**Chapter 01**

**Test Bank**

1. Which of the following strongly influenced the 2005 Supreme Court decision that juveniles could not face the death penalty?A. the Milgram experiment's conclusionsB. research undertaken by educators in various fields**C.** behavioral research on human developmentD. statistical research on judicial decisions*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe why it is important to understand research methods.Topic: Importance of Research Methods*2. Which of the following is most likely to be a problem associated with intuition?A. questioning one's own personal judgment**B.** drawing erroneous conclusions based on cognitive or motivational biasesC. explaining the intriguing events that one may observeD. finding an explanation for one's own behavior or the behaviors of others*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a cognitive bias that occurs when a person focuses on two events that stand out and occur together.A. FalsifiabilityB. Skepticism**C.** Illusory correlationD. Temporal precedence*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*4. When people unquestionably accept what their own personal judgment tells them about the world, they are relying onA. skepticism.B. science.**C.** intuition.D. authority.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*5. Many people readily accept anything they learn from religious figures or government officials because of their belief inA. pseudoscience.B. empiricism.C. skepticism.**D.** authority.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Authority*6. Accepting the information in a professor's lecture without considering the credibility of the information exemplifies a belief inA. intuition.B. skepticism.C. scientific evidence.**D.** authority.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Authority*7. Which of the following is true of the scientific approach to acquiring knowledge?A. Scientists accept the pronouncements of anyone on faith.B. A person can accept on faith the statements of any authority.C. Scientists do not rely on intuition and assertions of authorities for research ideas.**D.** It recognizes that intuition, anecdote, and authority can be sources of ideas about behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*8. Nathan, a consumer, has decided to buy a bike this month because he feels that the price of that bike will increase in the future. Nathan has made his decision based onA. facts.B. skepticism.**C.** intuition.D. anecdotes.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*9. Which of the following is an advantage of the scientific approach over other ways of knowing about the world?**A.** providing an objective set of rules for gathering, evaluating, and reporting informationB. rejecting the idea that numerous cognitive and motivational biases affect our perceptionsC. ruling out intuition, anecdote, and authority as sources of ideas about behaviorD. eliminating the need for evidence before drawing scientific conclusions*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*10. Scientific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insists that ideas be evaluated on the basis of careful logic and results from scientific investigations.**A.** skepticismB. didacticismC. fanaticismD. radicalism*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Skepticism*11. Scientists often rely on intuition and assertions of authorities toA. set rules for evaluating and reporting information.B. ensure that flawed research does not become part of scientific literature.**C.** generate ideas for research.D. draw conclusions about behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that knowledge comes from observations.A. SkepticismB. Fanaticism**C.** EmpiricismD. Didacticism*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*13. Identify the characteristic of scientific inquiry that, according to Goodstein (2000), emphasizes that if an idea is falsified when it is tested, science is thereby advanced because this result will spur the development of new and better ideas.A. Scientists are not alone.B. Scientific evidence is peer reviewed.**C.** Science is adversarial.D. Data play a central role.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*14. Identify the fundamental characteristic of the scientific approach.**A.** empiricismB. precedenceC. falsifiabilityD. covariation*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*15. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry emphasizes that a study should be looked at by scientists who have the expertise to carefully evaluate the study before it is published in a top-quality scientific journal?A. Science is adversarial.B. Data play a central role.C. Scientists are not alone.**D.** Scientific evidence is peer-reviewed.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*16. An empirical approach to science requires that**A.** knowledge come from observations.B. scientists accept on faith the pronouncements of anyone.C. scientific observations be accurately reported to other scientists and the public.D. ideas be evaluated on the basis of intuitions.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*17. What is the first thing to be asked of a person who claims to be a scientist before accepting what they have to say?A. reputation of the institution represented by the individualB. funding source of the individual**C.** credentials of the individualD. methods of study used by the individual*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*18. The concept of being able to disprove good scientific ideas with data is called**A.** falsifiability.B. operationalization.C. deduction.D. covariation.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Falsifiability*19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which scientists with expertise in a particular field assess a study before it is published in a top-quality scientific journal.A. Program evaluationB. Applied research**C.** Peer reviewD. Temporal precedence*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Peer Review*20. Identify a role of reviewers involved in peer review.**A.** recommending whether a study should be published or notB. providing an objective set of rules for reporting informationC. making scientific evidence obtainableD. providing an objective set of rules for gathering and evaluating information*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Peer Review*21. John, a researcher, uses terms and demonstrations that seem scientific to substantiate his claim that heart disease is not genetic by nature. However, this claim has no valid scientific basis. This is an example of**A.** pseudoscience.B. subscience.C. prescience.D. nescience.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*22. A claim that uses scientific terms but has no scientific basis that a product or procedure will enhance a person's memory, relieve depression, or treat any other disorder is an example ofA. omniscience.B. prescience.C. antiscience.**D.** pseudoscience.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*23. Which of the following characterizes pseudoscience?A. It assesses the social reforms and innovations that occur in mental health institutions.**B.** It expresses claims using seemingly scientific terms and demonstrations.C. It reflects the basic processes of behavior rather than any immediate practical implications.D. It answers fundamental questions about the nature of behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*24. A general rule to help detect pseudoscience is toA. draw conclusions based on cognitive and motivational biases that affect perceptions.**B.** be highly skeptical of scientific assertions that rely on vague evidence.C. not waste time doing an Internet search for supportive evidence.D. rely unquestioningly on one’s own personal judgment.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*25. Mark, a scientist, has just read an article in a popular magazine that states, "People who jog live longer than people who do not jog." As a scientist, Mark would most likelyA. reject the idea straightaway.**B.** want to see the study that led to this conclusion.C. make plans to accommodate jogging in his weekly schedule.D. accept the statement as true.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*26. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry emphasizes that scientists make observations that are accurately reported to other scientists, who will follow up on the findings by conducting research that replicates and extends these observations?A. Scientific evidence is peer reviewed.**B.** Scientists are not alone.C. Data play a central role.D. Science is adversarial.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*27. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry states that for scientists, knowledge comes from observations; and that scientists enthusiastically search for observations that will verify or reject their ideas about the world?A. Scientific evidence is peer-reviewed.B. Scientists are not alone.**C.** Data play a central role.D. Science is adversarial.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*28. Which of the following is a real-world example of pseudoscience?A. basic researchB. heuristic evaluationC. program evaluation**D.** facilitated communication*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*29. Which of the following is the first goal of behavioral science?A. determining the causes of behaviorB. predicting behavior**C.** describing behaviorD. understanding behavior*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*30. Which of the following is the final goal of behavioral science?**A.** explaining behaviorB. describing behaviorC. predicting behaviorD. determining the causes of behavior*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*31. The four goals of scientific research on behavior are toA. describe, understand, explain, and modify behavior.B. describe, prescribe, eliminate, and undermine behavior.**C.** describe, predict, determine, and explain the causes of behavior.D. describe, analyze, eliminate, and determine the effects of behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*32. Of the four goals of behavioral science, description of behavior involvesA. regular observation of a specific behavior to ensure that two events are systematically related to one another.B. explaining the events that have been previously described.**C.** careful observation of things that are observable, such as eye gaze and running speed.D. understanding the reason behind the occurrence of certain types of behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*33. Prediction of behavior involvesA. providing an objective set of rules for gathering, evaluating, and reporting information on behavior.B. understanding the reason behind the occurrence of certain types of behavior.**C.** anticipating future events based on the observation that two events are related to one another.D. explaining the events that have been previously described.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Prediction of Behavior*34. Of the four goals of behavioral science, determining the cause of behavior involvesA. regular observation of a specific behavior to ensure that two events are systematically related to one another.B. careful observation of things like running speed, eye gaze, or loudness of laughter.C. explaining and understanding the events that have been described as causing a particular behavior.**D.** concluding causation based on temporal precedence, covariation of cause and effect, and alternative explanations.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Cause of Behavior*35. Which of the following goals of science must be accomplished before a behavior can be changed?**A.** determination of causeB. descriptionC. predictionD. explanation*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Cause of Behavior*36. The statement "Participants in quiet environments score consistently higher on math achievement tests than participants in noisy environments" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. understanding**B.** describingC. predictingD. explaining*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior*37. The statement "The different eating habits of obese and nonobese persons are caused by physiological factors" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.**A.** explainingB. predictingC. evaluatingD. describing*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Explanation of Behavior*38. The statement "The average IQ score of children in the Central School District is 108" helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. explainB. predict**C.** describeD. determine*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior*39. The statement "High school seniors with higher SAT scores will have higher GPAs in college" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.**A.** predictingB. explainingC. describingD. understanding*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Prediction of Behavior*40. When Dr. Smith, a researcher, attempts to determine the reasons for female defendants being sentenced more leniently than male defendants, he is attempting to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a behavior.A. assessB. describeC. predict**D.** determine the cause of*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Explanation of Behavior*41. Sharon, a researcher, wants to identify the food items that are purchased most frequently in a student cafeteria. To do this, she observes the students' purchasing patterns. In this scenario, Sharon is attempting toA. explain behavior.**B.** describe behavior.C. predict behavior.D. determine the cause of behavior.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior*42. In studying the idea that watching television violence is a predictor of actual aggression, which of the following types of evidence represents the need to know that aggression followed television viewing?A. covariation of cause and effectB. elimination of alternative explanationsC. observational analysis**D.** temporal precedence*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*43. Regarding determination of the cause of behavior, identify the type of evidence that considers the order in which two events occur.**A.** temporal precedenceB. elimination of alternative explanationsC. observational analysisD. covariation of cause and effect*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*44. Kenneth knows that when Jeremy drinks alcohol, he becomes very talkative. This identification of a cause of Jeremy's talkative behavior based on order of events exemplifiesA. covariation of cause and effect.**B.** temporal precedence.C. elimination of alternative explanations.D. observational analysis.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*45. To conclude that watching television violence gives rise to aggressive behavior in children, researchers need to show that children who watch television violence behave aggressively and that children who do not watch television violence do not behave aggressively. This is calledA. elimination of alternative explanations.B. illusory correlation.**C.** covariation of cause and effect.D. temporal precedence.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect*46. Professor Gordon finds that students who read newspapers daily display more knowledge of current events than students who do not read newspapers daily. What type of evidence does this identification of a cause of behavior exemplify?A. cognitive awarenessB. temporal precedence of cause**C.** covariation of cause and effectD. elimination of alternative explanations*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect*47. Sam, a researcher, observed that his colleague Jill fell sick the day after she ate from a particular food truck. Sam concludes that the food from the food truck caused Jill to fall sick. In the context of the types of evidence described by Cook and Campbell (1979), in this scenario, Sam fails toA. consider the opinion of an authority.B. eliminate the influence of facilitated communication.**C.** eliminate alternative explanations.D. account for temporal precedence.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Alternative Explanations*48. Determining the cause of behavior is an important goal of behavioral science becauseA. there is always the risk of generating an erroneous description of a specific behavior if one does not know the cause of the behavior.**B.** one needs to know the causes of behavior to know how to change the behavior.C. predicting behavior necessitates knowing the exact cause of the behavior.D. it adds to the credibility of the scientist involved in behavioral research.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Cause of Behavior*49. In the context of the goals of behavioral research, the statement "People eat more when they are alone than when they are with friends" exemplifies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. explainingB. understandingC. predicting**D.** describing*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior*50. According to Cook and Campbell (1979), what are the three types of evidence used to identify the causes of a behavior?A. elimination of alternative explanations, positive linear relationship, and construct validityB. internal consistency reliability, item-total correlation, and covariation of cause and effectC. facilitated communication, alternate-forms reliability, and falsifiability**D.** temporal precedence, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanations*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Cause of Behavior*51. Which of the following journal article titles is an example of basic research?**A.** "Effect of situational factors on assessment of blame: A test of attribution theory"B. "Teaching youths with autism to offer assistance"C. "Will they stay or will they go? The role of job embeddedness in predicting turnover in individualistic and collectivistic cultures."D. "Encouraging recycling: An evaluation of a media campaign"*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic Research*52. Which of the following journal article titles most likely represents an applied research study?**A.** "Increasing the recycling of Styrofoam containers: A test at an amusement park"B. "The influence of environmental factors on child development"C. "Measurement of reaction times to different colored lights"D. "Cognitive factors influencing logical reasoning"*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Applied Research*53. Which of the following journal article titles is an example of a basic research study?A. "Increasing knowledge of dangers at home: A tristate area phone survey"B. "Buying behavior: The influence of item shelf placement in retail grocery stores"**C.** "The effect of self-awareness on a cognitive reasoning task"D. "A peer tutoring program as a method to increase cultural sensitivity"*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic Research*54. Identify a true statement about basic and applied research.**A.** The distinction between basic and applied research is a convenient typology but is more accurately viewed as a continuum.B. All basic research studies are guided by the theories and findings of applied research investigations.C. Applied research tries to answer fundamental questions about the nature of behavior, whereas basic research is conducted to address issues in which there are practical problems and potential solutions.D. Both basic and applied research are important, but applied research is considered to be superior to basic research.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic and Applied Research*55. Which of the following is true of applied research?A. It is designed to answer fundamental questions about the nature of behavior.**B.** It is often guided by the findings of basic research.C. It is of value only if the results are published.D. It is considered more valuable than basic research.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Applied Research*56. The distinction between basic research and applied research is that basic research**A.** focuses on fundamental questions, often of a theoretical nature, whereas applied research focuses on identifying and resolving practical problems.B. relies on the fundamental sciences such as chemistry or biology, whereas applied research relies on the social sciences such as psychology or sociology.C. relies on the social sciences such as psychology or sociology, whereas applied research relies on the fundamental sciences such as chemistry or biology.D. focuses on identifying and resolving practical problems, whereas applied research focuses on fundamental questions, often of a theoretical nature.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Comparing Basic and Applied Research*57. A major area of applied research that assesses the social reforms and innovations that occur in government, education, the criminal justice system, industry, health care, and mental health institutions is calledA. a panel study.**B.** program evaluation.C. a field experiment.D. meta-analysis.*APA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*58. Administrators at a county's juvenile hall have implemented a reward program to decrease disruptive behavior during mealtimes. The scientific approach would primarily dictate that the programA. integrate theoretical concepts to eliminate ambiguity.**B.** be thoroughly evaluated to measure the intended result.C. cover theoretical issues concerning social behavior.D. discuss the immediate practical implications and pose new questions.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*59. Dr. Roussel, a scientist, conducts research to determine whether an after-school program improves school performance in fifth-grade children. Dr. Roussel is most likely engaged inA. performance appraisal.**B.** program evaluation.C. basic research.D. theoretical research.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*60. Which of the following is an important consideration that people in all organizations too often fail to remember when new ideas are implemented?A. Legislators who control the budgets of research-granting agencies of the government have demanded that research be directly relevant to specific social issues.B. Scientists should have strong ethical principles and be committed to treating those who participate in research investigations with respect and dignity.**C.** Social scientists should evaluate each program to determine if it is having its intended effect and if it is not, alternative programs should be tried.D. Both basic and applied research are important, and neither can be considered superior to the other.*APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*61. Which of the following is a personal development reason for studying research methods?A. Public policy decisions increasingly rely on scientific research.B. Knowledge of research methods can be beneficial to navigating adult social situations.**C.** Many occupations require the use of research findings.D. Program evaluation is particularly dependent on scientific research.*APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyAccessibility: Keyboard NavigationBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe why it is important to understand research methods.Topic: Importance of Research Methods*

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Difficulty Level: Hard 6

Difficulty Level: Medium 29

Learning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior. 14

Learning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research. 10

Learning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research. 27

Learning Objective: Describe why it is important to understand research methods. 2

Learning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation. 8

Topic: Alternative Explanations 1

Topic: Applied Research 2

Topic: Authority 2

Topic: Basic and Applied Research 1

Topic: Basic Research 2

Topic: Cause of Behavior 4

Topic: Comparing Basic and Applied Research 1

Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect 2

Topic: Description of Behavior 4

Topic: Empiricism 3

Topic: Explanation of Behavior 2

Topic: Falsifiability 1

Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science 4

Topic: Importance of Research Methods 2

Topic: Intuition 4

Topic: Peer Review 2

Topic: Prediction of Behavior 2

Topic: Program Evaluation 4

Topic: Pseudoscience 6

Topic: Scientific Approach 8

Topic: Scientific Skepticism 1

Topic: Temporal Precedence 3