

## ***Chapter 1: Mind, Behavior, and Psychological Science***

### **Multiple Choice**

1.1-1. Which of the following statements is a formal definition of psychology?

- a. Psychology is the scientific study of human nature.
- b. Psychology is the scientific study of theories and research methods.
- c. Psychology is the scientific study of the process of learning and modifying behavioral reflexes.
- d. Psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.
- e. Psychology is the scientific study of groups of people.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-1  
Page-Reference: 4  
Topic: What is Psychology - And What Is It Not?  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: d. Psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-2. The literal meaning of the word "psychology" is the

- a. study of the mind.
- b. study of people.
- c. science of behavior.
- d. study of insanity.
- e. science of people.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-2  
Page-Reference: 4  
Topic: What is Psychology - And What Is It Not?  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.1

Answer: a. study of the mind.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-3. These psychologists perform most of the research that creates new psychological knowledge.

- a. industrial/organizational psychologists
- b. clinical psychologists
- c. school psychologists
- d. applied psychologists
- e. experimental psychologists

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-3  
Page-Reference: 5  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.1

Answer: e. experimental psychologists.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-4. Margaret is a psychologist who designs programs to increase employee morale and workplace productivity. She is a(n)

- a. developmental psychologist.
- b. clinical psychologist.
- c. industrial/organizational psychologist.
- d. applied psychologist.
- e. experimental psychologist.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-4  
Page-Reference: 5-6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 1.1

Answer: c. industrial/organizational psychologist.

Rationale: Industrial and organizational psychologists help employees with issues like morale and productivity.

1.1-5. Dr. Jones is an industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologist. Thus, she is most likely to do which of the following?

- a. Help individuals who have eating disorders, such as anorexia nervosa.
- b. Conduct experiments to determine which studying strategies work best.
- c. Diagnose learning disabilities within a school district.
- d. Assist in the design of easy-to-use software for home computer usage.
- e. Help companies develop questions to ask job candidates.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-5  
Page-Reference: 5-6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: e. Help companies develop questions to ask job candidates.

Rationale: Industrial and organizational psychologists also assist with employee selection and screening.

1.1-6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist would be most likely to help individuals overcome their depression.

- a. clinical
- b. industrial/organizational (I/O)
- c. engineering
- d. school
- e. social

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-6  
Page-Reference: 6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: a. clinical

Rationale: Clinical psychologists assist those suffering mood disorders and other types of social/emotional adjustment.

1.1-7. Psychologists who help design equipment that is easy to use are classified as

- a. humanistic psychologists.
- b. industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologists.
- c. behavioral psychologists.
- d. engineering psychologists.
- e. clinical psychologists.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-7  
Page-Reference: 6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: d. engineering psychologists.

Rationale: One task of engineering psychologists is to ease the interface between person and equipment, thereby making the equipment easier to use.

1.1-8. One major difference between psychiatry and psychology is that psychiatry is

- a. a branch of sociology
- b. a medical specialty
- c. focused on importance of perception for human function.
- d. part of a large group of specialties.
- e. involved in case research.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-8  
Page-Reference: 8-9  
Topic: Psychology is Not Psychiatry  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: b. a medical specialty

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-9. Which degree is a psychologist LEAST likely to have earned?

- a. Master's
- b. PhD
- c. EdD
- d. PsyD
- e. MD

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-9  
Page-Reference: 6  
Topic: Psychology is Not Psychiatry  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 10.2

Answer: e. MD

Rationale: Psychologists do not receive their training in medical school and therefore do not receive an MD degree. All of the other degrees are possible degrees received by psychologists or psychologists-in-training.

1.1-10. Ross is a psychologist, whereas Rachel is a psychiatrist. Thus, which of the following is MOST likely to be true?

- a. Rachel has not earned a PhD degree.
- b. They both have earned MD degrees.
- c. They both can prescribe medicine to help people with psychological problems.
- d. Only Ross can treat people with psychological problems.
- e. Ross is more likely than Rachel to use a medical perspective to understand people.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-10  
Page-Reference: 6  
Topic: Psychology is Not Psychiatry  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 10.2

Answer: a. Rachel has not earned a PhD degree.

Rationale: Psychologists earn PhD degrees whereas psychiatrists earn MD degrees.

1.1-11. Psychology is distinct from psychiatry and psychoanalysis in that it

- a. requires significantly less graduate training.
- b. is concerned with all behavior, not just abnormality and mental illness.
- c. is based on counseling therapy rather than medication.
- d. is less concerned with scientific method than the latter disciplines.
- e. is not considered to be a scientific field.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-11  
Page-Reference: 6-7  
Topic: Psychology is Not Psychiatry  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 4.2

Answer: b. is concerned with all behavior, not just abnormality and mental illness.

Rationale: Psychology is a broad field that studies both abnormal and typical behavior. Psychology is not confined to the study of mental illness.

- 1.1-12. After the abduction and murder of a well-known business leader, lawmakers immediately passed new legislation for increased penalties. This is an example of
- confirmation bias.
  - realistic bias.
  - volitional bias.
  - reactive bias.
  - emotional bias.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-12  
Page-Reference: 8  
Topic: Psychology Matters: Thinking Critically about Psychology  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 1.2

Answer: e. emotional bias.

Rationale: The emotional bias in the case of penalizing crime will cause favoritism toward harsh penalties.

- 1.1-13. Psychology is differentiated from pseudoscience because of

- the absolute certainty of its findings.
- its focus on the natural rather than the social world.
- the more widespread public acceptance of pseudoscience.
- its findings are more relevant to human problems.
- its method of using the scientific method to test theories and hypotheses.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-13  
Page-Reference: 11  
Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. its method of using the scientific method to test theories and hypotheses.

Rationale: Psychology, unlike pseudopsychology, supports its claims through rigorous research and the employment of the scientific method.

- 1.1-14. Which of the following is an example of a pseudoscience?

- Palmistry
- Astrology
- Graphology
- Seers and prophets
- All of the above are correct.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-14  
Page-Reference: 11  
Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. All of the above are correct.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-15. Psychologists gather data using

- a. media reports.
- b. empirical investigations.
- c. common sense.
- d. second-hand reference.
- e. careful thought.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-15  
Page-Reference: 11  
Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: b. empirical investigations.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-16. Empirical investigation is

- a. a study that makes logical sense.
- b. the collection of objective information by means of careful measurements.
- c. based on random coding of data.
- d. biased by random procedures.
- e. always found to be accurate.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-16  
Page-Reference: 11  
Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: b. the collection of objective information by means of careful measurements.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-17. Psychology and anthropology are classified as scientific because of their

- a. findings.
- b. philosophy.
- c. methods.
- d. clinical application.
- e. usefulness in general life.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-17  
Page-Reference: 11  
Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: c. methods.  
Rationale: Psychology, anthropology and other social sciences rely on the scientific method as a way of putting ideas to an objective pass-fail test.

