

Chapter 1--What Is Psychology?

Student: _____

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of
 - A. behavior and mental processes.
 - B. diagnosis and treatment of behavioral disorders.
 - C. conscious and unconscious mental processes.
 - D. the mind
2. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes describes
 - A. behaviorism.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. psychology.
 - D. clinical psychology
3. Eduardo DeLeon is engaged in scientific research involving the study of behavior and mental processes. DeLeon is a
 - A. psychotherapist.
 - B. psychoanalyst.
 - C. psychiatrist.
 - D. psychologist
4. As a science, Psychology has four goals. Which of the following is NOT one of those goals?
 - A. eliminate behavior
 - B. explain behavior
 - C. predict behavior
 - D. control behavior
5. A ____ proposes a relationship among observed events.
 - A. science
 - B. theory
 - C. prediction
 - D. school of psychology
6. A satisfactory psychological theory of thirst would
 - A. be able to predict when people will or will not drink.
 - B. be able to describe age-related drinking behavior.
 - C. both a and b.
 - D. none of the above
7. Theories allow psychologists to make ____ such as a client's chance of recovery.
 - A. descriptions
 - B. explanations
 - C. predictions
 - D. beliefs

8. Which of the following is *not* true of psychological theories?
- A. Theories make assumptions about behavior.
 - B. Theories explain behavior and mental processes.
 - C. Predictions are derived from theories.
 - D. Theories are always discarded as new observations are made
9. The clinical psychologist's aim in applying prediction and control principles to a client's behavior is to
- A. decide the treatment.
 - B. help the client meet his or her goals in treatment.
 - C. allow the client a narrow range of options for his or her behavior.
 - D. use a database to formulate a treatment for the client.
10. Dr. Rossini is developing a training program to help a young woman with mental retardation to sort clothes in the laundry of the residential facility in which she lives. Whenever she performs her job according to the protocol, she receives a reward. If she does not stay on task, she receives no reward. Applying the principles of learning theory to the direct modification of human conduct is referred to as
- A. pure research.
 - B. basic research.
 - C. psychoanalysis.
 - D. the practice of psychology
11. The results of ____ research in the study of the perceptual development of infants and lower animals is often useful in formulating the treatment of visual disorders in humans.
- A. pure
 - B. basic
 - C. controlled
 - D. action
12. Applied research is research undertaken
- A. with humans.
 - B. with lower animals.
 - C. for its own sake.
 - D. to find solutions to specific problems
13. The difference between pure and applied research is the difference between
- A. prediction and control.
 - B. practice and theory.
 - C. research for its own sake and research to solve specific problems.
 - D. application and adaptation
14. Research using computers to understand artificial intelligence is an example of ____ research.
- A. pure
 - B. applied
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. none of the above

15. Dr. Langer is treating a college student for depression in his private practice. Most likely Dr. Langer is a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. counseling
 - B. school
 - C. educational
 - D. clinical
16. Jean, a divorced mother with two children, married Harry, a widower with a teenage daughter. From the onset of her relationship with Harry, Jean had difficulty in relating to his daughter. Once married, the family problems between stepmother and stepdaughter became exacerbated. Who might be consulted?
- A. a developmental psychologist
 - B. an educational psychologist
 - C. a counseling psychologist
 - D. a psychiatric social worker
17. Diagnosing the severity of mental illness and behavior problems is usually the job of a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. clinical
 - B. counseling
 - C. school
 - D. educational
18. School psychologists are employed by school districts to
- A. develop achievement and aptitude tests.
 - B. identify and assist students who have problems that interfere with their learning.
 - C. study hereditary and environmental influences on the development of students.
 - D. develop instructional methods for teachers to employ
19. Interpretation of a client's symptoms is to a clinical psychologist as the development of an achievement test is to a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. social
 - B. developmental
 - C. educational
 - D. personality
20. Dr. Kendall is interested in the effects of teacher style (warm and supportive versus formal and objective) on the learning of mathematics by sixth graders. Most likely, Dr. Kendall is a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. educational
 - B. personality
 - C. school
 - D. experimental
21. ____ psychologists study the relationship between genetic and environmental factors on growth of the individual through the life span.
- A. Biocultural
 - B. Personality
 - C. Developmental
 - D. Social

22. The study of human traits and characteristics is of interest to ____ psychologists.
- A. clinical
 - B. personality
 - C. community
 - D. social
23. ____ psychologists are concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism.
- A. Community
 - B. Personality
 - C. Forensic
 - D. Social
24. ____ psychologists focus on social influences on behavior, while ____ psychologists focus on the influence of an individual's traits on behavior.
- A. Personality; Social
 - B. School; Educational
 - C. Social; Personality
 - D. Educational; School
25. A theory that divides human behavior into two basic traits, introversion and extraversion, was probably formulated by a ____ psychologist.
- A. developmental
 - B. personality
 - C. behavioral
 - D. clinical
26. How the group affects the individual and the effects of the individual on the group are the concerns of ____ psychologists.
- A. clinical
 - B. sociological
 - C. community
 - D. social
27. An Environmental psychologist would study all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. how extreme temperatures influence human behavior
 - B. how loud noises interfere with human concentration
 - C. how human behavior affects the natural environment
 - D. how athletes improve their performance
28. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to conduct pure research?
- A. experimental
 - B. organizational
 - C. consumer
 - D. human factors
29. Industrial psychologists and Organizational psychologists study the behavior of people in
- A. workplaces.
 - B. research laboratories.
 - C. universities.
 - D. court rooms

30. An organizational psychologist is most likely to study people in
- A. court rooms
 - B. businesses
 - C. sports
 - D. schools
31. The design of the instrument layout of a new helicopter was carried out by industrial engineers in consultation with ____ psychologists.
- A. consumer
 - B. experimental
 - C. industrial
 - D. human factors
32. After an advertising campaign with a catchy jingle failed to generate sales for a new shampoo, the advertising director hired Dr. Faith Brewster to analyze the defective campaign and to propose an alternative approach. Faith is most likely a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. consumer
 - B. social
 - C. organizational
 - D. human factors
33. As much as she tried to lose weight, Pauline could not achieve her goal of 15% weight loss. Accordingly, she made an appointment to consult with Dr. Richman, a ____ psychologist.
- A. clinical
 - B. counseling
 - C. human factors
 - D. health
34. A fitness center was looking for someone to direct a new program that linked diet to an exercise program. The center's director wanted to hire someone with a background in stress management and the control of health problems. Most likely, she was looking for a(n)
- A. personal trainer.
 - B. sports psychologist.
 - C. health psychologist.
 - D. aerobics instructor
35. A ____ psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer and diabetes.
- A. clinical
 - B. health
 - C. counseling
 - D. forensic
36. Josephine is a track athlete who does not perform well under extreme pressure to win. With what type of psychologist should she consult?
- A. Counseling psychologist
 - B. Industrial psychologist
 - C. Health psychologist
 - D. Sport psychologist

37. A forensic psychologist may be involved in any of the following activities EXCEPT:
- A. testing the mental health of a defendant in a criminal trial.
 - B. analyzing criminal behavior patterns.
 - C. consulting with attorneys about selecting jury members.
 - D. developing standardized intelligence tests
38. Yolanda gives a careful description of all of her thoughts, experiences, and emotions after she underwent a "near-death" experience in which she felt herself leaving her body. The method Yolanda and the researcher are using is called
- A. insight.
 - B. self-revelation.
 - C. recovered memory.
 - D. introspection
39. What distinguished Wilhelm Wundt's contribution from other contributions to psychology?
- A. He wrote the first textbook of psychology.
 - B. He defined psychology as the science of behavior.
 - C. He established psychology as a laboratory science.
 - D. He studied insight in lower animals
40. The very first psychological laboratory was established by
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B. William James.
 - C. Charles Darwin.
 - D. Gustav Fechner
41. Wilhelm Wundt founded the school of psychology called
- A. functionalism.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. behaviorism.
 - D. structuralism
42. Under the school of structuralism, Wundt used a method called ____ to look into one's own objective sensations and subjective feelings.
- A. conditioning
 - B. psychoanalysis
 - C. introspection
 - D. insight
43. Wilhelm Wundt felt that the object of psychology was the study of the mind as a natural event and that the best way to approach the study of psychology was to
- A. break down conscious experience into basic elements.
 - B. focus on the continuity between conscious experience and behavior.
 - C. analyze the relation between sensory stimuli and behavior.
 - D. determine the functions of conscious experience
44. Structuralism defined experience in terms of
- A. behavioral tendencies and habits.
 - B. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes.
 - C. the functions of consciousness.
 - D. sensations, feelings, and mental images

45. Functionalism was established by
- A. G. Stanley Hall.
 - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - C. John Watson.
 - D. William James
46. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a functionalist psychologist?
- A. The mind is composed of discrete elements.
 - B. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - C. The only object of psychology is the study of behavior.
 - D. Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behavior
47. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of mind and behavior and views consciousness as a continuous, not discrete, process is called
- A. functionalism.
 - B. behaviorism.
 - C. structuralism.
 - D. psychoanalysis
48. A functionalist would agree with the following?
- A. consciousness can be broken down into elemental parts.
 - B. consciousness is a continuous process.
 - C. behavior and mental processes are adaptive.
 - D. All of the above
49. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predicted that organisms that survived and reproduced were _____ than those less fit.
- A. more intelligent
 - B. better adapted to the environment
 - C. more conscious of their surroundings
 - D. better at problem solving
50. The functionalists expanded the study of psychology to include behavior as well as consciousness and asked how mental processes and behavior
- A. were broken down into sensations, feelings, and thoughts.
 - B. were part of the unconscious.
 - C. led the individual to self-knowledge.
 - D. assisted the organism to adapt to the environment
51. John B. Watson argued for a psychology based on the study of
- A. stream of consciousness.
 - B. unconscious mental processes.
 - C. measurable behavior.
 - D. sensation, feelings, and mental images
52. John B. Watson established _____ as a school of psychology.
- A. behaviorism
 - B. functionalism
 - C. structuralism
 - D. psychoanalysis

