Chapter 1

1. Wilhelm Wundt performed experiments to study
   - A. animal behaviors.
   - B. unconscious conflicts.
   - C. brain structures.
   - D. mental processes.

   **Answer:** D

2. The personality theorist, Sigmund Freud, was an Austrian
   - A. chemist.
   - B. physician.
   - C. theologian.
   - D. politician.

   **Answer:** B

3. Who was the American philosopher who authored a textbook in 1890 for the young discipline of psychology?
   - A. Wilhelm Wundt
   - B. John B. Watson
   - C. Sigmund Freud
   - D. William James

   **Answer:** D

4. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
   - A. Jean Piaget
   - B. Margaret Floy Washburn
   - C. Rosalie Rayner
   - D. Mary Whiton Calkins

   **Answer:** D

5. In its early years, psychology focused on the study of
   - A. environmental influences.
   - B. maladaptive behavior.
   - C. placebo effects.
   - D. mental life.

   **Answer:** D

6. From the 1920s into the 1960s, American psychologists emphasized the study of
A. genetic influences.
B. self-esteem.
C. conscious thoughts and feelings.
D. observable behavior.

Answer: D

7. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
   A. behaviorism.
   B. cognitive neuroscience.
   C. humanistic psychology.
   D. positive psychology.

Answer: A

8. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious sexual conflicts?
   A. cognitive neuroscience
   B. Freudian psychology
   C. behavior genetics
   D. behaviorism

Answer: B

9. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
   A. childhood memories.
   B. genetic predispositions.
   C. unconscious thought processes.
   D. potential for healthy growth.

Answer: D

10. In the early 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology renewed interest in the scientific study of
    A. mental processes.
    B. genetic influences.
    C. sexual conflicts.
    D. learned behaviors.

Answer: A

11. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between
    A. natural selection and behavior tendencies.
    B. childhood memories and psychological disorders.
    C. thought processes and brain functions.
    D. philosophy and physiology.
12. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the scientific study of
   - A. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
   - B. observable responses to the environment.
   - C. behavior and mental processes.
   - D. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

Answer: C

13. Smiling is to feeling as ________ is to ________.
   - A. evolution; natural selection
   - B. behavior; mental process
   - C. conscious; unconscious
   - D. nurture; nature

Answer: B

14. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by
   - A. environmental circumstances.
   - B. blood chemistry.
   - C. unconscious conflicts.
   - D. situational contexts.

Answer: B

15. Which perspective would help us understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
   - A. evolutionary
   - B. behavioral
   - C. psychodynamic
   - D. neuroscience

Answer: D

16. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
   - A. cognitive
   - B. behavioral
   - C. evolutionary
   - D. social-cultural

Answer: C

17. Professor Lopez believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Lopez favors a ________ perspective on depression.
A. neuroscience
B. psychodynamic
C. behavior genetics
D. cognitive

Answer: A

18. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the ______ perspective.
   A. social-cultural
   B. cognitive
   C. evolutionary
   D. psychodynamic

Answer: C

19. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?
   A. cognitive
   B. behavior genetics
   C. social-cultural
   D. psychodynamic

Answer: B

20. Professor Brody attempts to measure the relative contributions of gene-based traits and social factors on homosexual behavior. Her research best illustrates the interests of the ______ perspective.
   A. behavior genetics
   B. psychodynamic
   C. behavioral
   D. cognitive

Answer: A

21. The main feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
   A. natural selection.
   B. brain chemistry.
   C. unconscious conflicts.
   D. learned behaviors.

Answer: C

22. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) ______ perspective.
23. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
- A. evolutionary
- B. neuroscience
- C. behavioral
- D. behavior genetics

**Answer:** C

24. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because she always praises his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _______ perspective.
- A. behavior genetics
- B. neuroscience
- C. psychodynamic
- D. behavioral

**Answer:** D

25. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
- A. feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
- B. people try to understand their own unconscious drives.
- C. behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
- D. people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.

**Answer:** D

26. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?
- A. behavioral
- B. cognitive
- C. neuroscience
- D. behavior genetics

**Answer:** B

27. A psychologist who studies the powers and the limits of human reasoning is working from the _______ perspective.
- A. cognitive
- B. behavioral
- C. neuroscience
- D. behavior genetics
28. Which perspective would study the extent to which different parenting styles are found in various ethnic communities?
   - A. evolutionary
   - B. psychodynamic
   - C. social-cultural
   - D. neuroscience

Answer: C

29. Dr. del Carmen Pan believes that many teens are pressured to behave aggressively by their friends. Her belief best illustrates a(n) ________ perspective.
   - A. behavior genetics
   - B. social-cultural
   - C. neuroscience
   - D. evolutionary

Answer: B

30. Dr. Wong investigates the relationship between brain chemistry and intelligence. Dr. Wong is working in which psychological subfield?
   - A. social psychology
   - B. clinical psychology
   - C. biological psychology
   - D. industrial-organizational psychology

Answer: C

31. Dr. Santaniello studies how children's moral thinking changes as they grow older. Dr. Santaniello is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   - A. social
   - B. clinical
   - C. developmental
   - D. industrial-organizational

Answer: C

32. Dr. Caleigh researches people's ability to solve problems. Dr. Caleigh is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   - A. cognitive
   - B. biological
   - C. clinical
   - D. social

Answer: A

33. Dr. Roberts creates tests to assess individual differences in traits such as anxiety and self-esteem.
Which psychological subfield does her work best represent?

- A. social psychology
- B. biological psychology
- C. industrial-organizational psychology
- D. personality psychology

**Answer:** D

**34.** Dr. Lipka is involved in the study of employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

- A. clinical
- B. developmental
- C. personality
- D. industrial-organizational

**Answer:** D

**35.** Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a

- A. biological psychologist.
- B. counseling psychologist.
- C. cognitive psychologist.
- D. social psychologist.

**Answer:** B

**36.** Clinical psychologists specialize in

- A. constructing surveys.
- B. animal research.
- C. providing therapy to troubled people.
- D. providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.

**Answer:** C

**37.** For no apparent reason, Ryozo has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he often stays home from work. It would be best for Ryozo to contact a ________ psychologist.

- A. developmental
- B. clinical
- C. personality
- D. biological

**Answer:** B

**38.** The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a

- A. clinical psychologist.
- B. personality psychologist.
C. developmental psychologist.
D. psychiatrist.

**Answer:** D

**39.** Dr. Yoo studies why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. He is probably a

A. cognitive psychologist.
B. social psychologist.
C. developmental psychologist.
D. clinical psychologist.

**Answer:** B

**40.** A reader who examines psychologists' assumptions and uncovers their hidden values is engaging in

A. replication.
B. critical thinking.
C. the hindsight bias.
D. positive psychology.

**Answer:** B

**41.** If you assess whether conclusions are based on the existing evidence, you are using

A. critical thinking.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. the placebo effect.
D. the double-blind procedure.

**Answer:** A

**42.** When you question whether anecdotal evidence can be generalized to all people, you are engaging in

A. naturalistic observation.
B. a biopsychosocial approach.
C. random assignment.
D. critical thinking.

**Answer:** D

**43.** Different views of the same behavior that together can give us a complete description represent different

A. independent variables.
B. naturalistic observations.
C. levels of analysis.
D. case studies.

**Answer:** C
44. An integrated understanding of gender differences in terms of cultural, biological, and psychological influences best illustrates the goal of
   A. behaviorism.
   B. dual processing.
   C. naturalistic observation.
   D. a biopsychosocial approach.

Answer: D

45. Keiko has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. To provide a more complete picture of Keiko's difficulties, a psychologist would use many levels of analysis, or
   A. humanistic psychology.
   B. psychoanalysis.
   C. the behaviorist perspective.
   D. a biopsychosocial approach.

Answer: D

46. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of biological influences as part of
   A. SQ3R.
   B. behaviorism.
   C. humanistic psychology.
   D. many levels of analysis.

Answer: D

47. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their genes or by their home environments are most directly related to the debate regarding the issue of
   A. behavior and mental processes.
   B. evolution and natural selection.
   C. correlation and causation.
   D. nature and nurture.

Answer: D

48. Nadia wonders whether personality differences between her friends who recently moved from Nigeria and those who moved from Thailand result from biological or cultural influences. In this instance, Nadia is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
   A. neuroscience and cognition.
   B. nature and nurture.
   C. behavior and mental processes.
   D. conscious and unconscious thoughts.

Answer: B

49. Biology is to experience as ________ is to ________.
A. naturalistic observation; case study
B. psychology; psychiatry
C. nature; nurture
D. behavior; mental processes

Answer: C

50. The simultaneous processing of information at both conscious and unconscious levels is called
   A. the double-blind procedure.
   B. the nature-nurture issue.
   C. dual processing.
   D. critical thinking.

