

1. One of the reasons to study psychology is to
 - a. better understand human behavior.
 - b. learn how to manipulate others for personal gain.
 - c. utilize it in combination with the field of astrology in predicting human behavior.
 - d. have the answers to all of life's questions.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Concept

2. Regarding the study of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
 - a. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes.
 - b. The word *psychology* is thousands of years old and comes from ancient Greek roots for *mind* and *study*.
 - c. The field of psychology can help us to better understand ourselves and others.
 - d. Psychology is a static field that is based to a large extent on commonsense theories of behavior.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Concept

3. The word psychology comes from the roots psyche and logos, which mean respectively
 - a. behavior and science.
 - b. brain and science.
 - c. mind and knowledge or study.
 - d. personality and knowledge or study.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

4. Psychology is best defined as the
- a. empirical study of the human personality.
 - b. study of individual differences in the group behavior of humans and animals.
 - c. scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes.
 - d. scientific study of the relationship between mind and body.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

5. Which of the following is the best description of the field of psychology?
- a. the study of human origins, evolution, and cultures
 - b. the scientific study of overt behavior and mental processes
 - c. a natural science integrating physiology and neurology
 - d. the deductive study of forms and functions of human groups

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

6. Overt behavior includes
- a. anything a person does.
 - b. things a person does, which cannot be seen by others.
 - c. only those things that can be observed.
 - d. hidden, private, and internal thoughts.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

7. Covert behavior involves
- anything a person does.
 - only those things a person does, which another person can see.
 - only those things, which can be recorded by a camera.
 - hidden, private, and internal thoughts.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

8. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as overt behavior?
- watching a TV game show
 - thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
 - being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
 - wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Concept

9. Which of the following is the best example of covert behavior?
- blinking in response to a light
 - imitating a friend's gesture
 - remembering a pleasant experience
 - rapid eye movements while sleeping

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Concept

10. Professor Reed asked her introductory psychology students to give an example of a *covert* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of a *covert* behavior?
- a. daydreaming about the coming weekend
 - b. sneezing into a handkerchief
 - c. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
 - d. telling the class to be quiet by saying "shhh" softly

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Application

11. Professor Windham asks her general psychology students to give an example of an *overt* behavior. Which of the following would be an example of an *overt* behavior?
- a. feeling happy that class is almost over
 - b. daydreaming about the coming weekend
 - c. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
 - d. remembering the definition of overt behavior

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Application

12. Psychologists would best be described as
- a. scientists who conduct research.
 - b. practitioners who apply psychology to solve problems in fields like education and medicine.
 - c. teachers.
 - d. scientists, practitioners, and/or teachers.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.2 - Explain how psychology is both a science and a profession and how psychologists can both create and apply psychological knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Fact

13. All psychologists do which of the following?

- a. They all conduct research to discover new knowledge.
- b. They all apply psychology to solve problems in mental health, education, medicine, or business.
- c. They are all teachers who pass on knowledge of psychology to their students.
- d. They all rely on critical thinking and information gained from scientific research.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.2 - Explain how psychology is both a science and a profession and how psychologists can both create and apply psychological knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Concept

14. Regarding psychologists and the field of psychology, which of the following statements is/are TRUE?

- a. Today, psychology is both a science and a profession.
- b. The field of psychology includes the study of love, death, aging, sexuality, emotion, happiness, and wisdom.
- c. Psychologists apply psychological principles to solve problems in fields, such as business, sports, law, and the design of machines.
- d. All of these statements are true.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.2 - Explain how psychology is both a science and a profession and how psychologists can both create and apply psychological knowledge.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

15. Scientific observations have shown which of the following statements to be TRUE?

- a. Some people are left-brained and some are right-brained.
- b. Subliminal advertising does not really work.
- c. Men and women communicate very differently.
- d. All of these statements have been shown to be true.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

16. Scientific observations have shown which of the following statements to be TRUE?
- a. Men and women do not communicate very differently.
 - b. Some people are left-brained and some are right-brained.
 - c. Subliminal advertising really does work.
 - d. Commonsense theories are usually the basis for most of our psychological theories today.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

17. Regarding commonsense theories of behavior, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Commonsense theories tend to work best after the fact or in hindsight.
 - b. Commonsense theories tend to be vague and inconsistent.
 - c. Commonsense theories are most often based on scientific observation.
 - d. Commonsense statements often depend on limited personal observations.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

18. A commonsense approach to psychology
- a. is the most reliable.
 - b. is often contradicted by scientific observation.
 - c. is the basis for most psychological theories.
 - d. provides information that is specific and consistent.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

19. Which of the following descriptions of commonsense is FALSE?
- a. "Strike while the iron is hot" and "Haste makes waste" would both be considered commonsense statements.
 - b. Commonsense statements tend to work best after the fact.
 - c. Commonsense requires planned and systematic observations.
 - d. Commonsense often provides vague and inconsistent pieces of information.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

20. The research conducted by psychologists involves
- a. the validation of commonsense beliefs in predicting everyday experiences.
 - b. the systematic use of commonsense beliefs in solving new problems.
 - c. gathering information through direct observation.
 - d. a reliance on subjective opinions and rationalizations.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

21. Information gained from direct observation and measurement defines
- a. introspective data.
 - b. subjective data.
 - c. a scientific hypothesis.
 - d. empirical evidence.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

22. As an experimental psychologist, Dr. Gandis utilizes information gained through direct observation and measurement. Dr. Gandis is using
- introspective data.
 - subjective data.
 - commonsense.
 - empirical evidence.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

23. Scientific observation is based on the
- gathering of introspective data.
 - utilization of personal, subjective data.
 - utilization of common sense theories and everyday personal experiences.
 - gathering of empirical evidence.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

24. An empirical investigation that is structured to answer questions about the world in a systematic and intersubjective fashion is called a(n)
- a. scientific observation.
 - b. interpretative research.
 - c. investigative analysis.
 - d. experiential analysis.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