53. John Watson proposed a definition of psychology that omitted all of the following EXCEPT
- A. mental process.
 - B. behavior.
 - C. consciousness.
 - D. feelings and thoughts
54. B. F. Skinner made major contributions to
- A. structuralism.
 - B. functionalism.
 - C. behaviorism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology
55. Ted taught his cat to turn in a circle every time he waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response Ted would pet the cat and give it a treat. From Skinner's perspective the treat would be considered a
- A. bribe.
 - B. stimulus.
 - C. reinforcer.
 - D. control
56. B. F. Skinner studied learning in lower animals by using
- A. reinforcement.
 - B. insight.
 - C. introspection.
 - D. trial and error
57. Watson and Skinner had one objective in common which was the
- A. treatment of disorders.
 - B. acquisition of behavior through conditioning/reinforcement.
 - C. use of mental imagery.
 - D. discovery of unconscious conflicts
58. The school of psychology that emphasized the organization of perceptual experience into wholes and the integration of separate stimuli into meaningful patterns is termed
- A. psychoanalysis.
 - B. functionalism.
 - C. structuralism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology
59. Behaviorism is to learning theory as Gestalt psychology is to
- A. psychotherapy.
 - B. adaptation to the environment.
 - C. perception.
 - D. habit
60. Gestalt psychologists believed that problem solving is not always accomplished by mechanical repetition but rather is accomplished by sudden _____ in which a solution is found.
- A. insight
 - B. reinforcement
 - C. introspection
 - D. evolution

61. For the Gestalt psychologists, learning was largely a matter of
- A. trial and error.
 - B. insight and understanding.
 - C. rote practice and repetition.
 - D. habit and environmental adaptation
62. In his research on problem solving in chimpanzees, Kohler concluded that the chimp suddenly solved a problem and reached the banana because of
- A. intelligence.
 - B. reinforcement.
 - C. environmental clues.
 - D. insight
63. Psychoanalysis emphasizes unconscious processes while behaviorism emphasizes
- A. perception.
 - B. observation.
 - C. sensation.
 - D. introspection
64. The school of psychology that places unconscious impulses and desires at the center of human behavior is
- A. psychoanalysis.
 - B. humanism-existentialism.
 - C. functionalism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology
65. The psychodynamic theory of human motivation centers on
- A. insight.
 - B. the unconscious.
 - C. behavior.
 - D. introspection
66. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism and behaviorism in that it is also a method of
- A. scientific inquiry.
 - B. introspection.
 - C. self-knowledge.
 - D. psychotherapy
67. Freud's technique of psychotherapy is called
- A. reality therapy.
 - B. insight therapy.
 - C. psychoanalysis.
 - D. behavior therapy
68. That people are motivated to satisfy unconscious urges and to avoid guilt feelings at the same time is an assumption of
- A. psychodynamic theory.
 - B. the humanistic-existential approach.
 - C. behaviorism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology

69. Which of the following statements distinguishes psychoanalysis from other schools of psychology?
- A. Unconscious processes have the greatest impact on behavior.
 - B. Learning is the basis of behavior.
 - C. Humans are potentially good.
 - D. The sum of the parts is more important than the separate parts
70. ____ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, and electrical stimulation of the brain to show that specific sites in the brain mediate thoughts, emotions, and behavior.
- A. Cognitively
 - B. Developmentally
 - C. Behaviorally
 - D. Biologically
71. Psychologists with a biological perspective study the links between ____ and behavior.
- A. brain activity
 - B. hormone activity
 - C. heredity
 - D. all of the above
72. Dr. Levy studies the influences of hormones in determining maternal behavior and sexual behavior in rats. Levy is most probably a
- A. Gestalt psychologist.
 - B. behavioral psychologist.
 - C. biological psychologist.
 - D. psychoanalyst
73. The statement that the mental state associated with being in love can be reduced to chemical changes in the brain is most likely to be made by a psychologist taking the ____ perspective.
- A. biological
 - B. behavioral
 - C. cognitive
 - D. developmental
74. Cognitive psychologists would be least interested in
- A. mental representations.
 - B. memory.
 - C. perception.
 - D. behavior in social settings
75. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in studying
- A. animal learning and motivation.
 - B. human thinking and memory.
 - C. genetic and hormonal effects on behavior.
 - D. introspection and behavioral disorders
76. Neural processing is to the biological perspective as information processing is to the ____ perspective.
- A. developmental
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. learning
 - D. cognitive

77. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase in the number of articles on memory and thinking over the past dozen years. He concluded that there was increased interest in the ____ perspective.
- A. behavioral
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. biological
 - D. cognitive
78. The humanistic-existential perspective unites ____ and ____ as central principles to its approach.
- A. brain; behavior
 - B. self-fulfillment; free choice
 - C. mental processes; consciousness
 - D. culture; values
79. Lydia Corfield, a humanistic-existential psychotherapist, is most likely to make which of the following statements to her clients about their objectives for therapy?
- A. We will uncover the unconscious ideas that are at the source of your disorder.
 - B. We will lay out a program to extinguish your disordered behavior and condition appropriate behavior.
 - C. You will explore your perceptions and thoughts in order to discover who you really are.
 - D. You need to identify the ethnic and social and environmental factors that may be at the root of your mental disorder
80. Cathy was a very successful real estate agent. At age 36 she decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti, where she has been living in relative contentment for the past 2 years. Which perspective would best explain Cathy's behavior?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. social-cognitive
 - C. humanistic-existential
 - D. developmental
81. The view that people have the freedom to choose and be responsible for their own behavior represents the ____ perspective.
- A. humanistic
 - B. existential
 - C. cognitive
 - D. psychodynamic
82. In comparison with traditional psychoanalysis, neoanalysts place less emphasis on
- A. conscious choice.
 - B. unconscious processes.
 - C. scientific research.
 - D. psychotherapy
83. ____ psychologists take the position that learning is essential in describing, predicting, controlling, and explaining behavior.
- A. Neoanalytic
 - B. Behavioral
 - C. Developmental
 - D. Biological

84. Unconscious processes, dream analysis and sexual and aggressive impulses are not likely to be used by which perspective?
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. behavioral
 - C. biological
 - D. none of the above
85. Both social-cognitive theorists and behaviorists adhere to the ____ perspective.
- A. humanistic-existential
 - B. learning
 - C. neoanalytic
 - D. developmental
86. Five-year-old Todd watched his father at his workbench, hammering together a birdhouse. Soon Todd was next to his father, hammer in hand, tapping the workbench. Todd's behavior is best described by which perspective?
- A. social-cognitive
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. neoanalytic
87. A distinction between behavioral and social-cognitive perspectives is that the former emphasizes ____, and the latter emphasizes ____ in learning.
- A. reinforcement; observation
 - B. conditioning; development
 - C. brain processes; social processes
 - D. introspection; self-determination
88. Jean Blake, a psychiatrist who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, is most likely to take which approach in treating a male client who is extremely shy of females?
- A. Observe and imitate models engaged in social interactions with women.
 - B. Condition positive emotional responses to women.
 - C. Uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.
 - D. Prescribe that he take anti-anxiety medication before going out with a woman
89. The issues of ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status are the concerns of the ____ perspective.
- A. sociocultural
 - B. humanistic-existential
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social-cognitive
90. Dr. Maloff is studying the effects of ethnic bias on the school performance of immigrant children. Most likely, Maloff is a ____ psychologist.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. school

91. Which of the following is *not* likely the concern of sociocultural psychologists?
- A. alcohol abuse among ethnic minority groups
 - B. racial bias
 - C. gender roles
 - D. color perception
92. Dr. Rabin is studying whether Asian men are more or less likely to seek treatment for clinical depression as part of a larger study of Asian men's attitudes toward health issues. Dr. Rabin is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A. humanistic
 - B. sociocultural
 - C. industrial
 - D. personality
93. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and Spanish has an impact on intelligence scores in both languages. Most likely, Dr. Jacobi follows a _____ perspective.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. humanistic
 - C. gestalt
 - D. sociocultural
94. The sociocultural perspective is concerned with the
- A. issues of gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.
 - B. behavior of society.
 - C. makeup of social and cultural organizations.
 - D. influence of a group on the behavior of the individual
95. Membership in an ethnic group is defined by common features such as:
- A. genetic variables.
 - B. cultural heritage, language, and common history.
 - C. socioeconomic status and political identity.
 - D. attitudes, values, and religion
96. Kenneth and Mamie Clark conducted research on the negative effects of _____ on African American children.
- A. intelligence testing
 - B. extra-curricular activities
 - C. school segregation
 - D. music instruction
97. Their research on the negative effects of school segregation on African American children was cited by the United States Supreme Court when it overturned the "separate but equal" school doctrine in 1954.
- A. The Watsons
 - B. The Clarks
 - C. The Rumbaughes
 - D. The Sheriffs