1.1-18. The scientific method could best answer \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. questions about whether a particular behavior is sinful
- b. questions about whether men or women are more violent
- c. questions about whether cats can read minds
- d. questions about whether or not Elvis was a great singer
- e. questions about whether it is right or wrong to spank children

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-18  
 Page-Reference: 11-12  
 Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: b. questions about whether men or women are more violent

Rationale: The scientific method is used to determine facts (such as whether men or women are more violent) and is generally not used for exploring opinions.

1.1-19. In science, a theory

- a. is based on several hypotheses.
- b. always generates accurate findings.
- c. is an unverified idea or abstract concept.
- d. is diametrically opposed to empiricism.
- e. is a testable explanation for a set of observations.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-19  
 Page-Reference: 11  
 Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. is a testable explanation for a set of observations.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-20. Malcolm works for a major pharmaceutical company and is in charge of designing a clinical protocol to study depression. The new medication under investigation has the potential to alleviate the symptoms of depression. Malcolm needs to describe how depression as well as how the improvement of depressive symptoms will be defined in the study in order to recruit the right subjects. In other words, Malcolm needs to provide a(n)

- a. hypothesis.
- b. theory.
- c. operational definition.
- d. functional definition.
- e. investigative definition.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-20  
 Page-Reference: 12-13  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: c. operational definition.

Rationale: Taking an abstract concept like ‘depression’ and specifying how it will be measured and defined is operationalizing a variable, or creating an operational definition.

1.1-21. The term "hypothesis" literally means

- a. prediction.
- b. knowledge derived from common sense.
- c. an informed hunch.
- d. little theory.
- e. belief system.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-21  
Page-Reference: 12  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: d. little theory.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-22. According to the text, another name for a "hypothesis" is

- a. a testable idea or prediction.
- b. knowledge derived from common sense.
- c. an informed hunch.
- d. informed guess.
- e. belief system.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-22  
Page-Reference: 12  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: a. a testable idea or prediction.  
Rationale: A hypothesis must be testable and is more than just a hunch or guess.

1.1-23. Based on his classroom experiences and everyday observations, Dr. McGinty believes that those students sitting in the front row of a classroom get higher grades than those sitting in rows further back. His belief is an example of a(n)

- a. method.
- b. theory.
- c. stimulus event.
- d. correlation coefficient.
- e. dependent variable.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-23  
Page-Reference: 12  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.4

Answer: b. theory.  
Rationale: A theory is a testable explanation.



- 1.1-24. Jenna wants to learn whether men or women are better drivers. To determine this, she decides that she will measure driving ability by examining the number of automobile accidents people have been involved in as a driver. The number of accidents is the basis of
- her control group in this study.
  - a theory of good driving.
  - the independent variable in this study.
  - the operational definition of driving ability.
  - a case study examination of driving ability.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-24  
 Page-Reference: 12  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: d. the operational definition of driving ability.

Rationale: An operational definition is how a concept will be defined and measured (driving ability → number of accidents).

- 1.1-25. The most important aspect of a hypothesis is that it must be a \_\_\_\_\_ idea.

- complicated.
- relevant.
- testable.
- believable.
- logical.

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.1-25  
 Page-Reference: 12  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: c. testable.

Rationale: A hypothesis must be testable or else it isn't a hypothesis.

- 1.1-26. Jenna wants to learn whether men or women are better drivers. To determine this, she decides that she will measure driving ability by examining the number of automobile accidents people have been involved in as a driver. Whether a person is male or female is the basis of
- her control group in this study.
  - a theory of good driving.
  - the independent variable in this study.
  - the operational definition of driving ability.
  - a case study examination of driving ability.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-26  
 Page-Reference: 13  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: c. the independent variable in this study.

Rationale: In Jenna's study, the variable that she is not manipulating (And therefore is her independent variable) is gender.

- 1.1-27. A psychology teacher wants to determine whether computer-aided learning will produce higher standardized test scores than a usual lecture format. In this example, the independent variable is the
- individual students.
  - students' previous grades in psychology.
  - test scores.
  - students' interest in psychology.
  - method of instruction.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-27  
Page-Reference: 13  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: e. method of instruction.

Rationale: The independent variable is the variable the experimenter manipulates, in this case, it is the computer-aided learning or method of instruction.

- 1.1-28. A psychology teacher wants to determine whether computer-aided learning will produce higher standardized test scores than a usual lecture format. In this example, the dependent variable is the
- individual students.
  - students' previous grades in psychology.
  - standardized test scores.
  - students' interest in psychology.
  - method of instruction.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-28  
Page-Reference: 13  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: c. standardized test scores.

Rationale: Since the researcher is interested in the effects of computer-aided learning on standardized test scores, the variable that depends on the other is the standardized test scores.

- 1.1-29. In an experiment, the independent variable is always

- changed by the subjects.
- confounded by other variables.
- controlled by the researcher.
- created by other researchers.
- considered by the control group.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-29  
Page-Reference: 13  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: c. controlled by the researcher.

Rationale: The researcher needs to control the independent variable in order to assess its effects on the dependent variable.

- 1.1-30. Dr. Williamson provides students with different types of beverages and then measures their ability to drive a car. In this example, beverage type is the
- independent variable.
  - dependent variable.
  - control group.
  - hypothesis.
  - confounding variable.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-30  
 Page-Reference: 13  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: a. independent variable.

Rationale: Since Dr. Williamson is manipulating the amount of beverages his participants drink, this variable is his independent variable.

- 1.1-31. Simply put, the difference between people in the experimental group and those in the control group is whether they
- are participating in the research.
  - receive the study treatment.
  - are measured by the researcher(s).
  - receive the dependent variable.
  - are in a double-blind study.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-31  
 Page-Reference: 13  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: b. receive the study treatment.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-32. A subject who is exposed to the study treatment is said to be in the \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
- control
  - operational
  - experimental
  - blind
  - correlational

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-32  
 Page-Reference: 13  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.2

Answer: c. experimental

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-33. Some people believe that money can buy happiness. Dr. Goodwin wants to determine whether paying people plays a role in their happiness. The level of money given to a subject would be considered to be the
- experimental variable.
  - confounding variable.
  - dependent variable.
  - independent variable.
  - control variable.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-33  
Page-Reference: 13-14  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: d. independent variable.

Rationale: Since Dr. Goodwin is manipulating the amount of money his participants receive, this variable is his independent variable.

- 1.1-34. Random assignment

- ensures that studies can be replicated.
- is a good way to define the dependent variable.
- is difficult to achieve in research.
- must be used with great caution.
- minimizes any potential differences between the control and experimental groups.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-34  
Page-Reference: 14  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. minimizes any potential differences between the control and experimental groups.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-35. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to information gathered to test a hypothesis.

- Data
- A conclusion
- A response
- A variable
- A theory

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-35  
Page-Reference: 14  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: a. Data

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-36. Gina wants to conduct a study of discrimination based on looks in hiring practices. Gina selects two candidates with equivalent qualifications, one extremely attractive and the other of average attractiveness. She sends them to interview for the same job. The dependent variable in Gina's experiment is
- the relative attractiveness of the two candidates.
  - the qualifications of the two candidates.
  - the type of job the candidates apply for.
  - the response of the interviewer to each candidate.
  - the number of candidates who interviewed for the job.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-36  
 Page-Reference: 14  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: d. the response of the interviewer to each candidate.  
 Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-37. The \_\_\_\_\_ variable is the outcome variable and is believed to be affected by the variable manipulated by the experimenter.
- intervening
  - predictor
  - dependent
  - independent
  - randomized

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-37  
 Page-Reference: 14  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: c. dependent  
 Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-38. In a research study, the dependent variable is
- assumed to influence the other variables.
  - measured by the researcher(s).
  - involved in standardizing the meaning of concepts.
  - involved in maintaining objectivity by avoiding bias.
  - manipulated by the researcher.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-38  
 Page-Reference: 14  
 Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: b. measured by the researcher(s).  
 Rationale: Actually, both variables (independent and dependent) are typically measured by the researcher.

- 1.1-39. Some people believe that money can buy happiness. Dr. Goodwin wants to determine whether paying people plays a role in their happiness. The level of happiness would be considered to be the
- experimental variable.
  - confounding variable.
  - dependent variable.
  - independent variable.
  - control variable.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-39  
Page-Reference: 14  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: c. dependent variable.

Rationale: Dr. Goodwin is experimenting to see if money affects happiness. In this case, happiness is the dependent variable.

- 1.1-40. If I performed a study in the 1980's, and you wanted to see if my findings are still current in 2008, you could simply \_\_\_\_\_ my study today.
- analyze
  - qualify
  - power
  - quantify
  - replicate

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-40  
Page-Reference: 15  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. replicate

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-41. A scientist who is skeptical about a particular study can decide to run that study in their laboratory. This would represent \_\_\_\_\_ the original research study.
- reconfiguring
  - rearranging
  - reanalyzing
  - replicating
  - referencing

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-41  
Page-Reference: 15  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: d. replicating

Rationale: Replication can involve either the original research team or a new research team performing the experiment again.

- 1.1-42. In a well-designed experiment, subjects must be \_\_\_\_\_ to experimental conditions to control for other \_\_\_\_\_.
- stratified, factors.
  - correlated, factors.
  - randomized, factors.
  - dispersed, factors.
  - controlled, factors.

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.1-42  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: c. randomized, factors.

Rationale: Randomization occurs through random assignment. Random assignments ensures that the difference between experimental and control groups is minimal for other factors.

- 1.1-43. Correlation does not mean

- quantification.
- experimentation.
- standardization.
- causation.
- covariation.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-43  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: d. causation.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-44. In this type of research, the relationship between variables is studied, but there is no manipulation of an independent variable.
- correlational study
  - experiment
  - case study
  - survey
  - observation

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-44  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.2

Answer: a. correlational study

Rationale: Correlational studies don't manipulate variables; only experimental studies involve the manipulation of variables.

1.1-45. A key aspect of an experiment is the requirement that researchers

- a. use correlational methods.
- b. manipulate one variable to see its effect on another variable.
- c. replicate their findings.
- d. publish their results in a scientific journal.
- e. provide some sort of placebo.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-45  
Page-Reference: 16  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: b. manipulate one variable to see its effect on another variable.

Rationale: Experiments are characterized by having control over all conditions, leaving only the independent variable to vary in order to assess its effect on the dependent variable.

1.1-46. This type of correlation coefficient indicates that the variables change simultaneously in the same direction: As one grows larger or smaller, the other grows or shrinks in a parallel way.

- a. no correlation
- b. positive correlation
- c. zero correlation
- d. neutral correlation
- e. negative correlation

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-46  
Page-Reference: 16  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: b. positive correlation

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-47. Which of the following is NOT a drawback to correlational studies?

- a. Researchers must give up some control of the research conditions.
- b. One can never ensure that groups are similar in every way.
- c. Subjects cannot be assigned randomly to the various conditions.
- d. The results may not hold true in the real world outside of the laboratory.
- e. It cannot be determined whether one variable caused a change in the other.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-47  
Page-Reference: 16  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.3

Answer: d. The results may not hold true in the real world outside of the laboratory.

Rationale: Correlational studies are often concluded based on data collected in the real world outside of the laboratory.



1.1-48. The letter \_\_\_\_\_ is used to symbolize a correlation coefficient.

- a.  $c$
- b.  $t$
- c.  $M$
- d.  $r$
- e.  $X$

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.1-48  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.2

Answer: d.  $r$

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-49. The value of a correlation coefficient reflects the

- a. type of research conducted.
- b. the strength of the relationship between two variables.
- c. number of groups (or individuals) studied.
- d. accuracy of the results.
- e. amount of change that occurred.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-49  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.2

Answer: b. the strength of the relationship between two variables.

Rationale: As the correlation coefficient approaches either +1.0 or -1.0, the strength of the relationship between the two variables increases.

1.1-50. The values of a correlation coefficient can range from

- a. 0 to 1.1-
- b. -1.0 to +1.1-
- c. 0 to 100.
- d. -10 to +10.
- e. 0 to 10.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-50  
 Page-Reference: 16  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.2

Answer: b. -1.0 to +1.1-

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-51. If there is no relationship between variables, the correlation coefficient would equal \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. +1
- b. -1
- c. 0
- d. 100
- e. 0.5

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-51  
Page-Reference: 16  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: c. 0

Rationale: A correlation coefficient of 0 indicates the lack of any significant relationship between the two measured variables.

1.1-52. If you could measure the height of each student in your introductory psychology class and the amount of money that each person has in their pockets right now, you would expect to find

- a. a zero correlation.
- b. a positive correlation.
- c. a negative correlation.
- d. that taller people have more money.
- e. that shorter people have more money.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-52  
Page-Reference: 16-17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: a. a zero correlation.

Rationale: In theory, a person's height should have no bearing on the amount of money in his/her pocket.

1.1-53. If a study finds that there is a negative correlation between exercise and blood pressure, this would most likely indicate that

- a. exercise could be dangerous in terms of our blood pressure.
- b. blood pressure changes alter our exercise patterns.
- c. the more we exercise, the higher our blood pressure becomes.
- d. exercise causes our blood pressure to rise.
- e. people who exercise more tend to have a lower blood pressure.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-53  
Page-Reference: 16-17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.3

Answer: e. people who exercise more tend to have a lower blood pressure.

Rationale: A negative correlation describes a relationship where as one variable increases (exercise), the other variable decreases (blood pressure). Therefore, people who exercise more, should, on average, show lower blood pressure than those who exercise less.

- 1.1-54. If there is a positive correlation between the number of children a person has and their overall life satisfaction, we would find that people with more children
- consistently find less satisfaction with their lives.
  - are less satisfied with their lives than are people with fewer children.
  - are no more or less satisfied than those with fewer children.
  - are more satisfied with their lives than are people with fewer children.
  - are less satisfied with their lives than they were before they had children.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-54  
 Page-Reference: 16-17  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 2.3

Answer: d. are more satisfied with their lives than are people with fewer children.

Rationale: A positive correlation describes a relationship where as one variable increases (number of children), the other variable also increases (life satisfaction). Therefore, those with more children should, on average, have more life satisfaction than those with fewer children.

- 1.1-55. If people tend to wear more layers of clothing as the weather gets colder, we would expect \_\_\_\_\_ between the variables of temperature and amount of clothing.
- a negative correlation
  - no correlation
  - a positive correlation
  - a randomized correlation
  - C and D are correct.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-55  
 Page-Reference: 16-17  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 4.4

Answer: a. a negative correlation

Rationale: This question requires respondents to understand that as temperature decreases, the layers of clothing increase. This is a negative correlation.

- 1.1-56. If obese people tend to whistle less than skinny people, what kind of correlation would be expected between weight and the tendency to whistle?
- zero
  - positive
  - negative
  - random
  - minimal

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-56  
 Page-Reference: 17  
 Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 4.4

Answer: c. negative

Rationale: This question requires respondents to understand that as body weight increases, whistling decreases. This is a negative correlation.

- 1.1-57. This type of correlation coefficient indicates that the variables change simultaneously in opposite directions: As one grows larger, the other gets smaller.
- no correlation
  - positive correlation
  - zero correlation
  - neutral correlation
  - negative correlation

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-57  
Page-Reference: 17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. negative correlation  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-58. A scientist who asks people which memory strategies they use in their daily lives would be said to be conducting a(n)
- experiment.
  - case study.
  - survey.
  - clinical trial.
  - naturalistic observation.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-58  
Page-Reference: 17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: c. survey.  
Rationale: A survey asks people to report specific information, in this case, memory strategies.

- 1.1-59. Alicia wants to understand the impact of peer pressure on adolescent behavior. She goes to a popular mall and observes the activities and interactions of a group of adolescents. Alicia is using
- self-report measures.
  - naturalistic observation.
  - conditioning.
  - introspection.
  - a double-blind study.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-59  
Page-Reference: 17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: b. naturalistic observation.  
Rationale: Naturalistic observation involves collecting data in natural surroundings, like a popular mall.

- 1.1-60. Which type of research study would best be used to determine how aggressive children are while playing at a schoolyard during recess?
- a. confounding
  - b. case study
  - c. introspection
  - d. naturalistic observation
  - e. experiment

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-60  
Page-Reference: 17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: d. naturalistic observation

Rationale: Naturalistic observation is well-suited to understanding behavior in a specific context (schoolyard during recess).

- 1.1-61. Which type of research study would best be used to study the factors that shaped a notorious serial killer?
- a. confounding
  - b. case study
  - c. introspection
  - d. naturalistic observation
  - e. experiment

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-61  
Page-Reference: 18  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: b. case study

Rationale: Case studies are often used when one wishes to understand a small number of individuals or even just a single individual.

- 1.1-62. A subject in an experiment that receives no real treatment would be receiving
- a. an active substance.
  - b. the treatment under study.
  - c. the active condition.
  - d. a placebo.
  - e. the experimental treatment.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-62  
Page-Reference: 19  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: d. a placebo.

Rationale: A placebo group receives no treatment.

- 1.1-63. Jose is in a study to measure the effects of caffeine on mental performance. If Jose is given a caffeine-free beverage that tastes just like a beverage with caffeine, we would say that he is
- in the experimental group.
  - in a correlational study.
  - receiving a placebo.
  - receiving the dependent variable.
  - participating in introspection research.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-63  
Page-Reference: 19  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: c. receiving a placebo.

Rationale: A placebo group receives no treatment while often being led to believe they have received some treatment (e.g, a sham “drug” with no medical value).

- 1.1-64. To control for this bias in drug studies, participants are kept blinded as to whether they are receiving the active drug or placebo.
- personal
  - observer
  - expectancy
  - placebo
  - confounding

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-64  
Page-Reference: 18-19  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: c. expectancy

Rationale: Expectancy bias may occur if a participant knows he/she is an experimental or control group condition.

- 1.1-65. Dr. Hefner wants to test the effects of Viagra on sexual desire. Dr. Hefner's research assistant (who is unaware of what the study is testing) randomly gives 50 males the drug while 50 males receive a placebo. (The study subjects are also unaware of the treatment which they are getting.) This would be described as a
- correlational study.
  - double-blind study.
  - study with no control group.
  - study with two independent variables.
  - study that would be difficult to replicate.

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-65  
Page-Reference: 19  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: b. double-blind study.

Rationale: A double-blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenter (in this case, the data collection assistants) know who has been assigned to which condition.

- 1.1-66. When both the researchers and the participants of the study are uninformed about the nature of the independent variable being administered, this is known as
- correlational.
  - humanistic.
  - functionalist.
  - placebo.
  - double-blind.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-66  
 Page-Reference: 19  
 Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.1

Answer: e. double-blind.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-67. A study in which participation is NOT truly voluntary and informed is said to involve

- a double-blind control.
- debriefing.
- deception.
- vivisection.
- counterconditioning.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-67  
 Page-Reference: 20  
 Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.5

Answer: c. deception.

Rationale: Deception in research often involves misinforming participants.

- 1.1-68. The American Psychological Association guidelines state that research participants must

- be paid (or rewarded) for their participation.
- never be deceived under any circumstances.
- never participate in blind research.
- be debriefed after the study if the research involves deception.
- waive their right to privacy if they volunteer for a study.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-68  
 Page-Reference: 20  
 Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 2.5

Answer: d. be debriefed after the study if the research involves deception.

Rationale: Debriefing is a requirement for studies in which participants are deceived in any way.

1.1-69. What must happen after a study in which the participants were misled about the nature of the research?

- a. Subjects must be assigned to experimental groups.
- b. A debriefing must take place.
- c. A placebo must be used.
- d. An assessment of risk/gain must be made.
- e. The confounds must be discussed with the participants.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-69  
Page-Reference: 20  
Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: b. A debriefing must take place.

Rationale: Debriefing is a requirement for studies in which participants are deceived in any way.

1.1-70. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to providing each subject with a full and honest account of the true purposes and assumptions of the research study, if the study involved deception.

- a. Informed consent
- b. Deception
- c. Debriefing
- d. Risk/gain assessment
- e. Frotteurism

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.1-70  
Page-Reference: 20  
Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: c. Debriefing

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-71. Some research questions cannot be answered using human experiments because

- a. some studies would be impractical or unethical.
- b. randomization is often hard to achieve.
- c. double-blind studies are usually dangerous to participants.
- d. researchers know that their results usually will not be published.
- e. they are not a very effective way to learn about cause and effect relationships.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-71  
Page-Reference: 20  
Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: a. some studies would be impractical or unethical.

Rationale: Not every question about human nature can be answered using human experiments, particularly those that violate ethics or are impractical.



