

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Psychology is defined as

- a. the scientific study of mind and behavior
- b. the scientific study of people
- c. the scientific study of biology
- d. the scientific study of the brain

Answer: A p. 5 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Which of the following best describes the textbook definition of psychology?

- a. The scientific study of the brain
- b. The diagnosing of mental illnesses
- c. The scientific study of the mind and behavior
- d. The scientific study of the nervous system

Answer: C p. 5 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Suppose you were conducting a study to examine whether infants can identify their mothers' voices after birth. What discipline of science would be necessary to answer that question?

- a. Psychological science
- b. Philosophical inquiry
- c. Biological science
- d. Philosophy of mind

Answer: A p. 6 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Psychology is sometimes confused with this medical specialty.

- a. physical therapy
- b. psychiatry
- c. endocrinology
- d. neurology

Answer: B p. 7 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

These psychologists treat the symptoms of psychological disorders.

- a. pharmacologists
- b. developmental psychologists
- c. clinical and counseling psychologists
- d. social psychologists

Answer: C p. 7 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Which of the following best describes the difference between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist?

- a. Clinical psychologists are only interested in pharmacological solutions to mental illness.
- b. Clinical psychologists usually hold medical degrees.
- c. Psychiatrists cannot prescribe medication that affects psychological states.
- d. Psychiatrists can prescribe medications that affect psychological states.

Answer: D p. 7 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

A consultant is one example of a(n)

- a. applied psychologist
- b. medical doctor
- c. academic psychologist
- d. neurologist

Answer: A p. 8 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

This field of psychological study examines the ways human beings change over the lifespan

- a. clinical psychology
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. evolutionary psychology
- d. developmental psychology

Answer: D p. 9 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Among other things, this field of psychological study examines thinking, learning, memory, and language.

- a. cognitive psychology
- b. developmental psychology
- c. behavioral psychology
- d. evolutionary psychology

Answer: A p. 9 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Psychologists guided by this perspective believe that an understanding of the brain and body is important to understanding behavior.

- a. developmental
- b. biobehavioral
- c. cognitive
- d. evolutionary

Answer: B p. 10 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Psychologists guided by this perspective view the mind as a complex information-processing device.

- a. cognitive

- b. developmental
- c. biobehavioral
- d. evolutionary

Answer: A p. 11 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Which of the following best describes the view of psychologists taking the evolutionary perspective?

- a. Humans evolved brains to defeat less intelligent organisms.
- b. Behavior is determined by positive external forces.
- c. The mind and the brain evolved in specific ways to help our ancestors solve problems.
- d. Humans evolved to use more aggressive means to achieve status.

Answer: C p. 11 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

The main focus of positive psychology perspective is

- a. human strengths
- b. human weakness
- c. positive reinforcement
- d. lifespan development

Answer: A p. 11 difficulty: 1 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

When a psychologist discusses the effect of unconscious conflicts and motivation on behavior he or she is speaking from this perspective.

- a. sociocultural
- b. evolutionary
- c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioral

Answer: C p. 11 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Psychologists that emphasize how society and culture shape human psychology take the

- a. cognitive
- b. sociocultural perspective
- c. biobehavioral
- d. psychodynamic

Answer: B p. 12 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

The earliest pre-scientific system of psychology can be traced back to

- a. the Buddha
- b. Archimedes
- c. Aristotle
- d. Plato

Answer: A p. 12 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Which of the following best describes the rationalist view of the mind?

- a. knowledge can only be obtained through pure observation
- b. empirical research is the only way to knowledge
- c. the mind is separate from the body continues to exist without it
- d. mental abilities are learned not inherited.

Answer: C p. 15 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Rene Descartes asserted that the mind and body are separate entities made of different materials, a notion known as

- a. dualism
- b. qualism
- c. rationalism
- d. oneism

Answer: A p. 15 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

According to the British Empiricists, knowledge and truth were only obtainable through

- a. rationality
- b. microscopic investigation
- c. evolution
- d. experience

Answer: D p. 16 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

The British Empiricists views on knowledge, especially the writing of John Locke, were precursors to this psychological perspective?

