and mental processes
- C) influence behavior and mental processes

Incorrect. Rasheed is not attempting to change the behavior of college students; he is simply explaining why their grades are what they are.

D) prove behavior and mental processes

E) explain behavior and mental processes

Correct. Rasheed makes a conclusion, and explains why first-year college students get the grades they get.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

29) Tessa is a clinical psychologist who works with children. Through research, she has learned that children who witness violence and participate in aggressive acts at an early age are at increased risk for becoming violent and aggressive as they become older. She wants to prevent the children she works with from engaging in any more violence and aggression. To do that, she holds twice weekly therapy sessions aimed at teaching the children how to effectively deal with frustration and anger. These therapy sessions are her attempt to _____ the children's behavior and mental processes.

- A) explain
- B) describe
- C) prove
- D) influence

Correct. Tessa is trying to change the children's behavior and mental processes.

E) predict

Incorrect. Tessa hasn't made a prediction, though it is assumed in this scenario. However, the question asks about the therapy session in particular.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

30) Which of the following statements is true regarding the two types of research?

A) Basic research directly helps to improve an individual's quality of life.

B) Applied research allows researchers to put into action what they have learned from basic research in an effort to bring about treatment and healing.

C) Applied research is often directed toward mice in a lab.

D) Basic research primarily addresses "influence," which is one of the goals of psychology.

E) Both basic and applied research seeks new knowledge and explores and advances general scientific understanding.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.3

31) As a psychologist, you are most interested in how to help individuals increase their quality of life. Based on this information, which type of research should you be involved in?

A) basic research

Incorrect. Basic research seeks new knowledge and explores and advances general scientific understanding.

B) process research

C) applied research

Correct. Applied research is using information and research findings to help others.

D) generative research

E) replicated research

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

32) Research intended to help those grieving a loss of a parent is called _____; research intended to find exactly where in the brain grieving is processed is called _____.

A) applied research; basic research

Correct. Applied research uses research to help others whereas basic research gains new knowledge.

B) basic research; applied research

Incorrect. It is applied research that is used to help others. Basic research gains new knowledge.

C) process research; generative research

D) generative research; process research

E) applied research; generative research

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

33) Jackson's research career is based on his ability to seek new knowledge and to explore and advance the general scientific understanding of behavior. Jackson's career focuses on _____.

A) applied research.

Incorrect. Applied research uses new knowledge to help people.

B) evidentiary research.

C) pop psychology.

D) basic research.

Correct. Jackson's career defines basic research.

E) the SQ3R method.

Incorrect. While Jackson may use this method, there is no mention of the SQ3R method in this scenario.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.3

34) When a psychologist conducts research specifically to solve problems and improve an individual's quality of life, that psychologist is performing _____.

A) applied research.

Correct. This scenario exemplifies applied research.

B) evidentiary research.

C) pop psychology.

D) basic research.

Incorrect. Basic research seeks out new knowledge.

E) the SQ3R method.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Learning Objective 1.3

35) Psychology became a science and an academic discipline in the _____ century.

A) 17th

B) 18th

C) 19th

D) 20th

E) 21st

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6

Skill: Factual

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots

Learning Objective 1.4

36) When was psychology recognized as a formal academic discipline?

A) when Sigmund Freud began publishing his theories

B) soon after behaviorism was created

C) when the scientific method began to be used to study psychological processes

D) around the time hypnosis was introduced and used in therapy

E) it has yet to be recognized as a formal academic discipline

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 6

Topic: Exploring Psychology's Roots

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

37) Who is considered the "father" of psychology?

- A) Charles Darwin
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Gustav Fechner
- D) Sigmund Freud
- E) Hermann von Helmholtz

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

38) _____ set up the first formal psychological lab at the University of Leipzig in Germany and used _____ as the primary research method.

- A) Freud; reflection
- B) Skinner; case studies
- C) Wundt; introspection
- D) James; hypnosis
- E) Maslow; replication

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

39) Which of the following early schools of thought studied the basic elements of conscious mental experience?

- A) behaviorism
- B) functionalism
- C) humanism
- D) psychoanalysis
- E) structuralism

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

40) Which of the following is FALSE regarding a structuralist's use of introspection?

- A) It involves observation.
- B) It involves reporting inner experiences.
- C) It involves measurement.
- D) It involves objective responses.
- E) It involves experimentation.

Correct. Introspection is subjective, not objective.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

41) According to _____, pure sensations (such as sweetness and redness) combined to form perceptions which were the basic elements for consciousness.

- A) Ernst Weber
- B) Plato
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) Gustav Fechner
- E) Aristotle

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.4

42) Edward Titchener was an advocate of _____ while William James was an advocate of _____.

- A) behaviorism; psychoanalysis
- B) structuralism; psychoanalysis
- C) humanism; behaviorism
- D) structuralism; functionalism
- E) functionalism; structuralism

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objectives 1.4

43) Which of the following is FALSE regarding functionalism?

- A) It was concerned with the structure of consciousness.
Correct. Functionalism grew out of a lack of desire to study consciousness.
- B) It can trace its beginnings to the influence of Charles Darwin.
Correct. Functionalism grew out of a lack of desire to study consciousness.
- C) It opened up the possibility of studying behavior.
- D) It allowed for the study of animals and children.
Incorrect. This option is true because introspection was no longer required.
- E) It was advocated by William James.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 7

Topic: Structuralism & Functionalism

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

44) Which of the following names ARE NOT associated with the movement for women and minorities in psychology?

- A) Francis Cecil Sumner.
- B) Mary Whiton Calkins.
- C) Carl Rogers.
- D) Christine Ladd-Franklin.
- E) George Sanchez.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 8

Topic: The Changing Face of Psychology

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.4

45) The research of _____ influenced the Supreme Court and was cited in the decision to desegregate public schools in the United States.

- A) Christine Ladd-Franklin
- B) William James and Edward Titchener
- C) Francis Cecil-Sumner
- D) Kenneth Clark and Mamie Phipps Clark
- E) George Sanchez

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

Topic: The Changing Face of Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.4

46) Which of the following statements would most likely be made by John Watson?

A) Behavior is determined by factors in the environment.

Correct. This was an important belief of Watson's.

B) Unconscious conflicts can be a detriment to psychological health and development.

C) Thoughts that precede behavior should be the focus of psychological interventions.

Incorrect. Watson did not focus on thoughts because thoughts were not observable.

D) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.

E) Our feelings are adaptations we initiate to survive in our environments.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

47) Which of the following is FALSE regarding behaviorism?

A) John Watson founded this school of thought.

B) It rests on the idea that behavior is learned.

C) It rests on the idea that our environment shapes our behavior.

D) It states that only observable and measurable behaviors should be studied.

E) It suggests that impulses from within the unconscious are the basis for behavior.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.7

48) Which of the following pairs are considered behaviorists?

A) Aristotle and Plato

B) Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener

C) William James and B. F. Skinner

D) Carl Jung and Alfred Adler

E) Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

49) Feelings of depression have convinced Nyla to seek out a therapist. When she met with the therapist, she answered the following questions regarding her behavior: Has your sleeping changed? Has your appetite changed? Have you been crying? Have you been unable to go to work? The therapist only seemed interested in her behaviors, not her thoughts or early childhood. Most likely, Nyla's therapist is from which school of thought?

A) behaviorism

Correct. The therapist asked questions that pertained to observable behavior and was not interested in thoughts (cognitive or information processing theory) or early childhood experiences (psychoanalysis).

B) psychoanalytic theory

Incorrect. Her therapist was not interested in early childhood experiences (psychoanalysis).

C) humanistic theory

D) information processing theory

E) sociocultural theory

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

50) Imagine you are seeing a therapist for the first time for depression. When meeting with him/her, you are asked, "Is it possible that you have watched someone else engage in depressed behavior and picked up on this behavior without noticing it? Perhaps this behavior has been reinforced over the years." What school of thought does this question reflect?

A) gestalt psychology

B) evolutionary psychology

C) humanistic psychology

D) biological psychology

Incorrect. There is no discussion of brain anatomy, structure, or function and no mention of neurotransmitters.

E) behaviorism

Correct. Learning and reinforcement are the focus here that makes behaviorism the correct answer.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

51) Dr. Jacob is seeing 8-year-old Robert for their first therapy session. Based on the interview, Dr. Jacob is convinced that Robert's aggressive behavior is primarily due to the fact that (1) he has witnessed his father's domestic violence toward his mother for the past two years, and (2) no one in his household has reprimanded him for being aggressive at home. Based on this information, Dr. Jacob most likely practices from which school of thought?