1.1-72. Noted Greek philosophers-such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle-observed that

- a. brain damage contributed to most mental disorders.
- b. emotions were caused by changes in brain chemistry.
- c. "truth" was determined by careful testing procedures.
- d. emotions can distort thinking.
- e. emotions were not worthy of scientific discussion.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-72  
 Page-Reference: 23  
 Topic: What are Psychology's Six Main Perspectives?  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 1.2

Answer: d. emotions can distort thinking.  
 Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-73. French philosopher Rene Descartes most likely would believe that individuals suffer from schizophrenia due to

- a. irrational ways of interpreting events in the world.
- b. unconscious conflicts involving sexuality and aggression.
- c. whether an individual lives in a destructive society
- d. the upbringing of the person.
- e. activity within the person's nervous system.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-73  
 Page-Reference: 23-24  
 Topic: Separation of Mind and Body and the Modern Biological Per  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 1.2

Answer: e. activity within the person's nervous system.  
 Rationale: Descartes attributed much of human sensations and behavior to biological processes.

1.1-74. A psychologist who studies how hormones affect a person's behavior is using the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- a. biological
- b. functional
- c. deterministic
- d. evolutionary
- e. humanistic

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-74  
 Page-Reference: 24  
 Topic: Separation of Mind and Body and the Modern Biological Per  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: a. biological  
 Rationale: Hormones as a cause of behavior fits most closely with the biological perspective.

1.1-75. According to this perspective, the methods of science can be used to study the mind.

- a. psychoanalytic
- b. cognitive
- c. whole-person
- d. developmental
- e. sociocultural

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-75  
Page-Reference: 24  
Topic: Separation of Mind and Body and the Modern Biological Per  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. cognitive

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in Table 1.2

1.1-76. According to this perspective, people change as the influences of heredity and environment unfold over time.

- a. biological
- b. cognitive
- c. whole-person
- d. developmental
- e. sociocultural

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-76  
Page-Reference: 24  
Topic: Separation of Mind and Body and the Modern Biological Per  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: d. developmental

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in Table 1.2

1.1-77. A breakthrough in the scientific field of \_\_\_\_\_ ultimately led to the world's first psychology laboratory.

- a. chemistry
- b. botany
- c. biology
- d. sociology
- e. geology

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-77  
Page-Reference: 25  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.2

Answer: a. chemistry

Rationale: The discovery of the periodic table of elements inspired Wilhelm Wundt to found the first psychology laboratory and attempt to discover the elements of the mind.

1.1-78. Wilhelm Wundt founded the

- a. notion of free will.
- b. approach of radical behaviorism.
- c. psychodynamic approach.
- d. first psychology laboratory.
- e. first therapy clinic.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-78  
Page-Reference: 25  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: d. first psychology laboratory.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-79. The research technique of introspection

- a. measures people biologically by using tools such as an MRI or PET scan.
- b. studies groups of people interacting with one another.
- c. asks people to describe their sensations.
- d. studies children rather than adolescents and adults.
- e. exposes people to a variety of stressful situations to determine how they will respond.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-79  
Page-Reference: 25  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. asks people to describe their sensations.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-80. Structuralists were concerned with uncovering the basic components of

- a. the unconscious.
- b. the mind.
- c. the environment.
- d. culture.
- e. the family unit.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-80  
Page-Reference: 25-26  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. the mind.  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-81. Functionalists were interested in the function of \_\_\_\_\_ in dealing with the problems of everyday living.

- a. family and friends
- b. consciousness
- c. stress reduction techniques
- d. drugs
- e. professional therapists

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 1.1-81

Page-Reference: 26

Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. consciousness

Rationale: Functionalism was concerned with the function of consciousness.

1.1-82. William James argued that consciousness is analogous to a(n)

- a. iceberg.
- b. winding road.
- c. marathon.
- d. stream.
- e. buffet dinner.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.1-82

Page-Reference: 27

Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

Answer: d. stream.

Rationale: In contrast to a series of elements like Wundt, James saw human consciousness as an active, ever-changing stream.

1.1-83. The first applied psychologists were the

- a. structuralists.
- b. behaviorists.
- c. functionalists.
- d. Gestalt psychologists.
- e. psychoanalysts.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 1.1-83

Page-Reference: 27

Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.2

Answer: c. functionalists.

Rationale: James argued that psychology should focus on how individuals adapt, or fail to adapt, making the functionalist perspective the first applied perspective.

1.1-84. Gestalt psychology argued that perception is

- a. altered by an evolutionary pressure to avoid being eaten.
- b. impossible to study using introspection.
- c. a process in which the whole is more than the sum of the parts.
- d. a process found in animals but not humans.
- e. a function of our unique streams of consciousness.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-84  
 Page-Reference: 27  
 Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. a process in which the whole is more than the sum of the parts.

Rationale: Gestalt psychologists rejected the premise of the structuralists—that consciousness is best understood by understanding its elements—and sought to understand how the whole mind worked rather than merely the sum of its parts.

1.1-85. A scientist who studies the strategies involved in playing a game of chess is most likely to follow a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychology.

- a. cognitive
- b. humanistic
- c. behavioristic
- d. evolutionary
- e. psychoanalytic

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-85  
 Page-Reference: 28  
 Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: a. cognitive

Rationale: The cognitive perspective emphasizes memory, learning, thinking and perception—all areas that are heavily implicated in chess-playing strategies.

1.1-86. A cognitive psychologist has been studying aggression in teens. Which of the following is most likely to be the title of his latest study?

- a. "The Consequences of Teen Violence"
- b. "The Family Dynamics of Violent Teens"
- c. "Social Pressures that Produce Violent Teens"
- d. "The Use of Medications to Control Aggression in Teens"
- e. "The Reasons Why Teens Say They Act Violently"

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-86  
 Page-Reference: 28  
 Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: e. "The Reasons Why Teens Say They Act Violently"

Rationale: The cognitive area emphasizes learning and perception, both of which are areas that would be useful in generating explanations for teen violence.

1.1-87. A behavioral psychologist studying the causes of alcohol usage would most likely

- a. ask people why they consume alcohol.
- b. observe whether people have a positive or negative experience after consuming alcohol.
- c. measure brain changes following alcohol consumption.
- d. determine patterns of alcohol usage within different cultures.
- e. ask people how they feel while they are consuming alcohol.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-87  
Page-Reference: 28  
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Rejection of Introspection  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.4

Answer: b. observe whether people have a positive or negative experience after consuming alcohol.  
Rationale: The behavioral perspective emphasizes responses, rewards and punishments in explaining behavior.

1.1-88. The key feature of behaviorism that distinguishes it from other approaches to psychology is that

- a. consciousness is central to the study of the mind.
- b. only observable behavior is appropriate for study.
- c. mental abilities evolve just as physical characteristics do.
- d. a holistic view of a person is essential for understanding.
- e. groups, not individuals, should be the focus of study.

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.1-88  
Page-Reference: 28  
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Rejection of Introspection  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. only observable behavior is appropriate for study.  
Rationale: Behaviorism emphasizes readily observable and the stimuli that shape that behavior.

1.1-89. \_\_\_\_\_ was an influential advocate of behaviorism.