- a. psychoanalysis
- b. behaviorism
- c. positive psychology
- d. humanism

Answer: B p. 17 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Rather than rely on pure logic or sensory experience as philosophers do, scientists base their conclusions on multiple pieces of observation known as

- a. data
- b. datum
- c. experience
- d. knowledge

Answer: A p. 17 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

In Leipzig, Germany, this man opened the first scientific psychology lab in 1879.

- a. Edward Titchner
- b. William James
- c. Wilhelm Wundt
- d. G. Stanley Hall

Answer: C p. 18 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

The first scientific methodology to be used in psychology was

- a. introspection
- b. retrospection
- c. priming
- d. stereospection

Answer: A p. 18 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following best describes the psychological movement known as structuralism?

- a. A holistic study of perception
- b. A systematic study of the contents of the mind
- c. A focus on the functioning of mental processes
- d. A systematic study of behavior

Answer: B p. 18 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

In his book, the *Principles of Psychology*, William James wrote that it was more interesting to study

- a. observable behavior
- b. the contents of the mind rather than its functions
- c. the functions of the mind rather than its contents
- d. the holistic processing of the perceptual system

Answer: C p. 19 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Functionalism was a psychological perspective that

- a. focused on purposes and functions of the mind as shaped throughout human history
- b. focused on the contents of consciousness
- c. assessed the function of IQ for the education system
- d. assessed the functions of psychologists in society

Answer: A p. 19 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

G. Stanley Hall founded this professional organization

- a. American Medical Association (AMA)
- b. Association for Psychological Science (APS)
- c. American Psychological Association (APA)
- d. Cognitive Science Society (CSS)

Answer: C p. 20 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

The first female president of APA was

- a. Mary Whiton Calkins
- b. Anna Freud
- c. Rosalie Rainer
- d. Susan Bennett Johnson

Answer: A p. 20 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Psychoanalysis is a perspective of psychology most associated with

- a. Erich Fromm
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Carl Jung
- d. William James

Answer: B p. 20 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Which of the following is the best description of the beliefs of psychoanalysts

- a. Humans adapt their behavior to their environment
- b. Humans use reason and logic to make decisions
- c. Humans are driven by unconscious conflicts and desires
- d. Humans are motivated by the desire to achieve greatness

Answer: C p. 21 difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

What did behaviorists such as John Watson believe about psychological science?

- a. Internal mental states cannot be scientifically observed.
- b. Cognitive processes should take center stage in psychological science.
- c. Behavior is driven by unconscious conflict.
- d. Consciousness is the most objective concept in psychology.

Answer: A p. 23 difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

A behaviorist would say that learning refers to

- a. changes in thoughts as others demonstrate behavior
- b. a score on a final examination
- c. performance on an intelligence test
- d. changes in behavior as the result of environmental influence or experience

Answer: D p. 23 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Because Dr. Patel believes that behavior is mainly determined by free will, she is likely a

- a. psychoanalyst
- b. behaviorist psychologist

- c. humanistic psychologist
- d. behavior analyst

Answer: C p. 24 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

Science is driven by objective ways of knowing, also called

- a. retroactive methods
- b. empirical methods
- c. intuitive methods
- d. rational methods

Answer: B p. 27 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Among the non-empirical ways of knowing _____ is probably the most subjective.

- a. intuition
- b. dualism
- c. rationalization
- d. politicization

Answer: A p. 28 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The systematic application of observation and logic to questions in the natural world is a good definition of

- a. craft
- b. science
- c. pseudoscience
- d. psychometry

Answer: B p. 31 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following best describes the scientific method?

- a. A collection of rules for ethical science practice
- b. A non-empirical method popularized by physiologists
- c. A succession of five steps toward acquiring empirical knowledge
- d. A code of conduct for experimenters when dealing with humans

Answer: C p. 32 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following is NOT one of the four goals of science?

- a. prediction
- b. description
- c. explanation
- d. transformation

Answer: D p. 32 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Scientists take the point of view that claims must be backed by compelling evidence before they can be accepted as fact. Thus, scientists are

- a. skeptics
- b. believers
- c. conformers
- d. cynics

Answer: A p. 33 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Which of the following is not an aspect of critical thinking?