25. When a psychologist uses scientific observation, these observations must
- a. involve logic and commonsense reasoning.
 - b. be conducted using animals rather than humans.
 - c. be carefully planned and able to be confirmed by more than one observer.
 - d. involve all of these.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

26. When observations are reliably confirmed by multiple observers, this is referred to as

- a. multimodal.
- b. intersubjective.
- c. multidisciplinary.
- d. correlational.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

27. Dr. Santel is conducting a study in which she will use five different observers to reliably confirm the observations within her study. Thus, Dr. Santel's scientific observations would be considered

- a. multimodal.
- b. intersubjective.
- c. multidisciplinary.
- d. correlational.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

28. A systematic process for answering scientific questions is called

- a. a research method.
- b. a scientific deduction.
- c. the induction method.
- d. the analytical method.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

29. Which of the following is the best description of a research method?

- a. an intuitive process by which cause and effect can be established
- b. a systematic process for answering scientific questions
- c. any experiment that lacks a control group
- d. an investigative observation that relies on commonsense reasoning

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

30. In the past, it was “commonsense” to take the word of people who said they never dream. However, when the EEG was invented, it was found that everyone dreams every night. This is an example of a “commonsense” answer going unchallenged
- a. because it was unethical at one time to watch people sleep.
 - b. because it was not considered a suitable topic for psychological research.
 - c. due to the lack of a suitable research method available to study the topic.
 - d. due to a lack of interest in understanding sleep and dreaming.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

31. Psychologists study behavior directly by systematically collecting data, or _____ facts.
- a. commonsense
 - b. deduced
 - c. observed
 - d. inferred

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

32. In order to find out whether “the clothes make the man” or whether “one can’t judge a book by its cover,” researchers scientifically observe people who are well dressed and people who are not and determine who fares better in a variety of situations. The information that these researchers gained would be considered _____ evidence.
- a. intuitive
 - b. introspective
 - c. empirical
 - d. commonsense

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

33. To find out whether it really is “the thought that counts” when giving a gift, Gino and Flynn asked gift recipients to rate how much they would appreciate getting a gift they requested as opposed to one chosen by the gift giver. According to the empirical evidence gathered, these researchers found that the
- a. recipients were more appreciative of a requested gift.
 - b. recipients were more appreciative of an unrequested gift.
 - c. recipients were equally appreciative of the gift whether requested or unrequested.
 - d. gift givers believed that recipients would be significantly more likely to appreciate a requested gift.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

34. Gino and Flynn wanted to find out whether people prefer to receive a requested gift, an unrequested gift, or money as a gift. According to the empirical evidence gathered, these researchers found that the gift recipients
- a. preferred a requested gift.
 - b. preferred an unrequested gift.
 - c. preferred money as a gift.
 - d. showed an equal preference for all three types of gifts.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

35. The goals of psychology are to
- a. develop effective methods of psychotherapy and cure mental illness.
 - b. describe, understand, predict, and control behavior.
 - c. research, infer, summarize, and publish.
 - d. compare, analyze, and control human behavior.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

36. Which goal of psychology involves naming or classifying behaviors and is based on making a detailed record of scientific observations?
- a. describe
 - b. understand
 - c. predict
 - d. control

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

37. A psychologist who observes a child for a week and writes a report that identifies and classifies the child's behavior is working toward the goal of
- a. description.
 - b. understanding.
 - c. prediction.
 - d. control.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

38. In a survey conducted on October 26, researchers find that 55 percent of the registered voters favor the passage of the school bond issue. These survey results illustrate which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

39. Why questions refer to which of psychology's goals?

- a. description
- b. understanding
- c. preservation
- d. control

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Concept

40. The psychological goal of understanding behavior is achieved when

- a. control over behavior is made possible.
- b. a careful description of behavior is made.
- c. psychologists can explain why a behavioral phenomenon occurs.
- d. empirical evidence is obtained.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

41. If you are conducting research to determine why people tend to be more aggressive when they are uncomfortable, then you are attempting to meet which goal in psychology?

- a. prediction
- b. description
- c. control
- d. understanding

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

42. John's poor performance in reading was found to be due to visual discrimination problems. This determination of the cause for his poor reading performance illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

43. Research on "bystander apathy" reveals that people often fail to help when other possible helpers are nearby due to a "diffusion of responsibility." Explaining this perplexing problem meets which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

44. Which goal of psychology is illustrated by a psychologist seeking to discover why sociopaths tend to repeat their destructive behaviors?
- a. understanding
 - b. prediction
 - c. description
 - d. control

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

45. When current knowledge about an individual and his or her environment can be used to accurately forecast behavior at another time or in another setting, which scientific goal has been achieved?
- a. description
 - b. understanding
 - c. prediction
 - d. control

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

46. An industrial psychologist uses psychometric tests and interviews to select the best candidate for a specialized task. The psychologist's work directly illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. understanding
 - c. prediction
 - d. control

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

47. Students who do well on an intelligence test tend to do well in their school grades. This ability of the IQ tests to forecast future school success illustrates which goal of psychology?
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

48. You are less likely to receive help if you have car trouble on a busy freeway than if you have car trouble on a sparsely traveled two-lane highway. Your ability to foretell your likelihood of receiving help illustrates the goal of
- a. description
 - b. prediction
 - c. understanding
 - d. control

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

49. For most psychologists, control refers to
- a. punishment of unwanted responses.
 - b. legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
 - c. techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
 - d. altering conditions that influence behavior.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

50. Which question below relates most directly to the goal of controlling behavior?
- a. Do men and women differ in intellectual abilities?
 - b. How can child abuse be prevented?
 - c. Why does a blow to the head cause memory loss?
 - d. Does depth perception occur when an individual has only one eye?