98. Recent research on the role of ethnicity and cultural bias on human behavior has included all of the following topics EXCEPT
- A. intelligence testing.
 - B. mental health.
 - C. achievement.
 - D. emotion
99. ____ refers to the concepts of femininity and masculinity that are defined by ones culture.
- A. Gender
 - B. Sex
 - C. Identity
 - D. Prejudice
100. Prior to becoming the first female president of the APA, Mary Whiton Calkins
- A. was denied a doctorate at Harvard University because of her gender.
 - B. attended Harvard as a guest because they did not accept female students.
 - C. was offered but declined a doctorate at Radcliff college for women.
 - D. all of the above are true
101. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology and the author of *The Animal Mind* was
- A. Christine Ladd-Franklin.
 - B. Margaret Floy Washburn.
 - C. Anna Freud.
 - D. Mary Whiton Calkins
102. Christine Ladd-Franklin pursued a career in psychology and formulated a theory of
- A. visual constancies.
 - B. color vision.
 - C. attitudes.
 - D. animal behavior
103. Recent contributions to psychology by women researchers include research on all of the following topics EXCEPT
- A. parent-child attachment.
 - B. inaccuracies of memory.
 - C. rumination and depression.
 - D. introspection in research
104. Critical thinking is associated with
- A. skepticism.
 - B. respect.
 - C. disbelief.
 - D. opposition

105. Amy listened to the salesperson describe the qualities of a well-known sport utility vehicle that she was considering buying. She asked about the gas mileage, road stability, and frequency of repairs. The salesperson assured her that this model had the best record in its class on all of the variables. She checked the salesperson's answers against the ratings in a consumer's guide and brought the discrepancies to his attention. We can say that Amy is
- A. feisty.
 - B. skeptical.
 - C. argumentative.
 - D. a 'know-it-all'
106. After the political debate, Nikki went to the town hall to find out which candidate's claims were best supported by the government documents on file there. Nikki can be described as
- A. a difficult person.
 - B. cynical about politicians' claims.
 - C. a critical thinker.
 - D. prone to argue
107. A form of reasoning characterized by skepticism and thoughtful analysis of statements and arguments defines
- A. critical thinking.
 - B. point and counterpoint.
 - C. rational mental processes.
 - D. self-interest
108. Which of the following NOT of critical thinking?
- A. Be skeptical.
 - B. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - C. Examine the assumptions of premises.
 - D. Consider the credentials of the authority
109. In terms of principles of critical thinking, the statement "Intelligence is genetically based" needs to be examined for its
- A. assumptions or premises.
 - B. definition of intelligence.
 - C. oversimplification of the question.
 - D. all of the above
110. The tendency to believe a generalized (but phony) personality report is called the ____.
- A. Barnstorm effect
 - B. Social context effect
 - C. Fortune teller effect
 - D. Barnum effect
111. Psychologists and other scientists consider astrology to be a ____.
- A. reliable technique
 - B. legend
 - C. pseudoscience
 - D. valid measure of personality

112. Psychologists suggest that people may be drawn to astrology and other pseudosciences because they provide
- A. ways of understanding themselves and the world.
 - B. confirmation of their own positive qualities.
 - C. a way to escape reality.
 - D. Both a and b
113. The scientific method allows us to
- A. support popular opinion.
 - B. maintain traditions.
 - C. justify our values.
 - D. test ideas and refine knowledge
114. A(n) ____ is a specific statement about behavior or mental processes that is tested through research.
- A. observation
 - B. scientific method
 - C. theory
 - D. hypothesis
115. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- A. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.
 - B. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
 - C. Viewing TV violence is unlikely to change children's behavior.
 - D. None of the above
116. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess that
- A. becomes a selection factor in research.
 - B. is accepted if it is popular.
 - C. can be tested by gathering evidence.
 - D. provides an operational definition
117. If participants are able to choose treatment in a scientific study, this is called a ____ that is a source of bias that could influence the results.
- A. correlation
 - B. selection factor
 - C. hypothesis
 - D. placebo
118. A doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy. However, she has not considered the risk of a selection factor; thus, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- A. healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.
 - B. some people have better genes than others.
 - C. people who are sick go to the doctor more often.
 - D. hypochondriacs do the same thing

119. As a scientist, you try not to speculate or draw conclusions when you do not have evidence. This approach is consistent with your use of
- A. common sense.
 - B. personal experience.
 - C. good economic decisions.
 - D. the scientific method
120. When the results of an experiment are published, it is important to include details as to how the evidence was collected and evaluated. This allows other scientists to ____ the research.
- A. read
 - B. replicate
 - C. select
 - D. experience
121. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- A. ideas of the researcher.
 - B. commonsense views of the times.
 - C. target population.
 - D. theory in question
122. A ____ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- A. sample
 - B. group
 - C. team
 - D. all of the above
123. Dr. Davis wants to study the TV viewing habits of elementary school children. He selects 50 children from local schools to participate in his research. This groups of students would be considered the
- A. population.
 - B. sample.
 - C. representative group.
 - D. none of the above
124. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can ____ from the research sample to the larger population.
- A. replicate
 - B. speculate
 - C. generalize
 - D. sample
125. In a ____, each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate.
- A. random sample
 - B. selection sample
 - C. stratified sample
 - D. free sample

- 126.If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- A. all but 12%
 - B. 24%
 - C. 12%
 - D. 9%
- 127.Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- A. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
 - B. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.
 - C. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
 - D. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages
- 128.The bias stemming from the likelihood that those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ systematically from those who are less likely to volunteer is known as
- A. selection factors.
 - B. volunteer bias.
 - C. self-selection.
 - D. stratified selection
- 129.Of the following facial expressions, which is one that we are NOT born prepared to recognize?
- A. anger
 - B. fear
 - C. disgust
 - D. boredom
- 130.Using computers to analyze facial expressions is called
- A. automated facial analysis.
 - B. head tracking.
 - C. action unit analysis.
 - D. automatic analysis
- 131.Automated facial analysis has applications in all the following areas EXCEPT
- A. airport security.
 - B. intelligence testing.
 - C. product marketing.
 - D. psychotherapy
- 132.In automated facial analysis computers are used to score action units which
- A. are a measure of the components of a facial expression.
 - B. include muscle movements and intensity.
 - C. both a and b
 - D. none of the above
- 133.Researchers using automated facial analysis have found
- A. a high level of agreement between the computer coding and human coding.
 - B. a high level of disagreement between the computer coding and human coding.
 - C. the computer facial coding is completely inaccurate.
 - D. the human facial coding is completely reliable

134. A ____ is a method of collecting information about individuals or small groups.
- A. correlation
 - B. journal
 - C. survey
 - D. case study
135. Case study methods are often used to study ____ cases.
- A. controversial
 - B. rare
 - C. stratified
 - D. random
136. The ____ method of observation may produce inaccurate results because of gaps and inconsistencies in people's memory.
- A. case study
 - B. observational
 - C. survey
 - D. Both a and c
137. The ____ method uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people.
- A. case study
 - B. scientific
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey
138. One explanation for the failure of a survey to predict events is that the survey participants do not ____ the general population.
- A. influence
 - B. select
 - C. represent
 - D. limit
139. An advantage of survey research is that
- A. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
 - B. it allows you to get in-depth information.
 - C. it allows you to have a large sample size.
 - D. it allows you to work in a lab
140. Working for a consumer research organization, a woman needs to learn about behavior that she can neither observe in its natural setting nor study experimentally. She probably will use the ____ method.
- A. observational
 - B. case study
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey
141. All of the following are disadvantages of survey research EXCEPT
- A. Respondents may have inaccurate self-reports.
 - B. Respondents may answer in a way that they think is socially desirable.
 - C. Respondents may answer the questions in the comfort of their own home.
 - D. Respondents may lie about or exaggerate their own behavior

142. In ____, researchers study behavior where it actually happens, or "in the field."
- A. experiments
 - B. correlational research
 - C. naturalistic observations
 - D. case studies
143. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees by means of the ____ method.
- A. case study
 - B. naturalistic observation
 - C. survey
 - D. experimental
144. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a day care setting. You are using the ____ method.
- A. case study
 - B. interview
 - C. cause-effect
 - D. naturalistic observation
145. If you want to be certain that the behavior of interest to your research is as natural as possible, you will want to use a(n)
- A. laboratory procedure.
 - B. expert interviewer.
 - C. naturalistic observation.
 - D. validity scale
146. Unobtrusive measures strive to minimize ____ during naturalistic observation.
- A. experimenters' expectations
 - B. the time involved
 - C. inaccurate reporting
 - D. interference with the behaviors being observed
147. You decide to observe the behavior of children in day care. A few days before you are to start data collection you go to the center and sit quietly to the side of the room. When the children speak to you, you respond as little as possible. You are
- A. probably not very good with children.
 - B. not going to get good data if you do not interact.
 - C. attempting to be unobtrusive.
 - D. trying to warm up the children so that they notice you
148. By using the ____ method, researchers investigate whether observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.
- A. correlational
 - B. statistical
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey

149. A correlation coefficient is a number
- A. that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
 - B. presenting the average relationship.
 - C. representing a location on the normal curve.
 - D. indicating the percentile of a score
150. You design a test of intelligence. Based on the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, you use ____ to test the relationship between performance on your new test and grades in school.
- A. an experimental method
 - B. a test-retest method
 - C. the correlational method
 - D. naturalistic observation
151. Which represents the strongest correlation?
- A. $+.97$
 - B. $-.90$
 - C. $+.09$
 - D. $-.99$
152. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between stress and health?
- A. -0.78
 - B. $+1$
 - C. 0
 - D. $+0.98$
153. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?
- A. studying and GPA
 - B. stress and health
 - C. studying and academic achievement
 - D. intelligence and academic achievement
154. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?
- A. salary and years of education
 - B. age and incidence of illness
 - C. studying and GPA
 - D. all of the above
155. In correlational research, when one variable increases as the other variable decreases, it is a ____ correlation.
- A. positive
 - B. dubious
 - C. invalid
 - D. negative