Answer: C

51. Accurately grasping an object a split second before we consciously recognize the object’s size best illustrates our capacity for
   A. illusory correlation.
   B. hindsight bias.
   C. dual processing.
   D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: C

52. Although we may be unaware of our gender prejudices, they often influence the way we consciously perceive males and females. This best illustrates
   A. random sampling.
   B. dual processing.
   C. critical thinking.
   D. hindsight bias.

Answer: B

53. The study and promotion of healthy and supportive families, communities, and cultures is most central to
   A. cognitive neuroscience.
   B. naturalistic observation.
   C. behavior genetics.
   D. positive psychology.

Answer: D

54. Martin Seligman advocates a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as
   A. prejudice.
   B. spirituality.
   C. depression.
D. poverty.

**Answer:** B

55. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
   - A. dismiss the value of replication.
   - B. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
   - C. believe that they would have foreseen the outcome of past events.
   - D. overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.

**Answer:** C

56. Many people believe that psychology merely proves our commonsense understanding in large part because of
   - A. illusory correlations.
   - B. hindsight bias.
   - C. operational definitions.
   - D. the placebo effect.

**Answer:** B

57. Giving half the members of a group a supposed psychological finding and the other half an opposite result is an easy way to show the effect of
   - A. a placebo.
   - B. illusory correlation.
   - C. hindsight bias.
   - D. the double-blind procedure.

**Answer:** C

58. Professor Mysore told one class that drinking alcohol increases sexual desire. He told another class that drinking alcohol reduces sexual desire. Neither class was surprised by the information they received because of the power of
   - A. replication.
   - B. hindsight bias.
   - C. the double-blind procedure.
   - D. the placebo effect.

**Answer:** B

59. Several weeks after a political election, voters often think they could have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
   - A. the placebo effect.
   - B. random assignment.
   - C. illusory correlation.
   - D. hindsight bias.
Answer: D

60. Shin Kang's stockbroker tells him that he has lost a lot of money on his stocks. When Shin tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that your stocks would lose money!" Her comment is an example of

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. illusory correlation.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. replication.

Answer: A

61. A researcher who has the scientific attitude of humility is not likely to be guilty of

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. correlational evidence.
- C. random assignment.
- D. operational definitions.

Answer: A

62. Formulating testable hypotheses before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as

- A. random sampling.
- B. hindsight bias.
- C. illusory correlation.
- D. random assignment.

Answer: B

63. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do illustrates

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. illusory correlation.
- C. overconfidence.
- D. random assignment.

Answer: C

64. Political officials who have no doubt that their own economic and military predictions will come true most clearly demonstrate

- A. illusory correlation.
- B. random sampling.
- C. overconfidence.
- D. the placebo effect.

Answer: C

65. Megan was certain that she would never live far away from her family. However, to get a job promotion, she decided to move. Megan's experience best illustrates
A. hindsight bias.
B. illusory correlation.
C. the placebo effect.
D. overconfidence.

Answer: D

66. Three key elements of the scientific attitudes are
A. pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
B. ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
C. certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
D. curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

Answer: D

67. Zuza insists that Dr. Phillip's theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
A. pride.
B. skepticism.
C. practicality.
D. enthusiasm.

Answer: B

68. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to
A. perceive order in random events.
B. avoid questions that can't be scientifically tested.
C. recognize the errors in our own ideas.
D. respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

Answer: C

69. Professor Shalet states that parents and children have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)
A. theory.
B. replication.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. illusory correlation.

Answer: A

70. A scientific theory is most useful if it produces testable
A. assumptions.
B. correlations.
C. predictions.
D. variables.
Answer: C

71. A hypothesis is a(n)
   - A. observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
   - B. prediction that allows us to test a theory.
   - C. set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
   - D. unprovable assumption about unconscious processes.

Answer: B

72. Professor Rodriguez notes that people are attracted to those who are good-looking. Handsome men will therefore be more successful than average-looking men in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
   - A. hindsight bias.
   - B. the placebo effect.
   - C. a hypothesis.
   - D. illusory correlation.

Answer: C

73. A statement of the procedures used to define research variables is known as a(n)
   - A. hypothesis.
   - B. control condition.
   - C. replication.
   - D. operational definition.

Answer: D

74. In a written report of their research, psychologists state exactly how anxiety is measured, thus providing their readers with a(n)
   - A. hypothesis.
   - B. independent variable.
   - C. operational definition.
   - D. case study.

Answer: C

75. So that others may replicate their study, researchers should use
   - A. hindsight bias.
   - B. illusory correlation.
   - C. operational definitions.
   - D. the placebo effect.

Answer: C

76. Which technique involves re-creating an earlier research study with different participants and in different circumstances?
A. replication
B. random sampling
C. naturalistic observation
D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: A

77. Professor Saxton was skeptical about the accuracy of research on sleep loss. As a check on the study, she should use
   - A. naturalistic observation.
   - B. replication.
   - C. random sampling.
   - D. the case study.

Answer: B

78. The case study is a research method in which
   - A. a single individual is studied in great depth.
   - B. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
   - C. organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
   - D. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

Answer: A

79. A clinical psychologist carefully investigates a client’s current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method is the psychologist using?
   - A. the survey
   - B. the case study
   - C. experimentation
   - D. naturalistic observation

Answer: B

80. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
   - A. is based on naturalistic observation.
   - B. may be atypical.
   - C. overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
   - D. leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.

Answer: B

81. In which type of research is a representative random sample of people asked to answer questions about their behaviors or attitudes?
   - A. experimentation
   - B. the survey
   - C. the case study
82. Which research method would be best for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?

- A. the survey
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. the case study
- D. experimentation

**Answer:** A

83. Surveys indicate that people are much less approving of “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These survey results best illustrate the importance of

- A. random sampling.
- B. wording effects.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. naturalistic observation.

**Answer:** B

84. Midori wants to find out how students reacted to a proposed tuition hike at her school. She sends a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the school's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Midori used the technique of

- A. random assignment.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. replication.
- D. random sampling.

**Answer:** D

85. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants to ensure that

- A. the participants are representative of the larger population they are interested in studying.
- B. there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
- C. the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
- D. the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.

**Answer:** A

86. Which of the following scientific procedures is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?

- A. the case study
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. random sampling
- D. operational definitions
Answer: C

87. Large, enthusiastic crowds appeared at all of Governor Richardson's political rallies. This made him overconfident about his chances of winning the upcoming election. In this instance, the governor needs to be alerted to the value of

- A. dual processing.
- B. random sampling.
- C. experimental control.
- D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

88. Suppose you want to find out which candidate students on your campus will vote for in the national election. To be sure the sample is representative of the student population, you should

- A. survey only a small sample of students.
- B. carefully select the students to be surveyed.
- C. ask every student on campus.
- D. randomly survey a large, representative sample of the student population.

Answer: D

89. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee families in their jungle habitats are using a research method known as

- A. the survey.
- B. experimentation.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. the case study.

Answer: C

90. To track the development of children's social skills, Professor Ober carefully monitors and records their classroom behaviors. Professor Ober is engaged in

- A. survey research.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. experimentation.
- D. replication.

Answer: B

91. In one study, introductory psychology students were fitted with belt-worn tape recorders for up to four days so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researcher employed a scientific method known as

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. the double-blind procedure.
- C. replication.
- D. the case study.
To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed at which postal clerks completed a simple request. This best illustrates the use of

- A. the case study.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. the double-blind procedure.
- D. the survey.

Answer: B

Correlation refers to the extent to which two factors

- A. vary together.
- B. are random samples.
- C. influence each other.
- D. are representative of a larger population.

Answer: A

Correlational research is most useful for purposes of

- A. explanation.
- B. prediction.
- C. control.
- D. replication.

Answer: B

To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences,

- A. the case study approach.
- B. naturalistic observation.
- C. correlational measures.
- D. experimental research.

Answer: C

Which of the following is a statistical measure of the relationship between two variables?

- A. a correlation coefficient
- B. a random sample
- C. an independent variable
- D. SQ3R

Answer: A

To determine whether the strength of people's self-esteem is related to their income levels, researchers would most likely make use of

- A. case studies.
- B. correlational research.
C. experimentation.
D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

98. Displaying data in a scatterplot can help us see the extent to which two variables are

A. random samples.
B. operationally defined.
C. correlated.
D. replications.

Answer: C

99. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between

A. intelligence and academic success.
B. financial poverty and physical health.
C. self-esteem and depression.
D. school grades and school absences.

Answer: A

100. Suppose psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are. This would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are

A. causally related.
B. negatively correlated.
C. independent variables.
D. positively correlated.

Answer: B

101. Suppose the correlation between the physical weight and reading ability of elementary schoolchildren is +0.85. This means that

A. the weight and reading ability of elementary schoolchildren are not related.
B. low body weight has a negative effect on the reading abilities of elementary schoolchildren.
C. better reading ability is associated with greater physical weight among elementary schoolchildren.
D. greater body weight does not cause better reading ability in elementary schoolchildren.