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

51. A psychologist uses systematic desensitization to assist a student in overcoming test anxiety. This illustrates the goal of
- a. description.
 - b. prediction.
 - c. control.
 - d. understanding.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

52. An environmental psychologist helps redesign a college dorm to reduce feelings of crowding. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- a. description
 - b. control
 - c. prediction
 - d. understanding

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

53. An engineering psychologist helps redesign a car to make it safer and more fuel efficient. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- a. description
 - b. understanding
 - c. prediction
 - d. control

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

54. In achieving the psychological goals of describing, understanding, predicting, and controlling behavior, Dr. Aron uses the scientific method and
- uncritical acceptance.
 - intuitive common sense.
 - introspective analysis.
 - critical thinking.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.1 - Explain why critical thinking is central to the scientific method, the study of psychology, and the everyday understanding of behavior.

KEYWORDS: Application

55. Critical thinking is used in psychology to evaluate theories by collecting
- introspective analyses.
 - empirical evidence.
 - intuitive data.
 - expert opinions.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.1 - Explain why critical thinking is central to the scientific method, the study of psychology, and the everyday understanding of behavior.

KEYWORDS: Concept

56. Because we are often tempted to “buy” commonsense beliefs, urban legends, and even outrageous claims about the powers of “healing” crystals and “miraculous” herbal remedies, it is important that we learn to think
- concretely.
 - divergently.
 - convergently.
 - critically.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.1 - Explain why critical thinking is central to the scientific method, the study of psychology, and the everyday understanding of behavior.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

57. Critical thinking involves

- a. using conventional wisdom and common sense.
- b. a reliance on the opinions of experts.
- c. a willingness to actively reflect on ideas.
- d. all of these.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Concept

58. A type of reflection involving the support of beliefs through scientific explanation and observation is called _____ thinking.

- a. critical
- b. transductive
- c. deductive
- d. creative

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

59. Dannon is using a type of reflection that involves the support of beliefs through scientific explanation and observation. Dannon is using_____thinking.

- a. critical
- b. deductive
- c. transductive
- d. creative

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

60. In her psychology classes, Dr. Murphey uses problem-based learning cases in order to enhance her students' abilities to actively reflect, analyze, and evaluate information about real-life cases involving troubled marriages and caring for elderly parents. Dr. Murphey is attempting to increase her students'

- a. transductive reasoning skills.
- b. commonsense reasoning.
- c. correlational skills.
- d. critical thinking skills.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Application

61. Critical thinking includes which of the following questions?

- a. What authority is making the claim?
- b. What test of this claim has been made?
- c. Are the tests based on a long-accepted "truth?"
- d. How can this event be explained by using one's commonsense reasoning?

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.

KEYWORDS: Concept

62. Critical thinking does NOT involve which of the following questions?

- a. How good is the evidence?
- b. What was the nature and quality of the tests?
- c. Has any other independent researcher duplicated the findings?
- d. How are the findings related to commonsense beliefs?

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.

KEYWORDS: Concept

63. An expert tells you that "you can catch a cold by not wearing a coat when it is cold." If you are a critical thinker, you would

- a. accept his statement since you remember catching a cold after you forgot your coat.
- b. accept his statement because it is based on commonsense reasoning.
- c. ask him to list additional experts that support his theory.
- d. ask to see the empirical evidence that supports his theory.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.

KEYWORDS: Application

64. Two research studies are conducted on the effects of body piercing on self-esteem. One study found that body piercing increased self-esteem, while the other one found a decrease in self-esteem. If you are a critical thinker, you would
- reject both studies since conflicting results were obtained.
 - compare the credentials of the psychologists that conducted the studies.
 - compare how each study was conducted.
 - accept the one that best fits within your frame of reference.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.

KEYWORDS: Application

65. Critical thinking does NOT include which of the following?
- the use of empirical testing
 - a balance between healthy skepticism and an openness to new ideas
 - a constant revision of one's view of the world and the ability to admit one can be wrong
 - a strong reliance on the conventional wisdom of experts mixed with a healthy dose of common sense

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.4 - Explain why critical thinkers must actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own, and why they do not automatically accept an idea as true or false based solely on claimed expertise.

KEYWORDS: Concept

66. Critical thinking includes which of the following?
- a. a strong reliance on commonsense reasoning
 - b. the sincere and convincing testimony of a recognized expert
 - c. the ability to admit that one can be wrong about one's ideas
 - d. being persuaded more by the amount of evidence presented

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.4 - Explain why critical thinkers must actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own, and why they do not automatically accept an idea as true or false based solely on claimed expertise.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

67. When people use critical thinking, they
- a. validate conventional wisdom.
 - b. constantly revise their understanding of the world.
 - c. give greater weight to the overall amount of evidence than specific credible facts.
 - d. show such a strong conviction to their beliefs that they rarely admit they are wrong about their ideas.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.4 - Explain why critical thinkers must actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own, and why they do not automatically accept an idea as true or false based solely on claimed expertise.

KEYWORDS: Concept

68. Any false and unscientific system of beliefs and practices that is offered as an explanation of behavior is called
- a. psychoanalysis.
 - b. pseudopsychology.
 - c. social learning.
 - d. humanism.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

69. Pseudopsychologies are types of unfounded beliefs held without evidence or in the face of falsifying evidence. These unfounded beliefs are referred to as
- superstitions.
 - empirical evidence.
 - intersubjective data.
 - deductions.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

70. Which of the following are types of superstitions?
- psychodynamic theories
 - pseudopsychologies
 - structuralism and functionalism
 - humanistic theories

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

71. According to your textbook, which of the following is considered to be a pseudopsychology?
- cognitive psychology
 - behaviorism
 - Gestalt psychology
 - astrology

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

72. According to your textbook, which of the following is NOT a pseudopsychology?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. palmistry
- c. phrenology
- d. astrology

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

73. Which pseudopsychology was popularized by Franz Gall in the nineteenth century?

- a. palmistry.
- b. phrenology.
- c. graphology.
- d. astrology.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

74. Which of the following popularized the pseudopsychology known as phrenology?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Max Wertheimer
- c. Franz Gall
- d. Edward Titchener

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

75. To assess your personality, a phrenologist would want to
- a. study your handwriting.
 - b. study the lines on your palm.
 - c. examine the shape of your skull.
 - d. record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

76. The outdated theory that personality is revealed by the shape of one's skull and the bumps on one's head is called
- a. palmistry.
 - b. phrenology.
 - c. phenomenology.
 - d. graphology.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

77. Which pseudopsychology mistakenly listed the part of the brain that controls hearing as a center for "combativeness" within a person's personality?
- a. astrology
 - b. palmistry
 - c. graphology
 - d. phrenology

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

78. Jane goes to a phrenologist. What can she expect from this pseudopsychologist?

- a. He will predict her future by reading the lines on her palms.
- b. He will explain her personality traits by feeling the bumps on her skull.
- c. He will explain her personality traits by analyzing a copy of her handwriting.
- d. He will explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

79. To assess your personality, a person who practices palmistry would want to

- a. study your handwriting.
- b. examine the bumps on your head.
- c. study the lines and creases on your palm.
- d. place you into a trance-like state.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

80. The fortune teller who studies your palm carefully before announcing that great fortune is in your immediate future is practicing

- a. palmistry.
- b. phrenology.
- c. graphology.
- d. forensic psychology.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

81. To assess your personality, a graphologist would want to
- a. study your handwriting.
 - b. examine the shape of your skull.
 - c. study your palm.
 - d. record your brain waves with an EEG.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

82. Jay pays \$5.00 to have a personality profile made through an analysis of his handwriting. Jay has just wasted his money on the pseudopsychology known as
- a. graphology.
 - b. dyslexia.
 - c. phrenology.
 - d. palmistry.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

83. Graphology has been shown to be valuable for
- a. assessing personality traits.
 - b. selecting people for jobs.
 - c. detecting forgeries.
 - d. all of these.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

84. Regarding graphology, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Graphologists score close to zero on tests of accuracy in rating personality.
- b. Graphologists do no better than untrained college students in rating personality and job performance.
- c. A graphological society concluded that handwriting analysis should not be used to select people for jobs.
- d. Graphology cannot be used to detect forgeries.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

85. The most popular pseudopsychology holds that the positions of the stars and planets at the time of one's birth determine personality traits and affect behavior. This pseudopsychology is called

- a. astronomy.
- b. astrology.
- c. palmistry.
- d. phrenology.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

86. Which of the following pseudopsychologies is based on a zodiac map invented several thousand years ago in an ancient civilization called Babylon?

- a. astrology
- b. graphology
- c. palmistry
- d. phrenology

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

87. Rose is using an astrology program on her computer. By using this pseudopsychology computer program, she is trying to
- explain her personality by having the program analyze a scanned copy of her handwriting.
 - explain how her life is influenced by the position of the stars and planets at her birth.
 - predict when the next lunar eclipse will occur so she can view it with her telescope.
 - analyze the latent content of her dreams.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

88. In describing pseudopsychologies, it can be said that they
- give the appearance of science but are actually false.
 - have constantly changed over time as their followers have sought new evidence.
 - have followers who are skeptical critics of their own theories.
 - are characterized by all of these statements.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from “real” psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Concept

89. Regarding pseudopsychologies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- Pseudopsychologies are skeptical of their own theories and look for contradictions.
 - Pseudopsychologies have changed little over time.
 - Pseudopsychologies give the appearance of being scientific but are actually false.
 - Pseudopsychologies are types of superstitions.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from “real” psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

90. According to your textbook, astrology
- a. has repeatedly been shown to have no scientific validity.
 - b. has scientific validity if you correct for planetary drift.
 - c. is a useful guide for making personal decisions.
 - d. is only valid in very specific and unusual situations.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from “real” psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Fact

91. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.
 - b. A connection has been found between one’s astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, and career choices.
 - c. Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
 - d. Since astrology was first set up, the zodiac has shifted in the sky by one full constellation.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from “real” psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Fact

92. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. If astrologers are asked to match people with their horoscopes, they do significantly better than would be expected by chance.
 - b. Astrologers have failed to scientifically explain why the positions of the planets at birth affect a person's future or why the moment of birth is more important than the moment of conception.
 - c. One study of more than 3,000 predictions by famous astrologers found that only a small percentage were fulfilled.
 - d. There has been no connection found between the "compatibility" of couples' astrological signs and their marriage and divorce rates.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from "real" psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

93. Regarding the popular pseudopsychology of astrology, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a. A study of more than 3,000 predictions by famous astrologers found that a significant number of the predictions were fulfilled.
 - b. No connection has been found between one's astrological sign and leadership, physical characteristics, intelligence, or career choices.
 - c. Couples whose astrological signs are compatible have a lower divorce rate than those couples with incompatible signs.
 - d. In a famous test, astrologers were able to accurately distinguish murderers from law-abiding people based on their horoscopes.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from "real" psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Fact

94. In a comparison of pseudopsychologies and valid psychological principles, which of the following statements is FALSE?

- a. Pseudopsychologies are more of a nuisance and rarely do any harm.
- b. Valid psychological principles are based on observation and evidence, not opinions.
- c. Astrology's popularity shows that many people have difficulty separating valid psychology from systems that seem valid but are not.
- d. The pseudopsychology of graphology has been mistakenly used to determine who is hired, given bank credit, or selected for juries.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from "real" psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.

KEYWORDS: Concept

95. Systems, such as astrology and graphology, enjoy wide popularity because of their

- a. uncritical acceptance.
- b. scientific basis.
- c. accuracy in predicting people's future behavior.
- d. cost.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from "real" psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

96. With respect to astrology, palmistry, and phrenology, it can be said that
- a. all are pseudopsychologies.
 - b. none is subject to the Barnum effect.
 - c. they rarely appear to work due to the confirmation bias.
 - d. astrology is the only system with a scientific basis.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from “real” psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

97. When people read their horoscopes, they often believe these flattering descriptions of themselves, a tendency referred to as
- a. the Barnum effect.
 - b. astrologer’s dilemma.
 - c. the confirmation bias.
 - d. uncritical acceptance.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

98. An elderly lady is greatly impressed by an astrologer who describes her as physically vigorous, innovative, and artistically creative. Her reaction to this flattering description is an example of
- a. uncritical acceptance.
 - b. the confirmation bias.
 - c. the Gall effect.
 - d. the confusion of cause and effect.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

99. When a person remembers or notices only things that back up his or her expectations and forgets the rest, he or she is experiencing
- a. the Barnum Effect.
 - b. the confirmation bias.
 - c. astrologer's dilemma.
 - d. uncritical acceptance.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

100. Even when an astrological description contains a mixture of good and bad traits, it may seem accurate because the person remembers or notices the parts of the description that backs up his or her expectations and forgets the rest. This illustrates
- a. the Barnum Effect.
 - b. the confirmation bias.
 - c. the astrologer's dilemma.
 - d. uncritical acceptance.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

101. Sid believes his dreams forecast the future. He describes all the dreams that came true in the last month. His friend Joey asks him about all the times his dreams did not come true. Sid's tendency to remember the times his dreams came true and forget the times they did not is known as
- a. the confirmation bias.
 - b. the Barnum Effect.
 - c. the observer effect.
 - d. critical thinking.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

102. Lindsay's friend answered a magazine ad that claimed that her personality could be analyzed by a computer using her birth sign. She tells Lindsay that her computer-generated profile was very accurate and that Lindsay should send in her money and her birthdate to the company. Lindsay should
- write the company and request the names of satisfied customers in her area.
 - find a good phrenologist instead.
 - know that good astrological readings cannot be done by computers.
 - consider that her friend may have been taken in by a confirmation bias.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

103. Many television viewers are impressed by "psychic mediums" who pretend to communicate with the deceased friends and relatives of audience members. Typically, the viewers will remember the apparent "hits," or correct statements made by the "mediums," while ignoring the "misses," or incorrect statements. This tendency is referred to as
- the Barnum effect.
 - the confirmation bias.
 - the astrologer's dilemma.
 - uncritical acceptance.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

104. The tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms is called
- a. uncritical acceptance.
 - b. the Barnum effect.
 - c. the confirmation bias.
 - d. the fundamental attribution error.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

105. The more general the prediction a fortune teller or palmist makes, the more believable are the results. This fact has been called the
- a. Guilford effect.
 - b. phenologist's fallacy.
 - c. Barnum effect.
 - d. Gall fallacy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

106. If one reads all 12 of the daily horoscopes found in newspapers for several days, one will find that the predictions made are so general that they will fit events that happen every day as well as being applicable to anybody regardless of their sign. This illustrates the
- a. Guilford effect.
 - b. phenologist's fallacy.
 - c. Barnum effect.
 - d. Gall fallacy.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Application

107. To be scientific, our observations must be

- a. systematic.
- b. intuitive.
- c. haphazard.
- d. related to common sense.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Concept

108. The scientific method is NOT based on which of the following?

- a. a careful collection of evidence
- b. accurate descriptions and measurements
- c. repeatable results
- d. theoretical projection and intuitive analysis

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

109. Which of the following is a form of critical thinking based on a careful collection of evidence, accurate descriptions and measurements, precise definitions, controlled observations, and repeatable results?

- a. intuitive analysis
- b. the introspective method
- c. the scientific method
- d. theoretical projection

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

110. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?

- a. making observations
- b. intuitive analysis
- c. proposing a hypothesis
- d. theory building

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

111. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?

- a. defining a problem
- b. gathering evidence
- c. publishing results
- d. consensus review

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

112. Which of the following is one of the six elements of the scientific method?

- a. publishing results
- b. critiquing anecdotal evidence
- c. consensus review
- d. survey analysis

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

113. The six steps of the scientific method include observation, defining a problem, proposing a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, publishing the results, and
- a. cost-benefit analysis.
 - b. anecdotal analysis.
 - c. theory building.
 - d. consensus review.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.1 - Describe the scientific method, and explain how systematic observations are utilized within the scientific method to provide the highest quality of information about behavior.

KEYWORDS: Fact

114. An industrial-organizational psychologist is studying video game designers. This psychologist carefully questions game designers about how much stress they experience. These interviews would constitute the first step in the scientific method referred to as
- a. making observations.
 - b. testing the hypothesis.
 - c. theory building.
 - d. defining the problem.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

115. After an industrial-organizational psychologist made his initial observations regarding the stress experienced by game designers, he began the second step in the scientific method, which involved
- a. theory building.
 - b. defining the problem.
 - c. testing the hypothesis.
 - d. critiquing anecdotal evidence.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

116. When psychologist Kyle Conlon and his colleagues reviewed previously published studies before beginning their own research on weight loss and noted that both goal-focused and achievement-focused approaches were popular, they were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. making observations
 - b. testing a hypothesis
 - c. theory building
 - d. defining the problem

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

117. After reviewing previously published studies, psychologist Kyle Conlon and his colleagues wanted to know “Will people lose more weight if they maintain a goal focus or if they maintain an achievement focus?” At this point in their research, Conlon and his colleagues were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. publishing their own results
 - b. testing a hypothesis
 - c. building a theory
 - d. defining the problem

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

118. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about what is controlling a behavior is called a(n)
- a. theory.
 - b. law.
 - c. hypothesis.
 - d. experiment.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Fact

119. Your best friend passes you in the school hallway and glares at you without speaking. You think, "Now, why did she do that?" One possible explanation could be that she saw you flirting with her boyfriend. Within the framework of the scientific method, this possible explanation for your friend's behavior will remain tentative until it is tested by your asking your friend why she did not speak. Thus, this tentative, possible explanation would be considered a(n)
- a. theory.
 - b. operational definition.
 - c. hypothesis.
 - d. relative certainty.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

120. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. The psychologist comes up with the tentative explanation that the degree of control over one's work determines the designer's stress level. This tentative explanation, which must be tested, would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- a. theory building
 - b. operationally defining the problem
 - c. proposing a hypothesis
 - d. gathering evidence through observations