A) evolutionary theory

B) cognitive theory

C) humanistic theory

D) psychoanalytic theory

Incorrect. There is no mention of the unconscious or early childhood traumas that are being worked through.

E) behaviorism

Correct. Learning through observation and a lack of proper reinforcement are the focus here, which makes behaviorism the correct answer.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Behaviorism

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

52) _____ is to psychoanalysis as _____ is to behaviorism.

A) Sigmund Freud; Abraham Maslow

B) Wilhelm Wundt; Karen Horney

- C) John Watson; Carl Rogers
- D) Alfred Adler; Max Wertheimer
- E) Sigmund Freud; John Watson

Answer: E

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

53) Which of the following statements would most likely be made by Sigmund Freud?

A) Because behavior is learned, it can easily be unlearned.

Incorrect. This reflects behaviorism.

B) Unconscious forces may contain conflicts that can be a detriment to psychological health and development.

Correct. Freud strongly believed in the idea of the unconscious.

C) Thoughts that precede behavior should be the focus of psychological interventions.

D) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.

E) Our behaviors are adaptations we initiate to survive in our environments.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalysis

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

54) _____ was an advocate for the idea of the unconscious.

A) B.F. Skinner

B) Sigmund Freud

C) Abraham Maslow

D) William James

E) David Buss

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalysis

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

55) Which of the following statements is true regarding the unconscious in psychoanalysis?

A) Our unconscious is similar to the smallest, visible part of an iceberg.

B) We consciously control all aspects of our behavior.

C) Our behavior is influenced by unconscious impulses.

Correct. These impulses are stored in the unconscious.

D) It only exists in early childhood.

Incorrect. We continue to be influenced by our unconscious throughout our lives.

E) Our unconscious plays a small role, if any, on our thoughts and wishes.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalysis

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

56) Who was a student of Freud and often referred to as a Neo-Freudian?

A) Abraham Maslow

B) Francis Cecil Sumner

C) John Watson

D) Carl Jung

E) Edward Titchener

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Psychoanalysis

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

57) _____ is to the neo-Freudian concept as _____ is to humanistic psychology.

A) Carl Jung; Abraham Maslow

Correct. Jung is a neo-Freudian and Maslow adheres to humanism.

B) Carl Rogers; Margaret Floy Washburn

C) Karen Horney; David Buss

Incorrect. While Horney is a neo-Freudian, Buss is an evolutionary psychologist.

D) Sigmund Freud; B. F. Skinner

E) Alfred Adler; Kenneth Clark

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

58) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the humanistic theory?

A) People are viewed as basically good.

B) Individuals have the capability to make conscious, well thought out choices.

Incorrect. The humanists believed strongly that having choice was vital to making good decisions.

C) People are destined to achieve psychological harmony.

Correct. Though we have free will and choice, there is nothing that states we are destined for harmony.

D) We possess free will.

E) Individuals who make good choices can move toward personal growth and psychological health.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

59) Which of the following statements would most likely be made by Carl Rogers?

A) Because behavior is learned, it can easily be unlearned.

Incorrect. This reflects behaviorism.

B) Unconscious conflicts can be a detriment to psychological health and development.

C) Thoughts that precede behavior should be the focus of psychological interventions.

D) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.

Correct. Choice and free will are important components in the humanistic theory.

E) Our behaviors are adaptations we initiate to survive in our environments.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

60) Heather decides to seek out a therapist to help her work through feelings of anxiety. Her therapist allows her to direct the therapy sessions and discuss what she feels is relevant. Her therapist, who views Heather as an innately good person, also suggests she attend group therapy to teach her how to make better choices for herself. Based on this information, to which school of thought does Heather's therapist most likely adhere?

A) sociocultural approach

- B) psychoanalysis
- C) behaviorism

Incorrect. Nothing in this scenario discusses reinforcement, punishment, or the environmental factors that molded the behavior.

- D) biological theory
- E) humanistic theory

Correct. In this nondirective therapy, being innately good and making choices are the focus.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Applied

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

- 61) One main difference between behaviorism, psychoanalytic theory, and humanistic theory is that
- A) of the three, behaviorism purports that individuals have voluntary influence over their own behavior.
 - B) of the three, psychoanalytic theory purports that individuals have influence over their own behavior.
 - C) of the three, humanistic theory purports that individuals have voluntary influence over their own behavior.

Correct. Psychoanalysis says behavior comes from the unconscious and behaviorism says behavior comes from our environment.

D) of the three, behaviorism and psychoanalytic theory purport that individuals have voluntary influence over their own behavior.

E) all three of the aforementioned theories purport that individuals have voluntary influence over their own behavior.

Incorrect. Only humanism suggests we have control over our behaviors. Psychoanalysis says behavior comes from the unconscious, and behaviorism says behavior comes from our environment.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

- 62) Imagine you are seeing a therapist for the first time for depression. When meeting with him/her, you are asked, "What choices have you tried to make to help you work through this sadness? Do you realize you possess the free will to engage in this treatment so you can start to feel better?" What school of thought do these questions reflect?

- A) evolutionary psychology
- B) psychoanalytic psychology

Incorrect. No mention is made of the unconscious or early childhood traumas.

C) humanistic psychology

Correct. The focus here is on free will and choice.

- D) sociocultural psychology
- E) behavioral psychology

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 9

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

- 63) Which of the following is incorrect regarding the schools of thought and the corresponding founder?
- A) Biological psychology is associated with Edward Titchener.
 - B) Psychoanalytic theory is associated with Sigmund Freud.
 - C) Behaviorism is associated with B.F. Skinner.
 - D) Evolutionary psychology is associated with David Buss.

E) Humanistic psychology is associated with Abraham Maslow.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9-11

Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

64) Which of the following schools of thought focuses on the uniqueness of individuals and suggests that individuals are responsible for their own behaviors?

- A) evolutionary
- B) psychoanalytic
- C) behaviorism

Incorrect. No mention is made of conditioning, reinforcement, or punishment.

D) humanistic

Correct. Uniqueness and taking self-responsibility are important parts of humanistic theory.

E) gestalt

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 9

Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

65) In which of the following scenarios would a psychologist from the cognitive school of thought be interested?

- A) inherited behavioral tendencies from other family members
- B) DNA analysis

Incorrect. This is more along the lines of biological psychology.

C) unconscious conflicts and early childhood traumas

D) behaviors that occur before and after a misbehavior

E) decision making, memory, and reasoning

Correct. Mental processes and processing are the focus of cognitive psychology.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

66) Logan is a cognitive psychologist. When seeing someone who is depressed in a therapy setting, which question is Logan most likely to ask that would reflect the cognitive school of thought?

A) "What is going on in your unconscious?"

B) "Tell me about your childhood."

Incorrect. This question is likely within psychoanalysis.

C) "Does this depression seem to be inherited?"

D) "What are your thoughts and perceptions when you are feeling the saddest?"

Correct. Cognitive psychology focuses on thoughts.

E) "What behaviors do you engage in when you feel depressed?"

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

67) Imagine you are seeing a therapist for the first time for anxiety. When meeting with him/her, you are asked, "What do your thoughts seem to revolve around when you feel anxious? Tell me about your perception of anxiety." What school of thought do these questions seem to reflect?

- A) psychoanalysis
- B) behaviorism
- C) environmental psychology
- D) cognitive psychology

Correct. Mental processing (thoughts and perceptions) are the focus here.

- E) biological psychology

Incorrect. Neurotransmitters and brain anatomy would be the focus here.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Applied

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

68) Which of the following statements would most likely be made by a cognitive psychologist?

- A) Because behavior is learned, it can be unlearned.

Incorrect. This statement reflects behaviorism.

- B) Unconscious conflicts can be a detriment to psychological health and development.

- C) Memory and mental processes are vital to understanding human behavior.

Correct. These mental processes are the focus of cognitive psychology.

- D) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.

- E) Our behaviors are adaptations we initiate to survive in our environments.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective 1.5

69) The concept of phi phenomenon was discovered by

- A) humanistic psychologists.

- B) geneticists.

- C) structuralists.

- D) gestalt psychologists.

- E) physicians.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective 1.5

70) Which school of thought uses a computer as a metaphor in one of its theories?

- A) cognitive psychology

- B) psychoanalytic psychology

- C) physiological psychology

- D) neuroscience

- E) behaviorism

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Skill: Factual

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

71) Based on the research by Robbins and colleagues (1999), _____ is currently considered the most prominent school of thought by most psychologists.