Answer: C

102. A correlation between physical attractiveness and dating frequency of +0.60 would indicate that

A. physical attractiveness does not increase dating frequency.
B. more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
C. it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on knowledge of dating frequency.
D. less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness.
103. Suppose that those who watch a lot of TV violence are also likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily mean that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because

- A. random sequences often don't look random.
- B. correlation does not prove causation.
- C. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- D. events often seem more probable in hindsight.

Answer: B

104. A survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving. Those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of

- A. dual processing.
- B. random sampling.
- C. generalizing from extreme examples.
- D. assuming that correlation proves causation.

Answer: D

105. If psychologists discovered that intelligent parents have smarter children than unintelligent parents, this would demonstrate that

- A. intelligence is inherited.
- B. intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do unintelligent parents.
- C. the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
- D. all of these answers are true.

Answer: C

106. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that

- A. poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
- B. the poor are more likely to have a psychological disorder than the wealthy.
- C. psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
- D. all of these answers are true.

Answer: B

107. Illusory correlation refers to

- A. the perception of a relationship that does not exist.
- B. a correlation that exceeds the value of +1.00.
- C. a relationship due solely to a placebo effect.
- D. a correlation attributable to random sampling.
108. The idea that infertile couples who adopt a child become more likely to conceive best illustrates
   ○ A. the process of replication.
   ○ B. random assignment.
   ○ C. an illusory correlation.
   ○ D. the placebo effect.

Answer: C

109. Karen mistakenly believes that her test grades are negatively correlated with the amount of time
    she studies for her tests. Research on illusory correlation suggests that she is especially likely to
    notice instances in which
   ○ A. poor grades follow either brief study or lengthy study.
   ○ B. either poor grades or good grades follow lengthy study.
   ○ C. good grades follow lengthy study and poor grades follow brief study.
   ○ D. poor grades follow lengthy study and good grades follow brief study.

Answer: D

110. We tend to notice and remember when an unlikely phone call follows our feeling that this person
    will call soon. This is an example of
   ○ A. random assignment.
   ○ B. an illusory correlation.
   ○ C. replication.
   ○ D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

111. Thanh dreamed that a handsome young man she had met the previous day asked her for a date. When
    he actually did call for a date several days later, Thanh concluded that dreams accurately
    predict future events. Her belief best illustrates
   ○ A. the placebo effect.
   ○ B. illusory correlation.
   ○ C. random assignment.
   ○ D. replication.

Answer: B

112. Which of the following methods is most helpful for revealing cause-effect relationships?
   ○ A. the survey
   ○ B. the experiment
   ○ C. correlational research
   ○ D. naturalistic observation

Answer: B

113. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods to isolate
A. facts from theories.
B. causes from effects.
C. case studies from surveys.
D. random samples from representative samples.

Answer: B

114. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate one factor to observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?

- A. the survey
- B. the case study
- C. experimentation
- D. naturalistic observation

Answer: C

115. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?

- A. the case study
- B. the survey
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. the experiment

Answer: D

116. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. survey research
- C. a case study
- D. an experiment

Answer: D

117. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned

- A. to that group by chance.
- B. to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
- C. in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
- D. to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.

Answer: A

118. To find out whether breast-milk feeding contributes to the intellectual development of children, psychologists used
A. case studies.
B. surveys.
C. naturalistic observations.
D. experiments.

**Answer:** D

119. To isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use

A. random assignment.
B. naturalistic observation.
C. case studies.
D. correlation coefficients.

**Answer:** A

120. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, researchers plan to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of

A. random assignment.
B. the double-blind procedure.
C. naturalistic observations.
D. operational definitions.

**Answer:** A

121. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to

A. minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
B. increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
C. minimize any differences between groups of participants.
D. increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.

**Answer:** C

122. The most foolproof way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use

A. survey research.
B. naturalistic observations.
C. correlational research.
D. experimental research.

**Answer:** D

123. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the ________ group.
A. control
B. standardized
C. baseline
D. experimental

Answer: D

124. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?

- A. The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
- B. The research participants are exposed to all the experimental treatments.
- C. The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
- D. The experimental treatment is absent.

Answer: D

125. Researchers are studying how social interaction affects problem solving. Some participants are instructed to solve problems working together; others are told to solve problems working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the ________ group.

- A. experimental
- B. survey
- C. control
- D. correlational

Answer: C

126. Random assignment minimizes ________ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes ________ between a sample and a population.

- A. similarities; differences
- B. differences; similarities
- C. similarities; similarities
- D. differences; differences

Answer: D

127. Participants in an experiment are said to be blind if they are uninformed about

- A. what experimental hypothesis is being tested.
- B. whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.
- C. how the dependent variable is measured.
- D. which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

Answer: D

128. An inactive substance may be given instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug. This substance is called a
A. placebo.
B. random sample.
C. case study.
D. replication.

**Answer:** A

129. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a

- A. dependent variable.
- B. replication.
- C. placebo.
- D. double blind.

**Answer:** C

130. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates

- A. random assignment.
- B. the hindsight bias.
- C. illusory correlation.
- D. the placebo effect.

**Answer:** D

131. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of ________ on feelings and behaviors.

- A. the double-blind procedure
- B. random sampling
- C. positive expectations
- D. random assignment

**Answer:** C

132. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have received a drug that is supposed to improve memory and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. random sampling.
- C. the double-blind procedure.
- D. replication.

**Answer:** C

133. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups result from placebo effects, researchers make use of
A. random sampling.
B. the double-blind procedure.
C. random assignment.
D. operational definitions.

Answer: B

134. In an experimental study, men with erectile dysfunction received either Viagra or a placebo. Those who received Viagra were assigned to the ________ group.

   A. correlational
   B. control
   C. survey
   D. experimental

Answer: D

135. In a psychological experiment, the factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the ________ variable.

   A. dependent
   B. independent
   C. control
   D. experimental

Answer: B

136. In an experimental study of the effects of anxiety on self-esteem, anxiety would be the ________ variable.

   A. experimental
   B. dependent
   C. correlational
   D. independent

Answer: D

137. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the ________ variable.

   A. dependent
   B. experimental
   C. control
   D. independent

Answer: A

138. To assess the influence of self-esteem on romantic attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable consisted of
139. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates

- A. the independent variable.
- B. an operational definition.
- C. the double-blind procedure.
- D. a random assignment.

**Answer: B**

140. Any factor, such as infant nutrition, that can vary in its quality or quantity is called a

- A. sample.
- B. placebo.
- C. variable.
- D. coefficient.

**Answer: C**

141. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without specifying a cause and effect relationship between the variables?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. the correlational method
- C. the case study
- D. the experimental method

**Answer: B**

142. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments helps psychologists to

- A. predict human behavior in a variety of situations.
- B. perceive order in completely random events.
- C. develop general principles that help explain behavior.
- D. observe random samples of human conduct.

**Answer: C**

143. Psychologists study animals because

- A. animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
- B. experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
- C. the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
- D. similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
144. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers around the
   - A. usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
   - B. ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
   - C. obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
   - D. need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.

Answer: B

145. To prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes
   - A. get written promises from participants to respond honestly.
   - B. treat information about individual participants confidentially.
   - C. deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
   - D. allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

Answer: C

146. The American Psychological Association and British Psychological Society have developed ethical principles urging investigators to
   - A. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
   - B. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
   - C. avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
   - D. explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.

Answer: D

147. Psychologists' personal values and goals
   - A. are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
   - B. lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
   - C. can bias their observations and interpretations.
   - D. have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.

Answer: C

148. Some people worry that psychology is potentially dangerous because
   - A. psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
   - B. psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
   - C. psychological research necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
   - D. psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

Answer: A

149. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
A. massed practice.
B. rote memory.
C. reviewing material.
D. role modeling.

Answer: C

150. In answering multiple-choice test items, smart test-takers are best advised to

- A. check off as correct the first answer they read that seems to be right.
- B. choose the “all of these answers” option if it is available.
- C. carefully imagine how each of the alternative answers might be correct.
- D. recall the correct answer to each question before reading the alternative answers.

Answer: D

151. The first psychological laboratory was established by

- B. Wilhelm Wundt.
- C. Sigmund Freud.
- D. Jean Piaget.

Answer: B

152. Wilhelm Wundt was both a

- A. psychoanalyst and psychiatrist.
- B. physiologist and philosopher.
- C. sociologist and psychiatrist.
- D. theologian and philosopher.

Answer: B

153. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, ________ was an American philosopher and ________ was an Austrian physician.