156. A correlation of $-.90$ between two sets of test scores indicates that people who earned high scores on the first test generally earned ____ scores on the second.
- A. high
 - B. average
 - C. low
 - D. reliable
157. There is a good chance that we will find a ____ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.
- A. perfect
 - B. negative
 - C. positive
 - D. weak
158. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?
- A. 0
 - B. $-.34$
 - C. $-.92$
 - D. $-.57$
159. The best research method to investigate cause and effect relationships between variables is
- A. observation.
 - B. correlation.
 - C. an experiment.
 - D. a case study
160. In an experiment, a group of participants that receives a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature has received a ____.
- A. dependent variable
 - B. treatment
 - C. random effect
 - D. consequence
161. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. The administration of caffeine is
- A. the treatment.
 - B. the control.
 - C. unethical.
 - D. the dependent variable
162. For which of the following variables could a cause effect relationship be found?
- A. alcohol consumption and aggression
 - B. caffeine and hyperactivity
 - C. exercise and stress relief
 - D. all of the above

163. In an experiment, the presence of a(n) _____ is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined.
- A. dependent variable
 - B. independent variable
 - C. placebo
 - D. intervening
164. If you were to conduct an experiment on the effects of temperature on aggressive behavior, temperature would be the _____ variable.
- A. dependent
 - B. independent
 - C. hypothesis
 - D. correlated
165. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive
- A. the independent variable.
 - B. the dependent variable.
 - C. no treatment.
 - D. the same treatment as the control subjects
166. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called
- A. independent variables.
 - B. treatments.
 - C. dependent variables.
 - D. controls
167. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggressive behavior would be the
- A. treatment.
 - B. independent variable.
 - C. control variable.
 - D. dependent variable
168. An experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction, the goal is to observe whether distractibility is a(n) _____ noise.
- A. cause of
 - B. correlate of
 - C. treatment for
 - D. effect of
169. In an experimental design, participants in an experimental group receive _____.
- A. no treatment
 - B. conditions
 - C. the treatment
 - D. the answers

170. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the ____ group.
- A. self-selected
 - B. random
 - C. control
 - D. treatment
171. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. Later, however, you learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that you and members of your group did not have. This is because you
- A. were disqualified.
 - B. failed earlier tests.
 - C. were in the control group.
 - D. were in the treatment group
172. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of ____ in experimental research.
- A. expectations
 - B. high costs
 - C. chance factors
 - D. confounding variables
173. Examples of a ____ would be the use of a "sugar pill" instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.
- A. confederate
 - B. placebo
 - C. treatment
 - D. bias
174. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the ____ of research participants.
- A. suspicions
 - B. expectations/beliefs
 - C. fears
 - D. cooperation
175. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or ____, the treatment.
- A. blind to
 - B. indifferent to
 - C. unconscious of
 - D. singled out for
176. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- A. remind them of the importance of the research.
 - B. debrief them.
 - C. be sure they understand ethics.
 - D. use the double-blind technique

177. In a ____ study, neither the experimenter nor the participants know who has obtained the real treatment.
- A. single blind
 - B. double-blind
 - C. confounded
 - D. debriefed
178. The Food and Drug Administration requires ____ before it will allow the marketing and sale of new drugs.
- A. double-blind studies
 - B. psychological testing
 - C. surveys
 - D. patient approval
179. When Lang demonstrated that belief that one has consumed alcohol influenced aggression, he demonstrated that controlling for ____ does influence the outcome of research.
- A. alcohol
 - B. experimenter bias
 - C. aggression
 - D. expectations
180. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up ____ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- A. controls
 - B. treatments
 - C. selections
 - D. cases
181. Ethical standards in human research allow researchers to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- A. applied science.
 - B. unimpeded progress.
 - C. public approval.
 - D. dignity and human welfare
182. The purpose of a(n) ____ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- A. ethics review committee
 - B. grant-writing techniques
 - C. global communications
 - D. electronic methods
183. ____ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- A. Ethical review
 - B. Debriefing
 - C. Informed consent
 - D. Confidentiality

184. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- A. informed consent.
 - B. ethics.
 - C. confidentiality.
 - D. scientific progress at all costs
185. ____ is a process of explaining the purposes and methods of the research after a study has been completed.
- A. Debriefing
 - B. Controlling
 - C. Reviewing
 - D. Consenting
186. The text makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- A. lacked informed consent.
 - B. were not debriefed.
 - C. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
 - D. were deceived
187. When research cannot be carried out with human subjects, researchers
- A. must abandon those issues.
 - B. often rely on volunteers.
 - C. rely on theoretical models.
 - D. often use animals
188. Brain lesioning studies in rats have provided insights regarding
- A. abuses of animals in laboratories.
 - B. attachment in monkeys.
 - C. regulation of eating and eating disorders.
 - D. social evolution
189. The benefits of animal research
- A. are obvious to everyone.
 - B. must justify the harm that might be done to an animal.
 - C. can never justify the loss of the animal's right to freedom.
 - D. cannot be demonstrated
190. As an animal lover, you find it difficult to participate in the destruction of animals for research purposes. As a scientist, you
- A. fight the use of animal models by your colleagues.
 - B. understand the value of animal research and promote ethical standards.
 - C. know that these models are unjustified.
 - D. realize that ethical animal models are never uncomfortable for the animal
191. _____ describe of apparent relationships among observed events.
- _____

192. _____ research has no immediate application to personal or social problems and has been characterized as research for its own sake.

193. _____ psychologists attempt to define human traits.

194. Wilhelm Wundt and his students founded the school of psychology called _____.

195. William James wanted to investigate the purpose of behavior and mental processes and established the _____ school of psychology.

196. _____ believe psychologists must limit their investigations to observable, measurable events like people's actions.

197. According to _____ psychologists, perceptions are more than the sums of their parts.

198. The psychological approach that emphasizes _____ processes is called psychoanalysis.

199. The _____ perspective in psychology is based on Charles Darwin's concept of the survival of the fittest.

200. The _____ perspective examines the influence of brain activity, hormones and heredity on human behavior.

201. The _____ perspective focuses on memory, language, and decision-making skills.

202. A _____ is a specific statement that indicates the relationship between 2 factors that is tested through research.

203. Being skeptical and examining the assumptions or premises of arguments are important aspects of _____ skills.

204. To demonstrate the validity of one researcher's experimental conclusions a study should be _____.
205. The participants selected to take part in an experiment are called the _____ and must represent those to whom the results will be generalized.
206. _____ research methods usually involve asking for general information from a large number of individuals.
207. The only research method that can determine whether a cause-effect relationship exists between 2 factors is called an _____.
208. The _____ variable in an experiment is also referred to as the treatment.
209. Studies in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who has obtained the treatment are called _____ studies.
210. Individuals must provide _____ before they participate in research.
211. Experimental psychologists often use humans or animals to study basic processes.
True False
212. Personality psychologists study the interaction of people and the environment.
True False
213. The school of Gestalt Psychology claimed that perceptions are more than the sums of their parts?
True False
214. Sigmund Freud was an early psychologist whose theory had no influence on popular culture.
True False
215. Evolutionary psychologists focus on how behavior and mental processes remain the same over time.
True False
216. Psychologists who come from a socio-cultural perspective are less likely to be concerned with the influence of genetics on behavior.
True False

217. Critical thinking means if something is in print, it must be true.

True False

218. Correlations are associations or relationships among variables.

True False

219. Correlational research can also prove cause and effect relationships.

True False

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

True False

221.

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

222. a) Contrast the structuralist and functionalist forces in the history of psychology.

- b) Discuss the emergence of behaviorism in psychology and describe how it differed from structuralism and functionalism.

223. a) Choose three modern perspectives in psychology and describe the focus of each.
b) Discuss the importance of diversity in the past and present research in psychology.
224. a) Describe how psychologists use the scientific method to conduct research. Include the steps of the method.
b) Compare and contrast the three major methods of observing behavior.
225. a) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider when conducting research with humans.
b) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider when conducting research with animals.

Chapter 1--What Is Psychology? **Key**

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of
 - A. behavior and mental processes.
 - B. diagnosis and treatment of behavioral disorders.
 - C. conscious and unconscious mental processes.
 - D. the mind
2. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes describes
 - A. behaviorism.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. psychology.
 - D. clinical psychology
3. Eduardo DeLeon is engaged in scientific research involving the study of behavior and mental processes. DeLeon is a
 - A. psychotherapist.
 - B. psychoanalyst.
 - C. psychiatrist.
 - D. psychologist
4. As a science, Psychology has four goals. Which of the following is NOT one of those goals?
 - A. eliminate behavior
 - B. explain behavior
 - C. predict behavior
 - D. control behavior
5. A ____ proposes a relationship among observed events.
 - A. science
 - B. theory
 - C. prediction
 - D. school of psychology
6. A satisfactory psychological theory of thirst would
 - A. be able to predict when people will or will not drink.
 - B. be able to describe age-related drinking behavior.
 - C. both a and b.
 - D. none of the above
7. Theories allow psychologists to make ____ such as a client's chance of recovery.
 - A. descriptions
 - B. explanations
 - C. predictions
 - D. beliefs

8. Which of the following is *not* true of psychological theories?
- A. Theories make assumptions about behavior.
 - B. Theories explain behavior and mental processes.
 - C. Predictions are derived from theories.
 - D. Theories are always discarded as new observations are made**
9. The clinical psychologist's aim in applying prediction and control principles to a client's behavior is to
- A. decide the treatment.
 - B. help the client meet his or her goals in treatment.**
 - C. allow the client a narrow range of options for his or her behavior.
 - D. use a database to formulate a treatment for the client.
10. Dr. Rossini is developing a training program to help a young woman with mental retardation to sort clothes in the laundry of the residential facility in which she lives. Whenever she performs her job according to the protocol, she receives a reward. If she does not stay on task, she receives no reward. Applying the principles of learning theory to the direct modification of human conduct is referred to as
- A. pure research.
 - B. basic research.
 - C. psychoanalysis.
 - D. the practice of psychology**
11. The results of ____ research in the study of the perceptual development of infants and lower animals is often useful in formulating the treatment of visual disorders in humans.
- A. pure**
 - B. basic
 - C. controlled
 - D. action
12. Applied research is research undertaken
- A. with humans.
 - B. with lower animals.
 - C. for its own sake.
 - D. to find solutions to specific problems**
13. The difference between pure and applied research is the difference between
- A. prediction and control.
 - B. practice and theory.
 - C. research for its own sake and research to solve specific problems.**
 - D. application and adaptation
14. Research using computers to understand artificial intelligence is an example of ____ research.
- A. pure**
 - B. applied
 - C. longitudinal
 - D. none of the above

15. Dr. Langer is treating a college student for depression in his private practice. Most likely Dr. Langer is a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. counseling
 - B. school
 - C. educational
 - D. clinical**
16. Jean, a divorced mother with two children, married Harry, a widower with a teenage daughter. From the onset of her relationship with Harry, Jean had difficulty in relating to his daughter. Once married, the family problems between stepmother and stepdaughter became exacerbated. Who might be consulted?
- A. a developmental psychologist
 - B. an educational psychologist
 - C. a counseling psychologist**
 - D. a psychiatric social worker
17. Diagnosing the severity of mental illness and behavior problems is usually the job of a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. clinical**
 - B. counseling
 - C. school
 - D. educational
18. School psychologists are employed by school districts to
- A. develop achievement and aptitude tests.
 - B. identify and assist students who have problems that interfere with their learning.**
 - C. study hereditary and environmental influences on the development of students.
 - D. develop instructional methods for teachers to employ
19. Interpretation of a client's symptoms is to a clinical psychologist as the development of an achievement test is to a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. social
 - B. developmental
 - C. educational**
 - D. personality
20. Dr. Kendall is interested in the effects of teacher style (warm and supportive versus formal and objective) on the learning of mathematics by sixth graders. Most likely, Dr. Kendall is a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. educational**
 - B. personality
 - C. school
 - D. experimental
21. ____ psychologists study the relationship between genetic and environmental factors on growth of the individual through the life span.
- A. Biocultural
 - B. Personality
 - C. Developmental**
 - D. Social

22. The study of human traits and characteristics is of interest to ____ psychologists.
- A. clinical
 - B. personality**
 - C. community
 - D. social
23. ____ psychologists are concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism.
- A. Community
 - B. Personality
 - C. Forensic
 - D. Social**
24. ____ psychologists focus on social influences on behavior, while ____ psychologists focus on the influence of an individual's traits on behavior.
- A. Personality; Social
 - B. School; Educational
 - C. Social; Personality**
 - D. Educational; School
25. A theory that divides human behavior into two basic traits, introversion and extraversion, was probably formulated by a ____ psychologist.
- A. developmental
 - B. personality**
 - C. behavioral
 - D. clinical
26. How the group affects the individual and the effects of the individual on the group are the concerns of ____ psychologists.
- A. clinical
 - B. sociological
 - C. community
 - D. social**
27. An Environmental psychologist would study all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. how extreme temperatures influence human behavior
 - B. how loud noises interfere with human concentration
 - C. how human behavior affects the natural environment
 - D. how athletes improve their performance**
28. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to conduct pure research?
- A. experimental**
 - B. organizational
 - C. consumer
 - D. human factors
29. Industrial psychologists and Organizational psychologists study the behavior of people in
- A. workplaces.**
 - B. research laboratories.
 - C. universities.
 - D. court rooms

30. An organizational psychologist is most likely to study people in
A. court rooms
B. businesses
C. sports
D. schools
31. The design of the instrument layout of a new helicopter was carried out by industrial engineers in consultation with ____ psychologists.
A. consumer
B. experimental
C. industrial
D. human factors
32. After an advertising campaign with a catchy jingle failed to generate sales for a new shampoo, the advertising director hired Dr. Faith Brewster to analyze the defective campaign and to propose an alternative approach. Faith is most likely a(n) ____ psychologist.
A. consumer
B. social
C. organizational
D. human factors
33. As much as she tried to lose weight, Pauline could not achieve her goal of 15% weight loss. Accordingly, she made an appointment to consult with Dr. Richman, a ____ psychologist.
A. clinical
B. counseling
C. human factors
D. health
34. A fitness center was looking for someone to direct a new program that linked diet to an exercise program. The center's director wanted to hire someone with a background in stress management and the control of health problems. Most likely, she was looking for a(n)
A. personal trainer.
B. sports psychologist.
C. health psychologist.
D. aerobics instructor
35. A ____ psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer and diabetes.
A. clinical
B. health
C. counseling
D. forensic
36. Josephine is a track athlete who does not perform well under extreme pressure to win. With what type of psychologist should she consult?
A. Counseling psychologist
B. Industrial psychologist
C. Health psychologist
D. Sport psychologist

37. A forensic psychologist may be involved in any of the following activities EXCEPT:
- A. testing the mental health of a defendant in a criminal trial.
 - B. analyzing criminal behavior patterns.
 - C. consulting with attorneys about selecting jury members.
 - D. developing standardized intelligence tests
38. Yolanda gives a careful description of all of her thoughts, experiences, and emotions after she underwent a "near-death" experience in which she felt herself leaving her body. The method Yolanda and the researcher are using is called
- A. insight.
 - B. self-revelation.
 - C. recovered memory.
 - D. introspection
39. What distinguished Wilhelm Wundt's contribution from other contributions to psychology?
- A. He wrote the first textbook of psychology.
 - B. He defined psychology as the science of behavior.
 - C. He established psychology as a laboratory science.
 - D. He studied insight in lower animals
40. The very first psychological laboratory was established by
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B. William James.
 - C. Charles Darwin.
 - D. Gustav Fechner
41. Wilhelm Wundt founded the school of psychology called
- A. functionalism.
 - B. psychoanalysis.
 - C. behaviorism.
 - D. structuralism
42. Under the school of structuralism, Wundt used a method called ____ to look into ones own objective sensations and subjective feelings.
- A. conditioning
 - B. psychoanalysis
 - C. introspection
 - D. insight
43. Wilhelm Wundt felt that the object of psychology was the study of the mind as a natural event and that the best way to approach the study of psychology was to
- A. break down conscious experience into basic elements.
 - B. focus on the continuity between conscious experience and behavior.
 - C. analyze the relation between sensory stimuli and behavior.
 - D. determine the functions of conscious experience
44. Structuralism defined experience in terms of
- A. behavioral tendencies and habits.
 - B. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes.
 - C. the functions of consciousness.
 - D. sensations, feelings, and mental images

45. Functionalism was established by
- A. G. Stanley Hall.
 - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
 - C. John Watson.
 - D. William James**
46. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a functionalist psychologist?
- A. The mind is composed of discrete elements.
 - B. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - C. The only object of psychology is the study of behavior.
 - D. Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behavior**
47. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of mind and behavior and views consciousness as a continuous, not discrete, process is called
- A. functionalism.**
 - B. behaviorism.
 - C. structuralism.
 - D. psychoanalysis
48. A functionalist would agree with the following?
- A. consciousness can be broken down into elemental parts.
 - B. consciousness is a continuous process.
 - C. behavior and mental processes are adaptive.
 - D. All of the above**
49. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predicted that organisms that survived and reproduced were _____ than those less fit.
- A. more intelligent
 - B. better adapted to the environment**
 - C. more conscious of their surroundings
 - D. better at problem solving
50. The functionalists expanded the study of psychology to include behavior as well as consciousness and asked how mental processes and behavior
- A. were broken down into sensations, feelings, and thoughts.
 - B. were part of the unconscious.
 - C. led the individual to self-knowledge.
 - D. assisted the organism to adapt to the environment**
51. John B. Watson argued for a psychology based on the study of
- A. stream of consciousness.
 - B. unconscious mental processes.
 - C. measurable behavior.**
 - D. sensation, feelings, and mental images
52. John B. Watson established _____ as a school of psychology.
- A. behaviorism**
 - B. functionalism
 - C. structuralism
 - D. psychoanalysis

53. John Watson proposed a definition of psychology that omitted all of the following EXCEPT
- A. mental process.
 - B. behavior.**
 - C. consciousness.
 - D. feelings and thoughts
54. B. F. Skinner made major contributions to
- A. structuralism.
 - B. functionalism.
 - C. behaviorism.**
 - D. Gestalt psychology
55. Ted taught his cat to turn in a circle every time he waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response Ted would pet the cat and give it a treat. From Skinner's perspective the treat would be considered a
- A. bribe.
 - B. stimulus.
 - C. reinforcer.**
 - D. control
56. B. F. Skinner studied learning in lower animals by using
- A. reinforcement.**
 - B. insight.
 - C. introspection.
 - D. trial and error
57. Watson and Skinner had one objective in common which was the
- A. treatment of disorders.
 - B. acquisition of behavior through conditioning/reinforcement.**
 - C. use of mental imagery.
 - D. discovery of unconscious conflicts
58. The school of psychology that emphasized the organization of perceptual experience into wholes and the integration of separate stimuli into meaningful patterns is termed
- A. psychoanalysis.
 - B. functionalism.
 - C. structuralism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology**
59. Behaviorism is to learning theory as Gestalt psychology is to
- A. psychotherapy.
 - B. adaptation to the environment.
 - C. perception.**
 - D. habit
60. Gestalt psychologists believed that problem solving is not always accomplished by mechanical repetition but rather is accomplished by sudden _____ in which a solution is found.
- A. insight**
 - B. reinforcement
 - C. introspection
 - D. evolution

61. For the Gestalt psychologists, learning was largely a matter of
- A. trial and error.
 - B. insight and understanding.**
 - C. rote practice and repetition.
 - D. habit and environmental adaptation
62. In his research on problem solving in chimpanzees, Kohler concluded that the chimp suddenly solved a problem and reached the banana because of
- A. intelligence.
 - B. reinforcement.
 - C. environmental clues.
 - D. insight**
63. Psychoanalysis emphasizes unconscious processes while behaviorism emphasizes
- A. perception.
 - B. observation.**
 - C. sensation.
 - D. introspection
64. The school of psychology that places unconscious impulses and desires at the center of human behavior is
- A. psychoanalysis.**
 - B. humanism-existentialism.
 - C. functionalism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology
65. The psychodynamic theory of human motivation centers on
- A. insight.
 - B. the unconscious.**
 - C. behavior.
 - D. introspection
66. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism and behaviorism in that it is also a method of
- A. scientific inquiry.
 - B. introspection.
 - C. self-knowledge.
 - D. psychotherapy**
67. Freud's technique of psychotherapy is called
- A. reality therapy.
 - B. insight therapy.
 - C. psychoanalysis.**
 - D. behavior therapy
68. That people are motivated to satisfy unconscious urges and to avoid guilt feelings at the same time is an assumption of
- A. psychodynamic theory.**
 - B. the humanistic-existential approach.
 - C. behaviorism.
 - D. Gestalt psychology

69. Which of the following statements distinguishes psychoanalysis from other schools of psychology?
- A. Unconscious processes have the greatest impact on behavior.
 - B. Learning is the basis of behavior.
 - C. Humans are potentially good.
 - D. The sum of the parts is more important than the separate parts
70. ____ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, and electrical stimulation of the brain to show that specific sites in the brain mediate thoughts, emotions, and behavior.
- A. Cognitively
 - B. Developmentally
 - C. Behaviorally
 - D. Biologically
71. Psychologists with a biological perspective study the links between ____ and behavior.
- A. brain activity
 - B. hormone activity
 - C. heredity
 - D. all of the above
72. Dr. Levy studies the influences of hormones in determining maternal behavior and sexual behavior in rats. Levy is most probably a
- A. Gestalt psychologist.
 - B. behavioral psychologist.
 - C. biological psychologist.
 - D. psychoanalyst
73. The statement that the mental state associated with being in love can be reduced to chemical changes in the brain is most likely to be made by a psychologist taking the ____ perspective.
- A. biological
 - B. behavioral
 - C. cognitive
 - D. developmental
74. Cognitive psychologists would be least interested in
- A. mental representations.
 - B. memory.
 - C. perception.
 - D. behavior in social settings
75. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in studying
- A. animal learning and motivation.
 - B. human thinking and memory.
 - C. genetic and hormonal effects on behavior.
 - D. introspection and behavioral disorders
76. Neural processing is to the biological perspective as information processing is to the ____ perspective.
- A. developmental
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. learning
 - D. cognitive

77. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase in the number of articles on memory and thinking over the past dozen years. He concluded that there was increased interest in the ____ perspective.
- A. behavioral
 - B. psychodynamic
 - C. biological
 - D. cognitive**
78. The humanistic-existential perspective unites ____ and ____ as central principles to its approach.
- A. brain; behavior
 - B. self-fulfillment; free choice**
 - C. mental processes; consciousness
 - D. culture; values
79. Lydia Corfield, a humanistic-existential psychotherapist, is most likely to make which of the following statements to her clients about their objectives for therapy?
- A. We will uncover the unconscious ideas that are at the source of your disorder.
 - B. We will lay out a program to extinguish your disordered behavior and condition appropriate behavior.
 - C. You will explore your perceptions and thoughts in order to discover who you really are.**
 - D. You need to identify the ethnic and social and environmental factors that may be at the root of your mental disorder
80. Cathy was a very successful real estate agent. At age 36 she decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti, where she has been living in relative contentment for the past 2 years. Which perspective would best explain Cathy's behavior?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. social-cognitive
 - C. humanistic-existential**
 - D. developmental
81. The view that people have the freedom to choose and be responsible for their own behavior represents the ____ perspective.
- A. humanistic
 - B. existential**
 - C. cognitive
 - D. psychodynamic
82. In comparison with traditional psychoanalysis, neoanalysts place less emphasis on
- A. conscious choice.
 - B. unconscious processes.**
 - C. scientific research.
 - D. psychotherapy
83. ____ psychologists take the position that learning is essential in describing, predicting, controlling, and explaining behavior.
- A. Neoanalytic
 - B. Behavioral**
 - C. Developmental
 - D. Biological

84. Unconscious processes, dream analysis and sexual and aggressive impulses are not likely to be used by which perspective?
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. behavioral**
 - C. biological
 - D. none of the above
85. Both social-cognitive theorists and behaviorists adhere to the ____ perspective.
- A. humanistic-existential
 - B. learning**
 - C. neoanalytic
 - D. developmental
86. Five-year-old Todd watched his father at his workbench, hammering together a birdhouse. Soon Todd was next to his father, hammer in hand, tapping the workbench. Todd's behavior is best described by which perspective?
- A. social-cognitive**
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. neoanalytic
87. A distinction between behavioral and social-cognitive perspectives is that the former emphasizes ____, and the latter emphasizes ____ in learning.
- A. reinforcement; observation**
 - B. conditioning; development
 - C. brain processes; social processes
 - D. introspection; self-determination
88. Jean Blake, a psychiatrist who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, is most likely to take which approach in treating a male client who is extremely shy of females?
- A. Observe and imitate models engaged in social interactions with women.**
 - B. Condition positive emotional responses to women.
 - C. Uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.
 - D. Prescribe that he take anti-anxiety medication before going out with a woman
89. The issues of ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status are the concerns of the ____ perspective.
- A. sociocultural**
 - B. humanistic-existential
 - C. psychoanalytic
 - D. social-cognitive
90. Dr. Maloff is studying the effects of ethnic bias on the school performance of immigrant children. Most likely, Maloff is a ____ psychologist.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. behavioral
 - C. sociocultural**
 - D. school

91. Which of the following is *not* likely the concern of sociocultural psychologists?
- A. alcohol abuse among ethnic minority groups
 - B. racial bias
 - C. gender roles
 - D. color perception**
92. Dr. Rabin is studying whether Asian men are more or less likely to seek treatment for clinical depression as part of a larger study of Asian men's attitudes toward health issues. Dr. Rabin is most likely a(n) ____ psychologist.
- A. humanistic
 - B. sociocultural**
 - C. industrial
 - D. personality
93. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and Spanish has an impact on intelligence scores in both languages. Most likely, Dr. Jacobi follows a ____ perspective.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. humanistic
 - C. gestalt
 - D. sociocultural**
94. The sociocultural perspective is concerned with the
- A. issues of gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.**
 - B. behavior of society.
 - C. makeup of social and cultural organizations.
 - D. influence of a group on the behavior of the individual
95. Membership in an ethnic group is defined by common features such as:
- A. genetic variables.
 - B. cultural heritage, language, and common history.**
 - C. socioeconomic status and political identity.
 - D. attitudes, values, and religion
96. Kenneth and Mamie Clark conducted research on the negative effects of ____ on African American children.
- A. intelligence testing
 - B. extra-curricular activities
 - C. school segregation**
 - D. music instruction
97. Their research on the negative effects of school segregation on African American children was cited by the United States Supreme Court when it overturned the "separate but equal" school doctrine in 1954.
- A. The Watsons
 - B. The Clarks**
 - C. The Rumbaughes
 - D. The Sherifs

98. Recent research on the role of ethnicity and cultural bias on human behavior has included all of the following topics EXCEPT
- A. intelligence testing.
 - B. mental health.
 - C. achievement.
 - D. emotion**
99. _____ refers to the concepts of femininity and masculinity that are defined by ones culture.
- A. Gender**
 - B. Sex
 - C. Identity
 - D. Prejudice
100. Prior to becoming the first female president of the APA, Mary Whiton Calkins
- A. was denied a doctorate at Harvard University because of her gender.
 - B. attended Harvard as a guest because they did not accept female students.
 - C. was offered but declined a doctorate at Radcliff college for women.
 - D. all of the above are true**
101. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology and the author of *The Animal Mind* was
- A. Christine Ladd-Franklin.
 - B. Margaret Floy Washburn.**
 - C. Anna Freud.
 - D. Mary Whiton Calkins
102. Christine Ladd-Franklin pursued a career in psychology and formulated a theory of
- A. visual constancies.
 - B. color vision.**
 - C. attitudes.
 - D. animal behavior
103. Recent contributions to psychology by women researchers include research on all of the following topics EXCEPT
- A. parent-child attachment.
 - B. inaccuracies of memory.
 - C. rumination and depression.
 - D. introspection in research**
104. Critical thinking is associated with
- A. skepticism.**
 - B. respect.
 - C. disbelief.
 - D. opposition