- a. Refusing to accept evidence of a claim against your beliefs
- b. Being ready to revise previously held beliefs
- c. Being aware of your own biases as well as the biases of others
- d. Weighing all evidence in support and against your own views.

Answer: D p. 34-35 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event is known as

- a. theory
- b. hypothesis
- c. judgment
- d. premonition

Answer: B p. 35 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

What is the best definition of a scientific theory?

- a. A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event.
- b. An interconnected set of ideas and statements that explain observed facts
- c. A loose collection of inferred beliefs
- d. A quantitative method for analyzing data

Answer: B p. 35 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Which of the following best describes the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory?

- a. A theory is always correct even if a hypothesis is proven false.
- b. Theories never predict the most extreme hypotheses.
- c. The testing of a hypothesis is always in the context of a theory.
- d. A hypothesis is always correct when it proves a theory.

Answer: C p. 35 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Which of the following is NOT a valid distinction between science and pseudoscience?

- a. Science relies purely on anecdotal evidence.
- b. Science is self-correcting.
- c. Pseudoscientific claims are untestable.

d. Pseudoscientists reverses the burden of proof to their critics.

Answer: B p. 38 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

What problem does a psychologist have with measurement that a chemist might not have?

Psychologists do not always agree on definitions of behaviors and mental events.

It is generally easier to measure mental events.

Measuring behavior is easier than measuring atomic weights

Psychologists have established a system of only measuring the environment.

Answer: A p. 41 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

One way to avoid accepting false findings in research is to

- a. accept all evidence as valid
- b. only read results of studies that you agree with
- c. conduct replication studies
- d. conduct thought experiments

Answer: C p. 45 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following is not a method used for psychological research?

descriptive

correlational

experimental

intuitive

Answer: D p. 46 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Psychologists use descriptive strategies

- a. to describe individuals in terms of a set of characteristics.
- b. to evaluate the influence of chance in data collection
- c. to focus on descriptions of physical features
- d. to draw conclusions about a large number of independent observations

Answer: A p. 46 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

A kind of basic descriptive strategy in which one subject is extensively studied is a(n)

- a. survey
- b. case study
- c. experiment
- d. simulation

Answer: B p. 46 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Case studies and other descriptive research strategies are considered

- a. pseudoscience
- b. quantitative studies
- c. qualitative studies
- d. survey studies

Answer: C p. 46 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Studies that use statistics to describe phenomena are called

- a. quantitative studies
- b. qualitative studies
- c. case studies
- d. simulations

Answer: A p. 47 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The most common kind of quantitative descriptive study is a
case study

survey

naturalistic observation

focus group

Answer: B p. 47 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

When researchers conduct a study, they must select a representative group of participants
called a

- a. population
- b. gaggle
- c. sample
- d. placebo

Answer: C p. 47 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The participants in any given study should be representative of a larger group of people
called the

- a. sample
- b. ethnicity
- c. demographic
- d. population

Answer: D p. 47 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Probability Sampling is best described as a procedure in which

- a. the probability of an individual being selected is unknown
- b. the probability of an individual being selected for the sample is a matter of convenience

- c. the probability of an individual being selected for the sample is known, but individuals are randomly chosen
- d. the probability of an individual being selected varies according to geographical location

Answer: C p. 47 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Why is probability sampling important for survey research?

- a. It helps psychologists avoid samples that are not representative of the population of interest.
- b. It increases the chance of an experimenter proving his or her hypothesis true.
- c. It helps psychologists avoid insignificant statistical results.
- d. It ensures that the experimental procedures will prove valid.

Answer: A p. 48 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Many researchers use these kinds of samples to save time and money in recruiting participants

- a. stratified samples
- b. random samples
- c. convenience samples
- d. belated samples

Answer: C p. 49 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

According to this phenomenon, the composition of the survey question and not the content of the question can affect the participant's response.

- a. wording effect
- b. composition effect
- c. response effect
- d. survey effect

Answer: A p. 50 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

This descriptive strategy is similar to that used by an ethologist, a scientist who studies animals in their natural habitats.