- A) psychoanalysis

- B) cognitive psychology

- C) humanism

- D) evolutionary psychology
- E) sociocultural psychology

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

72) Which school of thought would be most concerned with behavior changes that promote survival in the face of environmental pressures?

- A) gestalt psychology
- B) psychoanalysis
- C) sociocultural approach
- D) evolutionary psychology
- E) humanistic psychology

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10

Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

73) Evolutionary biology and _____ combine to form the basis of evolutionary psychology.

- A) sociocultural psychology
- B) gestalt psychology
- C) psychoanalysis
- D) cognitive psychology
- E) parallel processing

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

74) _____ examines adaptive behavior changes that humans make to face environmental pressures whereas _____ examines the connection between physiological processes and behaviors to explain differences among individuals.

- A) Cognitive psychology; evolutionary psychology
- B) Evolutionary psychology; biological psychology
- C) Physiological psychology; evolutionary psychology
- D) Sociocultural psychology; behaviorism
- E) Behaviorism; evolutionary theory

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objectives 1.5

75) Which of the following statements would most likely be made by an evolutionary psychologist?

- A) Because behavior is learned, it can be unlearned.
Incorrect. This is behaviorism.
- B) Unconscious conflicts can be a detriment to psychological health and development.
- C) Thoughts that precede behavior should be the focus of psychological interventions.
- D) Because we have free will, individuals can choose to overcome psychological difficulties.
- E) Our behaviors are adaptations we initiate to survive in our environments.

Correct. Adapting to our environments is the focus of evolutionary psychology.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.5

- 76) The main difference between evolutionary psychology and biological psychology is that
- A) evolutionary psychology focuses mainly on animal behavior.
 - B) biological psychology studies universal traits among people.
 - C) evolutionary psychology looks specifically at brain anatomy and corresponding behavior.
 - D) biological psychology examines individual differences in behavior based on biological factors.
 - E) evolutionary psychology is regarded as a hard science whereas biological psychology is viewed as a soft science.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: The Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

77) Rashida is a researcher who spends the majority of her time trying to understand the delicate balance of neurotransmitters and how that balance affects individual differences in behavior. Rashida would be best described as a(n)

- A) evolutionary psychologist.
- B) psychoanalyst.

Incorrect. A psychoanalyst would focus on the structure of personality and the unconscious.

- C) biological psychologist.

Correct. Biological psychology focuses on brain anatomy and brain chemistry and how they influence behavior.

- D) gestalt psychologist.
- E) behaviorist.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Skill: Applied

Learning Objective 1.5

78) Imagine you are seeing a therapist for the first time for depression. When meeting with him/her, you are asked, "Is there a familial pattern of inheritance of depression in your family? Does anyone in your family also suffer from depression? Have you been tested for abnormalities in your hormone production?" What school of thought do these questions reflect?

- A) cognitive psychology
- B) evolutionary psychology

Incorrect. The focus of evolutionary psychology is adapting to one's environment.

- C) humanistic psychology
- D) biological psychology

Correct. Familial inheritance and hormone levels are biological in nature.

- E) psychoanalytic psychology

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

79) Which of the following does NOT seem to play an obvious role in the field of neuroscience?

- A) biology

- B) psychology
- C) medicine
- D) biochemistry
- E) computer processing

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Factual

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

80) Which of the following topics would be of particular interest to a neuroscientist?

- A) the experience of abuse in one's childhood
- B) adaptive behaviors that surfaced while abuse was occurring in one's childhood
- C) voluntary choices that adults make when abusing a child
- D) thoughts one may be having while enduring an abusive episode

Incorrect. This reflects cognitive psychology.

E) brain changes, both chemical and physical, that may have occurred in those who suffered child abuse

Correct. Neuroscience focuses on brain chemistry and anatomy and biology.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

81) Which of the following schools of thought strongly suggest that an individual's historical background, societal factors, and cultural values play a role in the development of human behavior?

- A) the sociocultural approach
- B) behaviorism
- C) information processing theory
- D) cognitive psychology
- E) functionalism

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Factual

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Learning Objective 1.5

82) Marinella was raised in a strict, traditional Italian family that had close ties with the tight-knit Italian community in which she lived. Years later when she was studying to become a psychologist, she realized just how much of an influence her upbringing and ethnicity had in molding her views and personality.

This particular insight led Marinella to realize just how important _____ can be in an individual's psychological development.

- A) the information-processing theory

Incorrect. The focus of this scenario is on the cultural aspects of her experience.

- B) confounding variables
- C) the goals of psychology
- D) the sociocultural approach

Correct. Here the focus is how culture and society can influence behaviors and mental processing.

- E) phi phenomenon

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Learning Objective 1.5

83) The primary idea behind the _____ is that multiple factors work together holistically; that is, their

combined, interactive influences on behavior are greater than the sum of the individual factors.

- A) evolutionary approach
- B) systems perspective
- C) psychoanalytic theory
- D) behavioral perspective
- E) functionalist approach

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.5

84) When psychologists are knowledgeable in all of the schools of thought and use various theories to understand human behavior, they are considered to be of what psychological perspective?

- A) industrial/organizational psychology
- B) neuroscience
- C) eclectic

Correct. The eclectic perspective combines various approaches.

- D) cognitive psychology

Incorrect. Cognitive psychology keeps its focus on mental processes such as thoughts and perceptions.

- E) behavioral psychology

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.6

85) Aisha is a psychologist who focuses on environmental causes of misbehaviors, in addition to the unconscious forces that affect those behaviors. She helps those she sees in therapy to realize that they are basically good people and then helps them to make better choices for themselves. Which approach best describes Aisha's way of practicing psychology?

- A) humanistic

Incorrect. Although this approach contains a flavor of humanism here, she also focuses on the environment (behaviorism).

- B) behaviorist
- C) cognitive
- D) eclectic

Correct. She looks to the environment (behaviorism) for clues but believes that people are good and just may need to make better choices (humanism). Behaviorism + humanism = eclectic.

- E) sociocultural

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.6

86) Jaden works at a clinic where he sees individuals with schizophrenia and other psychiatric illnesses. His job is to find the appropriate diagnosis and treatment of these individuals. Jaden is likely a(n)

- A) forensic psychologist.

Incorrect. Forensic psychology focuses on criminals and criminal behavior.

- B) industrial/organizational psychologist.
- C) clinical psychologist.

Correct. Diagnosing and treating people with disorders defines the work of a clinical psychologist.

D) educational psychologist.

E) social psychologist.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 13

Topic: Specialties in Psychology

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.7

87) Sampson is a psychologist who has been conducting research for the last three years. Unfortunately, in the end, his hypothesis was not proven accurate. While Sampson's research did not appear to have any practical applications, and his hypothesis was disproven, his work *did* spark the curiosity of many other researchers. This spark of interest brought about a substantial debate among psychologists in his field.

Sampson's work is _____.

A) highly verifiable.

B) said to have heuristic value.

Correct. Much of what we have learned over the years is due to the heuristic value of research that may not have panned out as the researcher had wished.

C) deemed an complete waste of time.

Incorrect. It sparked a debate and may have been the springboard for future research, then it had heuristic value.

D) likely to be replicated.

E) going to be the downfall of his career.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 14

Topic: Evaluating Theories

Skill: Applied

Learning Objective 1.8

88) Which of the following would NOT be practiced by a critical thinker?

A) a willingness to change one's prior beliefs about a topic

Incorrect. Willingness to change one's beliefs is characteristic of a critical thinker.

B) withholding judgment until examining all issues of a topic

C) only seeking out information that agrees with one's view on a topic

Correct. A critical thinker would not fall prey to the confirmation bias.

D) thinking independently

E) being able to do away with previous views on a subject

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Evaluating Research

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.9

89) Lucy was taught for years by her parents not to use drugs. When Lucy was deciding on her own whether she wanted to try drugs, she did not listen to her parents or what she read or heard on TV, but rather she immediately thought of her best friend. Her best friend had used drugs many times and didn't seem to be negatively affected. With that, Lucy decided she would try drugs tonight at the party she was going to attend. Based on the information supplied within the test question, which of the following is true of Lucy's thought process?

A) Lucy utilized critical thinking by carefully evaluating all aspects of her decision.

Incorrect. Lucy clearly did NOT use critical thinking.

B) It appears Lucy based her decision on anecdotal evidence.

Correct. Thinking only of the situation of her friend and then basing her decision on that aspect reflects the use of anecdotal evidence.

- C) Lucy has made the best decision because she suspended her judgment before deciding whether to use drugs.
- D) Lucy did not demonstrate independent thinking because she listened to her parents and what she heard on TV.
- E) Lucy suspended her judgment AND demonstrated a willingness to abandon her prior judgments in an effort to make a healthy decision.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Evaluating Research

Skill: Applied

Learning Objective 1.9

90) Dustin was driving to work when he heard this report from a medical center via the radio: *Upon conception, the sex of the baby is determined by the person who is least stressed out.* Knowing Dustin is a critical thinker, which of the following thoughts did he most likely have?

A) With all of the new technology out now, I bet that report is true.

Incorrect. Critical thinkers do not take what they hear at face value—they look to verify it first.

B) Before I believe that report, I need to consult my biology text from last semester and look into this.

Correct. Critical thinkers look to verify information before believing it.

C) Science is amazing, we are learning more and more everyday about human creation.

D) Wait until I tell my wife that she must have determined the sex of our two sons.

E) Because the report is from a medical center, it must be true.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 15

Topic: Evaluating Research

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.9

91) Which of the following is NOT a descriptive research method?

A) surveys

B) naturalistic observation

C) experimental method

D) laboratory observation

E) case studies

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Descriptive Research Methods

Skill: Factual

Learning Objective 1.10

92) Which of the following are advantages to the use of naturalistic observation as a research method?

A) We can infer cause-effect relationships.

B) We can study behavior in naturally occurring environments.

C) We can easily influence the target behaviors.

D) The target behaviors are always quite obvious.

E) This method is not subject to bias.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 16

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

93) Jack and Jill are colleagues working in a psychology clinic. They are doing research on children who exhibit symptoms of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). They are to each observe these children and tally up how many times they see symptoms of ADHD. After observing the children for an

hour, Jack and Jill compare tally marks. Which scenario suggests that observer bias *did* play a role in their observations?

- A) Jack counted 27 behaviors; Jill counted 27 behaviors.
- B) Jack counted 8 behaviors; Jill counted 8 behaviors.
- C) Jack counted 8 behaviors; Jill counted 27 behaviors.

Correct. Because there is such a large discrepancy in the tally marks, bias of some sort must have played a role.

- D) Jack counted 27 behaviors; Jill counted 28 behaviors.

Incorrect. Very small discrepancies (27 behaviors vs. 28 behaviors) are likely due to error, not bias.

- E) It is not possible to tell, based on the tally information whether observer bias played a role.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

94) A case study is a(n) _____ in which _____ is/are studied in depth, over a long period of time.

- A) experimental research method; several individuals
- B) descriptive research method; a group of no less than 100 participants
- C) experimental research method; one or a few individuals
- D) descriptive research method; one or a few individuals
- E) experimental research method; a single individual

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

95) In which of the following examples would a case study be most appropriate?

- A) studying depression in adolescents who live in the suburbs

Incorrect. Case studies would not work here because there are plenty of suburban adolescents with depression.

- B) studying a rare genetic disorder that affects one's psychological functioning

Correct. Because it is rare, not many people have the disorder and are available to study. Thus, a case study is a good choice.

- C) studying whether a new medication works as well as its creators claim

- D) studying the effect of prayer on psychological healing

- E) studying whether support groups are worthy of time and money spent on them

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

96) In survey research, a _____ should be used to help to avoid a biased sample.

- A) representative assignment technique
- B) random sample

Correct. Randomly selecting people to be in the study decreases the likelihood of a biased sample.

- C) double-blind technique

Incorrect. This technique reduces experimenter bias.

- D) matching protocol

- E) blind technique

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

97) Lorna, a sports psychologist, devised a new therapy technique aimed at helping basketball players make a higher percentage of their free throws. To test out her technique, she had 50 male basketball players participate in the study. She followed the rules for the experimental method to a tee. Lorna was delighted to see that the group who learned the therapy technique showed a large increase in free throw percentage, while the other group showed no change. Lorna concluded that based on her research, the new therapy technique would increase free throw percentages for all basketball players. What error did Lorna just make?

A) No error at all. This was sound research.

B) She showed the replication bias.

C) She used a biased sample.

Correct. She used all male subjects and then generalized her research results to ALL basketball players.

D) She should have done a correlational study.

E) She should have used a placebo with the experimental group.

Incorrect. Placebos are used with the control group, not the experimental group.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

98) Dr. Simpson is interested in surveying people to find out the nation's opinion as to whether the death penalty should be allowed. In order to get enough opinions, he begins polling everyone he knows, then he polls everyone who lives on his street. Finally, he calls everyone in the phone book listed under "s" and records their opinions. He ends up with 1,200 total responses. Which of the following best summarizes Dr. Simpson's results?

A) His results should be considered meaningful because he polled at least 1,000 people.

B) His results should be considered meaningful because the death penalty is an important topic to research.

C) His results should NOT be considered meaningful because he only polled 1,200 people.

Incorrect. Polling more than 1,000 people is considered a large enough sample as long as it is random.

D) His results should NOT be considered meaningful because the sample of people polled did not accurately reflect, or represent, the nation's population.

Correct. His sample (all in the phonebook under "S") was not reflective of the population.

E) His results should NOT be considered meaningful because did not poll at least 10% of the nation's population.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

99) Which of the following would be considered a drawback to using survey research?

A) The majority of surveys administered, large scale and small scale included, take up way too much time and resources.

B) It is often too difficult to find enough people to survey.

C) The results seem to have little accuracy even when conducted properly.

Incorrect. Survey research has been found to be useful and can offer accurate results.

D) Most surveys, even on a smaller scale, are too costly to administer.

E) People may respond in a socially desirable manner thereby providing inaccurate information.

Correct. Some people lie.

Answer: E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18
Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

100) Which of the following is NOT considered a drawback to using the Internet to gather responses for surveys?

- A) The responders may complete the same survey more than once.
- B) Those who participate may try to present themselves in a more favorable light and thus not be very truthful.
- C) The people who respond may not accurately reflect the view of all Internet users.
- D) The people who respond may not be a representative sample of the population.
- E) The number of surveys gathered by Internet users is often too high.

Answer: E
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18
Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

101) According to O'Brien (1996), polling organizations can accurately represent the views of the American public with responses from as few as _____ people when using random samples.

- A) 100
- B) 500
- C) 1,000
- D) 5,000
- E) 10,000

Answer: C
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19
Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Factual
Learning Objective 1.11

102) What two pieces of information can be gathered from looking at the correlation coefficient?

- A) The direction and order of the relationship between the two variables
- B) The strength and consistency of the relationship between the two variables
- C) The order and consistency of the relationship between the two variables
- D) The direction and the strength of the relationship between the two variables
- E) The consistency and direction of the relationship between the two variables

Answer: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19
Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

103) When examining the correlation coefficient in correlational research, which of the following indicates the strength of the relationship?

- A) the positive sign
- B) the number
- C) the negative sign
- D) the number, only if it is greater than 1.0
- E) The correlation coefficient does not give that particular information.

Answer: B
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19
Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Factual
Learning Objective 1.12

104) In correlational research, sometimes the variables are strongly related. How is this relationship expressed by the correlation coefficient?

A) The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.

Correct. The closer to 1, the stronger the relationship.

B) The correlation coefficient will be positive.

Incorrect. Positive correlations speak to direction, not strength.

C) The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.

D) The correlation coefficient will be negative.

E) The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

105) In correlational research, sometimes research shows the variables are not strongly related. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?

A) The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.

B) The correlation coefficient will be positive.

C) The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.

D) The correlation coefficient will be negative.

Incorrect. Negative correlations speak to direction, not strength.

E) The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

Correct. The closer to zero, the more they are unrelated.

Answer: E

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

106) In correlational research, sometimes the results show that the variables measured have absolutely no relationship at all. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?

A) The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.

B) The correlation coefficient will be positive.

C) The correlation coefficient will be zero.

Correct. A correlation of zero means there is no relationship.

D) The correlation coefficient will be negative.

E) The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

Incorrect. The closer to zero, the more they are unrelated. However, unless it is zero, there is still a very weak correlation.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

107) In correlational research, sometimes one variable increases and the other variable decreases. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?

A) The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.

B) The correlation coefficient will be positive.

Incorrect. When variables move in the same direction, the correlation coefficient is positive.

C) The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.

D) The correlation coefficient will be negative.

Correct. When variables move in opposite directions, the correlation coefficient is negative.

E) The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

108) In correlational research, sometimes one variable increases and the other variable also increases. How is this expressed by the correlation coefficient?

A) The correlation coefficient will be closer to 1.

Incorrect. The number has nothing to do with the direction of the variables.

B) The correlation coefficient will be positive.

Correct. When variables move in the same direction, the correlation coefficient is positive.

C) The correlation coefficient will be a perfect zero.

D) The correlation coefficient will be negative.

E) The correlation coefficient will be closer to zero.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

109) Which of the following would likely have a positive correlation?

A) overeating and weight

Correct. As overeating increases, weight likely increases (positive correlation).

B) time spent studying and failing grades

Incorrect. As time spent studying increases, failing typically decreases (negative correlation).

C) use of sleeping pills and wakefulness

D) depression and overall life satisfaction

E) relaxation and stress

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

110) When two variables move in the same direction, the correlation coefficient will be _____; when two variables move in the opposite direction, the correlation coefficient will be _____.

A) negative; unrelated

B) positive; negative

C) strong; weak

D) strong; unrelated

E) negative; positive

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

111) Which of the following would likely have a negative correlation?

A) anxiety level and alcohol use

B) nervousness and tension

Incorrect. As nervousness increases, tension also increases (positive correlation).

C) texting while driving and car accidents

D) use of sunscreen and sunburn

Correct. As use of sunscreen increases, sunburn generally decreases (negative correlation).

E) water consumption and hydration

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlational Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

112) Khalil's research shows that as study time increases, overall grades in school also increase quite substantially. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify his findings?

A) $r = .02$

B) $r = -.71$

C) $r = .82$

Correct. The use of the word 'substantially' means a strong correlation. This option is the closest to 1.0 and is also positive since it tells us both variables are increasing.

D) $r = -.93$

Incorrect. While the .93 shows a substantial correlation in terms of strength, Khalil's research indicates that both variables are increasing (positive correlation).

E) $r = .28$

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlational Method

Learning Objective 1.12

113) Jasmine conducted correlational research and found that as vitamin use increases, the amount of sick days used at work decreases. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify her findings?

A) $r = -.64$

Correct. We're looking for a negative correlation. This choice and choice C are the only options. Since choice C is such a weak of relationship, common sense tells us that .64 is likely the answer.

B) $r = .29$

C) $r = -.08$

D) $r = .63$

Incorrect. We need a negative correlation coefficient.

E) $r = .05$

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlational Method

Learning Objective 1.12

114) Tia wanted to find out if shoe size in adulthood had any relation to food preferences. She conducted correlational research but found there was no relationship between these two variables. Which of the following correlation coefficients would best exemplify her findings?

A) $r = -1.0$

B) $r = .91$

C) $r = .28$

D) $r = -.73$

Incorrect. This r-value of -.73 means the variables are strongly related.

E) $r = 0.0$

Correct. An r-value of zero indicates no relationship at all.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlational Method

Learning Objective 1.12

115) Which of the following correlation coefficients is most likely to reflect the relationship between calorie intake and overall weight loss?

- A) +.19
- B) -.80

Correct. Calorie intake and weight loss are very related (.80) but they are negatively correlated.

- C) +1.15
- D) -.07
- E) +.79

Incorrect. We need a negative correlation coefficient.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlation Coefficient

Learning Objective 1.12

116) Which of the following correlation coefficients will most likely reflect the relationship between being the victim of child abuse and that victim's anxiety?

- A) -.07
- B) +1.56
- C) +.92

Correct. As child abuse increases, anxiety increases. The result is a strong, positive correlation.

- D) +.30
- E) -.87

Incorrect. As child abuse increases, anxiety increases. It results in a strong, positive correlation.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlation Coefficient

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

117) Which of the following correlation coefficients is most likely to reflect the relationship between hair length and heart rate?

- A) -1.72
- B) +.94
- C) -.56

Incorrect. The variables are not related so an r-value of zero or close to zero is needed.

- D) +1.12
- E) 0.00

Correct. This is the only option that comes close. The variables are not related.

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Correlation Coefficient

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

118) Which of the following questions is best suited for the correlational method?

- A) Does using caffeine while studying psychology improve psychology exam scores?
- B) Does alcohol have a harmful effect on a fetus during pregnancy?

Correct. It is unethical to use the experimental method in this case, so a correlational design is required.

- C) Do over-the-counter sleeping pills really work?

Incorrect. All options (except for B) lend themselves to the experimental method.

- D) Does reading *Sports Illustrated* really increase sports knowledge?

E) Do 5-year-old girls have better hand-eye coordination than 5-year-old boys?

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Learning Objective 1.12

119) When using correlational studies, can researchers infer a cause–effect relationship between the variables?

A) Yes, as long as the correlation coefficient is close to 0.00.

B) No, but it only becomes problematic to infer the cause–effect when the correlation coefficient is negative.

Incorrect. Even if it is a positive correlation, no cause and effect can be inferred from correlational studies.

C) Yes, as long as the correlation coefficient is positive.

D) No, what may look like a cause–effect relationship may really be explained by other factors.

Correct. This is a drawback of the correlational method.

E) Yes, as long as the variables are strongly related and measures are taken to make sure no bias occurred.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

120) In which of the following research methods can researchers establish the cause of a particular behavior?

A) case studies

B) experiments

C) correlational studies

D) naturalistic observations

E) surveys

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

121) Which research method is used to set up a cause–effect relationship between two or more variables?

A) experimental method

B) surveys

C) correlational method

D) naturalistic observations

E) laboratory observations

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

122) Why is the experimental method considered the gold standard in research?

A) It guarantees that the research will be important.

Incorrect. Even if a researcher uses the experimental method, importance of findings is not guaranteed.

B) It has no need for a control group.

C) It allows researchers to infer cause and effect.

Correct. This is ideal in research because it allows researchers to prove something.

- D) It is much too expensive and should only be used as a last resort.
- E) It is a quick and inexpensive way to collect data.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

123) Which of the following is a causal hypothesis?

- A) Sunlight is associated with mood.
- B) If an excessive amount of chocolate is consumed, then weight gain will result.

Correct. This is an if/then statement that makes a prediction.

- C) Depression is inherited.
- D) Pregnancy is a normal, natural process in mammals.
- E) Caffeine use is connected with coffee consumption.

Incorrect. This may be a fact or research finding, not a prediction.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

124) James is a researcher examining the effects of vitamin D deficiency on mood. Based on everything he has read, he speculates that if an individual has a low vitamin D level, then he/she may experience changes in mood. James's speculation can also be described as a

- A) causal hypothesis.

Correct. Not only is he using an if/then statement, but he is speculating (predicting) that low Vitamin D is connected with changes in mood.

- B) school of thought.
- C) theory.

Incorrect. He is making a prediction based on what he knows. This prediction is a hypothesis.

- D) psychological perspective.
- E) sample bias.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Skill: Applied

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

125) Alan Lang and colleagues (1975) were able to demonstrate that _____ by utilizing the _____.

- A) alcohol causes students to be more aggressive; experimental method
- B) alcohol causes students to be more aggressive; correlational method
- C) the expectation of alcohol causes students to be more aggressive; experimental method
- D) the expectation of alcohol causes students to be more aggressive; correlational method
- E) neither alcohol nor the expectation of alcohol cause students to be more aggressive; correlational method

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 22

Skill: Factual

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

126) In the experimental method, the _____ is sometimes referred to as the treatment.

- A) independent variable
- B) dependent variable
- C) confounding variable

- D) heuristic value
- E) coefficient

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

127) The variable that the experimenter changes, or manipulates, in an experimental method is referred to as the _____.

- A) confounding variable
- B) dependent variable
- C) coexisting variable
- D) independent variable
- E) representative variable

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

128) The variable that is measured in the end of an experimental method is referred to as the _____.

- A) confounding variable
- B) dependent variable
- C) coexisting variable
- D) independent variable
- E) representative variable

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

129) The independent variable is _____ whereas the dependent variable is _____.

- A) the variable that the experimenter changes around; the variable that is measured in the end
- B) the variable that is measured in the end; the variable that the experimenter changes around
- C) sometimes referred to the treatment; the variable that the experimenter manipulates
- D) the variable that is measured in the end; sometimes referred to the treatment
- E) the variable that the experimenter manipulates; the variable that the experimenter changes around

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

130) Researchers at Spartan University were interested in finding out if watching *Elmo's World* helped 3-year-old children with their language development. Half of the children were to watch *Elmo's World* five times a week while the other half of the children did not watch *Elmo's World*. Three months later, all of the children had their language tested. In this experiment, the independent variable was _____; the dependent variable was _____.

- A) whether *Elmo's World* was watched; 3-year-old children
- B) 3-year-old children; whether *Elmo's World* was watched
- C) language development; whether *Elmo's World* was watched

Incorrect. The IV is the treatment (watching Elmo's World), NOT language development. Language development is the DV.

- D) 3-year-old children; language development

E) whether *Elmo's World* was watched; language development

Correct. The IV is the treatment (watching Elmo's World) and the DV is what is measured in the end (language development).

Answer: E

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Applied

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

131) In the experimental method, participants who experience the independent variable are a part of the _____ group.

A) control

B) placebo

C) replication

D) confounding

E) experimental

Answer: E

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Factual

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

132) In the experimental method, participants who do not experience the independent variable, or who may experience the placebo, are referred to as the _____ group.

A) control

B) placebo

C) repeated measures

D) confounding

E) experimental

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Factual

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

133) In the experimental method, participants who do not experience the independent variable are referred to as the _____ group, whereas participants who do experience the independent variable are a part of the _____ group.

A) control; placebo

B) experimental; control

C) randomly assigned; placebo

D) control; experimental

E) placebo; control

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Factual

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

134) Which of the following research techniques will help to avoid selection bias?

A) random assignment of research participants into groups

Correct. Selection bias can be avoided by the use of random assignment of subjects into groups.

B) equal use of the independent variable

C) administering the informed consent

- D) choosing which subjects are assigned to each group
- E) the placebo effect

Incorrect. Although the use of placebo may reduce the subject's bias, it doesn't have an effect on the selection of subjects.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

135) _____ helps to avoid selection bias whereas _____ helps to avoid a biased sample.

- A) An independent variable; a dependent variable
- B) Random assignment; random sampling
- C) Random sampling; the use of placebos
- D) The use of placebos; equal use of the independent variable
- E) A dependent variable; an independent variable

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

136) _____ occurs when participants assigned into the experimental and control groups results in differences between the groups before the research is carried out.

- A) Gender bias
- B) Experimenter bias

Incorrect. Experimenter bias can affect the results of the study, but it is not being described here.

- C) Selection bias

Correct. This is an alternate explanation of selection bias.

- D) Observer bias
- E) Participant bias

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

137) Which of the following is FALSE regarding selection bias in experimental research?

- A) It can act as a confounding variable.
- B) It can cause differences among the groups.
- C) It has the potential to skew the results of the study.
- D) It will enhance the heuristic value of the study.
- E) It can result in pre-existing differences between groups before the study is completed.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

138) Dr. Maizenblu was testing out a new medication used to treat depression. He had 150 participants who had varying levels of depression. Because he wanted to see whether a new drug really worked, he separated the severely depressed from the mildly or moderately depressed. He then made sure the severely depressed group actually received the drug while the other group received the placebo. What error, if any, did Dr. Maizenblu make in this experiment?

- A) He made no error at all.

B) He did not have enough participants in the study.

C) He showed selection bias.

Correct. Dr. Maizenblu should have used random assignment.

D) He showed unethical treatment of depressed people.

E) He should not have given any of the participants the placebo.

Incorrect. The placebo was a good idea as it helps to avoid participant bias.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

139) Which of the following is UNDESIRABLE in the experimental method?

A) control group

Incorrect. Control groups are vital to a well-designed study.

B) confounding variable

Correct. Confounding variables can skew research results.

C) dependent variable

D) experimental group

E) independent variable

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

140) A confounding variable is

A) a factor that has no effect on the overall results of the study.

Incorrect. Confounding variables can absolutely ruin the results of a study.

B) a benign condition that experimenters should not be too concerned with.

C) a variable that can creep up into the study and potentially throw off the results.

Correct. This is an alternate explanation of the confounding variable.

D) a factor that surfaces half way through the study and strengthens the results.

E) considered to enhance the heuristic value of a study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

141) Chloe created a new form of group therapy aimed at helping people lose weight. Several people were interested in participating in her study. Chloe had a third of the people participate in her group therapy twice a week, a third of the people go to her group therapy once per week, while the remaining third did not get to experience the actual therapy, but met once per week to discuss movies. All participants were weighed before the groups began. After 10 weeks, the participants were weighed again. Chloe was delighted to find out that the people who were in the first group lost an average of 15 pounds. What she did not know was that many of the people in the first group had joined the new gym that opened two weeks after the study began. What would be considered the confounding variable in this scenario?

A) the twice-weekly group therapy

B) the 15-pound weight loss

C) the once-weekly group therapy

Incorrect. This was one of the independent variables.

D) the discussion of the movies

E) the joining of and attending the gym

Correct. The joining of and attending the gym could have caused the weight loss.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Applied

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

142) Matteo, a researcher at a university, was instructed to divide 100 people involved in a research study into two different groups. Because he was not sure who to put in each group, he decided to randomly give every person a number and then proceeded to put the even numbered people in Group A and the odd numbered people in Group B. When he completed this task, his supervisor had this to say:

A) "Matteo, it is now crucial that you debrief the participants on what just occurred."

B) "What were you thinking, Matteo? That was not a very scientific decision."

C) "Nice job, Matteo. I see you know how important random assignment is. No need to worry about selection bias here."

Correct. Matteo used random assignment of subjects into groups, which helps to avoid selection bias.

D) "Matteo, you have just created a confounding variable and now our results will be false."

Incorrect. Matteo's work does not create a confounding variable.

E) "By dividing these participants into even and odd groups, Matteo, you have set the tone for ageism."

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Applied

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

143) Which of the following is FALSE of the placebo in experimental research?

A) Giving a placebo can help to avoid the placebo effect.

B) It is given to the control group in certain research studies.

C) It is unjustified procedure intended to trick the participants and should be used sparingly.

D) It is a technique used so researchers can treat the experimental and control groups in a similar manner.

E) A placebo is an inert or harmless substance.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Factual

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

144) When conducting research, experimenters must be aware that the placebo effect

A) has no bearing on the results of any studies.

Incorrect. The placebo effect, depending on large and how many subjects are in the research, may affect the study.

B) only occurs when the participants refuse to answer questions.

C) can occur when participants expect the treatment to work.

Correct. This describes the placebo effect.

D) can surface when manipulating the dependent variable.

E) is a false phenomenon that shows up when participants lie about their research experience.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

145) When a researcher somehow influences participants' responses and/or behaviors, even though the researcher may not consciously aware of it, _____ has occurred.

A) experimenter bias

Correct. This is an alternate explanation of experimenter bias.

- B) participant bias
- C) gender bias
- D) observer bias
- E) selection bias

Incorrect. Selection bias involves purposely placing subjects in the experimental and control groups.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

146) Travis has spent most of his career studying treatments for depression. When he finally gets a chance to test out the new treatment he has spent the last five years creating, his colleague suggests he use a double-blind technique. Travis should

- A) be angry at his colleague for not supporting him.
- B) listen to his colleague because he knows the suggestion will eliminate gender bias.

Incorrect. While the suggestion is a good one, the focus is not on gender bias.

- C) not listen to his colleague because they are really in competition with one another.
- D) thank his colleague for helping him to avoid experimenter bias.

Correct. The double-blind technique reduces experimenter bias.

- E) proceed with his research ignoring the advice given to him.

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Applied

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

147) Which of the following is FALSE regarding limitations of the experimental method?

- A) The use of the experimental method is sometimes unethical and thus cannot be used.
- B) Confounding variables can negatively impact the research results.
- C) The experimental method does not allow for the determination of cause and effect.
- D) Results are sometimes not applicable to the real world.
- E) Because researchers have so much control over the setting, the setting can become unnatural and negatively influence the end results.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 24

Skill: Factual

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method

Objective: Learning Objective 1.14

148) Which of the following typically reduces the amount of bias in research?

- A) the placebo effect
- B) selection bias
- C) experimenter bias
- D) the double-blind technique
- E) participant-related bias

Answer: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 24–25

Skill: Factual

Topic: Limitations of the Experimental Method & Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

Objective: Learning Objectives 1.14 – 1.15

149) _____ comes from a lack of representativeness of individuals in many research samples.

- A) Phi phenomenon

- B) Participant-related bias
- C) Selection bias
- D) Replication
- E) Experimenter bias

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.15

150) Which of the following is a form of participant-related bias?

- A) ageism
- B) an overrepresentation of females
- C) too heavy a reliance on humans and not enough of a reliance on animals
- D) an overrepresentation of minorities
- E) an underrepresentation of males

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Participant-Related Bias in Psychological Research

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.15

151) In which year did the American Psychological Association (APA) adopt its most recent set of ethical guidelines with respect to research with human participants?

- A) 1996
- B) 1999
- C) 2002
- D) 2004
- E) 2006

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.16

152) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the ethical standards put forth by the American Psychological Association for protecting participants' rights?

- A) The research must conform to all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.
- B) An informed consent will explain to the research participant what the study is about.
- C) Debriefing is required as soon as the study is complete if deception was used.
- D) Researchers are able to utilize various psychological techniques even if it causes harm to the research participant, as long as the research topic is important.
- E) The informed consent explains the study's potential harm to the participants.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.16

Completion (Fill-in-the-Blank)

1) Psychology is more than just common sense because it utilizes the _____ to acquire knowledge.

Answer: scientific method

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 3
Topic: Is Psychology a Science?

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.2

2) The goals of psychology are to _____, _____, _____, and _____ behavior and mental processes.

Answer: describe; predict; explain; influence/control

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 5
Topic: The Goals of Psychology

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.3

3) Behaviorism was founded by _____ whereas psychoanalytic theory was founded by _____.

Answer: John Watson; Sigmund Freud

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 8-9
Topic: Schools of Thought in Psychology

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

4) Described by Sigmund Freud, the _____ is the primary focus of the psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: unconscious

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
Topic: Psychoanalysis

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

5) Some of the basic ideas underlying the humanistic school of thought are _____.

Answer: free will; choice; people are basically good; potential for personal growth; and self-actualization

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 9
Topic: Humanistic Psychology

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

6) Two of the many mental processes studied by cognitive psychologists are _____ and _____.

Answer: memory; perception; language; thinking; reasoning; decision making . . .

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10
Topic: Cognitive Psychology

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

7) _____ is the school of thought that rests on Charles Darwin's theory of adaptation for survival.

Answer: Evolutionary psychology

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 10-11
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Skill: Factual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

8) Changing over time and developing skills pertinent to survival are the basic ideas underlying the _____ school of thought.

Answer: evolutionary

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 10-11
Topic: Evolutionary Psychology

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

9) Veronica is a psychologist who has spent a majority of her career assessing the function of neurotransmitters and their affect on the development of depression. The school of thought that Veronica

fits in best is _____.

Answer: biological (physiological) psychology; neuroscience would be acceptable also

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Applied

Topic: Biological (Physiological) Psychology

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

10) When interpreting the behavior of others, Nabila stresses the importance of cultural factors and social influences. Clearly, Nabila is coming from the _____ approach to studying human behavior.

Answer: sociocultural

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 11

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

11) Researcher Lesley Lambright (2003) studied Vietnamese individuals and examined how their multicultural background played a role in their survival of centuries of warfare. Lambright was approaching this study from the _____ school of thought.

Answer: sociocultural

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

Skill: Applied

Topic: The Sociocultural Approach

Objective: Learning Objective 1.5

12) Two advantages to adhering to an eclectic position are advances in _____ and _____.

Answer: theories; research; treatment

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 13

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Contemporary Psychological Perspectives

Objective: Learning Objective 1.6

13) Research of behavior that takes place in a building designed to study that particular behavior, as opposed to its more natural setting, is referred to as _____.

Answer: laboratory observation

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Factual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

14) Vinny was born with a very rare genetic disorder that affects his physical growth and subsequent development. Although quite rare, psychologists are very interested in studying Vinny's condition. The research method that would be the best fit with this scenario is _____.

Answer: the case study

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Applied

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

15) Two disadvantages to using naturalistic observation as a research method are _____ and _____.

Answer: have to wait for event/behavior to happen; cannot speed up or slow process; have no control over the situation; cannot set up cause-and-effect; potential for observer bias

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Observational and Case Studies

Objective: Learning Objective 1.10

16) Kenyon is interested in the views of at least 10,000 Americans on the topic of stem-cell research. The _____ may be the best research method for him to use in an effort to collect this information.

Answer: survey

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 17–18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

17) When selecting people for survey research, a(n) _____ will likely ensure that the group of people you ask accurately reflects the larger population.

Answer: random sample

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

18) Though survey research can be useful, two of the limitations of this type of research include _____ and _____.

Answer: people may purposely mislead the researcher; people may try to present themselves in a more favorable light (social desirability response); large-scale surveys can be time consuming; large-scale surveys can be costly; the respondents may not accurately reflect the larger targeted population

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 18

Topic: Survey Research

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.11

19) The two pieces of information regarding the variables that can be gathered by assessing a correlation coefficient are the _____ and the _____.

Answer: strength of the relationship; direction of the relationship

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

20) A correlation coefficient of zero suggests _____.

Answer: no relationship between the two variables

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 19

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

21) Consider this statement: *As calorie intake increases, body weight generally increases.* If the correlational method was used in this research, the correlation coefficient will likely be _____ and _____.

Answer: positive; closer to 1.0 but not exceeding 1.0

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 19-20

Topic: The Correlational Method

Skill: Applied

Objective: Learning Objective 1.12

22) Before any experiment is carried out using the experimental method, a _____ should be stated so as to predict what affect one variable has on another.

Answer: hypothesis or causal hypothesis

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 21

Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Skill: Factual

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

23) The most important advantage to using the experimental method over other research methods is _____.

Answer: it allows us to set up cause and effect between two variables

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 21
Topic: Experiments and Hypothesis Testing

Skill: Conceptual
Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

24) The purpose of having a control group in an experiment is _____.

Answer: to assess the final results by comparing the control group to the experimental group; it allows us to see what effect the independent variable had on the experimental group; for comparison

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Conceptual

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

25) Carlo just created a new study technique aimed at helping college students better learn psychology. To test out his new technique, he takes 60 psychology students. Half of them are taught the new technique, while the other half are not. All of the students were then given a psychology exam. Students who learned the technique were in the _____ whereas students who did not learn the technique were part of the _____.

Answer: experimental group; control group

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Applied

Topic: Experimental and Control Groups

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

26) The _____ variable is the variable that the experimenter manipulates, or changes, in the experimental method.

Answer: independent

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 23

Skill: Factual

Topic: Independent and Dependent Variables

Objective: Learning Objective 1.13

27) As discussed in your text, two of the three important guidelines established by the APA code of ethics regarding animal research are _____ and _____.

Answer: (TWO of these three) supervision by experienced personnel; minimization of discomfort; legality

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 27

Skill: Factual

Topic: Protecting Human Participants' and Animals' Rights

Objective: Learning Objective 1.16

Critical Thinking Questions (Short Answer)

1) What was the main criticism of structuralism?

Answer: Although structuralism was mostly responsible for establishing psychology as a science, due to the insistence of measuring psychological processes, the method of gathering data (introspection) was unreliable. Introspection was much too subjective and thus structuralism lost favor.

Page Ref: 7

2) Why wouldn't a behaviorist be interested in studying the thoughts and explanations given from those who have attempted suicide in the past?

Answer: Behaviorists are only interested in studying behaviors that are observable. Thoughts are not observable and therefore should not be studied (according to the behaviorists).

Page Ref: 9

3) Why couldn't Sigmund Freud prove that information stored in the unconscious *causes* psychological problems?

Answer: The only way Freud could have stated that information stored in the unconscious causes psychological problems is if he utilized the experimental method in his research. However, that was not the case. Freud only conducted case studies, and these case studies were on his patients. The disadvantage to using case studies is that the results/findings are not generalizable to the larger population.

Additionally, his subjects did not accurately represent the population.

Page Ref: 9; 17; 21–22

4) Why were the humanistic psychologists so against its predecessors, namely behaviorism and psychoanalytic psychology?

Answer: Behaviorism and psychoanalytic psychology suggest that human behavior is motivated by forces (the environment and the unconscious, respectively) outside of human control. Because the humanists believed that humans have free will and choice, they were in stark opposition to this notion. Instead, they suggested that humans DO have control over their own behaviors.

Page Ref: 9

5) What was the main reason for the development of cognitive psychology as a school of thought in America?

Answer: Many psychologists did not agree with the ideas of behaviorism, mainly that individuals are passive recipients of the environment and that only their behavior should be studied. Some psychologists felt strongly that thoughts and other mental processes were indeed underlying behaviors and therefore important to examine. Moreover, the cognitive psychologists argued that individuals are active participants of their environments.

Page Ref: 10

6) Why do the theories of the cognitive psychologists and behaviorists appear to be more useful than humanistic and psychoanalytic theories?

Answer: Because the cognitive psychologists and behaviorists have theories that are easier to test or evaluate, there is plenty of research published in their favor thus making those theories appear to be more useful. However, the work by the humanists and psychoanalysts should not be disvalued. While the latter two theories are difficult to test, they are still useful in that they stimulate thinking and are the basis for some beneficial psychotherapies. Humanistic and psychoanalytic theories are said to have heuristic value.

Page Ref: 10; 14–15

7) Dino received a survey in the mail which asked questions about his eating and exercise habits.

Because he was so busy lately, Dino had been eating large amounts of fast food and never found the time to exercise. However, Dino responded to the survey by stating that he only eats fast food once or twice a month and that he exercises four times per week. Why did Dino respond in this manner?

Answer: It is called the social desirability response. Perhaps because he felt guilty about his relatively unhealthy behaviors, he wanted to present himself in a more favorable light. Thus, he answered the questions according to his intentions, not his actual eating and exercise behaviors. Another explanation is that Dino purposely lied to throw off the results of the research.

Page Ref: 18

8) Why isn't a correlation coefficient of -0.92 weaker than a correlation coefficient of $+0.74$?

Answer: The strength (or weakness) of a correlation is based on the number, not the sign. The negative

sign is basically irrelevant when we are interested in assessing the strength of a correlation coefficient. Thus, $-.92$ would be a STRONGER correlation than $+.74$ because $.92$ is closer to 1.0 than is $.74$.

Page Ref: 19–20

9) Lang and colleagues (1975) stated, based on their research, that the expectation of alcohol causes aggression. Why were they able to make this claim?

Answer: Because Lang and his colleagues used the experimental method, they were able to set up cause and effect. When this type of research is utilized correctly, cause (the expectation of alcohol) and effect (increased aggressiveness) can be inferred. Setting up cause and effect, or stating A causes B, is the whole point behind the experimental method.

Page Ref: 22–23

10) Why is a control group needed in the experimental method?

Answer: Control groups exist for purposes of comparison. Both the experimental and control groups are to be treated the same except for the thing/variable that is being tested. When researchers go to compare the results between the groups, any differences can be attributed to the independent variable (thereby establishing cause and effect). Without a control group, researchers would lack a basis for comparison between the groups. Thus, we'd have no real way to measure and examine the effect of the independent variable and ultimately the outcome of the study.

Page Ref: 23

11) Why is the use of animals in research controversial?

Answer: Some individuals believe that animal research should be stopped immediately. They feel that the health and welfare of the animals is more important than the knowledge that is acquired. They strongly believe that animals have rights and if they could, would not choose to participate in the studies. Other individuals, however, believe that appropriate and ethical use of animals in research advances our knowledge to the point that human life can be saved or at least the quality of it improved. Without the use of animals, many of the treatments and therapies we have now would simply not exist.

Page Ref: 27

Essay Questions

1) Describe structuralism as a school of thought. What significant role did structuralism play in establishing the field of psychology?

Answer: Structuralism was the first formal school of thought. Wilhelm Wundt and his student, Edward Titchener, are the names that go along with the founding of this school of thought. Titchener believed that basic elements combined to form the conscious mental experience. In order to study these basic elements, introspection was used. Introspection is a technique where an individual looks within and then reports his/her experiences. Unfortunately, introspection was found not to be very reliable and therefore the school of thought fell out of favor. Though it did not remain popular for long, structuralism was significant because it helped to establish psychology as a science. Titchener and Wundt argued that psychological processes could, indeed, be measured and studied just as other scientific phenomena were measured and studied.

Page Ref: 7

2) How does each of the four major schools of thought (behaviorism, psychoanalytic theory, humanistic theory, cognitive theory) explain how an individual may develop depression?

Answer: The behaviorist view would suggest that the behavior was somehow learned. Maybe the depressed person grew up in a family where Mom and/or Dad were depressed and that person began to

engage in those same kind of depressed behaviors. Somehow, those depressed behaviors were strengthened by the environment.

The psychoanalytic theory would suggest that somewhere deep within the unconscious lies the root of the depression. Maybe the person did not receive good enough care from his/her caretakers when he/she was a young child or worse, maybe some type of trauma was experienced at a young age. The depressed person is not aware of potential causes of the depression.

The humanistic theory would suggest that the individual is somehow blocked from experiencing that natural tendency toward personal growth. In addition, there may be a suggestion that the person is frustrated with not reaching his/her fullest potential and thus the depressed feelings have emerged.

The cognitive theory would suggest it is depressed thoughts, or ways of thinking, that underlie the feelings of depression. The person perhaps only remembers depressed experiences, which tends to affect his/her perception. Another possibility is that the person views or filters life's events from a depressed point of view. Regardless, the idea is that depressed thoughts come before the depressed behavior and feelings.

Page Ref: 8–10

3) Why is the correlational method even considered if the experimental method is the only research method that identifies cause and effect?

Answer: Although the experimental method allows for the set up of cause and effect, it is not always possible to design a study in this manner. First of all, certain variables that psychologists definitely want to study would be harmful if subjects were exposed them. For example, say a psychologist was interested in the effects of child abuse. Designing the experiment would entail gathering up many children and allowing half of them to be abused while the other half was not abused. The psychologist would then compare the groups and look for differences. The thought of this experiment is absurd, not to mention unethical. However, psychologists do want to study topics such as this one. The only way to do so, scientifically and ethically and legally, is to study the variables after the fact. Secondly, there are situations that psychologists want to study in an effort to see how people respond that would be impossible to set up, or sometimes even think of. Take September 11, 2001, for example. No one could have ever imagined something like that would have happened, but it did. Psychologists were absolutely interested in studying the effects that day had on many individuals. Because some situations are unethical or impossible to study with the experimental method, the correlational method is the best alternative.

Page Ref: 19–20; 23–24

4) Imagine you work for a drug company that just created a medication to decrease anxiety in adults. Design an experiment using the appropriate research method that would allow you to best market your company's new pill.

Answer: The best choice is to use the experimental method. First, I would get as many adults with anxiety that I could find. Before splitting them up into groups I would need to make sure they have anxiety (and only anxiety), so I'd measure their level of anxiety. Then I'd randomly assign them into two groups. The experimental group would receive the new medication (the independent variable) while the control group would receive a placebo. I'd make sure none of the subjects knew which group they were in, and I'd make sure the experimenter did not know which group each subject was in. (This is called a double-blind study.) After the designated number of weeks, I'd reassess the subjects' anxiety level (the dependent variable). Because I treated both groups the same except for the treatment, and if the results showed that the experimental group had a significant decrease in anxiety as compared to the control group, then I can say that our company's new pill causes a decrease in anxiety.

Page Ref: 21–23

5) Describe the double-blind technique and state the significance of it.

Answer: A double-blind study is a type of experimental method in which the subjects do not know whether they are in the experimental group or the control group. Additionally, the experimenter does not know which group the participants are in. (Somebody knows and is keeping track of everything.) The point of the double-blind study is to help eliminate bias from the experiment. If the subjects don't know whether they are receiving the treatment or a placebo, then theoretically only the true results will surface and there would not be much concern regarding the placebo effect. If the experimenter did not know what group each subject was in, the experimenter bias could also be avoided. In the end, the results that surface, if free from bias, would be due to the independent variable.

Page Ref: 24

Accept changes. PM

MyPsychLab Connection Essay Question

6) After watching the demonstration on *hindsight bias* in MyPsychLab, explain how it relates to scientific research.

Answer: To access this information, enter MyPsychLab and click on Index of Multimedia. Once in the multimedia library, select chapter 1. Check the "select all" box and click "find now." Under "Simulate" locate and click on Predicting the Results of Scientific Research.

Hindsight bias is the belief, after learning something, that we really "knew it all along." For example, if we were shown a math problem and its solution, we might think, "Yes, I knew that . . . I could have come to that same answer." The problem is that we tend to underestimate just how difficult the process to come to that correct answer really was. Another example of the hindsight bias can be recognized if we look at the horrendous event of September 11, 2001. Many people said after the attacks that we somehow should have been able to predict this great atrocity or that we should have foreseen it based on evidence that we had. However, that too is falling prey to hindsight bias.

Why is this important? We tend to think we know more than we really do. Thus, we may not appreciate the results of scientific findings to the extent that perhaps we really should. We sometimes read the results of a study and think, "Gee . . . anyone could have figured that one out." In actuality, however, launching scientific research and coming to a particular conclusion is much more challenging than one might think. We have to be aware of the hindsight bias and be sure we are not falling into its trap.

Page Ref: MyPsychLab