- A. William Wundt; Ivan Pavlov
- B. William James; Sigmund Freud
- C. B.F. Skinner; John B. Watson
- D. Jean Piaget; Abraham Maslow

Answer: B

154. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of

- A. learning.
- B. perception.
- C. personality.
- D. mental illness.

Answer: A
155. The first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology later wrote an influential book *The Animal Mind*. Her name was

- A. Mary Whiton Calkins.
- B. Rosalie Rayner.
- C. Margaret Floy Washburn.
- D. Jean Piaget.

*Answer: C*

156. Who dismissed the idea of “mental life” and instead defined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?

- A. John B. Watson
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. Wilhelm Wundt
- D. William James

*Answer: A*

157. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American

- A. psychiatrist.
- B. behaviorist.
- C. cognitive neuroscientist.
- D. psychoanalyst.

*Answer: B*

158. The mind’s defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to

- B. Charles Darwin.
- C. Sigmund Freud.
- D. B.F. Skinner.

*Answer: C*

159. People’s potential for personal growth was emphasized by

- A. Freudian psychology.
- B. cognitive neuroscience.
- C. behaviorism.
- D. humanistic psychology.

*Answer: D*

160. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with mental activities such as perception, memory, and language is called

- A. behavior genetics.
- B. positive psychology.
161. In studying human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on
   - A. naturalistic observation.
   - B. psychoanalysis.
   - C. natural selection.
   - D. science.
   **Answer: D**

162. Behavior is to mental processes as ________ is to ________.
   - A. nature; nurture
   - B. correlation; causation
   - C. talking; thinking
   - D. clinical psychology; psychiatry
   **Answer: C**

163. A psychologist who studies how the brain influences behaviors and mental states is working from
   the ________ perspective.
   - A. social-cultural
   - B. psychodynamic
   - C. behavioral
   - D. neuroscience
   **Answer: D**

164. In a class lecture, Professor Han emphasized the link between blood chemistry and psychological
   disorders. The professor highlighted a ________ perspective on psychological disorders.
   - A. psychodynamic
   - B. neuroscience
   - C. social-cultural
   - D. cognitive
   **Answer: B**

165. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of ________ on human traits.
   - A. random assignment
   - B. natural selection
   - C. unconscious motives
   - D. rational thought
   **Answer: B**
166. Mark believes that people's dislike of bitter-tasting foods has promoted human survival. His belief best illustrates the ________ perspective.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. social-cultural
- C. evolutionary
- D. behavioral

**Answer:** C

167. Which perspective is most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of heredity and experience to personality development?

- A. cognitive
- B. behavioral
- C. psychodynamic
- D. behavior genetics

**Answer:** D

168. The behavior genetics perspective would study how much ________ influence our individual differences.

- A. naturalistic observation and hindsight bias
- B. conscious and unconscious motives
- C. nature and nurture
- D. naturalistic observation and dual processing

**Answer:** C

169. Professor Jacinto attempts to assess how genes and environment interact in children's vulnerability to depression. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the ________ perspective.

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behavior genetics
- C. cognitive
- D. behavioral

**Answer:** B

170. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is using a(n) ________ perspective.

- A. evolutionary
- B. psychodynamic
- C. behavioral
- D. social-cultural

**Answer:** B

171. The high school counselor has suggested that Skylar's romantic feelings for her physics teacher
reflect her unconscious longings for attention from her own father. The counselor is most likely working from a(n) ________ perspective.

- A. behavioral
- B. evolutionary
- C. psychodynamic
- D. behavior genetics

**Answer:** C

172. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of

- A. learned responses.
- B. unconscious thoughts.
- C. inherited traits.
- D. self-esteem.

**Answer:** A

173. Kyra believes that boys learn to be more aggressive than girls mostly because boys are more often encouraged to fight. Kyra's belief is an example of the ________ perspective.

- A. behavioral
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. neuroscience

**Answer:** A

174. Which psychological perspective highlights how people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?

- A. cognitive
- B. behavioral
- C. behavior genetics
- D. evolutionary

**Answer:** A

175. A concern with the thought processes that contribute to effective problem solving is most characteristic of the ________ perspective.

- A. behavioral
- B. evolutionary
- C. social-cultural
- D. cognitive

**Answer:** D

176. Dr. MacPherson believes that the way students think about the information in their textbooks influences their ability to later remember and use what they have studied. Dr. MacPherson's ideas are an example of the ________ perspective.
Which psychological perspective is most likely to examine how group membership influences individual attitudes and behaviors?

A. neuroscience  
B. psychodynamic  
C. evolutionary  
D. social-cultural

Answer: D

Dr. Matias has concluded that very few people in a small African country suffer from alcohol dependence because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) __________ perspective.

A. evolutionary  
B. psychodynamic  
C. neuroscience  
D. social-cultural

Answer: D

Dr. Tiao studies the effects of head injuries on people's problem-solving skills. Which psychological subfield does her research best represent?

A. developmental psychology  
B. biological psychology  
C. industrial-organizational psychology  
D. personality psychology

Answer: B

Dr. Winkle studies the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. Dr. Winkle is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

A. biological  
B. social  
C. developmental  
D. industrial-organizational

Answer: C

Dr. Karima performs experiments on the relative effectiveness of spaced practice and cramming on a person's ability to remember information. Dr. Karima is most likely a ________ psychologist.
182. Dr. Davila studies the behavioral differences between shy and outgoing people. Dr. Davila is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

A. biological
B. cognitive
C. industrial-organizational
D. personality

Answer: D

183. Dr. Ochoa develops tests to accurately identify the most qualified job applicants in a large manufacturing firm. Dr. Ochoa is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

A. developmental
B. industrial-organizational
C. biological
D. clinical

Answer: B

184. Which of the following subfields of psychology is most directly focused on helping people cope with personal and vocational challenges?

A. developmental psychology
B. counseling psychology
C. cognitive psychology
D. social psychology

Answer: C

185. Which contemporary subfield focuses on assessing and treating people with mental disorders?

A. personality psychology
B. biological psychology
C. clinical psychology
D. developmental psychology

Answer: C

186. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Thatcher treats adults who suffer from severe depression. Dr. Thatcher is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

A. personality
B. industrial-organizational
C. clinical
D. developmental

Answer: C

187. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?

A. developmental psychologists
B. clinical psychologists
C. personality psychologists
D. psychiatrists

Answer: D

188. Dr. Veenstra investigates the impact of racial prejudice on behavior. Dr. Veenstra is most likely a(n) ________ psychologist.

A. clinical
B. social
C. biological
D. industrial-organizational

Answer: B

189. Critical thinkers can best be described as

A. questioning.
B. cynical.
C. pessimistic.
D. impatient.

Answer: A

190. Professor O'Brian has used correlational evidence to describe a cause-effect relationship. Questioning his use of correlations to reach this conclusion best illustrates

A. critical thinking.
B. the placebo effect.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: A

191. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of

A. random sampling.
B. SQ3R.
C. clinical psychology.
D. many levels of analysis.

Answer: D
192. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by

- A. behaviorism.
- B. humanistic psychology.
- C. a biopsychosocial approach.
- D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: C

193. Poor nutrition, family stress, and memory difficulties have all contributed to Hien's depression. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his problems requires

- A. psychoanalysis.
- B. positive psychology.
- C. a biopsychosocial approach.
- D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: C

194. Which of the following refers to ideas and traditions shared by a large group of people and transmitted from one generation to the next?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. dual processing
- C. social psychology
- D. culture

Answer: D

195. Nature is to nurture as ________ is to ________.

- A. behavior; mental processes
- B. psychology; psychiatry
- C. biology; experience
- D. reason; emotion

Answer: C

196. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological or social influences?

This question is asking about the issue of

- A. evolution or natural selection.
- B. naturalistic observation or case studies.
- C. behavior or mental processes.
- D. nature or nurture.

Answer: D

197. Namiko wonders whether her personality style was learned from experience or based on her genes. This is the issue of
A. correlation and causation.
B. behavior and mental processes.
C. nature and nurture.
D. conscious mind and unconscious mind.

**Answer:** C

198. A large amount of our mental activity occurs outside of our awareness thanks to our capacity for

A. operational definition.
B. random sampling.
C. naturalistic observation.
D. dual processing.

**Answer:** D

199. Reacting to visual stimulation that we do not consciously perceive illustrates

A. dual processing.
B. hindsight bias.
C. random sampling.
D. the nature-nurture issue.

**Answer:** A

200. Brain damage left one woman unable to recognize the width of a block even though she could grasp it with just the right finger-thumb distance. This unusual case illustrates the importance of our normal capacity for

A. critical thinking.
B. dual processing.
C. replication.
D. illusory correlation.

**Answer:** B

201. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues is a major purpose of

A. random sampling.
B. case studies.
C. positive psychology.
D. behavior genetics.

**Answer:** C

202. To balance psychology's focus on human problems such as anxiety and depression, Martin Seligman has advocated the development of

A. positive psychology.
B. dual-processing models.
C. a biopsychosocial approach.
D. industrial-organizational psychology.

