

## Chapter 1—What Is Psychology?

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### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. According to the textbook PSYCH, the discipline of psychology is best defined by which of the following?
- the scientific study of conscious and unconscious mental processes
  - the scientific study of the mind
  - the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes
  - the scientific study of diagnosis and treatment of behavioural disorders

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

2. According to the textbook PSYCH, what field deals with the scientific study of behaviour and mental processes?
- psychoanalysis
  - behaviourism
  - clinical psychology
  - psychology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Recall

3. Dr. DeLeon is engaged in scientific research involving the study of behaviour and mental processes. What type of doctor is he?
- a psychiatrist
  - a psychotherapist
  - a psychologist
  - a psychoanalyst

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 3  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Applied

4. The science of psychology has four goals. What are these four goals?
- To decode, explain, predict, and control behaviour and mental processes.
  - To describe, explain, predict, and control behaviour and mental processes.
  - To describe, eliminate, predict, and influence behaviour and mental processes.
  - To describe, explain, ponder, and influence behaviour and mental processes.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

5. What is the clinical psychologist's aim in applying prediction and control principles to a client's behaviour?
- a. to help the client meet his or her goals in treatment
  - b. to allow the client a narrow range of options for his or her behaviour
  - c. to decide the treatment
  - d. to use a database to formulate a treatment for the client

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Applied

6. Which of the following proposes a relationship among observed events?
- a. prediction
  - b. psychology
  - c. science
  - d. theory

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Recall

7. What is a satisfactory psychological theory of thirst?
- a. predicting when people will or will not purchase certain types of beverages
  - b. describing various types of liquids
  - c. describing the nutritional content of certain beverages
  - d. predicting when people will or will not drink

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Applied                      NOT: WWW

8. Theories allow psychologists to make which of the following?
- a. explanations
  - b. controls
  - c. descriptions
  - d. predictions

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Applied

9. Which of the following is applicable to psychological theories?
- a. Theories are definitive, unchanging explanations of behaviour and mental processes.
  - b. Theories are sometimes discarded as new research is done.
  - c. Theories are often revised when they do not adequately predict the behaviour of interest.
  - d. Theories make influential remarks about behaviour and mental processes.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

10. Dr. Rossini is developing a training program to help a young woman with mental retardation sort laundry. If she sorts laundry according to protocol, she will receive a reward. If she does not stay on task, she will not receive a reward. What type of research is Dr. Rossini using?
- basic research
  - pure research
  - applied research
  - learning research

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO1                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

11. What kind of research results demonstrate that studying perceptual development in infants and lower animals is useful in formulating treatment for visual disorders in humans?
- basic research results
  - action research results
  - pure research results
  - controlled research results

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

12. What type of research would make use of computers to understand artificial intelligence?
- applied research
  - pure research
  - longitudinal research
  - intelligence research

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 4  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

13. According to the textbook PSYCH, what is the purpose of applied research?
- for the sake of satisfying intellectual curiosity
  - to build a knowledge base for various psychological theories
  - to better modify an existing theory of psychology
  - to find solutions to specific problems

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4 – 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall

14. The difference between pure research and applied research is the difference between which of the following options?
- application of psychological theories versus adaptation of psychological theories
  - research for its own sake versus research to solve specific problems
  - prediction of various human behaviours versus control of these behaviours
  - practice versus theory

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4 – 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

15. Dr. Langer is treating a college student for depression in his private practice. What kind of psychologist is Dr. Langer most likely to be?
- a. a counselling psychologist
  - b. a school psychologist
  - c. a clinical psychologist
  - d. an educational psychologist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

16. Linda married Harry, a widower with a teenage daughter. However, Linda has difficulty relating to Harry's daughter, and the problems between stepmother and stepdaughter worsen over time. What type of professional will most likely be consulted?
- a. a counselling psychologist
  - b. an educational psychologist
  - c. a developmental psychologist
  - d. a psychiatric social worker

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

17. What kind of psychologist is most likely to diagnose mental illness?
- a. an developmental psychologist
  - b. a counselling psychologist
  - c. an educational psychologist
  - d. a clinical psychologist

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

18. A clinical psychologist helps clients with more severe psychological disorders. What type of clients does a counselling psychologist help?
- a. clients with less severe adjustment problems
  - b. clients with less severe learning issues
  - c. clients with more severe personality issues
  - d. clients with more severe psychological disorders

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

19. For what purpose do schools usually employ psychologists?
- a. to identify and assist students who have problems that interfere with their learning
  - b. to develop instructional methods for teachers to employ
  - c. to develop achievement and aptitude tests for students and teachers
  - d. to study hereditary and environmental influences on the development of students

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

20. What type of psychologist is most likely to develop an achievement test?
- a. a developmental psychologist
  - b. a social psychologist
  - c. a educational psychologist
  - d. a personality psychologist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

21. Dr. Kendall is interested in the effects of teaching styles (warm and supportive versus formal and objective) on how sixth graders learn mathematics. What type of psychologist is Dr. Kendall most likely to be?
- a. a counselling psychologist
  - b. an experimental psychologist
  - c. a personality psychologist
  - d. an educational psychologist

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

22. School psychologists are more likely to help individual students with their learning. What are educational psychologists more likely to do?
- a. research child development
  - b. place students in special classes
  - c. design standardized tests.
  - d. research how students learn

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

23. Which field of psychology studies the relationship between genetic and environmental factors and their impact on the growth of people throughout their lives?
- a. developmental psychology
  - b. social psychology
  - c. biocultural psychology
  - d. personality psychology

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

24. What do developmental psychologists usually study?
- a. the influence of natural environment
  - b. the development of human evolution
  - c. the development of mental illness
  - d. the changes that occur across a life span

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

25. Which field of psychology is concerned with how human traits influence behaviour?
- a. social psychology
  - b. clinical psychology
  - c. community psychology
  - d. personality psychology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

26. What type of psychologist is most likely to formulate a theory that divides human behaviour into two basic traits: introversion and extraversion?
- a. a personality psychologist
  - b. a developmental psychologist
  - c. a behavioural psychologist
  - d. a clinical psychologist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