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

121. A researcher has a hunch that "frustration encourages aggression." He will test this hunch by devising a way to frustrate people and a way to measure whether they become more aggressive. His observations will then provide evidence to confirm or disconfirm his
- a. hypothesis.
 - b. operational definition.
 - c. theoretical element.
 - d. abstraction.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

122. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)

- a. abstract definition.
- b. operational definition.
- c. case study.
- d. theory.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Fact

123. In order to permit scientific study, covert behaviors are

- a. estimated.
- b. not included in the analysis.
- c. prevented from interfering with the experiment.
- d. operationally defined in terms of overt behavior.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Concept

124. The researcher stated that in his experiment, "Frustration is described as any interruption of the subject before he or she finishes the timed puzzle." This description is considered to be a(n)

- a. estimated value.
- b. theoretical element.
- c. operational definition.
- d. hypothesis.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

125. The researcher stated that in his experiment, aggression will be described as “the number of times a frustrated individual insults the person who prevented work on the puzzle.” This description is considered to be a(n)
- estimated value.
 - theoretical element.
 - operational definition.
 - hypothesis.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

126. Three research assistants were assigned the task of counting the number of times a particular student exhibited inattentive behaviors during a 30-minute math class. The first research assistant counted five inattentive behaviors, the second recorded eight, and the third observed only two. Assuming the three research assistants are equally accurate in what they observed, the most likely explanation for this discrepancy in recordings would be that the inattentive behavior
- was not the correct hypothesis.
 - was not observed for a long enough period of time.
 - was not operationally defined.
 - would require at least five observers for an accurate count.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Application

127. In order to determine whether women talk more than men, a group of researchers used an electronically activated recorder to track people's conversations, counting the number of words spoken in a day by women and men. These researchers used the recorder during which step in the scientific method?
- a. gathering evidence to test the hypothesis
 - b. theory building
 - c. defining the problem
 - d. proposing a hypothesis

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

128. To determine whether weight loss is easier when you maintain a goal focus, Conlon and his colleagues assigned participants to one of three weight loss groups, goal-focused, achievement-focused, and no-focus control. Each group met for 12 weekly meetings and had access to a special website. At this point in their research, Conlon and his associates were completing which step in the scientific method?
- a. disseminating their results
 - b. building a theory
 - c. defining the problem
 - d. gathering evidence to test their hypothesis

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

129. When one designs a system of ideas so that concepts and facts are interrelated in such a way that existing data is summarized and future observations can be predicted, then this system of ideas is known as a(n)
- a. hypothesis.
 - b. theory.
 - c. commonsense statement.
 - d. operational definition.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

130. Which of the following summarize observations, explain these observations, allow prediction, and guide future research?
- a. accurate hypotheses
 - b. operational definitions
 - c. good theories
 - d. statistical results

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

131. If there were not theories in psychology, the situation might be characterized as
- a. lacking a consistent methodology for doing research.
 - b. an overwhelming collection of disconnected facts.
 - c. a rich array of theoretical notions regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
 - d. a single, unitary approach to understanding behavior.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Concept

132. Theory building is important in psychology because it
- a. prevents excessive reliance on empiricism.
 - b. reduces the need for hypothesis testing.
 - c. relies heavily on naturalistic observation.
 - d. provides explanations and guides future research.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Concept

133. Four developmental psychologists have been conducting separate research into the patterns of language development of deaf children. They meet in Chicago to discuss, summarize, and, hopefully, interrelate their conclusions from their published works and propose future research on this topic. Within the framework of the scientific method, these psychologists would most likely be
- a. proposing a hypothesis.
 - b. hypothesis testing.
 - c. operationally defining terms.
 - d. theory building.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

134. Conlon and his colleagues conducted an experiment and found that goal-focused individuals lost more weight than did either achievement-focused or no-focus control individuals. These researchers also found that goal-focused individuals were more committed to reaching their goal weights. They interpreted their results as consistent with the findings of other studies on motivation and relevant to the design of health intervention programs. At this point in their research, Conlon and his associates are
- proposing a hypothesis.
 - hypothesis testing.
 - operationally defining terms.
 - theory building.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

135. An industrial-organizational psychologist conducts an experiment to determine whether having control over difficult tasks reduces stress for game designers and finds this explanation to be true. Drawing on the results of similar experiments, this psychologist explains these overall findings by creating a
- hypothesis.
 - testable observation.
 - theory.
 - law.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

136. A researcher would disseminate the results of his or her study to the scientific community during which element of the scientific method?
- a. defining the problem
 - b. hypothesis testing
 - c. publishing results
 - d. theoretical projection

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Concept

137. In a scholarly article in the *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Conlon and his colleagues described the question they investigated, the methods they used, and the results of their study comparing goal-focused and achievement-focused dieters. This part of the scientific method is referred to as
- a. defining the problem.
 - b. hypothesis discussion.
 - c. publishing results.
 - d. theoretical projection.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

138. The results of psychological studies are published in professional journals because scientific information must always be
- summarized into a principle or law.
 - converted into an operational definition.
 - validated by common sense.
 - publicly available.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

139. The results of a study become more credible when other researchers
- define them.
 - replicate them.
 - accept them.
 - relate them to common sense.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Concept

140. Dr. Johan read the results of a study on conversational patterns of men and women that was conducted with college student participants. He decides to repeat this experiment using middle-aged and older adults. Dr. Johan's study would be considered a(n)
- operational revision.
 - replication.
 - confirmation bias.
 - double-blind.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

141. Research reports begin with a very brief summary of the study and its findings. This is known as the
- a. abstract.
 - b. introduction.
 - c. method.
 - d. discussion review.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

142. Kelly is writing a paper on conformity for her psychology class. In order to find the research articles she needs for the paper, the first step for her would be to get an overview of each of the articles that come up in her computer search. She should first read which part of each article?

- a. abstract
- b. introduction
- c. method
- d. discussion review

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

143. Which section of a research report provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated?

- a. results
- b. introduction
- c. method
- d. discussion

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

144. In which section of their research report would the researchers describe their research question regarding whether women talk more than men and then provide background information on this topic by reviewing prior studies on this subject?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

145. In their research report published in the Journal of Experimental Social Psychology, Conlon and his colleagues described their research question regarding whether goal-focused or achievement-focused dieters would lose more weight, and they provided background information on their topic by reviewing prior studies on motivation and weight loss. This part of their research report is called the
- a. results.
 - b. method.
 - c. introduction.
 - d. discussion.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

146. Which section of a research report tells how and why observations were made and describes the specific procedures used by the researchers to gather data?

- a. discussion
- b. introduction
- c. results
- d. method

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

147. In which section of the research report did Dr. Trenton list the specific procedures he used to gather data in his study?

- a. discussion
- b. introduction
- c. method
- d. results

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

148. In which section of their research report did Conlon and his colleagues describe how they assigned participants to one of three weight loss groups (goal-focused, achievement-focused, and no-focus control)?
- a. discussion
 - b. method
 - c. introduction
 - d. results

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

149. A psychologist wishes to repeat an experiment in a rural school that was originally conducted in an urban school setting. In order to repeat the specific procedures used to gather the data, this psychologist should pay close attention to which section of the original research report?
- a. discussion
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. results

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

150. In which section of a research report is the outcome of the investigation presented with data being graphed, summarized in tables, or statistically analyzed?

- a. method
- b. results
- c. introduction
- d. discussion

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

151. In a journal article, the researcher reported that statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the study. This outcome from the investigation would be found in which section(s) of the research article?

- a. results
- b. introduction
- c. method
- d. all of these

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

152. The implications of the study and proposals for future research would be found in which section of a research report?
- a. results
 - b. introduction
 - c. method
 - d. discussion

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

153. In the final section of his research report, Dr. Zetta described the results of his study in relation to his original research question, explored implications of his study to health education, and proposed further studies to be conducted. This section of Dr. Zetta's report is called the
- a. epilogue
 - b. summary
 - c. method analysis
 - d. discussion

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

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

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Concept

155. Which of the following presents an ethical problem in behavioral research?

- a. deception
- b. self-fulfilling prophecies
- c. the placebo effect
- d. the correlation/causation problem

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Concept

156. Milgram's study of obedience to authority, where subjects thought they were shocking another subject, raised questions about which two ethical concerns?

- a. deception and invasion of privacy
- b. invasion of privacy and lasting harm to subjects
- c. lasting harm to subjects and deception
- d. confidentiality and invasion of privacy

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Concept

157. To prevent ethical abuse in psychology research,

- a. psychologists have begun to use only computer models for research rather than human or animal subjects.
- b. psychologists use only animal subjects in research.
- c. role-play experiments have taken the place of those experiments requiring deception.
- d. psychology departments have ethics committees to act as watchdogs.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Fact

158. Regarding ethics in research, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. Although the APA has set up guidelines for experiments with humans, they have yet to provide guidelines for research with animals.
- b. Researchers are not required by the APA guidelines to provide results or interpretations to participants at the end of the experiment.
- c. Researchers do not have to describe all risks to potential participants, and once a subject begins an experiment, his or her continued participation is no longer voluntary.
- d. Most university psychology departments have ethics committees that oversee the research done at the college to help ensure ethical guidelines are followed.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

159. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?

- a. Accurately describe risks to potential participants.
- b. Never use deception.
- c. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
- d. Ensure that participation is voluntary.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Fact

160. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic ethical guidelines for psychological researchers?

- a. Use deception only when absolutely necessary.
- b. Maintain confidentiality.
- c. Provide results and interpretations to participants.
- d. Minimize the placebo effect.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Fact

161. Psychology is best defined as the study of personality and emotional well-being.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

162. Remembering your social security number would be considered an overt behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

163. When a personnel director uses tests and interviews to select the best candidate for the job, this selection process is illustrating the psychological goal of prediction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Application

OTHER: * (New Question)

164. Critical thinking is a type of reflection that involves asking whether a particular belief can be supported by scientific theory and observation.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

165. It is important for critical thinkers to take the word of an expert without asking questions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.4 - Explain why critical thinkers must actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own, and why they do not automatically accept an idea as true or false based solely on claimed expertise.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

166. Phrenology involved the reading of the lines on one's palm to reveal personality and predict the future.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

167. When a person remembers or notices only things that backs up his or her expectations and forgets the rest, he or she is experiencing the confirmation bias.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

168. The predicted outcome of an experiment or an educated guess about the relationship between variables is called a theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Fact

169. In the method section of a research report, a psychologist provides background information on his or her study by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

170. According to the ethical guidelines for psychological researchers, deception can never be used during experimentation with human subjects.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.4 - Explain how the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected when researchers follow the American Psychological Association guidelines for conducting research.

KEYWORDS: Fact

171. In the definition of psychology, any directly observable action or response, such as eating, sleeping, talking, or sneezing, is referred to as a(n)_____ behavior.

ANSWER: overt

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.1 - Describe the origin of the word psychology and its current definition, and differentiate between overt and covert behaviors within this definition.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

172. An empirical investigation structured to answer questions about the world in a systematic and intersubjective fashion is known as a(n)_____.

ANSWER: scientific observation

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.3 - Discuss the problems in using the commonsense approach to understanding behavior and why more accurate information can be obtained by engaging in critical thinking and the systematic gathering and analysis of empirical evidence; and define the terms: scientific observation, intersubjective, and research method.

KEYWORDS: Fact

173. The four goals of psychology are to describe, predict, understand, and_____behavior.

ANSWER: control

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Fact

174. The heart of critical thinking is a willingness to actively _____ on ideas

ANSWER: reflect

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.2 - Describe the process of critical thinking.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

175. Rather than focusing solely on the overall amount of evidence, one should, when critically thinking, give greater weight to the_____of the evidence.

ANSWER: quality

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.