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. William James
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. Sigmund Freud
- e. Wilhelm Wundt

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.1-89  
Page-Reference: 28  
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Rejection of Introspection  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. B. F. Skinner  
Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-90. \_\_\_\_\_ argued that a truly objective science of psychology should deal solely with observable events: stimuli from the environment and the organism's responses.

- a. Jean Piaget
- b. John Watson
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. Sigmund Freud
- e. Wilhelm Wundt

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-90  
 Page-Reference: 28  
 Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Rejection of Introspection  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. John Watson

Rationale: B. F. Skinner was a behaviorist, and as such, believed that only stimuli in the environment and an organism's responses should be studied.

1.1-91. A \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist would be most likely to explain nail-biting behavior as resulting from an oral fixation and an unconscious, self-destructive tendency.

- a. structuralist
- b. psychodynamic
- c. biological
- d. engineering
- e. behavioral

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.1-91  
 Page-Reference: 29  
 Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. psychodynamic

Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes unconscious impulses and the risk of fixation in the psychosexual stages of development.

1.1-92. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes

- a. developing useful experiments to study the mind.
- b. observing workplace productivity.
- c. treating mental disorders.
- d. creating surveys to measure behavior.
- e. the use of animal models of abnormal behavior.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-92  
 Page-Reference: 29  
 Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. treating mental disorders.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-93. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach views the mind, particularly the unconscious mind, as a reservoir of energy for the personality.
- biological
  - sociocultural
  - behavioristic
  - psychodynamic
  - humanistic

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.1-93

Page-Reference: 29

Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 1.4

Answer: d. psychodynamic

Rationale: The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes the role of the unconscious mind in the determination of behavior and personality.

- 1.1-94. The term "psyche" means

- people.
- thoughts.
- processes.
- brain.
- mind.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.1-94

Page-Reference: 29

Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.2

Answer: e. mind.

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

- 1.1-95. The principles of psychodynamics were first outlined by

- William James.
- B. F. Skinner.
- Sigmund Freud.
- Aristotle.
- Jean Piaget.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 1.1-95

Page-Reference: 29

Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. Sigmund Freud.

Rationale: Psychodynamic theory is a broad term to describe many theorists, the first of whom was Sigmund Freud, who outlined psychoanalytic theory.



1.1-96. Ted is seeing a humanistic psychologist for therapy. His psychologist is most likely to focus on

- a. cultural guidelines that shaped Ted's personality.
- b. how Ted's parents shaped his behavior.
- c. striving for growth and developing potential.
- d. the conflict between personal desires and social restrictions.
- e. Ted's unconscious resentment of his siblings.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-96  
 Page-Reference: 29  
 Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
 Skill: Applied  
 Objective: 4.4

Answer: c. striving for growth and developing potential.

Rationale: Humanistic psychologists are likely to emphasize growth and development.

1.1-97. The humanistic approach toward psychology emphasizes

- a. the positive side of human nature.
- b. the deterministic nature of human environments.
- c. unconscious motivations.
- d. stimulus-response relationships in humans.
- e. our brain biochemistry.

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-97  
 Page-Reference: 29  
 Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: a. the positive side of human nature.

Rationale: Humanistic psychologists emphasize positive aspects of human psychology, such as growth and potential.

1.1-98. The main idea that defines this \_\_\_\_\_ perspective is that people change in predictable ways as the influences of heredity and environment unfold over time.

- a. engineering
- b. sociocultural
- c. developmental
- d. structuralist
- e. humanistic

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.1-98  
 Page-Reference: 30  
 Topic: The Developmental Perspective: Changes Arising from Nature  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. developmental

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-99. The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective argues that other people have a large influence on our own behaviors.

- a. engineering
- b. sociocultural
- c. cognitive
- d. structuralist
- e. humanistic

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.1-99

Page-Reference: 30-31

Topic: The Sociocultural Perspective: The Individual in Context

Skill: Factual

Objective: 1.4

Answer: b. sociocultural

Rationale: Factual – stated directly in the text.

1.1-100. A cross-cultural psychologist would be most interested in which of the following?

- a. Measuring how children respond after they are spanked
- b. Asking parents why they spank their children
- c. Comparing how often Americans and Canadians spank their children
- d. Examining how spanking has served an evolutionary purpose throughout history
- e. Determining whether mothers or fathers are more likely to spank their children

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.1-100

Page-Reference: 31

Topic: The Sociocultural Perspective: The Individual in Context

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 4.4

Answer: c. Comparing how often Americans and Canadians spank their children

Rationale: The cross-cultural perspective emphasizes the study of human behavior across ethnic boundaries.

## Completion

1.2-1. What proportion of psychologists work in applied settings?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-1  
Page-Reference: 5  
Topic: What is Psychology - And What Is It Not?  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 10.1

Answer: 64% work in applied settings

1.2-2. Which type of psychologist might work at Ford Motor Company to determine how to change the lighting and the assembly line, or to determine which questions to ask potential employees?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-2  
Page-Reference: 5-6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More than You Think  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: Industrial/organizational

1.2-3. In an experiment, which variable is controlled by the experimenter and which is measured by the experimenter?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-3  
Page-Reference: 13-14  
Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: independent variable; dependent variable

1.2-4. If there is a negative correlation between candy consumption and happiness, what would we expect to note in people who eat a lot of candy?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-4  
Page-Reference: 16-17  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: People who eat more candy are sadder than those people who eat less candy.

- 1.2-5. Dr. Morris, a forensic psychologist, conducted an interview with a notorious serial killer in the hopes of gleaming some form of understanding as to why he committed such heinous acts of violence. This type of research is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-5  
Page-Reference: 18  
Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: case study.

- 1.2-6. In which research procedure are the researcher AND the subjects kept uninformed as to which group a subject is in until after the research has been completed?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-6  
Page-Reference: 19  
Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: Double-blind

- 1.2-7. Which "school" in psychology was dedicated to uncovering the basic "structures of the mind"?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-7  
Page-Reference: 25-26  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.2

Answer: Structuralism

- 1.2-8. Which schools of psychology are the most and the least likely to study thoughts and mental processes?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-8  
Page-Reference: 27-28  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: Cognitive psychology; Behaviorism

- 1.2-9. Which approach would a psychologist studying alcoholism be likely to use to examine the number of positive consequences a person receives when consuming alcohol?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.2-9  
Page-Reference: 28  
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective: Rejection of Introspection  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: the behavioral approach

- 1.2-10. Who was the founder of psychoanalysis?

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.2-10  
Page-Reference: 29  
Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.2

Answer: Sigmund Freud

## Essay

- 1.3-1. Describe some of the tasks that an engineering psychologist is likely to perform.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.3-1  
Page-Reference: 6  
Topic: Psychology: It's More Than You Think  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: The answer should mention some of the following: design of control panels for airplanes or cars; analysis of accidents to separate mechanical causes from "human error" .

- 1.3-2. Explain why pseudopsychology can be considered as harmful.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.3-2  
Page-Reference: 9  
Topic: Psychology Matters: Thinking Critically about Psychology  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 3.1

Answer: A person who follows a type of pseudopsychology may miss out on an important benefit or may suffer harm because the practice is ineffective.

- 1.3-3. In a couple of paragraphs, describe how an experiment could be designed to determine whether Ritalin is effective in treating Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity (ADHD). Be sure to state what the independent variable, dependent variable, experimental group, and control group would be in this study.

2

Difficulty:

Question ID: 1.3-3

Page-Reference: 11-16, 19

Topic: How Do Psychologists Develop New Knowledge?

Skill: Applied

Objective: 2.4

Answer: The student must have one group of people (the experimental group) receiving Ritalin (which is the independent variable), while another group (control group) receives nothing or a fake pill with no medicine (placebo). The student will need to operationally define how the ADHD symptoms will be measured at the end of the study. That is, the student will have to discuss how the dependent variable (ADHD symptoms or hyperactivity) will be quantified.

- 1.3-4. Define the concept of control group and explain why one is used in an experiment.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.3-4

Page-Reference: 13-14

Topic: The Five Steps of the Scientific Method

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

Answer: The control group consists of the people who do not receive the special treatment (independent variable). Thus, they are used as a comparison for the experimental group.

- 1.3-5. Explain what is involved in a correlational study and why such studies are sometimes performed instead of experiments. Describe several drawbacks to correlational studies.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 1.3-5

Page-Reference: 16-17

Topic: Five Types of Psychological Research

Skill: Conceptual

Objective: 2.2

Answer: Correlational studies are like experiments that have already occurred in the real world. They are performed in cases where conducting an experiment might be hazardous or unrealistic. The student should mention that there are several drawbacks to correlational studies. For example, one cannot be sure that the groups are similar. Also, researchers cannot control the independent variable or randomly assign people to the different conditions. Most important, we cannot claim that one factor causes a change in the other.

1.3-6. Define what is a double-blind control and explain why this procedure is used in an experiment

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.3-6  
 Page-Reference: 19  
 Topic: Controlling Biases in Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.4

Answer: It means that neither the subjects nor the researchers know who is receiving the independent variable or the placebo. It is used to reduce the bias of the researcher and the volunteers.

1.3-7. Define deception and explain why a psychologist would use deception in research? What do you think of its usage in research?

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.3-7  
 Page-Reference: 20  
 Topic: Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 2.5

Answer: Deception involves not advising participants about some aspect of the research. It is used in instances when informing people would undermine the research. Students may be for or against the use of deception provided they explain their rationale.

1.3-8. Name and briefly discuss the six major perspectives in psychology today, explaining the foundational assumptions and methods of each.

Difficulty: 3  
 Question ID: 1.3-8  
 Page-Reference: 23-31  
 Topic: What are Psychology's Six Main Perspectives?  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 1.4

Answer: See Table 1.2 for a brief review of the biological, cognitive, behavioral, whole-person, developmental, and sociocultural perspectives.

1.3-9. How did structuralism and functionalism contribute to the early beliefs of psychology?

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.3-9  
 Page-Reference: 25-27  
 Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 1.2

Answer: Students must mention the insistence of each approach on basing knowledge on scientific evidence. Further, they should explain the basic principles of each early perspective and the overlap with current psychological perspectives.

1.3-10. Identify some of the differences between the cognitive and behavioral perspectives.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.3-10  
Page-Reference: 27-28  
Topic: The Founding of Scientific Psychology and the Modern Cogniti  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: Students should note that the cognitive view focuses on thought and what is happening in the mind. The behavioral view studies people from the "outside" by focusing on people's actions.

1.3-11. Briefly describe the psychodynamic view.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.3-11  
Page-Reference: 29  
Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
Skill: Factual  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: The student must mention the importance of the role of the unconscious mind. Better answers may also mention irrational desires and conflicts, sexual and aggressive impulses, and the focus on treating mental disorders.

1.3-12. Describe a benefit of incorporating sociocultural perspectives into mainstream psychology.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.3-12  
Page-Reference: 30-31  
Topic: The Whole-Person Perspectives: Psychodynamic, Humanistic,  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 4.4

Answer: The student should mention that the sociocultural perspective allows researchers to compare and contrast individuals living in various parts of the world.



## MyPsychLab Questions

1.4-1. Clinical psychologists make up \_\_\_\_\_ of the field.

- a. 22%
- b. 32%
- c. 42%
- d. 52%

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.4-1  
 Page-Reference: 1.1; What is Psychology - And What is it Not?  
 Topic: Explore: Psychologists at Work  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 10.1

Answer: c. 42%

1.4-2. These psychologists study how people and other organisms attend to, acquire, transfer, store, and retrieve knowledge.

- a. sport psychologists
- b. legal psychologists
- c. clinical psychologists
- d. cognitive psychologists

Difficulty: 2  
 Question ID: 1.4-2  
 Page-Reference: 1.1; What is Psychology - And What is it Not?  
 Topic: Explore: Psychologists at Work  
 Skill: Factual  
 Objective: 10.1

Answer: d. cognitive psychologists

1.4-3. This refers to common traits, background, and allegiances which are often culture, religion, or language based, and shared by a group of people.

- a. ethnicity
- b. life
- c. environment
- d. family

Difficulty: 1  
 Question ID: 1.4-3  
 Page-Reference: 1.3; The Sociocultural Perspective: The Individual in Context  
 Topic: Explore: Race and Ethnicity in Psychological Inquiry  
 Skill: Conceptual  
 Objective: 5.5

Answer: a. ethnicity

1.4-4. The ethical guidelines for psychologists in conducting research with human beings and animals were developed by which organization?

- a. American Psychoscience Association
- b. American Psychosocial Association
- c. American Psychiatric Association
- d. American Psychological Association

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.4-4  
Page-Reference: 1.2; Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
Topic: Simulation: Ethics in Psychological Research  
Skill: Conceptual  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: d. American Psychological Association

1.4-5. In 10-20 years, a huge percentage of the population will be

- a. reaching adulthood.
- b. affected by world hunger.
- c. elderly.
- d. children and adolescents.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.4-5  
Page-Reference: 1.3; The Developmental Perspective: Changes Arising from Nature and Nurture  
Topic: Watch: So Much to Choose From: Phil Zimbardo  
Skill: Applied  
Objective: 10.1

Answer: c. elderly.

1.4-6. How can you be a critical thinker?

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.4-6  
Page-Reference: 1.3; Critical Thinking Applied: Facilitated Communication  
Topic: Explore: How to be a Critical Thinker  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 3.1

Answer: Don't fixate on availability, don't generalize too quickly, don't settle for an easy solution, don't choose a solution because it fits preexisting ideas, don't fail to consider any possible solutions, and don't be emotional.

1.4-7. Which ethical guidelines did Dr. Levy violate?

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.4-7  
Page-Reference: 1.2; Ethical Issues in Psychological Research  
Topic: Simulation: Ethics in Psychological Research  
Skill: Application & Analysis  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: He did not submit a proposal for his research to his school's IRB, he provided no informed consent to his students to participate in his research, he provided no debriefing following their participation in his study, and there was undue psychological stress on students who underwent distractions while taking the test.

From the Text: Check Your Understanding Questions

1.5-1. p. 10

In what way is modern psychology's scope broader than the Greek concept of psyche?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-1  
Page-Reference: 4-5, 10  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 1.2

Answer: Modern psychology studies behavior, as well as the mind.

1.5-2. p. 10

Name two types of applied psychologists.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-2  
Page-Reference: 5-6, 10  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 4.1

Answer: There are many sorts of applied psychologists. The ones mentioned in this chapter are I/O psychologists, sports psychologists, engineering psychologists, school psychologists, rehabilitation psychologists, clinical psychologists, and counseling psychologists.

1.5-3. p. 10

Why is the notion that the full moon encourages crime and mental disorder an example of pseudopsychology?

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.5-3  
Page-Reference: 7-10  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 3.1

Answer: The idea that the moon causes mental disorder is based on anecdote, but it has no scientific basis. The persistence of this belief is also a good illustration of confirmation bias.

1.5-4. p. 10

Which critical thinking questions discussed in this section would be most applicable to the argument that harsher sentences are the best way of dealing with crime, because "punishment is the only language that criminals understand"?

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.5-4  
Page-Reference: 7-8, 10  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 3.1

Answer: Probably the most applicable for this claim would be these: "What is the evidence?" and "Could bias contaminate the conclusion?" But we wouldn't disagree with any of the other critical thinking questions that you may have listed because, just as with the "scared straight" issue, they could all apply to a critical analysis of the claim.

1.5-5. p. 10

Give an example of the potentially harmful effects of pseudopsychology.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-5  
Page-Reference: 9  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 4.4

Answer: The ones listed in this section were lobotomies, use of "lie detectors," and the belief in the intellectual inferiority or superiority of some races.

1.5-6. p. 10

How is psychology different from psychiatry and other disciplines that deal with people?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-6  
Page-Reference: 6, 7  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Understanding the Core Concept  
Objective: 1.1

Answer: Psychology is a broader field, covering all aspects of behavior and mental processes.

1.5-7. p. 22

What is the difference between a scientific theory and a mere opinion?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-7  
Page-Reference: 11, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: A scientific theory is a testable explanation for the available facts or observations. An opinion is not necessarily testable, nor does it necessarily attempt to explain all the relevant information.

1.5-8. p. 22

Which of the following could be an operational definition of "fear"?

- a. an intense feeling of terror and dread when thinking about some threatening situation
- b. panic
- c. a desire to avoid something
- d. moving away from a stimulus

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-8  
Page-Reference: 12, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: d. moving away from a stimulus

1.5-9. p. 22

Identify the only form of research that can determine cause and effect. Why is this so?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-9  
Page-Reference: 13-15, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Analysis (Conceptual)  
Objective: 2.2

Answer: Only the experiment can determine cause and effect, because it is the only method that involves manipulation of the independent variable.

1.5-10. p. 22

Why would an experimenter randomly assign participants to different experimental conditions?

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.5-10  
Page-Reference: 13-15, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Analysis (Conceptual)  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: Random assignment helps ensure that the experimental and control groups are comparable.

1.5-11. p. 22

Which one of the following correlations shows the strongest relationship between two variables?

- a. +0.4
- b. +0.38
- c. -0.7
- d. 05

Difficulty: 1  
Question ID: 1.5-11  
Page-Reference: 16-17, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Analysis (Conceptual)  
Objective: 2.6

Answer: c. -0.7

1.5-12. 22

What would be a good method for controlling expectancy bias in research on a new drug for depression?

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.5-12  
Page-Reference: 18-19, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Analysis (Conceptual)  
Objective: 2.4

Answer: A double-blind study, because it controls for the expectations of both the experimenter and the participants who receive the drug.

1.5-13. p. 22

Why does research using deception pose an ethical problem?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-13  
Page-Reference: 20, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 2.5

Answer: Deception involves a conflict with the principle that participants in research should give their informed consent. (Deception is, however, permitted under certain circumstances specified in the Ethical Principles document.)

1.5-14. p. 22

What do scientists mean by empirical observation?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-14  
Page-Reference: 11, 22  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Understanding the Core Concept  
Objective: 2.1

Answer: Empirical observation requires making careful measurements based on direct experience.

1.5-15. p. 34

Rene Descartes made a science of psychology possible when he suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-15  
Page-Reference: 23-24, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: Descartes declared that sensations and behaviors are the result of activity in the nervous system.

1.5-16. p. 34

"The differences between men and women are mainly the result of different survival and reproduction issues faced by the two sexes." Which of the main viewpoints in psychology would this statement represent?

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.5-16  
Page-Reference: 24-25, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: the biological perspective - in particular the viewpoint of evolutionary psychology

1.5-17. p. 34

Which of the early schools of psychology is most closely associated with developing the method of introspection?

Difficulty: 3  
Question ID: 1.5-17  
Page-Reference: 25-26, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: structuralism



1.5-18. p. 34

If you were a teacher trying to understand how students learn, which of the following perspectives would be most helpful?

- a. the cognitive view
- b. the psychodynamic view
- c. structuralism
- d. the trait and temperament view

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-18  
Page-Reference: 27-28, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: a. the cognitive view

1.5-19. p. 34

To which of the structuralists' and functionalists' ideas did the behaviorists object?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-19  
Page-Reference: 25-27, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: They particularly objected to the concept of the mind as an object of scientific study. They also objected to introspection as a subjective, and therefore unscientific method.

1.5-20. p. 34

Which of the "whole-person" views focuses on understanding the conscious mind?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-20  
Page-Reference: 29, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Recall (Factual)  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: the psychodynamic view, especially psychoanalysis

1.5-21. p. 34

"Soldiers may sometimes perform heroic acts, not so much because they have heroic personality traits but because they are in a situation that encourages heroic behavior." Which perspective is this observation most consistent with?

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-21  
Page-Reference: 30-31, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: the sociocultural perspective

1.5-22. p. 34

If you wanted to tell whether a friend had experienced a perceptual shift while viewing the Necker cube, you would have to use the method of \_\_\_\_\_, which was pioneered by Wundt and the structuralists.

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-22  
Page-Reference: 25, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Application  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: introspection

1.5-23. p. 34

Which of the following sets of factors is all associated with the perspective indicated?

- a. memory, personality, environment: the behavioral perspective
- b. mental health, mental disorder, mental imagery: the trait and temperament perspective
- c. heredity, environment, predictable changes throughout the lifespan: the developmental perspective
- d. neuroscience, evolutionary psychology, genetics: the biological perspective

Difficulty: 2  
Question ID: 1.5-23  
Page-Reference: 24, 30-31, 34  
Topic: Check Your Understanding  
Skill: Understanding the Core Concept  
Objective: 1.4

Answer: c. heredity, environment, predictable changes throughout the lifespan: the developmental perspective