105. Amy listened to the salesperson describe the qualities of a well-known sport utility vehicle that she was considering buying. She asked about the gas mileage, road stability, and frequency of repairs. The salesperson assured her that this model had the best record in its class on all of the variables. She checked the salesperson's answers against the ratings in a consumer's guide and brought the discrepancies to his attention. We can say that Amy is
- A. feisty.
 - B. skeptical.**
 - C. argumentative.
 - D. a 'know-it-all'
106. After the political debate, Nikki went to the town hall to find out which candidate's claims were best supported by the government documents on file there. Nikki can be described as
- A. a difficult person.
 - B. cynical about politicians' claims.
 - C. a critical thinker.**
 - D. prone to argue
107. A form of reasoning characterized by skepticism and thoughtful analysis of statements and arguments defines
- A. critical thinking.**
 - B. point and counterpoint.
 - C. rational mental processes.
 - D. self-interest
108. Which of the following NOT of critical thinking?
- A. Be skeptical.
 - B. Examine the definitions of terms.
 - C. Examine the assumptions of premises.
 - D. Consider the credentials of the authority**
109. In terms of principles of critical thinking, the statement "Intelligence is genetically based" needs to be examined for its
- A. assumptions or premises.
 - B. definition of intelligence.
 - C. oversimplification of the question.
 - D. all of the above**
110. The tendency to believe a generalized (but phony) personality report is called the ____.
- A. Barnstorm effect
 - B. Social context effect
 - C. Fortune teller effect
 - D. Barnum effect**
111. Psychologists and other scientists consider astrology to be a ____.
- A. reliable technique
 - B. legend
 - C. pseudoscience**
 - D. valid measure of personality

112. Psychologists suggest that people may be drawn to astrology and other pseudosciences because they provide
- A. ways of understanding themselves and the world.
 - B. confirmation of their own positive qualities.
 - C. a way to escape reality.
 - D. Both a and b**
113. The scientific method allows us to
- A. support popular opinion.
 - B. maintain traditions.
 - C. justify our values.
 - D. test ideas and refine knowledge**
114. A(n) ____ is a specific statement about behavior or mental processes that is tested through research.
- A. observation
 - B. scientific method
 - C. theory
 - D. hypothesis**
115. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- A. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.**
 - B. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
 - C. Viewing TV violence is unlikely to change children's behavior.
 - D. None of the above
116. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess that
- A. becomes a selection factor in research.
 - B. is accepted if it is popular.
 - C. can be tested by gathering evidence.**
 - D. provides an operational definition
117. If participants are able to choose treatment in a scientific study, this is called a ____ that is a source of bias that could influence the results.
- A. correlation
 - B. selection factor
 - C. hypothesis**
 - D. placebo
118. A doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy. However, she has not considered the risk of a selection factor; thus, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- A. healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.**
 - B. some people have better genes than others.
 - C. people who are sick go to the doctor more often.
 - D. hypochondriacs do the same thing

119. As a scientist, you try not to speculate or draw conclusions when you do not have evidence. This approach is consistent with your use of
- A. common sense.
 - B. personal experience.
 - C. good economic decisions.
 - D. the scientific method**
120. When the results of an experiment are published, it is important to include details as to how the evidence was collected and evaluated. This allows other scientists to ____ the research.
- A. read
 - B. replicate**
 - C. select
 - D. experience
121. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- A. ideas of the researcher.
 - B. commonsense views of the times.
 - C. target population.**
 - D. theory in question
122. A ____ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- A. sample**
 - B. group
 - C. team
 - D. all of the above
123. Dr. Davis wants to study the TV viewing habits of elementary school children. He selects 50 children from local schools to participate in his research. This groups of students would be considered the
- A. population.
 - B. sample.**
 - C. representative group.
 - D. none of the above
124. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can ____ from the research sample to the larger population.
- A. replicate
 - B. speculate
 - C. generalize**
 - D. sample
125. In a ____, each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate.
- A. random sample**
 - B. selection sample
 - C. stratified sample
 - D. free sample

126. If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- A. all but 12%
 - B. 24%
 - C. 12%**
 - D. 9%
127. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- A. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
 - B. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.**
 - C. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
 - D. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages
128. The bias stemming from the likelihood that those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ systematically from those who are less likely to volunteer is known as
- A. selection factors.
 - B. volunteer bias.**
 - C. self-selection.
 - D. stratified selection
129. Of the following facial expressions, which is one that we are NOT born prepared to recognize?
- A. anger
 - B. fear
 - C. disgust
 - D. boredom**
130. Using computers to analyze facial expressions is called
- A. automated facial analysis.**
 - B. head tracking.
 - C. action unit analysis.
 - D. automatic analysis
131. Automated facial analysis has applications in all the following areas EXCEPT
- A. airport security.
 - B. intelligence testing.**
 - C. product marketing.
 - D. psychotherapy
132. In automated facial analysis computers are used to score action units which
- A. are a measure of the components of a facial expression.
 - B. include muscle movements and intensity.
 - C. both a and b**
 - D. none of the above
133. Researchers using automated facial analysis have found
- A. a high level of agreement between the computer coding and human coding.**
 - B. a high level of disagreement between the computer coding and human coding.
 - C. the computer facial coding is completely inaccurate.
 - D. the human facial coding is completely reliable

134. A ____ is a method of collecting information about individuals or small groups.
- A. correlation
 - B. journal
 - C. survey
 - D. case study**
135. Case study methods are often used to study ____ cases.
- A. controversial
 - B. rare**
 - C. stratified
 - D. random
136. The ____ method of observation may produce inaccurate results because of gaps and inconsistencies in people's memory.
- A. case study
 - B. observational
 - C. survey
 - D. Both a and c**
137. The ____ method uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people.
- A. case study
 - B. scientific
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey**
138. One explanation for the failure of a survey to predict events is that the survey participants do not ____ the general population.
- A. influence
 - B. select
 - C. represent**
 - D. limit
139. An advantage of survey research is that
- A. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
 - B. it allows you to get in-depth information.
 - C. it allows you to have a large sample size.**
 - D. it allows you to work in a lab
140. Working for a consumer research organization, a woman needs to learn about behavior that she can neither observe in its natural setting nor study experimentally. She probably will use the ____ method.
- A. observational
 - B. case study
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey**

141. All of the following are disadvantages of survey research EXCEPT
- A. Respondents may have inaccurate self-reports.
 - B. Respondents may answer in a way that they think is socially desirable.
 - C. Respondents may answer the questions in the comfort of their own home.
 - D. Respondents may lie about or exaggerate their own behavior**
142. In ____, researchers study behavior where it actually happens, or "in the field."
- A. experiments
 - B. correlational research
 - C. naturalistic observations**
 - D. case studies
143. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees by means of the ____ method.
- A. case study
 - B. naturalistic observation**
 - C. survey
 - D. experimental
144. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a day care setting. You are using the ____ method.
- A. case study
 - B. interview
 - C. cause-effect
 - D. naturalistic observation**
145. If you want to be certain that the behavior of interest to your research is as natural as possible, you will want to use a(n)
- A. laboratory procedure.
 - B. expert interviewer.
 - C. naturalistic observation.**
 - D. validity scale
146. Unobtrusive measures strive to minimize ____ during naturalistic observation.
- A. experimenters' expectations
 - B. the time involved
 - C. inaccurate reporting
 - D. interference with the behaviors being observed**
147. You decide to observe the behavior of children in day care. A few days before you are to start data collection you go the center and sit quietly to the side of the room. When the children speak to you, you respond as little as possible. You are
- A. probably not very good with children.
 - B. not going to get good data if you do not interact.
 - C. attempting to be unobtrusive.**
 - D. trying to warm up the children so that they notice you

148. By using the ____ method, researchers investigate whether observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.
- A. correlational
 - B. statistical
 - C. experimental
 - D. survey
149. A correlation coefficient is a number
- A. that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
 - B. presenting the average relationship.
 - C. representing a location on the normal curve.
 - D. indicating the percentile of a score
150. You design a test of intelligence. Based on the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, you use ____ to test the relationship between performance on your new test and grades in school.
- A. an experimental method
 - B. a test-retest method
 - C. the correlational method
 - D. naturalistic observation
151. Which represents the strongest correlation?
- A. +.97
 - B. -.90
 - C. +.09
 - D. -.99
152. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between stress and health?
- A. -0.78
 - B. +1
 - C. 0
 - D. +0.98
153. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?
- A. studying and GPA
 - B. stress and health
 - C. studying and academic achievement
 - D. intelligence and academic achievement
154. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?
- A. salary and years of education
 - B. age and incidence of illness
 - C. studying and GPA
 - D. all of the above

155. In correlational research, when one variable increases as the other variable decreases, it is a ____ correlation.
- A. positive
 - B. dubious
 - C. invalid
 - D. negative**
156. A correlation of $-.90$ between two sets of test scores indicates that people who earned high scores on the first test generally earned ____ scores on the second.
- A. high
 - B. average
 - C. low**
 - D. reliable
157. There is a good chance that we will find a ____ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.
- A. perfect
 - B. negative**
 - C. positive
 - D. weak
158. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?
- A. 0
 - B. $-.34$**
 - C. $-.92$
 - D. $-.57$
159. The best research method to investigate cause and effect relationships between variables is
- A. observation.
 - B. correlation.
 - C. an experiment.**
 - D. a case study
160. In an experiment, a group of participants that receives a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature has received a ____.
- A. dependent variable
 - B. treatment**
 - C. random effect
 - D. consequence
161. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. The administration of caffeine is
- A. the treatment.**
 - B. the control.
 - C. unethical.
 - D. the dependent variable