KEYWORDS: Concept

176. The German anatomy teacher who popularized the pseudopsychology known as phrenology was_____.

ANSWER: Gall
Franz Gall

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

177. The tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms is called the _____ effect.

ANSWER: Barnum

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Fact

178. In order for covert behaviors to be observed and studied scientifically, they must be_____defined.

ANSWER: operationally

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.2 - Discuss the beginning steps of psychological research, which include defining problems and proposing hypotheses, and explain why concepts must be operationally defined before they can be studied empirically.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

179. A system of ideas designed to interrelate concepts and facts in a way that summarizes existing data and predicts future observations is called a(n)_____.

ANSWER: theory

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

180. Research reports begin with a brief summary of the study and its findings called the_____.

ANSWER: abstract

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact

OTHER: * (New Question)

181. List and describe the four goals of psychology and the questions about behavior each answers.

ANSWER: Answer will include that the goals of psychology are to describe, understand, predict, and control behavior. Answering psychological questions often begins with a careful description of behavior. Description, or naming and classifying, is typically based on making a detailed record of scientific observations. However, descriptions fail to answer the important “why” questions. Therefore, psychology’s second goal is to explain an event, or the goal of understanding, which usually means we can state the causes of a behavior. Psychology’s third goal, prediction, is the ability to forecast behavior accurately. To a psychologist, psychology’s fourth goal of control simply refers to the ability to alter the conditions that affect behavior, such as therapy being used to help a person overcome a phobia. In summary, psychology’s goals are a natural outgrowth of our desire to understand behavior and, basically, involve asking the following questions: (1) What is the nature of this behavior? (description); (2) Why does it occur? (understanding and explanation); (3) Can we forecast when it will occur? (prediction); and (4) What conditions affect it? (control).

POINTS: 8

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Psychology-Behave!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.1.4 - Describe the four goals of psychology, and give examples of how psychologists gather scientific data in order to meet each of these goals.

KEYWORDS: Concept

OTHER: * (New Question)

182. Describe critical thinking and the five principles which form the foundation of it.

ANSWER: Answer will include that critical thinking in psychology is a type of reflection that involves asking whether a particular belief can be supported by scientific theory and observation. Critical thinkers are willing to challenge conventional wisdom by asking hard questions. Critical thinking relies on the following basic principles. (1) Few “truths” transcend the need for logical analysis and empirical testing. While religious beliefs and personal values may be held as matters of faith, most other ideas can and should be evaluated by applying the rules of logic, evidence, and the scientific method. (2) Critical thinkers often wonder what it would take to show that a “truth” is false. Critical thinkers actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own. (3) Authority or claimed expertise does not automatically make an idea true or false. Just because a teacher, guru, celebrity, or authority is convinced or sincere doesn’t mean one should automatically believe or disbelieve that person. (4) Judging the quality of evidence is crucial. To decide correctly, one can’t just weigh the amount of evidence. One must also critically evaluate the quality of the evidence. Then one can give greater weight to the most credible facts. (5) Critical thinking requires an open mind. Be prepared to consider daring departures and go wherever the evidence leads. However, don’t become so “open-minded” that one is simply gullible.

POINTS: 12

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Critical Thinking-Take It with a Grain of Salt

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.2 - Describe the process of critical thinking.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.3 - Explain how the validity of beliefs can be judged by logically analyzing the information, by evaluating evidence for and against the claim, and by evaluating the quality of the evidence.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.2.4 - Explain why critical thinkers must actively seek to falsify beliefs, including their own, and why they do not automatically accept an idea as true or false based solely on claimed expertise.

KEYWORDS: Concept

183. Large numbers of astrology books and computer programs to chart one's "correct" astrological sign are sold to the public each year. Define pseudopsychology, and explain why astrology is a pseudopsychology, why it remains so popular, and why so many people still "believe."

ANSWER: Answer will include that pseudopsychology is any false and unscientific system of beliefs that is offered as an explanation of behavior. It is considered a type of superstition. Astrology is a pseudopsychology because it has repeatedly been shown to have no scientific validity. For example, the zodiac has shifted in the sky by one full constellation since astrology was first set up. However, most astrologers simply ignore this shift. Astrologers have also failed to explain why the moment of birth should be more important than conception. In addition, research has found no connection between the compatibility of couples' astrological signs and their marriage and divorce rates. Studies have also found no connection between astrological signs and leadership, career choices, or personality traits. A study of more than 3,000 predictions by famous astrologers found that only a small percentage were fulfilled. If astrologers are asked to match people with their horoscopes, they do no better than would be expected by chance. Reasons that people still believe include (1) uncritical acceptance, that is, the tendency to believe the flattering descriptions of oneself often given by astrologers; (2) the confirmation bias, which involves the tendency to remember information that fits one's expectations, while forgetting discrepancies; and (3) the Barnum Effect, which involves the tendency to consider a personal description accurate if it is stated in very general terms.

POINTS: 10

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Pseudopsychologies-Palms, Planets, and Personality

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.1 - Define pseudopsychology; and describe examples of belief systems that would be classified as pseudopsychologies.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.2 - Explain how pseudopsychologies differ from "real" psychology and why these pseudopsychologies continue to survive and even attain popularity when they have no scientific basis.
PMAL_COON_2015_2.3.3 - Explain how uncritical acceptance, the confirmation bias, and the Barnum effect have led many people to believe in various pseudopsychologies.

KEYWORDS: Concept

184. List and describe the five parts of a research report.

ANSWER: Answer will include that a research report consists of the abstract, introduction, method, results, and discussion sections. Research reports begin with a very brief summary of the study and its findings called the abstract. The abstract allows one to get an overview without reading the entire article. The introduction describes the question to be investigated and provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics. The method section describes the specific procedures used to gather data, so other researchers can repeat the study. The outcome of the study is presented in the results section with data being statistically analyzed and often presented in graphs or summary tables. In the discussion section, the results are discussed in relation to the original question with implication of the study explored and future studies proposed.

POINTS: 5

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Scientific Research-How to Think Like a Psychologist

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: PMAL_COON_2015_2.4.3 - Explain how researchers gather evidence to test hypotheses, why theory building is important, and why research results are made publicly available; and describe a typical research report.

KEYWORDS: Fact