- a. planetary observation
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. occupational therapy
- d. laboratory observation

Answer: B p. 50 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following best describes a limitation of descriptive strategies in psychological research?

- a. Relationships between multiple variables cannot be adequately examined.

- b. Factors other than the independent variable cannot influence the results.
- c. Relationships between individuals cannot be adequately examined.
- d. Specific details about the participants are usually not known.

Answer: A p. 51 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

A variable in psychological research is a(n)

- a. unknown influence on the results
- b. factor that never changes across participants
- c. factor that changes or varies in magnitude or category
- d. laboratory device

Answer: C p. 52 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Imagine that you have read an article that reported that weight gain increases when people eat higher calorie diets. This is an example of a

- a. multiple correlation
- b. positive correlation
- c. negative correlation
- d. low correlation

Answer: B p. 52 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

A positive correlation is reported when

- a. a variable increases as another increases
- b. a variable decreases as another increases
- c. increases in a variable not associated with the results
- d. the effect of a third variable is positive

Answer: A p. 52 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

If you read an article that reported decreases in hearing ability as people age, that is an example of a

- a. negative correlation
- b. positive correlation
- c. multiple correlation
- d. low correlation

Answer: B p. 52 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

A negative correlation is reported when

- a. a variable increases as another decreases
- b. decreases in a variable not associated with the results
- c. a variable decreases as another increases
- d. the effect of a third variable is negative

Answer: C p. 52 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

The strength of a correlation is represented by this statistic.

- a. phi correlation
- b. beta factor
- c. coefficient of knowing
- d. correlation coefficient

Answer: D p. 53 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

A correlation between two variables cannot be interpreted as a causal relationship because of this concept.

- a. the two variable problem
- b. the third variable problem
- c. the source monitoring problem
- d. the causal hypothesis problem

Answer: B p. 55 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

If we believe we are studying the effect of TV watching on ADHD but we are in reality studying the effect of poverty on ADHD or TV watching we have a

- a. third variable problem
- b. two variable problem
- c. reliability problem
- d. validity problem

Answer: A p. 57 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

What strategy for research is the only way to determine causal relationships between variables with certainty?

- a. a correlational study
- b. a qualitative survey
- c. a prediction study
- d. a true experiment

Answer: D p. 57 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

A researcher wanted to determine the effect of violent video game content on aggressive behavior in adolescents. To do so, he instructed one set of participants to play a violent video game and another set of participants to play a computerized chess match. The experimenter then measured participant's aggression levels. What was the independent variable?

- a. the chess match
- b. type of video game
- c. aggressive behavior
- d. the computer

Answer: B p. 58 difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

When an experimenter systematically varies conditions or values in an experiment he is manipulating

- a. an independent variable
- b. a third variable
- c. a dependent variable
- d. a mediating variable

Answer: A p. 58 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

A research wanted to determine whether the temperature of a room effected reading ability. She used different three temperatures (cold, warm, hot) with different groups of participants and measured their reading comprehension with multiple-choice questions. The dependent variable in the study was

- a. participant gender
- b. room temperature
- c. reading comprehension
- d. room size

Answer: C p. 58 difficulty: 3 conceptual
Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

A variable that is used to measure changes in participants' behavior based upon experimental manipulation is a(n)

- a. confounding variable
- b. independent variable
- c. third variable
- d. dependent variable

Answer: D p. 58 difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

An experiment using random assignment to conditions ensures that

- a. participants are grouped according to attractiveness
- b. each participant is equally likely to be in any condition of the experiment
- c. each participant is more likely to be in the first condition
- d. no participants are assigned to any condition

Answer: B p. 59 difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The control group is so called because

- a. the purpose of the group is one of control over confounding variables
- b. the participants' behavior is more controlled in this condition
- c. the purpose of the group is to isolate controlling participants
- d. the participants are told to control their behavior

Answer: A p. 60 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Any unknown or uncontrolled variable that changes that causes measurable changes along with the independent variable is called a

- a. deceiving variable
- b. confounding variable
- c. frustrating variable
- d. dependent variable

Answer: B p. 61 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

This phenomenon occurs when an experimenter unintentionally conveys information to a participant regarding how he or she should behave in the experiment.