162. For which of the following variables could a cause effect relationship be found?
- A. alcohol consumption and aggression
 - B. caffeine and hyperactivity
 - C. exercise and stress relief
 - D. all of the above**
163. In an experiment, the presence of a(n) _____ is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined.
- A. dependent variable
 - B. independent variable**
 - C. placebo
 - D. intervening
164. If you were to conduct an experiment on the effects of temperature on aggressive behavior, temperature would be the _____ variable.
- A. dependent
 - B. independent**
 - C. hypothesis
 - D. correlated
165. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive
- A. the independent variable.**
 - B. the dependent variable.
 - C. no treatment.
 - D. the same treatment as the control subjects
166. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called
- A. independent variables.
 - B. treatments.
 - C. dependent variables.**
 - D. controls
167. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggressive behavior would be the
- A. treatment.
 - B. independent variable.
 - C. control variable.
 - D. dependent variable**
168. An experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction, the goal is to observe whether distractibility is a(n) _____ noise.
- A. cause of
 - B. correlate of
 - C. treatment for
 - D. effect of**
169. In an experimental design, participants in an experimental group receive _____.
- A. no treatment
 - B. conditions
 - C. the treatment**
 - D. the answers

170. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the ____ group.
- A. self-selected
 - B. random
 - C. control**
 - D. treatment
171. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. Later, however, you learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that you and members of your group did not have. This is because you
- A. were disqualified.
 - B. failed earlier tests.
 - C. were in the control group.**
 - D. were in the treatment group
172. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of ____ in experimental research.
- A. expectations**
 - B. high costs
 - C. chance factors
 - D. confounding variables
173. Examples of a ____ would be the use of a "sugar pill" instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.
- A. confederate
 - B. placebo**
 - C. treatment
 - D. bias
174. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the ____ of research participants.
- A. suspicions
 - B. expectations/beliefs**
 - C. fears
 - D. cooperation
175. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or ____, the treatment.
- A. blind to**
 - B. indifferent to
 - C. unconscious of
 - D. singled out for
176. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- A. remind them of the importance of the research.
 - B. debrief them.
 - C. be sure they understand ethics.
 - D. use the double-blind technique**

177. In a ____ study, neither the experimenter nor the participants know who has obtained the real treatment.
- A. single blind
 - B. double-blind**
 - C. confounded
 - D. debriefed
178. The Food and Drug Administration requires ____ before it will allow the marketing and sale of new drugs.
- A. double-blind studies**
 - B. psychological testing
 - C. surveys
 - D. patient approval
179. When Lang demonstrated that belief that one has consumed alcohol influenced aggression, he demonstrated that controlling for ____ does influence the outcome of research.
- A. alcohol
 - B. experimenter bias
 - C. aggression
 - D. expectations**
180. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up ____ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- A. controls**
 - B. treatments
 - C. selections
 - D. cases
181. Ethical standards in human research allow researchers to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- A. applied science.
 - B. unimpeded progress.
 - C. public approval.
 - D. dignity and human welfare**
182. The purpose of a(n) ____ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- A. ethics review committee**
 - B. grant-writing techniques
 - C. global communications
 - D. electronic methods
183. ____ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- A. Ethical review
 - B. Debriefing
 - C. Informed consent**
 - D. Confidentiality

184. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- A. informed consent.
 - B. ethics.
 - C. confidentiality.**
 - D. scientific progress at all costs
185. _____ is a process of explaining the purposes and methods of the research after a study has been completed.
- A. Debriefing**
 - B. Controlling
 - C. Reviewing
 - D. Consenting
186. The text makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- A. lacked informed consent.
 - B. were not debriefed.
 - C. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
 - D. were deceived**
187. When research cannot be carried out with human subjects, researchers
- A. must abandon those issues.
 - B. often rely on volunteers.
 - C. rely on theoretical models.
 - D. often use animals**
188. Brain lesioning studies in rats have provided insights regarding
- A. abuses of animals in laboratories.
 - B. attachment in monkeys.
 - C. regulation of eating and eating disorders.**
 - D. social evolution
189. The benefits of animal research
- A. are obvious to everyone.
 - B. must justify the harm that might be done to an animal.**
 - C. can never justify the loss of the animal's right to freedom.
 - D. cannot be demonstrated
190. As an animal lover, you find it difficult to participate in the destruction of animals for research purposes. As a scientist, you
- A. fight the use of animal models by your colleagues.
 - B. understand the value of animal research and promote ethical standards.**
 - C. know that these models are unjustified.
 - D. realize that ethical animal models are never uncomfortable for the animal
191. _____ describe of apparent relationships among observed events.

Theories

192. _____ research has no immediate application to personal or social problems and has been characterized as research for its own sake.

Pure

193. _____ psychologists attempt to define human traits.

Personality

194. Wilhelm Wundt and his students founded the school of psychology called _____.

structuralism

195. William James wanted to investigate the purpose of behavior and mental processes and established the _____ school of psychology.

functionalist

196. _____ believe psychologists must limit their investigations to observable, measurable events like people's actions.

Behaviorists

197. According to _____ psychologists, perceptions are more than the sums of their parts.

Gestalt

198. The psychological approach that emphasizes _____ processes is called psychoanalysis.

unconscious

199. The _____ perspective in psychology is based on Charles Darwin's concept of the survival of the fittest.

evolutionary

200. The _____ perspective examines the influence of brain activity, hormones and heredity on human behavior.

biological

201. The _____ perspective focuses on memory, language, and decision-making skills.

cognitive

202. A _____ is a specific statement that indicates the relationship between 2 factors that is tested through research.

hypothesis

203. Being skeptical and examining the assumptions or premises of arguments are important aspects of _____ skills.

critical thinking

204. To demonstrate the validity of one researcher's experimental conclusions a study should be _____.
replicated
205. The participants selected to take part in an experiment are called the _____ and must represent those to whom the results will be generalized.
sample
206. _____ research methods usually involve asking for general information from a large number of individuals.
Survey
207. The only research method that can determine whether a cause-effect relationship exists between 2 factors is called an _____.
experiment
208. The _____ variable in an experiment is also referred to as the treatment.
independent
209. Studies in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who has obtained the treatment are called _____ studies.
double-blind
210. Individuals must provide _____ before they participate in research.
informed consent
211. Experimental psychologists often use humans or animals to study basic processes.
TRUE
212. Personality psychologists study the interaction of people and the environment.
FALSE
213. The school of Gestalt Psychology claimed that perceptions are more than the sums of their parts?
TRUE
214. Sigmund Freud was an early psychologist whose theory had no influence on popular culture.
FALSE
215. Evolutionary psychologists focus on how behavior and mental processes remain the same over time.
FALSE
216. Psychologists who come from a socio-cultural perspective are less likely to be concerned with the influence of genetics on behavior.
TRUE

217. Critical thinking means if something is in print, it must be true.

FALSE

218. Correlations are associations or relationships among variables.

TRUE

219. Correlational research can also prove cause and effect relationships.

FALSE

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

TRUE

221.

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

Essay should include:

- a) Science of behavior and mental processes: Describe, explain, predict and control behavior and mental processes.
 - b) Three of the following: Clinical, Counseling, School, Educational, Developmental, Personality, Social, Environmental, Experimental, Industrial/Organizational, Human Factors, Consumer, Health, Sport, Forensic - including what is studied in each perspective.
- 222.
- a) Contrast the structuralist and functionalist forces in the history of psychology.
 - b) Discuss the emergence of behaviorism in psychology and describe how it differed from structuralism and functionalism.

Essay should include:

- a) Structuralist - consciousness could be divided into is a combination of objective sensations and subjective feelings. The mind functions by combining these. Focuses on introspection. Functionalists disagreed that consciousness could be divided. Functionalism focused on behavior and consciousness, how experience influences adaptation, and direct observation of the functions of the mind rather than the elements of experience.
 - b) Watson believed that for Psychology to be a science it must focus on behavior alone and not consciousness. Behaviorism - focus on learning observable, measurable behavior - ignoring mental processes; reinforcement.
- 223.
- a) Choose three modern perspectives in psychology and describe the focus of each.
 - b) Discuss the importance of diversity in the past and present research in psychology.

Essay should include:

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

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

Essay should include:

- a) Steps: (1) Formulate research question. (2) Formulate hypotheses (define). (3) Test hypothesis - using experiments. (4) Collect observations. (5) Draw conclusions (6) Theory construction or modification - lead to new research questions or modifications; replication.
b) Case study - collect detailed information about a few individuals or small groups; Survey - collect information from large samples of people about attitudes and behaviors; Naturalistic Observation - observing and recording behavior in natural environments. Comparison - all three collect observable data to describe behavior. Contrast - case studies are based on smaller numbers than surveys; however the former allows for in-depth information while the latter has the benefits of large samples. Observation, if done unobtrusively, will prevent researcher interference that is a problem in the other two methods.

225. a) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider when conducting research with humans.
b) Discuss the ethical considerations that researchers must consider when conducting research with animals.

Essay should include:

- a) Ethical standards are intended to promote individual dignity, human welfare, and scientific integrity; also to avoid potential harm to participants. Other issues to discuss: Informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, deception, and debriefing.
b) Animal research: destroying brain cells in animals, influence of drugs on animal behavior - results generalized to humans. Proponents argue that without animal research many advances in medicine and psychology would not have taken place. APA Guidelines: animals should only be harmed when there is no alternative and when benefits outweigh harm.