Answer: A

203. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the idea that
   ○ A. psychological theories are simply statements of researchers' personal values.
   ○ B. psychological experiments are simplified versions of reality.
   ○ C. psychological theories and observations are merely common sense.
   ○ D. psychology is potentially dangerous.

Answer: C

204. Hindsight bias leads people to perceive research findings as
   ○ A. unpredictable.
   ○ B. inexplicable.
   ○ C. unreplicable.
   ○ D. unsurprising.

Answer: D

205. After the U.S. occupation of Iraq led to a civil war rather than a peaceful democracy, some commentators perceived the result as inevitable. This perception best illustrates
   ○ A. the placebo effect.
   ○ B. hindsight bias.
   ○ C. illusory correlation.
   ○ D. random assignment.

Answer: B

206. Alexandra is told that research supports the value of cosmetic surgery for boosting self-esteem. Belinda is told that research has proven that cosmetic surgery does nothing for self-esteem. Both women would consider the findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of
   ○ A. the placebo effect.
   ○ B. hindsight bias.
   ○ C. illusory correlation.
   ○ D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: B

207. A psychologist notes that we are especially attracted to people whose traits are different from our own. This statement would seem unsurprising to students because
   ○ A. most students have often been attracted to people different from themselves.
   ○ B. this finding is consistent with common sense.
   ○ C. students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves.
   ○ D. students, like everyone else, have a tendency to exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries.
According to Emily's grandfather, Adolf Hitler's obvious emotional instability made it clear from the beginning days of his international conflicts that Germany would inevitably lose World War II. The grandfather's claim best illustrates

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. illusory correlation.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. random sampling.

Answer: A

Dr. Donelian wants to reduce his students' perception that psychological experiments merely prove the obvious. The best way for him to do this would be to ask the students to

- A. describe how experimental hypotheses are based on basic psychological principles.
- B. predict the outcomes of experiments before they are told the actual results.
- C. explain the outcomes of experiments after they are told the actual results.
- D. personally engage in naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

When provided with the unscrambled solution to anagrams, people underestimate the difficulty of solving them by themselves. This best illustrates

- A. illusory correlation.
- B. random assignment.
- C. dual processing.
- D. overconfidence.

Answer: D

As people prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates

- A. overconfidence.
- B. illusory correlation.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. critical thinking.

Answer: A

Certain that she had outperformed most of her classmates, Pilar was surprised to receive just an average grade on her psychology test. Pilar's experience best illustrates

- A. overconfidence.
- B. hindsight bias.
- C. the placebo effect.
- D. negative correlation.

Answer: A
213. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?

- A. operational definitions
- B. overconfidence
- C. random assignment
- D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

214. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that

- A. people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking.
- B. most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong.
- C. claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence.
- D. events never occur randomly.

Answer: C

215. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

- A. humility.
- B. respect for animals.
- C. environmental sensitivity.
- D. enthusiasm for animal research studies.

Answer: A

216. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)

- A. independent variable.
- B. hypothesis.
- C. theory.
- D. survey.

Answer: C

217. According to Professor Fayad, we like people who like us because their affection for us boosts our own self-esteem. His idea is an example of

- A. illusory correlation.
- B. hindsight bias.
- C. replication.
- D. a theory.

Answer: D

218. Hypotheses are best described as

- A. assumptions.
- B. replications.
219. A statement of how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)
   ○ A. control condition.
   ○ B. replication.
   ○ C. operational definition.
   ○ D. hypothesis.

Answer: C

220. In reporting the effect of drinking alcohol on self-consciousness, psychologists would state exactly how they measured self-consciousness. They are providing a(n)
   ○ A. experimental hypothesis.
   ○ B. case study.
   ○ C. double-blind procedure.
   ○ D. operational definition.

Answer: D

221. Operational definitions are most likely to enable
   ○ A. replication.
   ○ B. illusory correlation.
   ○ C. hindsight bias.
   ○ D. the placebo effect.

Answer: A

222. Replication involves
   ○ A. the selection of random samples.
   ○ B. perceiving order in random events.
   ○ C. repeating an earlier research study.
   ○ D. rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested.

Answer: C

223. To make sure a new scientific finding is valid, psychologists are most likely to use
   ○ A. naturalistic observation.
   ○ B. random sampling.
   ○ C. replication.
   ○ D. positive correlation.

Answer: C

224. According to Professor Bolden, his research demonstrates that eating an apple every day
improves children's reading skills. How might others check the dependability of this finding?

- A. replication
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. case studies
- D. correlational research

Answer: A

225. To understand how brain damage influences behavior, Dr. Dayan carefully observed and questioned two stroke victims. Which research method did Dr. Dayan employ?

- A. random sampling
- B. the survey
- C. the case study
- D. experimentation

Answer: C

226. The pioneer researcher on children's thinking, Jean Piaget, carefully watched and questioned just a few children. His method of research was

- A. random sampling
- B. SQ3R.
- C. the case study
- D. experimentation

Answer: C

227. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. replication.
- C. random assignment.
- D. false generalizations.

Answer: D

228. After carefully studying how three single parents dealt with the loss of their jobs, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that ________ may be misleading.

- A. surveys
- B. case studies
- C. dependent variables
- D. random samples

Answer: B

229. The survey is a research method in which
230. You want to investigate the relationship between the political attitudes and the economic status of North Americans. Which method should you use?

- A. the survey
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. experimentation
- D. the case study

**Answer:** A

231. Most of the people responding to a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” In a similar survey, only 33 percent agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These different findings best illustrate the importance of

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. the placebo effect.
- C. random assignment.
- D. wording effects.

**Answer:** D

232. Researchers observe random samples because they are likely to be

- A. vivid.
- B. homogeneous.
- C. representative.
- D. readily available.

**Answer:** C

233. The children in Mrs. Shashoua's neighborhood make fun of her limp. She concludes that kids in today's society are typically cruel and insensitive. Mrs. Shashoua ought to remind herself that reasonable generalizations depend on

- A. observing representative samples.
- B. recognizing that others may not share our opinions.
- C. confusing causation with correlation.
- D. realizing that random events may not look random.

**Answer:** A

234. Most of the students in Mrs. Blair's slow reading classes are boys. So Mrs. Blair concludes that boys do not read as well as girls. Mrs. Blair's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
A. hindsight bias.
B. generalizing from select cases.
C. confusing correlation with causation.
D. random sampling.

Answer: B

235. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which

- A. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
- B. every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
- C. there are very few personality differences among those in the sample.
- D. all of these answers are true.

Answer: B

236. Which procedure helps ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?

- A. random assignment
- B. replication
- C. naturalistic observation
- D. random sampling

Answer: D

237. Web site polls and call-in phone surveys may yield unrepresentative results when they fail to use

- A. operational definitions.
- B. random sampling.
- C. independent variables.
- D. double-blind procedures.

Answer: B

238. To describe the behavior of animals in their native habitats, researchers are most likely to make use of

- A. survey research.
- B. random assignment.
- C. experimental methods.
- D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: D

239. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?

- A. survey research
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. experimentation
D. the double-blind procedure

Answer: B

240. In studying the development of relationships, Dr. Rajiv carefully observed and recorded the behavior of men and women in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Rajiv use?

- A. naturalistic observation
- B. the survey
- C. the case study
- D. experimentation

Answer: A

241. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control variables when they engage in

- A. naturalistic observation.
- B. the double-blind procedure.
- C. replication.
- D. experimentation.

Answer: A

242. Naturalistic observation is most useful for

- A. describing behaviors.
- B. predicting attitudes.
- C. explaining complex emotions.
- D. detecting cause-effect relationships.

Answer: A

243. A correlation coefficient is a statistical measure of the

- A. difference between the highest and lowest scores in a group.
- B. extent to which two factors vary together.
- C. relationship between an independent and dependent variable.
- D. difference between an experimental group and a control group.

Answer: B

244. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which high school grades predict college grades?

- A. independent variable
- B. random sample
- C. correlation coefficient
- D. SQ3R

Answer: C

245. A correlation coefficient can range in value from
246. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of

- A. the double-blind procedure.
- B. a case study.
- C. experimentation.
- D. correlational measures.

Answer: D

247. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from lower left to upper right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are

- A. causally related.
- B. positively correlated.
- C. negatively correlated.
- D. randomly assigned.

Answer: B

248. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between

- B. self-esteem and depression.
- C. education and personal wealth.
- D. intelligence and academic success.

Answer: B

249. If college graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are

- A. positively correlated.
- B. independent variables.
- C. dependent variables.
- D. negatively correlated.