- a. demand characteristics
- b. bystander influence
- c. experimental design
- d. expert performance

Answer: A p. 61 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following best describes a double-blind study?

- a. The experimenter is aware of the hypothesis being tested.
- b. Only the participant knows the specific hypothesis being tested.
- c. The participant in the experiment and the person collecting the data are not aware of the specific hypothesis being tested.
- d. The person collecting the data is aware of the specific hypothesis being tested.

Answer: C p. 62 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Operational definitions are important to experimental research involving abstract concepts like aggression, because

- a. they provide a precise definition of the behaviors to be measured
- b. they insure complete operation of experimental procedures
- c. they result in more significant experimental results
- d. they operate out of the awareness of the participants

Answer: A p. 63-64 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

If experimental procedures do not generalize to real world situations, the study can be said to lack

- a. internal validity
- b. reliable validity
- c. laboratory validity
- d. external validity

Answer: D p. 64 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Which of the following is not a descriptive statistic?

- a. mean
- b. median
- c. mode
- d. chance

Answer: D p. 67 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The numerical average of a set of scores is the

- a. mean
- b. median
- c. mode
- d. module

Answer: A p. 67 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The middle score of a data set is the

- a. mode
- b. median
- c. mean
- d. average

Answer: B p. 67 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The most frequent score in a set of data is the

- a. meridian
- b. median
- c. mode
- d. mean

Answer: C p. 67 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Inferential statistics make it possible for psychologists to evaluate this factor in their results.

- a. chance
- b. knowledge
- c. truth
- d. expertise

Answer: A p. 67 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Inferential statistics use this concept to determine the influence of chance in their results

- a. quantitative scaling
- b. statistical significance

- c. statistical error
- d. coin-flipping

Answer: B p. 69 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

The strength of the difference between two groups on a variable is known as the

- a. effect set
- b. statistical significance
- c. effect size
- d. size constancy

Answer: C p. 69 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

Which of the following best describes the definition of ethics?

- a. A set of orderly rules for correct behavior.
- b. A set of harsh penalties for bad behavior.
- c. A set of strict guidelines for conformity.
- d. A loose collection of behaviors and morals.

Answer: A p. 74 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 5: Values in Psychology

All psychological research on human subjects must be approved by this university committee.

- a. the College Board (CB)
- b. the Inter-Office Correspondence Board (IOCB)
- c. the Educational Testing Service (ETS)
- d. the Institutional Review Board (IRB)

Answer: D p. 75 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

This ethical concern revolves around taking credit for the ideas of others

- a. plagiarism
- b. pseudoscience
- c. gambling
- d. psychopathology

Answer: A p. 77 difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 5: Values in Psychology

Stanley Milgram's experiments on obedience were unethical mainly due to the use of

- a. deception
- b. strong electric shocks
- c. male adults
- d. underage children

Answer: A p. 80 difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 5: Values in Psychology

Informed consent needs to be obtained from participants before the start of an experiment so that

- a. participants can avoid participating
- b. participants understand how they should act
- c. participants understand the risks and benefits of participating.
- d. participants understand when they will obtain payment

Answer: C p. 80 difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 5: Values in Psychology

Debriefing a participant after an experiment is important for all of these reasons except

- a. upholding the dignity of the participants
- b. addressing any concerns that the participants have
- c. explaining the exact purpose of the study
- d. informing the participants of their IQ scores

Answer: D p. 80 difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 5: Values in Psychology

In a participant observational study, the researcher observes a phenomenon by

- a. simulating the experiment with actors
- b. becoming part of what is being observed
- c. passively observing what he or she sees
- d. video-taping participants in a laboratory

Answer: B p. 82 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Psychology is just another word for the practice of psychiatry.
FALSE p. 7 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
2. Though psychology did not become a science until much later, many ancient thinkers pondered psychological questions.
TRUE p. 8 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
3. Rene Descartes believed in dualism, a notion that the mind and the body were made of different materials.
TRUE p. 15 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
4. Functionalists like William James believed that the key to studying the mind was to study its contents.
FALSE p. 19 difficulty: 2 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
5. Sigmund Freud created psychoanalysis to study only the observable behavior of his patients.
FALSE p. 20 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
6. Behaviorists like Watson and Skinner believed that only behavior, and not thoughts and feelings, could be scientifically studied.
TRUE p. 23 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
7. Humanistic psychologists generally believe that humans are bound by aggressive drives to compete.
FALSE p. 25 difficulty: 1 Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
8. Intuition is the most objective way to analyze a scientific phenomenon.
FALSE p. 29 difficulty: 1 Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology
9. Skepticism is detrimental to scientific progress because it does not allow intuitive ideas to become facts.
FALSE p. 33 difficulty: 2 Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology
10. Critical thinking is important to science because the critical thinker weighs all of the evidence for and against an explanation before deciding which is true.
TRUE p. 34 difficulty: 2 Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology
11. Pseudoscience does not rely on objective testing of claims but rather on testimonials, anecdotes, and bold statements for or against a claim.
TRUE p. 38 difficulty: 2 Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology
12. Psychologists face difficulties agreeing upon definitions of terms like aggression, self-esteem, and happiness.

TRUE p. 40 difficulty: 2 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

13. The descriptive method of research is the best option when a psychologist wants to test the causal relationship between two variables

FALSE p. 46-60 difficulty: 1 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

14. When two variables are correlated, it is safe to assume that one is causing the other to vary.

FALSE p. 54 difficulty: 1 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

15. Random assignment of participants to conditions and control over confounding variables are two reasons why experimental methods can evaluate causal relationships.

TRUE p. 59-61 difficulty: 3 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

16. Psychologists need to assign participants to at least one control condition in order to evaluate the influence of confounding variables.

TRUE p. 60 difficulty: 3 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

17. Psychologists do not need to be precise when constructing operational definitions because the phenomena they study is often easily identifiable.

FALSE p. 64 difficulty: 3 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

18. It is not important to understand statistical information reported in scientific articles about psychology.

FALSE p. 70 difficulty: 1 Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

19. Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments would violate today's ethics code for lack of informed consent.

TRUE p. 80 difficulty: 2 Goal 5: Values in Psychology

20. One reason to defend the use of non-human animals in research is that such research has led to improvement in the welfare of other non-human animals.

TRUE p. 84 difficulty: 3 Goal 5: Values in Psychology

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. Psychologists who call themselves neuroscientists are a part of the _____ perspective of psychological inquiry.
Answer: biobehavioral difficulty: 2

2. Sigmund Freud is strongly associated with _____, a perspective that led to the first "talking" therapy for mental illness.
Answer: psychoanalysis difficulty: 1

3. According to the _____ perspective, free will and intrinsic worth are important influences on human behavior.
Answer: humanistic difficulty: 2

4. Scientists use a _____ to test a specific prediction, and use a _____ to explain a set of observed facts.
Answer: hypothesis; theory difficulty: 3

5. The probability that an article reports false results is reduced when the article is a _____ of another study.
Answer: replication difficulty: 2

6. The only kind of study that can establish cause and effect relationships between variables is a(n) _____.
Answer: experiment difficulty: 2

7. In psychological experiments, the _____ variable is manipulated by the experimenter, while the _____ variable is measurement taken by the experimenter.
Answer: independent; dependent difficulty: 3

8. Though aggression can be defined in several ways outside of the lab, experimenters must decide on a(n) _____ so that aggression can be accurately measured in the context of the study.
Answer: operational definition difficulty: 3

9. In 1979, the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare established ethical guidelines based on the _____.
Answer: Belmont Report difficulty: 1

10. Stanley Milgram's experiments were unethical mainly because he used _____ such that his participants were not told about the purpose of the study.
Answer: deception difficulty: 2

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the differences between psychology and psychiatry. In your answer, describe the employment settings in which one might find a psychologist.

Answer found on p. 4-9

2. Explain what it means to say that pseudoscience is not self-correcting, and that pseudoscientists reverse the burden of proof from themselves to their critics.

Answer found on p. 37-39

3. Discuss two reasons why statistics are important for psychological research.

Answer found on p. 66-71

4. Discuss two reasons why ethics are important for psychological research.

Answer found on p. 74-85