27. Which field of psychology is concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism?
- a. personality psychology
  - b. community psychology
  - c. social psychology
  - d. forensic psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

28. What field of psychology focuses on the influence of an individual's traits on his or her behaviour?
- a. educational psychology
  - b. developmental psychology
  - c. social psychology
  - d. personality psychology

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall

29. What type of psychologist is most likely concerned with how the group affects the individual and the individual affects the group?
- a. a social psychologist
  - b. a community psychologist
  - c. a sociological psychologist
  - d. a clinical psychologist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

30. Which of the following would an environmental psychologist study?

- a. how loud noises interfere with human evolution
- b. how human behaviour affects nature
- c. how athletes are affected by their environment
- d. how extreme intelligence affects the work environment

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

31. What type of psychologist is most likely to study the influence of temperature and noise on learning in school?

- a. a personality psychologist
- b. a health psychologist
- c. an environmental psychologist
- d. a sport psychologist

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Conceptual

32. What type of psychologist is most likely to conduct basic research?

- a. a consumer psychologist
- b. an experimental psychologist
- c. an organizational psychologist
- d. a human factors psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

33. In which of the following environments do industrial psychologists and organizational psychologists study people's behaviour?

- a. shopping malls
- b. workplaces
- c. schoolrooms
- d. within people's own homes

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

34. In which of the following environments is an organizational psychologist most likely to study people?

- a. sports
- b. court rooms
- c. schools
- d. businesses

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

35. As much as she tried to lose weight, Pauline could not achieve her goal of 15 percent weight loss. What kind of psychologist should Pauline consult?

- a. a cognitive psychologist
- b. a health psychologist
- c. a counselling psychologist
- d. a clinical psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

36. The director of a fitness centre wants to hire someone with a background in stress management and the control of various physical problems. Which of the following will the director most likely hire?

- a. a health psychologist
- b. a sports psychologist
- c. a cognitive psychologist
- d. a developmental psychologist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

37. What kind of psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer, and diabetes?

- a. a counselling psychologist
- b. a health psychologist
- c. a clinical psychologist
- d. a forensic psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall

38. Josephine is a track athlete who does not perform well under extreme pressure. What kind of psychologist should she consult?

- a. an industrial psychologist
- b. a sport psychologist
- c. a health psychologist
- d. a counselling psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied

39. In which of the following activities would a forensic psychologist be involved?

- a. developing standardized intelligence tests for criminals
- b. assessing how satisfied criminals are with their conditions in jail
- c. analyzing criminal behaviour patterns
- d. developing methods of rehabilitation for those in jail

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Applied



40. Yolanda gives a careful description of all of her thoughts, experiences, and emotions after she underwent a near-death experience in which she felt herself leaving her body. In what is Yolanda involved?

- a. recovered memory
- b. introspection
- c. insight
- d. self-revelation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Applied

41. Who is credited with establishing the first laboratory in the entire field of psychology?

- a. Charles Darwin
- b. William James
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. Gustav Fechner

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

42. What distinguished Wilhelm Wundt's contribution to psychology from other contributions?

- a. He established psychology as a laboratory science.
- b. He defined psychology as the science of behaviour.
- c. He studied insight in lower animals.
- d. He wrote the first textbook about psychology.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

43. Which structuralist method did Wilhelm Wundt use to allow one to look into one's own objective sensations and subjective feelings?

- a. insight
- b. introspection
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. conditioning

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 6  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

44. What school of psychology did Wilhelm Wundt found?

- a. behaviourism
- b. functionalism
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. structuralism

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

45. According to Wilhelm Wundt, what was the best way to approach the study of psychology?
- a. Break down conscious experience into basic elements.
  - b. Determine the functions of conscious experience.
  - c. Focus on the continuity between conscious experience and behaviour.
  - d. Analyze the relationship between sensory stimuli and behaviour.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

46. How does structuralism define experience?
- a. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes
  - b. behavioural tendencies and habits
  - c. the functions of consciousness
  - d. sensations, feelings, and mental images

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

47. Which psychologist established functionalism?
- a. Wilhelm Wundt
  - b. G. Stanley Hall
  - c. William James
  - d. John B. Watson

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

48. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a psychologist from the functionalism field?
- a. Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behaviour.
  - b. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - c. The only objective of psychology is the study of behaviour.
  - d. The mind is composed of discrete elements.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

49. Which school of psychology emphasizes the purposes of mind and behaviour, and views consciousness as a continuous process?
- a. psychoanalysis
  - b. behaviourism
  - c. structuralism
  - d. functionalism

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

50. A functionalist psychologist would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
- a. Behaviour and mental processes are adaptive.
  - b. Consciousness is a discontinuous process.
  - c. The mind has three primary elements.
  - d. Consciousness can be broken down into elemental parts.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

51. What did Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predict about organisms that survived and reproduced?
- a. They would be better at problem solving than those less evolutionarily "fit."
  - b. They would be more conscious of their surroundings than those less evolutionarily "fit."
  - c. They would be more intelligent than those less evolutionarily "fit."
  - d. They would be better adapted to the environment than those less evolutionarily "fit."

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

52. Functionalist psychologists expanded the study of psychology by asking which of the following questions?
- a. How are mental processes and behaviour broken down into sensations, feelings, and thoughts?
  - b. How do mental processes and behaviour assist the organism in adapting to the environment?
  - c. How do mental processes and behaviour lead the individual to self-knowledge?
  - d. How are mental processes and behaviour part of the unconscious?

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

53. Which school of psychology did John B. Watson establish?
- a. psychoanalysis
  - b. functionalism
  - c. behaviourism
  - d. structuralism

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

54. John B. Watson argued for a psychology based on the study of which of the following areas?
- a. stream of consciousness
  - b. sensation, feelings, and mental images
  - c. measurable behaviour
  - d. unconscious mental processes

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7 – 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

55. According to John B. Watson, what should be included in the definition of psychology?
- a. feelings and thoughts
  - b. behaviour
  - c. mental processes
  - d. consciousness

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7 – 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

56. Which objective did John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner have in common?
- a. learning about behaviour through reinforcement
  - b. discovering unconscious conflicts
  - c. treating disorders
  - d. using mental imagery

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 7 – 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

57. Behaviourism is to learning theory as Gestalt psychology is to which of the following?
- a. psychotherapy
  - b. adaptation to the environment
  - c. habit
  - d. perception

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7 – 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

58. B.F. Skinner made major contributions to which of the following schools of psychology?
- a. behaviourism
  - b. Gestalt psychology
  - c. functionalism
  - d. structuralism

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

59. Ted taught his cat to turn in a circle every time Ted waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response, Ted would pet the cat and give it a treat. According to B.F. Skinner's perspective, what does this treat represent?
- a. a stimulus
  - b. a control
  - c. a reinforcer
  - d. a bribe

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Applied

60. What technique did B.F. Skinner use to study learning in lower animals?
- a. reinforcement
  - b. trial and error
  - c. introspection
  - d. insight

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

61. Which of the following schools of psychology emphasizes the organization of perceptual experience into wholes and the integration of separate stimuli into meaningful patterns?
- a. Gestalt psychology
  - b. psychoanalysis
  - c. structuralism
  - d. functionalism

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

62. According to Gestalt psychologists, problem solving is not always accomplished by mechanical repetition; rather, it is accomplished by a sudden occurrence of which of the following, resulting in a solution?
- a. introspection
  - b. evolution
  - c. reinforcement
  - d. insight

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

63. According to Gestalt psychologists, learning is largely a matter of which of the following?
- a. insight and understanding
  - b. rote practice and repetition
  - c. habit and environmental adaptation
  - d. trial and error

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

64. While psychoanalysis emphasizes unconscious processes, behaviourism emphasizes which of the following?
- a. observation
  - b. perception
  - c. sensation
  - d. introspection

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 8 – 9  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

65. Accordingly to Kohler's research on problem solving in chimpanzees, what allowed a chimp to suddenly solve a problem and reach a banana?
- a. intelligence
  - b. reinforcement
  - c. environmental clues
  - d. insight

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 9  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

66. Which school of psychology places unconscious impulses and desires at the centre of human behaviour?
- a. humanism-existentialism
  - b. functionalism
  - c. psychoanalysis
  - d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 9 – 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

67. Within which perspective are unconscious processes, dream analysis, and sexual and aggressive impulses most likely to be researched?
- a. the behavioural perspective
  - b. the cognitive perspective
  - c. the psychoanalytic perspective
  - d. the biological perspective

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 9 – 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

68. According to psychoanalytic theory, what is the centre of human motivation?
- a. introspection
  - b. insight
  - c. the unconscious
  - d. behaviour

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

69. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism, and behaviourism in that psychoanalysis is also a method of which of the following?
- a. introspection
  - b. scientific inquiry
  - c. therapy
  - d. self-knowledge

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

70. What is Freud's technique of therapy called?

- a. insight therapy
- b. psychoanalysis
- c. behavioural analysis
- d. reality analysis

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

71. Which of the following assumes that people are motivated to satisfy unconscious urges and, at the same time, avoid feelings of guilt?

- a. the humanistic-existential approach
- b. behaviourism
- c. psychoanalytic theory
- d. Gestalt psychology

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

72. Which of the following statements distinguishes psychoanalysis from other schools of psychology?

- a. Unconscious processes have the greatest impact on behaviour.
- b. Learning is the basis of behaviour.
- c. All humans are potentially good.
- d. The sum of the parts is more important than the separate parts.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Conceptual

73. Which of the following statements describes the role of evolutionary psychologists?

- a. Evolutionary psychologists ignore the role of genetics on behaviour.
- b. Evolutionary psychologists focus on the influence of culture on behaviour.
- c. Evolutionary psychologists focus on how people are shaped by their various environments.
- d. Evolutionary psychologists focus on the long-term development, over time, of behaviour and mental processes.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

74. If Dr. Shore believes that heredity plays a role in aggressive behaviour and mate selection, what type of psychologist is she most likely to be?

- a. an evolutionary psychologist
- b. a developmental psychologist
- c. a humanist psychologist
- d. a cognitive psychologist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

75. Which of the following perspectives of psychology uses techniques (such as brain scans) to show that specific sites in the brain are involved in thoughts, emotions, and behaviour?
- a. the developmental perspective
  - b. the biological perspective
  - c. the cognitive perspective
  - d. the behavioural perspective

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

76. Psychologists with a biological perspective study the links between which of the following?
- a. behaviour and psychoanalysis
  - b. behaviour and brain activity
  - c. behaviour and therapy effectiveness
  - d. behaviour and level of insight

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

77. If Dr. Levy studies the influences of hormones in determining maternal and sexual behaviour in rats, he most likely what type of psychologist?
- a. a Gestalt psychologist
  - b. a behavioural psychologist
  - c. a psychoanalyst
  - d. a biological psychologist

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

78. What type of perspective is a psychologist taking by stating that the mental state associated with being in love can be explained by chemical changes in the brain?
- a. a cognitive perspective
  - b. a developmental perspective
  - c. a behavioural perspective
  - d. a biological perspective

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

79. Which of the following would be of interest to a cognitive psychologist?
- a. what people are thinking while in various social settings
  - b. genetic and hormonal effects on behaviour
  - c. behavioural representations of various mental activities
  - d. how fast people can walk while thinking of difficult mental concepts

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual



80. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in what type of study?
- a. genetic and hormonal effects on behaviour
  - b. introspection and behavioural disorders
  - c. human thinking and memory
  - d. animal learning and motivation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

81. Neural processing is to the biological perspective as information processing is to which of the following? the
- a. the psychodynamic perspective
  - b. the cognitive perspective
  - c. the developmental perspective
  - d. the learning perspective

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

82. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase over the past dozen years in the number of articles on memory and thinking. What type of perspective seems to be increasing in interest?
- a. psychodynamic
  - b. biological
  - c. behavioural
  - d. cognitive

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

83. What two central elements are united in the humanistic-existential perspective?
- a. brain and behaviour
  - b. self-fulfillment and free choice
  - c. culture and values
  - d. mental processes and consciousness

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

84. After a successful career in real estate, Cathy decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti; she has been living happily there for the past two years. Which perspective best explains Cathy's behaviour?
- a. a humanistic-existential perspective
  - b. a developmental perspective
  - c. a social-cognitive perspective
  - d. a psychodynamic perspective

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

85. What type of perspective claims that people have the freedom to choose and be responsible for their own behaviour?
- a. a cognitive perspective
  - b. a humanistic-existential perspective
  - c. a psychodynamic perspective
  - d. a biological perspective

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

86. In comparison with traditional psychoanalysis, where do neoanalysts place emphasis?
- a. on unconscious processes
  - b. on psychotherapy
  - c. on scientific research
  - d. on conscious choice

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

87. Which of the following is adhered to by both social-cognitive theorists and behaviourists?
- a. the learning perspective
  - b. the neoanalytic perspective
  - c. the humanistic-existential perspective
  - d. the developmental perspective

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

88. Five-year-old Todd watched his father at the workbench, hammering together a birdhouse. Soon Todd was next to his father, tapping the workbench with a hammer. Which of the following perspectives best explains Todd's behaviour?
- a. a behavioural perspective
  - b. a social-cognitive perspective
  - c. a neoanalytic perspective
  - d. a sociocultural perspective

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

89. What do social-cognitive perspectives emphasize?
- a. development in learning
  - b. social-determination in learning
  - c. social processes in learning
  - d. social reinforcers

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

90. A male is extremely shy of females. Which approach would his psychiatrist, who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, most likely take when treating this male client?
- Prescribe anti-anxiety medication for the client to take before going out on a date.
  - Condition the client to have positive emotional responses to women.
  - Have the client observe and imitate models interacting with women.
  - Within the client, uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

91. Which perspective is concerned with ethnicity, gender, and one's economic status?
- a social-cognitive perspective
  - a humanistic-existential perspective
  - a psychoanalytic perspective
  - a sociocultural perspective

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

92. Dr. Maloff is studying the effects of ethnic bias on the school performance of immigrant children. Dr. Maloff is most likely to be what kind of psychologist?
- a sociocultural psychologist
  - a school psychologist
  - a psychoanalytic psychologist
  - a behavioural psychologist

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

93. Which of the following is a primary concern of sociocultural psychologists?
- children's development over the first decade of their lives
  - effects of different teaching styles on children's learning
  - the influence of culture on intellectual development
  - the various gender roles people have in their lives

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

94. Dr. Rabin is studying whether Asian men are more or less likely to seek treatment for clinical depression as part of a larger study of Asian men's attitudes toward health issues. Dr. Rabin is most likely to be what kind of psychologist?
- a personality psychologist
  - a sociocultural psychologist
  - a counselling psychologist
  - a humanistic psychologist

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

95. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and French has an impact when taking intelligence tests in both languages. Dr. Jacobi is most likely to have which of the following perspectives?
- a. the Gestalt perspective
  - b. the sociocultural perspective
  - c. the humanistic perspective
  - d. the psychoanalytic perspective

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Applied

96. Those from a sociocultural perspective are most likely concerned with which of the following?
- a. individual behaviour and group behaviour versus societal behaviour
  - b. gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status
  - c. the economic makeup of social and cultural organizations
  - d. behaviour, learning, and development within a society

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

97. Which of the following is most often associated with critical thinking?
- a. scepticism
  - b. disbelief
  - c. respect
  - d. criticism

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

98. Amy listened to the salesperson describe the qualities of a car that she was considering buying. She checked the salesperson's answers against the ratings in a consumer's guide and brought the discrepancies to his attention. Which of the following is Amy doing?
- a. thinking critically
  - b. over generalizing
  - c. arguing
  - d. oversimplifying

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

99. After the political debate, Nikki went to the town hall to find out which candidate's claims were best supported by the government documents on file there. Which of the following best describes Nikki?
- a. She is prone to criticise.
  - b. She is a critical thinker.
  - c. She is prone to using the heuristic bias.
  - d. She is cynical about politicians' claims.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

100. Which of the following is a form of reasoning characterized by scepticism and the thoughtful analysis of statements and arguments?
- a. rational mental processes
  - b. point and counterpoint
  - c. self-interest
  - d. critical thinking

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

101. Which of the following is a principle of critical thinking?
- a. being someone who often criticises
  - b. examining the assumptions of premises
  - c. considering the ethnic background of the authority
  - d. examining the definitions of what it means to criticise.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

102. In terms of the principles of critical thinking, for what does the statement “Intelligence is genetically based” need to be examined?
- a. the definition of “genetic”
  - b. whether those posing such a question are racially prejudiced
  - c. assumptions or premises
  - d. whether or not is overly critical of what “intelligence” even means

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

103. What does the scientific method allow a researcher to do?
- a. justify a society’s values
  - b. test ideas and refine knowledge
  - c. maintain traditions
  - d. support popular opinion

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 13  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

104. Which of the following is a specific statement about behaviour or mental processes that are tested through research?
- a. an observation
  - b. a theory
  - c. a scientific method
  - d. a hypothesis

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 13  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

105. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?

- a. Viewing TV violence is unlikely to change children's behaviour.
- b. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behaviour in children.
- c. Viewing TV violence does not influence children's behaviour.
- d. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behaviour.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 13  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied                      NOT: WWW

106. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess. Which of the following is also part of the definition of a hypothesis?

- a. It is accepted if it is popular.
- b. It becomes a selection factor in research.
- c. It can be tested by gathering evidence.
- d. It provides an operational definition.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 13  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

107. A scientist must try to not speculate or draw conclusions without sufficient evidence. Which of the following is consistent with this approach?

- a. having personal experience within the research area
- b. having a working hypothesis
- c. good economic decisions
- d. the scientific method

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 13  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

108. In a research study, which of the following is a source of bias that could influence the results?

- a. selection factor
- b. placebo
- c. hypothesis
- d. correlation

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

109. A doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy; however, she has not considered the risk of a selection factor. Which of the following possibilities might the doctor be ignoring?

- a. Healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.
- b. Hypochondriacs go to the doctor more often.
- c. Some people have better genes than others.
- d. People who are sick go to the doctor more often.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

110. In selecting research participants, what must the sample represent for the results to be generalized?
- a. ideas of the researcher
  - b. the theory in question
  - c. commonsense views of the research area
  - d. the population

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

111. Which of the following terms refers to a segment of a population that is targeted for study?
- a. group
  - b. sample
  - c. selection factor
  - d. team

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

112. If a researcher, using a survey method, is interested in the opinions of Canadian voters, which of the following needs to be selected from the population?
- a. a party
  - b. a sample
  - c. a team
  - d. a group

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

113. Dr. Davis wants to study the TV-viewing habits of elementary school children. He selects 50 children from local schools to participate in his research. Which of the following terms would describe the group of students included in the study?
- a. the representative group
  - b. the population
  - c. a selection factor
  - d. the sample

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

114. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then what can you do between your research sample and the larger population?
- a. Generalize the results over to the larger population.
  - b. Speculate the results over to the larger population.
  - c. Sample the results over to the larger population.
  - d. Replicate the results over to the larger population.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

115. Which of the following describes how each person within a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate?
- a. a selection sample
  - b. a free sample
  - c. a stratified sample
  - d. a random sample

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

116. If 19 percent of the entire population is black, what percentage of a stratified population within a research study would also be black?
- a. 9 percent
  - b. 13 percent
  - c. 19 percent
  - d. 38 percent

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied                      NOT: WWW

117. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of Canadian children?
- a. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages that can impact the average Canadian child.
  - b. Yes, because public education is available to all children in Canada, regardless of economic or cultural issues.
  - c. No, because the students in such schools are nothing like typical, normal Canadian children.
  - d. No, because such schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

118. Often, those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ in various ways from those who are less likely to offer their services. What is the term used to describe this predisposition to participate?
- a. stratified selection
  - b. self-selection
  - c. volunteer bias
  - d. selection factors

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall



119. Psychologists have found a correlation between TV watching and aggressive behaviour in children. What would these psychologists conclude?
- a. TV watching and aggressive behaviour are not related.
  - b. Watching TV causes aggression in children.
  - c. All children who watch TV are aggressive.
  - d. There is an association between TV watching and aggression.

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied                      NOT: WWW

120. What research method is used to collect information about individuals or very small groups?
- a. case study
  - b. correlation
  - c. survey
  - d. journal

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

121. Which of the following are often studied using case study methods?
- a. rare cases
  - b. stratified cases
  - c. random cases
  - d. controversial cases

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

122. What type of method of observation may produce inaccurate results because of gaps and inconsistencies in research subject's memory?
- a. the naturalistic method
  - b. the case study
  - c. the direct method
  - d. the ethnographic method

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

123. Which of the following research methods uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people?
- a. the scientific method
  - b. the experimental method
  - c. the case study method
  - d. the survey method

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

124. Which of the following is an advantage of survey research?
- a. A survey is less subject to volunteer bias.
  - b. A survey allows researchers to have a large sample size.
  - c. A survey allows researchers to get in-depth information.
  - d. A survey allows researchers to work in a lab.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

125. Working for a consumer-research organization, a researcher needs to learn about a certain behaviour that cannot be observed in its natural setting, nor can be assessed using the experimental method. What type of method will this researcher most likely use?
- a. an experimental study
  - b. an observational study
  - c. the survey method
  - d. a case study

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

126. Which of the following is a disadvantage of survey research?
- a. Respondents may answer in a way that they think is socially desirable.
  - b. Respondents are not able to answer the questions in the comfort of their own home.
  - c. Respondents are very uncomfortable giving information about their own behaviour.
  - d. Respondents may not know themselves well enough to give valid answers.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

127. When do researchers study behaviour where it actually happens, or “in the field”?
- a. during experiments
  - b. during case studies
  - c. during correlational research
  - d. during naturalistic observations

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 15  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

128. Which of the following methods did Jane Goodall use to study chimpanzees?
- a. the experimental method
  - b. the survey method
  - c. the case study method
  - d. the naturalistic observation method

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

129. Sandra is interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. She decides to watch children playing in a daycare setting. What research method is Sandra using?
- a. interview
  - b. case study
  - c. naturalistic observation
  - d. cause-effect

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

130. What research method is used to ensure that the behaviour of interest is studied as naturally as possible?
- a. the naturalistic observation method
  - b. the validity scale
  - c. the use of an expert interviewer
  - d. the laboratory procedure method

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

131. During naturalistic observation, what do unobtrusive measures attempt to minimize?
- a. interference with the behaviours being observed
  - b. an experimenter's expectations
  - c. inaccurate reporting
  - d. the time involved

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

132. Tom decides to observe the behaviour of children in daycare. A few days before he starts data collection, he goes to the daycare and sits quietly to the side of the room. Why does Tom respond as little as possible when the children speak to him?
- a. Tom is attempting to be unobtrusive.
  - b. Tom is trying to influence the children's behaviour.
  - c. Tom is attempting to have the children approach him on their own, resulting in a more scientific study.
  - d. Tom is trying to warm up the children so that they notice him.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

133. What is the best research method for investigating cause-and-effect relationships between variables?
- a. the observational method
  - b. the experimental method
  - c. the correlational method
  - d. the case study method

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

134. A group of participants receives a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature during an experiment. Which of the following terms describes the dose of caffeine or change in room temperature?

- a. dependent variables
- b. random effect variables
- c. double-blind variables
- d. independent variables

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

135. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. Which of the following terms applies to the administration of the caffeine?

- a. the independent variable
- b. the control variable
- c. an unethical variable
- d. the dependent variable

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

136. For which of the following pairs of variables could a cause-and-effect relationship be found?

- a. degree of religious belief and test scores
- b. amount of television viewing and aggression
- c. caffeine consumption and level of intelligence
- d. amount of exercise and stress relief

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

137. In an experiment, what is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined?

- a. the placebo
- b. the double-blind variable
- c. the independent variable
- d. the dependent variable

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

138. If you were conducting an experiment on the effects of temperature on aggressive behaviour, what type of variable would temperature be?

- a. the dependent variable
- b. the hypothesis variable
- c. the independent variable
- d. the correlated variable

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 16  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

139. What do the experimental group participants receive in an experiment?

- a. They receive the dependent variable.
- b. They receive the independent variable.
- c. They receive the same treatment as the control subjects.
- d. They do not receive any treatment.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16 – 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

140. In experimental research, what do we call the measured outcomes, or results?

- a. independent variables
- b. treatments
- c. dependent variables
- d. controls

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16 – 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

141. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, which of the following terms describes aggressive behaviour?

- a. the dependent variable
- b. the independent variable
- c. the control variable
- d. the treatment variable

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16 – 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

142. In an experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction, what is the goal of observing distractibility and noise?

- a. to show that distractibility is the correlate of noise
- b. to show that distractibility is the cause of noise
- c. to show that distractibility is an effect of noise
- d. to show that distractibility is the treatment for noise

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 16 – 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

143. In an experimental design, what do the participants in the experimental group receive?

- a. the dependent variable
- b. variable conditions
- c. no treatment
- d. the independent variable

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 16 – 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

144. What is the name for the group of study participants who do not receive any treatment or manipulation?

- a. the treatment group
- b. the random group
- c. the control group
- d. the self-selected group

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

145. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. However, you then learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that members of your group did not have. Why did your group not receive the experimental treatment?

- a. You were in the treatment group.
- b. You were in the control group.
- c. You failed earlier tests.
- d. You were disqualified from the study.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 17  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

146. In experimental research, which of the following can have its possible effects controlled by blind and double-blind procedures?

- a. expectations
- b. confounding variables
- c. high costs
- d. chance factors

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 17 – 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

147. Well-designed experiments control the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of the treatment. Which of the following describes these conditions?

- a. being indifferent to the treatment
- b. being blind to the treatment
- c. being singled out for treatment
- d. being unconscious of the treatment

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 17 – 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

148. If a study participant is consuming a sugar pill instead of actual medication, or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage, what is that participant receiving?

- a. a confederate
- b. a placebo
- c. a treatment
- d. a bias

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

149. What is the use of a placebo intended to control in research participants?

- a. fears
- b. suspicions
- c. expectations
- d. cooperation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

150. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. Which of the following is one way to control experimenter and participant bias?

- a. Use the double-blind technique.
- b. Debrief them.
- c. Remind them of the importance of the research.
- d. Be sure they understand ethics.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

151. In what type of study do neither the experimenters nor the participants know who has received the real treatment?

- a. a single-blind study
- b. a confounded study
- c. a double-blind study
- d. a debriefed study

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

152. When Alan Lang (1975) demonstrated the belief that alcohol consumption influenced aggression, he demonstrated that which of the following influences research outcomes?

- a. aggression
- b. experimenter bias
- c. expectations
- d. alcohol

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

153. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, what are you putting in place in order to prevent your experimental findings from being questionable?

- a. controls
- b. selections
- c. cases
- d. treatments

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 18  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

154. What type of method is used by researchers who investigate whether an observed behaviour or a measured trait is related to a second trait or characteristic?

- a. the statistical method
- b. the experimental method
- c. the correlational method
- d. the survey method

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

155. In the correlational research method, what does a correlation coefficient do?

- a. It indicates the percentile of a score.
- b. It represents a location on the normal curve.
- c. It expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
- d. It presents the average relationship.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

156. Based on the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, what method is used to test the relationship between performance on an intelligence test and a student's grades?

- a. the correlational method
- b. an experimental method
- c. a test-retest method
- d. naturalistic observation

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

157. Which of the following figures represents the strongest correlation?

- a.  $-.99$
- b.  $-.90$
- c.  $+.90$
- d.  $+.98$

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

158. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?

- a. salary and years of education
- b. amount of physical exercise and grade-point average (GPA)
- c. age and preference of vehicle one owns
- d. amount of junk food consumed and level of health

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW



159. In correlational research, what type of correlation has one variable that increases as the other variable decreases?

- a. a positive correlation
- b. a negative correlation
- c. an invalid correlation
- d. a dubious correlation

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

160. A correlation of  $-.90$  is found between two sets of test scores taken by the same set of subjects. If the subjects earned high scores on their first test, what kind of scores did people generally earn on their second test?

- a. average scores
- b. reliable scores
- c. low scores
- d. high scores

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

161. What kind of correlation will most likely be found between time spent watching TV and grades earned in school?

- a. a perfect correlation
- b. a positive correlation
- c. a negative correlation
- d. a weak correlation

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

162. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?

- a.  $-.57$
- b.  $-.25$
- c.  $-.92$
- d.  $-.34$

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

163. Which of the following is a significant problem with the correlational method?

- a. The method does not determine if one variable increases or decreases.
- b. The method does not produce a correlation coefficient.
- c. The method does not establish cause and effect.
- d. The method does not establish the relationship between two variables.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual                      NOT: WWW

164. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between level of stress and quality of health?
- a. +1.00
  - b. −.78
  - c. +85.00
  - d. 0.00

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 19 – 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Applied

165. Which of the following is most likely to be reported as a negative correlation?
- a. studying and grade-point average (GPA)
  - b. studying and academic achievement
  - c. amount of physical exercise and health
  - d. stress and health

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 19 – 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

166. What type of concern does a researcher most likely have when attempting to balance interests by acquiring new information on ethical standards in human research?
- a. concern for unimpeded progress
  - b. concern for applied science
  - c. concern for public approval
  - d. concern for dignity and human welfare

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

167. Which of the following options aims to review research studies and help researchers to consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies?
- a. electronic methods
  - b. global communications
  - c. grant-writing techniques
  - d. an ethics review committee

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

168. What type of procedure allows participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate, and also gives them an opportunity to choose not to participate?
- a. debriefing
  - b. confidentiality
  - c. ethical review
  - d. informed consent

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

169. Which of the following recognizes that psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants?

- a. confidentiality
- b. scientific progress at all costs
- c. informed consent
- d. ethics

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

170. What type of process explains the purposes and methods of the research after a study has been completed?

- a. debriefing
- b. consenting
- c. controlling
- d. reviewing

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

171. Why does the PSYCH textbook give an ethical critique of the Lang studies?

- a. The participants were not debriefed.
- b. The participants were deceived.
- c. The participants electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
- d. The participants lacked informed consent.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

172. What will researchers often do when their research cannot be ethically carried out with human subjects?

- a. rely on theoretical models
- b. use animals as research subjects
- c. abandon the research
- d. rely on volunteers

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 21  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

173. Which of the following insights have been provided from brain lesioning studies in rats?

- a. attachment in monkeys
- b. social evolution
- c. regulation of eating and eating disorders
- d. abuse of animals in laboratories

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      REF: 21  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

174. Before they can proceed with a study using animals as subjects, which of the following do researchers have to demonstrate?

- a. That the benefits of the study are obvious to the ethics board.
- b. That the benefits of the study will justify the harm that might be done to the animals.
- c. That the researchers must be unable to justify the loss of the animal's right to freedom.
- d. That the research benefits outweigh the value of the animals on the open market.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 21  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

## TRUE/FALSE

1. Personality psychologists study the interaction of people and their environments.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

2. Experimental psychologists often use humans or animals to study basic processes.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall

3. Functionalism attempted to break down consciousness into sensations, feelings, and images.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO2                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

4. Behaviourism is a school of psychology that focuses on observable behaviour rather than mental processes.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

5. The school of Gestalt psychology claimed that perceptions are more than the sums of their parts.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 8  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall

6. Psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the importance of unconscious motives and conflicts in determining behaviour.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 9  
OBJ: LO3                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

7. Evolutionary psychologists focus on how behaviour and mental processes remain the same over time.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 10  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

8. Sigmund Freud was an early psychologist whose psychoanalytic theory had no influence on today's popular culture.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 9  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Recall

9. Psychologists who come from a sociocultural perspective are less likely to be concerned with the influence of genetics on behaviour.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 11  
OBJ: LO4                      BLM: Conceptual

10. Critical thinking means if something is in print, it must be criticised.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 12  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Conceptual

11. A random sample is a sample drawn to proportionally represent the population being studied.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 14  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall                      NOT: WWW

12. Correlations are associations or relationships among variables.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

13. Correlational research can prove cause-and-effect relationships.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 19  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

14. According to ethical standards for research with humans, researchers are required to debrief participants.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 21  
OBJ: LO5                      BLM: Recall

## COMPLETION

1. In psychology, statements that describe apparent relationships among events, and propose reasons for these relationships, are called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: theories

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4                      OBJ: LO1  
BLM: Recall

2. Research that has no immediate application to personal or social problems, and has been characterized as “research for its own sake” is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: pure research

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4                      OBJ: LO2  
BLM: Recall

3. Research that is designed to find solutions to personal or social problems is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: applied research

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 4                      OBJ: LO2  
BLM: Recall

4. Psychologists who attempt to define human traits come from the field of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: personality psychology

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 5                      OBJ: LO2  
BLM: Recall

5. The field of psychology that studies basic processes such as sensation, perception, motivation, and emotion is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: experimental psychology

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 5                      OBJ: LO2  
BLM: Recall

6. Wilhelm Wundt and his students founded the school of psychology called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: structuralism

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7                      OBJ: LO3  
BLM: Recall

7. William James wanted to investigate the purpose of behaviour and mental processes, and established the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.

ANS: functionalist

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 7                      OBJ: LO3  
BLM: Recall

8. Psychologists who state that we must limit scientific investigation to observable, measurable events, such as people's actions, are from the field of \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: behaviourism

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 7                      OBJ: LO3  
BLM: Conceptual

9. Perceptions are more than the sums of their parts, according to \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: Gestalt psychologists

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 8                      OBJ: LO3  
BLM: Recall

10. The psychological approach that emphasizes unconscious processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: psychoanalysis

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 9                      OBJ: LO3  
BLM: Recall

11. The perspective in psychology that is based on Charles Darwin's concept of the survival of the fittest is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: evolutionary psychology

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10                      OBJ: LO4  
BLM: Recall

12. The perspective in psychology that examines the influence of brain activity, hormones, and heredity on human behaviour is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: biological psychology

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 10                      OBJ: LO4  
BLM: Recall

13. The psychological perspective that focuses on memory, language, and decision-making skills is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: cognitive psychology

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 11                      OBJ: LO4  
BLM: Recall

14. Being sceptical and examining the assumptions or premises of arguments are important aspects of \_\_\_\_\_ skills.

ANS: critical thinking

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 12                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

15. A specific statement that proposes the relationship between two factors or variables, which are then tested through research, is called a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: hypothesis

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 13                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

16. In survey research, the type of sample that is used to attempt to represent the diversity of a population is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: stratified sample

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 14                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

17. The research methods that usually involve asking for general information from a large number of individuals is called a\_\_\_\_\_ .

ANS: survey

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 15                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Conceptual

18. The only research method that can determine whether a cause-effect relationship exists between two factors is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: experiment

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

19. The variable in an experiment that is also referred to as the treatment variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: independent variable

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall



20. The variable that is measured as a result or outcome of an experiment is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: dependent variable

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 16                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

21. Studies in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who has obtained the treatment are called \_\_\_\_\_ studies.

ANS: double-blind

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 18                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

22. Before they participate in research, individuals must be made aware of the general nature of the study, so they can provide \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: informed consent

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      REF: 20                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

23. After a study has ended, the process of explaining the purpose and methods of a research study to the participants is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: debriefing

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      REF: 21                      OBJ: LO5  
BLM: Recall

## ESSAY

1. a) Define the term psychology and briefly describe its four goals.  
b) Choose three divisions of psychology and describe their perspectives on psychology.

ANS:

Essay should include:

- a) Science of behaviour and mental processes: describe, explain, predict, and control behaviour and mental processes.
- b) Three of the following: Clinical, Counselling, School, Educational, Developmental, Personality, Social, Environmental, Experimental, Industrial/Organizational, Health, Sport, or Forensic—including what is studied in each perspective.

PTS: 1

2. a) Contrast the structuralist and functionalist forces in the history of psychology.  
b) Discuss the emergence of behaviourism in psychology and describe how it differed from structuralism and functionalism.

ANS:

Essay should include:

- a) Structuralists believe consciousness can be divided into a combination of objective sensations and subjective feelings. The mind functions by combining these. Structuralism focuses on introspection. Functionalists disagree that consciousness can be divided. Functionalism focuses on behaviour and consciousness, how experience influences adaptation, and direct observation of the functions of the mind rather than the elements of experience.  
b) Watson believed that for psychology to be a science, it must focus on behaviour alone and not on consciousness. Behaviourism focuses on learning observable, measurable behaviour; ignoring mental processes; and reinforcement.

PTS: 1

3. a) Choose three modern perspectives in psychology and describe the focus of each.  
b) Discuss the importance of diversity in past and present research in psychology.

ANS:

Essay should include:

- a) Three of the following: evolutionary—evolution of behaviour and mental processes, genes; biological—inborn/instinctive biological processes; cognitive—mental processes of the "mind" (i.e., memory, thought); humanistic-existential—self-awareness, conscious choice, responsibility for own behaviour; psychodynamic—neoanalysts influenced by Freud, focus less on unconsciousness and more on conscious choice and self-direction.  
b) Past examples: contributions of women and those of diverse ethnic groups have broadened the narrow European-American focus of the study of behaviour and mental processes. Examples: Clark & Clark on school segregation or Helen Bradford Thompson on gender differences. Present examples: Ainsworth, Loftus, and Nolen-Hoeksema. Work of diverse psychologists has shown that gender and ethnicity are important factors that can influence research findings.

PTS: 1

4. a) Describe how psychologists use the scientific method to conduct research. Include the steps of the method.  
b) Compare and contrast the three major methods of observing behaviour.

ANS:

Essay should include:

- a) Steps: (1) Formulate research question (2) Formulate/define hypotheses (3) Test hypothesis using experiments (4) Collect observations (5) Draw conclusions (6) Construct or modify the theory in order to lead to new research questions or modifications, or to replicate the experiment  
b) Case study—collect detailed information about a few individuals or small groups; Survey—collect information from large samples of people about attitudes and behaviours; Naturalistic Observation—observing and recording behaviour in natural environments. Comparison—all three collect observable data to describe behaviour.

Contrast—case studies are based on smaller numbers than surveys; however, the former allows for in-depth information while the latter has the benefits of large samples. Observation, if done unobtrusively, will prevent researcher interference that is a problem in the other two methods.

PTS: 1

5. a) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must take into account when conducting research with humans.  
b) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must take into account when conducting research with animals.

ANS:

Essay should include:

- a) Ethical standards are intended to promote individual dignity, human welfare, and scientific integrity, as well as prevent potential harm to participants. Other issues to discuss: informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, deception, and debriefing, as outlined by the Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists (CCEP).  
b) Animal research involves destroying brain cells in animals to test the influence of drugs on animal behaviour. The results are then generalized to include humans. Proponents argue that without animal research, many advances in medicine and psychology would not have taken place. The Canadian Code of Ethics for Psychologists (CCEP) states that animals should only be harmed when there is no alternative and when benefits outweigh harm.

PTS: 1

6. Imagine that you are the president of a large corporation that designs and manufactures different cosmetic products. Describe three types of psychologists you would hire to work in your company. What would a typical day at work consist of for each of them, and why would having them on staff benefit your company?

ANS:

Essay should include:

Three of the following: consumer, organizational, personality, or social psychologist. The essay should demonstrate knowledge of what each of these psychologists do and how their work would apply to the marketing of cosmetics. The essay should also address how the focus of each psychologist would benefit the company.

PTS: 1

7. Compare how three of the current perspectives of psychology would explain why a person becomes a serial killer. Provide an example of a question or a claim that each perspective would make about this issue.

ANS:

Essay should include:

Three of the following perspectives: clinical, counselling, personality, forensic, or environmental psychology. The essay should demonstrate an understanding of each of the three chosen perspectives and how they would explain serial killer behaviour and/or the causes of that behaviour.

PTS: 1

8. Imagine that you are hanging out with your friends and one of them argues that psychology is not a true science like chemistry and physics. How would you make the case that psychology is a true science?

ANS:

Essay should include:

A discussion of the use of the scientific method (theory, hypotheses, sampling, etc). It may also include a discussion of critical thinking as a hallmark of science. The essay could discuss five or more of the eight principles of critical thinking: be sceptical, insist on evidence, examine assumptions, be cautious in drawing conclusions, alternative interpretations, do not oversimplify, do not overgeneralize.

PTS: 1

9. You are a researcher interested in whether students enrolled in on-campus college courses learn more than students enrolled in e-classes (classes taken over the Internet). Design an experiment that will examine this question. Be sure to identify your independent and dependent variables. Who will be your control group and who will be your treatment group? Who is your population? How will you go about sampling this population? Discuss how you will measure your dependent variable and the procedures you will use to conduct the experiment.

ANS:

Essay should include:

Independent variable: type of class

Dependent variable: some measure of learning

Control group: regular classes

Experimental group: e-classes

Population: college students

Sampling: random or stratified sampling

PTS: 1

10. Explain the difference between correlational and experimental research studies. Be sure to explain how each type of study is conducted and discuss the type of conclusions that can be drawn from each. What are the limitations of each type of study?

ANS:

Essay should include:

An understanding that experimental research includes manipulating an independent variable and randomly assigning participants to an experimental or control group. The essay should include what correlations are and what they can tell us. Experimental research allows for causal relationships while correlational research does not (a major limitation). Other limitations may include: sampling and generalization issues.

PTS: 1