Answer: A

250. A correlation between self-esteem and annual income of −0.75 would indicate that

- A. low self-esteem is associated with low annual income.
- B. high annual income is associated with low self-esteem.
- C. it is impossible to predict annual income from knowledge of self-esteem.
D. high self-esteem causes high annual income.

**Answer:** B

251. People with low self-esteem are also likely to suffer from depression. This does not necessarily mean that low self-esteem triggers negative emotions. Why?

- A. Sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- B. Events often seem more probable in hindsight.
- C. Correlation does not prove causation.
- D. Random sequences often don't look random.

**Answer:** C

252. Scientists discover that a specific brain structure is much larger in violent individuals than in nonviolent people. A news headline announces: “Enlarged Brain Structure Triggers Violent Acts.” The headline writer should be warned about the dangers of

- A. perceiving illusory correlations.
- B. explaining events in hindsight.
- C. confusing correlation with causation.
- D. generalizing from unrepresentative samples.

**Answer:** C

253. If psychologists discovered that poverty and aggressiveness in children are related, this would clearly indicate that

- A. poverty has a negative influence on children's behavior.
- B. the factors that lead to poverty also cause aggressive behavior.
- C. economic status and aggressiveness in children are negatively correlated.
- D. all of these answers are true.

**Answer:** C

254. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that

- A. a positive self-concept contributes to academic success.
- B. academic success contributes to a favorable self-image.
- C. those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem.
- D. all of these answers are true.

**Answer:** C

255. The perception of a relationship where none exists is called

- A. hindsight bias.
- B. the placebo effect.
- C. random assignment.
- D. illusory correlation.
256. The belief that weather conditions signal the onset of arthritis pain best illustrates
   - A. an illusory correlation.
   - B. an illusion of control.
   - C. hindsight bias.
   - D. random sampling.

Answer: D

257. We are likely to notice when two highly unusual events occur in sequence. This is most likely to result in
   - A. random sampling.
   - B. hindsight bias.
   - C. the placebo effect.
   - D. an illusory correlation.

Answer: D

258. Because she had a serious traffic accident on Friday the 13th of last month, Felicia is convinced that all Friday the 13ths will bring bad luck. Felicia's belief best illustrates
   - A. random assignment.
   - B. illusory correlation.
   - C. the hindsight bias.
   - D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

259. To avoid assuming a cause-effect relationship based on correlational evidence, researchers make use of
   - A. the experiment.
   - B. survey research.
   - C. the case study.
   - D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: A

260. A research method in which a psychologist manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular behavior is called a(n)
   - A. survey.
   - B. experiment.
   - C. case study.
   - D. correlational method.

Answer: B

261. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in
A. case studies.
B. correlational research.
C. experimentation.
D. surveys.

Answer: C

262. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve
   A. randomly selecting participants.
   B. manipulating the factors of interest.
   C. studying observable behaviors.
   D. replication of earlier research.

Answer: B

263. The experiment is a research method in which
   A. a random sample of individuals are questioned about their opinions and behaviors.
   B. individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment.
   C. a researcher manipulates one or more factors that might affect behavior.
   D. an individual is studied in great depth.

Answer: C

264. The most accurate way of assessing the impact of hormone replacement therapy on women's health is by means of
   A. case studies.
   B. experiments.
   C. correlational measurement.
   D. naturalistic observations.

Answer: B

265. Which of the following research methods would most effectively demonstrate that watching TV violence causes children to act aggressively?
   A. the experiment
   B. naturalistic observation
   C. the survey
   D. the case study

Answer: A

266. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that
   A. children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive.
   B. people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers.
C. people’s friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by drinking alcohol.
D. people who drink a lot of coffee experience higher-than-normal levels of anxiety.

Answer: C

267. Random assignment is most likely to be used in ________ research.
   A. survey
   B. case study
   C. correlational
   D. experimental

Answer: D

268. A psychologist wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from age or personality differences between the experimental and control groups. She should use
   A. replication.
   B. random assignment.
   C. operational definitions.
   D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: B

269. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of
   A. random assignment.
   B. replication.
   C. random sampling.
   D. correlation.

Answer: A

270. To study the effects of noise on worker productivity, researchers have one group of people work in a noisy room and a second group work in a quiet room. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different noise levels, the researchers would use
   A. the case study.
   B. correlational measurement.
   C. naturalistic observation.
   D. random assignment.

Answer: D

271. Random sampling is to ________ as random assignment is to ________.
   A. correlational studies; case studies
   B. surveys; experiments
   C. replication; correlation
   D. description; prediction
272. To provide a comparison for evaluating the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)
   ○ A. dependent variable.
   ○ B. independent variable.
   ○ C. control group.
   ○ D. experimental group.

Answer: C

273. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the decaffeinated drinks were assigned to the ________ group.
   ○ A. survey
   ○ B. experimental
   ○ C. correlational
   ○ D. control

Answer: D

274. Mr. Torrez needs to assess the effectiveness of flu vaccine for county residents. He thinks it would be better to give the vaccine to all county residents instead of giving half of them a placebo. Mr. Torrez is most clearly underestimating the importance of
   ○ A. testing a large sample.
   ○ B. operationally defining his procedures.
   ○ C. replicating observations of other researchers.
   ○ D. creating a control group.

Answer: D

275. In a test of the effects of cigarette smoking on physical health and development, psychologists raised groups of monkeys in either a smoke-free or smoke-filled environment. Monkeys in the smoke-filled environment were assigned to the ________ group.
   ○ A. correlational
   ○ B. survey
   ○ C. control
   ○ D. experimental

Answer: D

276. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a
   ○ A. random sample.
   ○ B. double-blind.
   ○ C. replication.
   ○ D. placebo.
277. To minimize the extent to which the results of a drug-treatment study are determined by placebo effects, researchers are likely to make use of
   - A. random sampling.
   - B. replication.
   - C. operational definitions.
   - D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: D

278. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in ________ research.
   - A. survey
   - B. case study
   - C. correlational
   - D. experimental

Answer: D

279. Abdul is participating in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of aspirin. Neither he nor the researchers know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain aspirin or are merely placebos. The investigators are making use of
   - A. naturalistic observation.
   - B. illusory correlation.
   - C. the double-blind procedure.
   - D. random sampling.

Answer: C

280. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by
   - A. overconfidence.
   - B. illusory correlation.
   - C. the placebo effect.
   - D. hindsight bias.

Answer: C

281. In an experiment to study the effectiveness of a new drug, research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the ________ group.
   - A. dependent variable
   - B. correlational
   - C. experimental
   - D. control

Answer: D

282. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the ________ variable.
A. dependent
B. control
C. independent
D. random

Answer: C

283. Knowing the difference between an experimental group and a control group is most important for understanding the nature of

A. random sampling.
B. replication.
C. hindsight bias.
D. independent variables.

Answer: D

284. To study some effects of drinking alcohol, Dr. Chu tested the physical abilities of 21-year-old men. The research participants were first assigned to drink a beverage with either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of

A. the age of the research participants.
B. the physical abilities of the research participants.
C. the amount of alcohol drunk.
D. the effects of drinking alcohol.

Answer: C

285. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor

A. that is directly manipulated by the investigator.
B. that may be influenced by the experimental treatment.
C. whose effect is being studied.
D. that causes the behavior being studied.

Answer: B

286. In an experimental study of the extent to which sexual arousal is stimulated by laughter, sexual arousal would be the

A. control condition.
B. experimental condition.
C. independent variable.
D. dependent variable.

Answer: D

287. Conducting a case study best illustrates

A. random sampling.
B. the correlational method.
288. Psychology experiments are typically designed to
   - A. test and evaluate theoretical principles.
   - B. observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory.
   - C. re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors.
   - D. observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior.

Answer: A

289. Psychologists study animals because
   - A. they want to understand how different species think and behave.
   - B. animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology is.
   - C. it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans.
   - D. all of these reasons.

Answer: D

290. Scientists who defend the use of animals in experimental research typically claim that
   - A. the well-being of humans should be placed above the well-being of animals.
   - B. competent scientists have no justifiable reason to end the lives of animals.
   - C. animals should be used only in research that directly benefits the animals involved.
   - D. allegations that laboratory animals are sometimes exposed to stress is simply untrue.

Answer: A

291. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment to prevent them from
   - A. worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience.
   - B. realizing that their privacy is being violated.
   - C. deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment.
   - D. trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions.

Answer: D

292. Ethical principles developed by the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge psychological investigators to
   - A. forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
   - B. avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings.
   - C. ensure that research participants give informed consent to participating in the research.
   - D. avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.

Answer: A
293. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of
   ○ A. topics of investigation.
   ○ B. research methods.
   ○ C. explanatory theories.
   ○ D. all of these things.

Answer: D

294. The SQ3R method encourages students to
   ○ A. read each text chapter quickly to minimize boredom.
   ○ B. read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn.
   ○ C. survey a text chapter’s organization before actually reading the chapter itself.
   ○ D. read entire text chapters at one sitting to maximize comprehension.

Answer: C

295. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of
   ○ A. spaced practice and testing yourself.
   ○ B. speed reading and massed practice.
   ○ C. case studies and psychoanalysis.
   ○ D. all of these practices.

Answer: A

296. In its earliest days, psychology was defined as the
   ○ A. science of mental life.
   ○ B. study of conscious and unconscious activity.
   ○ C. scientific study of observable behavior.
   ○ D. scientific study of behavior and mental processes.

Answer: A

297. Who would be most likely to agree with the statement, “Psychology should investigate only behaviors that can be observed”?
   ○ A. Wilhelm Wundt
   ○ B. Sigmund Freud
   ○ C. John B. Watson
   ○ D. William James

Answer: C

298. Today, psychology is defined as the
   ○ A. scientific study of mental phenomena.
   ○ B. scientific study of conscious and unconscious activity.
   ○ C. scientific study of behavior.
299. Who wrote an early psychology textbook?
   - A. Wilhelm Wundt
   - B. Ivan Pavlov
   - C. Jean Piaget
   - D. William James

   **Answer:** D

300. Psychologists who study the degree to which genes influence our personality are working from the ________ perspective.
   - A. behavioral
   - B. evolutionary
   - C. behavior genetics
   - D. neuroscience

   **Answer:** C

301. Which of the following best describes the issue of the relative importance of nature and nurture on our behavior?
   - A. the issue of the relative influence of biology and experience on behavior
   - B. the issue of the relative influence of rewards and punishments on behavior
   - C. the debate as to the relative importance of heredity and instinct in determining behavior
   - D. the debate as to whether mental processes are a legitimate area of scientific study

   **Answer:** A

302. Raoul is a psychologist studying the brain's role in human emotions. Which psychological perspective is he working from?
   - A. neuroscience
   - B. cognitive
   - C. behavioral
   - D. behavior genetics

   **Answer:** A

303. A psychologist who explores how Asian and North American definitions of attractiveness differ is working from the ________ perspective.
   - A. behavioral
   - B. evolutionary
   - C. cognitive
   - D. social-cultural

   **Answer:** D
304. Manuel has had several anxiety attacks over the last month. Which type of psychologist would treat Manuel?

○ A. counseling psychologist
○ B. personality psychologist
○ C. clinical psychologist
○ D. psychiatrist

**Answer:** C

305. After detailed study of a gunshot wound victim, a psychologist concludes that the brain region destroyed is likely to be important for memory functions. Which type of research did the psychologist use to deduce this?

○ A. the case study
○ B. a survey
○ C. correlation
○ D. experimentation

**Answer:** A

306. In an experiment to determine the effects of loud noise on studying, the loud noise is the

○ A. control condition.
○ B. intervening variable.
○ C. independent variable.
○ D. dependent variable.

**Answer:** C

307. To determine the effects of a new drug on memory, researchers give one group of people a pill that contains the drug. A second group is given a pill that does not contain the drug. This second group constitutes the

○ A. random sample.
○ B. experimental group.
○ C. control group.
○ D. test group.

**Answer:** C

308. Theories are defined as

○ A. testable propositions.
○ B. factors that may change in response to manipulation.
○ C. statements of the procedures used to describe research variables.
○ D. principles that help to organize, predict, and explain facts.

**Answer:** D

309. A psychologist studies the play behavior of third-grade children by watching groups during recess at school. Which type of research is she using?
308. Which of the following is best for determining whether alcohol impairs memory?

- A. case study
- B. naturalistic observation
- C. survey
- D. experiment

Answer: D
315. Well-done surveys measure attitudes in a representative subset, or ________, of an entire group, or ________.

- A. population; random sample
- B. control group; experimental group
- C. experimental group; control group
- D. random sample; population

Answer: D

316. The first psychology laboratory was established by ________ in the year ________.

- A. Wundt; 1879
- B. James; 1890
- C. Freud; 1900
- D. Watson; 1913

Answer: A

317. Who would be most likely to agree with the statement, “Psychology is the science of mental life”?

- A. Wilhelm Wundt
- B. John B. Watson
- C. Ivan Pavlov
- D. virtually any American psychologist during the 1960s

Answer: A

318. In psychology, behavior is best defined as

- A. anything a person says, does, or feels.
- B. any action we can observe and record.
- C. any action, whether observable or not.
- D. anything we can infer from a person's actions.

Answer: A

319. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow are most closely associated with

- A. cognitive psychology.
- B. behaviorism.
- C. psychodynamic theory.
- D. humanistic psychology.

Answer: D

320. Two historical roots of psychology are the disciplines of

- A. philosophy and chemistry.
- B. physiology and chemistry.
- C. philosophy and biology.
D. philosophy and physics.

Answer: C

321. A teacher was interested in knowing whether her students' test performance could be predicted from their proximity to the front of the classroom. So she matched her students' scores on a math test with their seating position. This is an example of

A. experimentation.
B. correlational research.
C. a survey.
D. naturalistic observation.

Answer: B

322. The way the mind encodes, processes, stores, and retrieves information is the primary concern of the _________ perspective.

A. neuroscience
B. evolutionary
C. social-cultural
D. cognitive

Answer: D

323. Of the following, who is also a physician?

A. clinical psychologist
B. experimental psychologist
C. psychiatrist
D. biological psychologist

Answer: C

324. Dr. Jones is researching the relationship between changes in our thinking over the life span and changes in moral reasoning. He is most likely a

A. clinical psychologist.
B. personality psychologist.
C. psychiatrist.
D. developmental psychologist.

Answer: D

325. Which psychologist is most directly concerned with suggesting ways to improve worker productivity in a computer factory?

A. clinical psychologist
B. personality psychologist
C. industrial-organizational psychologist
D. psychiatrist
326. Dr. Ernst explains behavior in terms of different situations. Dr. Ernst is working from the ________ perspective.
   - A. behavioral
   - B. evolutionary
   - C. social-cultural
   - D. cognitive

Answer: C

327. Which perspective emphasizes the learning of observable responses?
   - A. behavioral
   - B. social-cultural
   - C. neuroscience
   - D. cognitive

Answer: A

328. The biopsychosocial approach emphasizes the importance of
   - A. different levels of analysis in exploring behavior and mental processes.
   - B. observable behavior over mental processes.
   - C. the environment over heredity.
   - D. having a single academic perspective to guide research.

Answer: A

329. To prevent the possibility that a placebo effect or researchers' expectations will influence a study's results, scientists use
   - A. control groups.
   - B. experimental groups.
   - C. random assignment.
   - D. the double-blind procedure.

Answer: D

330. In an experiment to determine the effects of attention on memory, memory is the
   - A. control condition.
   - B. intervening variable.
   - C. independent variable.
   - D. dependent variable.

Answer: D

331. Which of the following best describes hindsight bias?
   - A. Events seem more predictable before they have occurred.
   - B. Events seem more predictable after they have occurred.
C. A person's intuition is usually correct.
D. A person's intuition is usually not correct.

Answer: B

332. The procedure designed to ensure that the experimental and control groups do not differ in any way that might affect the experiment's results is called
A. variable controlling.
B. random assignment.
C. representative sampling.
D. stratification.

Answer: B

333. Illusory correlation refers to
A. the perception that two negatively correlated variables are positively correlated.
B. the perception of a nonexistent correlation.
C. an insignificant correlation.
D. a correlation that equals –1.0.

Answer: B

334. Which type of research would allow you to determine whether students' college grades accurately predict later income?
A. case study
B. naturalistic observation
C. experimentation
D. correlation

Answer: D

335. In a test of the effects of air pollution, groups of students performed a reaction time task in a polluted or an unpolluted room. To what condition were students in the unpolluted room exposed?
A. experimental
B. control
C. randomly assigned
D. dependent

Answer: B

336. To study the effects of lighting on mood, Dr. Cooper had students fill out questionnaires in brightly lit or dimly lit rooms. In this study, the independent variable consisted of
A. the number of students assigned to each group.
B. the students' responses to the questionnaire.
C. the room lighting.
D. the subject matter of the questions asked.
337. You decide to test your belief that men drink more soft drinks than women by finding out whether more soft drinks are consumed per day in the men's dorm than in the women's dorm. Your belief is a(n) _______, and your research prediction is a(n) ________.

- A. hypothesis; theory
- B. theory; hypothesis
- C. independent variable; dependent variable
- D. dependent variable; independent variable

Answer: B

338. To examine assumptions, discern hidden values, evaluate evidence, and assess conclusions is to

- A. conduct a survey.
- B. develop a theory.
- C. experiment.
- D. think critically.

Answer: D

339. Which of the following procedures is an example of the use of a placebo?

- A. In a test of the effects of a drug on memory, a participant is led to believe that a harmless pill actually contains an active drug.
- B. A participant in an experiment is led to believe that a pill, which actually contains an active drug, is harmless.
- C. Participants in an experiment are not told which treatment condition is in effect.
- D. Neither the participants nor the experimenter knows which treatment condition is in effect.

Answer: A

340. The psychologist who has called for a more positive psychology is

- A. William James.
- B. Martin Seligman.
- C. B.F. Skinner.
- D. Sigmund Freud.

Answer: B

341. A major principle underlying the SQ3R study method is that

- A. people learn and remember material best when they actively process it.
- B. many students overestimate their mastery of text and lecture material.
- C. study time should be spaced over time rather than crammed into one session.
- D. “overlearning” disrupts efficient retention.

Answer: A

342. To say that we operate with a two-track mind means that we
A. can think of several things at once.
B. we process information at conscious and unconscious levels.
C. think both objectively and subjectively.
D. examine assumptions and assess conclusions.

Answer: B

343. Compared with Wilhelm Wundt, early behaviorists were much less likely to focus on the study of
   A. smiling.
   B. screaming.
   C. fighting.
   D. thinking.

Answer: D

344. Which perspective studies why the fear of darkness may have promoted the survival of our human ancestors?
   A. behavioral
   B. cognitive
   C. evolutionary
   D. psychodynamic

Answer: C

345. When Leanne heard about experimental evidence that drinking orange juice triggers overactivity in children, she questioned whether the tested children had been randomly assigned to experimental conditions. Leanne's reaction best illustrates
   A. illusory correlation.
   B. the hindsight bias.
   C. critical thinking.
   D. overconfidence.

Answer: C

346. An integrated understanding of the explanations provided by the neuroscience, cognitive, social-cultural, and other perspectives in psychology is most clearly provided by
   A. SQ3R.
   B. behaviorism.
   C. a psychodynamic perspective.
   D. a biopsychosocial approach.

Answer: D

347. Debates as to whether alcohol abuse is biologically determined or culturally influenced are most relevant to the issue of
A. nature versus nurture.
B. naturalistic observation versus replication.
C. behavior versus mental processes.
D. conscious versus unconscious mind.

Answer: A

348. Dual processing refers to simultaneously processing information on separate ________ tracks.

A. physical and emotional
B. social and psychological
C. conscious and unconscious
D. correlational and experimental

Answer: C

349. After the horror of 9/11, many people said the CIA and FBI should obviously have foreseen the likelihood of this form of terrorism. This perception most clearly illustrates

A. replication.
B. hindsight bias.
C. random sampling.
D. the placebo effect.

Answer: B

350. Stacey suggests that because children are more impulsive than adults, they will have more difficulty controlling their anger. Stacey's prediction regarding anger management is an example of

A. a hypothesis.
B. hindsight bias.
C. illusory correlation.
D. the placebo effect.

Answer: A

351. Professor Carter observes and records the behavior of grocery shoppers as they select items to purchase. Which type of research is Professor Carter using?

A. survey research
B. case study
C. experimentation
D. naturalistic observation

Answer: D

352. A negative correlation between people's physical health and their marital happiness would indicate that
A. poor physical health has a negative effect on marital happiness.
B. marital unhappiness promotes poor health.
C. greater marital happiness is associated with poor physical health.
D. marital happiness has no causal influence on physical health.

Answer: C

353. Mr. Brown has gathered evidence that the self-esteem of students is negatively correlated with their typical levels of anxiety. Before he uses this evidence to conclude that self-esteem reduces anxiety, Mr. Brown should first be reminded that

A. events often seem more likely in hindsight.
B. random sequences of events often don’t look random.
C. we often exaggerate the extent to which others share our opinions.
D. correlation does not prove causation.

Answer: D

354. Which method offers the most reliable way of assessing whether athletic performance is boosted by drinking soda with caffeine in it?

A. the survey
B. the case study
C. the experiment
D. naturalistic observation

Answer: C

355. In drug-treatment studies, double-blind procedures minimize outcome differences between experimental and control conditions that could result from

A. replication.
B. operational definitions.
C. random sampling.
D. placebo effects.

Answer: D

356. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is reduced by sleep loss, alertness would be the

A. control condition.
B. independent variable.
C. experimental condition.
D. dependent variable.

Answer: D

357. Researchers want to assess whether sense of humor is affected by sexual stimulation. They expose married couples to either sexually stimulating or to sexually nonstimulating movie scenes prior to showing them a comedy skit. In this research, the independent variable was
A. reactions to the comedy skit.
B. level of sexual stimulation.
C. marital status.
D. sense of humor.

**Answer:** B

358. Dr. Stevens provides psychotherapy to people who suffer from excessive anxiety. Dr. Stevens is most likely a ________ psychologist.

- A. social
- B. developmental
- C. clinical
- D. cognitive

**Answer:** C

359. Which perspective would help you understand the links between hormone levels and sexual motivation?

- A. behavioral
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. neuroscience

**Answer:** D

360. Which perspective focuses on the extent to which personality is influenced by unconscious drives?

- A. neuroscience
- B. behavioral
- C. psychodynamic
- D. social-cultural

**Answer:** C

361. The three pillars of positive psychology are positive

- A. minds, bodies, and spirits.
- B. methods, theories, and hypotheses.
- C. goals, behaviors, and outcomes.
- D. emotions, character traits, and communities.

**Answer:** D

362. Jamie and Lynn were sure that they had answered most of the multiple-choice questions correctly because “the questions required only common sense.” However, they each scored less than 60% on the exam. This best illustrates
A. illusory correlation.
B. random assignment.
C. the hindsight bias.
D. overconfidence.

Answer: D

363. Psychological theories

A. organize scientific observations.
B. explain observed facts.
C. generate hypotheses.
D. do all of these things.

Answer: D

364. Which research method runs the GREATEST risk of collecting evidence that may be unrepresentative of what is generally true?

A. naturalistic observation
B. the case study
C. experimentation
D. the survey

Answer: B

365. Every twenty-fifth person who ordered a subscription to a weekly news magazine was contacted by market researchers to complete a survey of opinions regarding the magazine's contents. The researchers were using a technique known as

A. naturalistic observation.
B. the double-blind procedure.
C. random sampling.
D. replication.

Answer: C

366. Surveys are most likely to indicate that reckless behavior and self-control are

A. independent variables.
B. positively correlated.
C. dependent variables.
D. negatively correlated.

Answer: D

367. A correlation of +0.70 between children's physical height and their popularity among their peers indicates that

A. greater popularity is associated with greater physical height in children.
B. it is not possible to predict children's popularity from knowledge of their height.
C. being unusually short or tall has a negative impact on children's popularity.
D. children's height has no causal impact on their popularity.

**Answer:** A

368. A tendency to notice and remember instances in which our hunches about future disasters are subsequently followed by harmful events contributes to

- A. random assignment.
- B. hindsight bias.
- C. illusory correlations.
- D. the placebo effect.

**Answer:** C

369. Researchers are testing the potential effect of hunger on taste sensitivity. Groups of research participants are deprived of food for differing lengths of time before being given a taste-sensitivity test. This research is an example of

- A. correlational research.
- B. an experiment.
- C. survey research.
- D. naturalistic observation.

**Answer:** B

370. Researchers control factors that might influence a dependent variable by means of

- A. random assignment.
- B. replication.
- C. naturalistic observation.
- D. operational definitions.

**Answer:** A

371. In a study of factors that might affect memory, research participants were assigned to drink either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic beverage prior to completing a memory test. Those who drank the nonalcoholic beverage were assigned to the ________ group.

- A. survey
- B. control
- C. experimental
- D. correlational

**Answer:** B

372. In an experiment on the effects of dieting on weight loss, dieting would be the

- A. control condition.
- B. independent variable.
- C. dependent variable.
- D. placebo.
Answer: B

373. Kathy does not want to become a psychologist because she has no interest in analyzing emotionally disturbed people. Use your knowledge of psychology's subfields and perspectives to expand Kathy's limited understanding of career opportunities for psychologists.

Answer:

374. Jack is a second-grade student. He seems to have no interest in learning, often daydreaming in class and frequently disrupting the class by throwing objects at other students. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Jack's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Jack to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces.

Answer:

375. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she notes that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's claim.

Answer:

376. Speaking at a college graduation ceremony, Professor Robson compared college graduates with adults who are less educated. She correctly noted that college graduates pay more taxes, vote more frequently, engage in more volunteer activities in their communities, and are less likely to go to jail than less-educated adults. The professor concluded that colleges obviously do great things for society. Use your understanding of correlation to evaluate the validity of the professor's conclusion.

Answer:

377. Design an experiment to test whether drinking alcohol influences people's tendency to become socially aggressive. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control groups. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the validity of your research.

Answer: