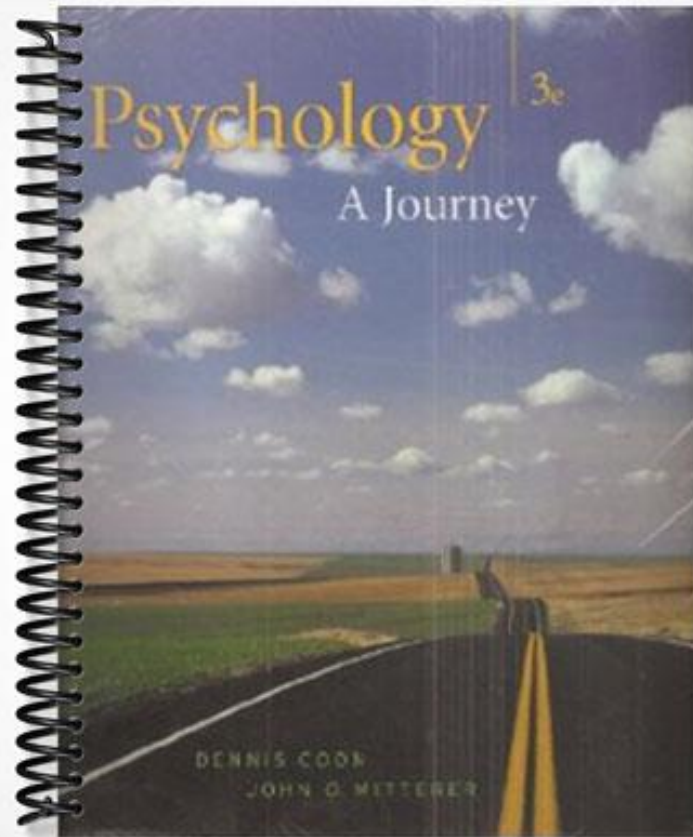


**TEST BANK**



# Chapter 1 Part 1--Introduction to Psychology and Research Methods

Student: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following is/are reason(s) given by your text for studying psychology?
  - A. Psychology is an ever-changing field and an element of many different aspects of one's life.
  - B. Psychology is an essential part of one's education.
  - C. Psychology can help you better understand yourself and others.
  - D. All of these are reasons for studying psychology.
2. Psychologists
  - A. are scientists who conduct research.
  - B. are practitioners who apply psychology to solve problems in fields like education and medicine.
  - C. are teachers.
  - D. may be scientists, practitioners, and/or teachers.
3. The word psychology comes from the roots psyche, which means \_\_\_\_\_, and logos, which means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. knowledge or study; brain
  - B. knowledge or study; mind
  - C. mind; knowledge or study
  - D. brain; science
4. Psychology is best defined as the
  - A. empirical study of the mind.
  - B. study of individual differences in human behavior.
  - C. scientific study of the behavior and mental processes of organisms.
  - D. study of the relationship between mind and body.
5. Behavior is
  - A. anything a person does.
  - B. only those things a person does that everyone can see.
  - C. only those things which can be observed.
  - D. only those things that a person does in front of others.
6. According to your psychology textbook, which of the following activities would be considered "behavior"?
  - A. A student feels sad because of her grade.
  - B. A student daydreams in class.
  - C. A teacher writes an assignment on the board.
  - D. All of these would be considered behaviors.
7. According to your psychology textbook, the term *covert behavior* refers to
  - A. actions that were observed and recorded without the subject being aware of the observation.
  - B. observable actions and responses.
  - C. private internal activities, such as thinking and remembering.
  - D. all of these behaviors.

8. Professor Reed asked her introductory psychology students to give an example of a *covert behavior*. Which of the following would be an example of a *covert behavior*?
- A. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - B. sneezing into a handkerchief
  - C. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - D. telling the class to be quiet by saying "shhh" softly
9. Covert behavior is
- A. anything a person does.
  - B. only those things a person does which you can see.
  - C. only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - D. only those things which are not observable by others.
10. Which of the following is the best example of *covert behavior*?
- A. blinking in response to a light
  - B. imitating a friend's gesture
  - C. remembering a pleasant experience
  - D. rapid eye movements while sleeping
11. Overt behavior is
- A. anything a person does.
  - B. only those things a person does which cannot be seen by others.
  - C. only those things that can be observed.
  - D. hidden, private, internal thoughts.
12. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as *overt behavior*?
- A. watching a TV game show
  - B. thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
  - C. being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
  - D. wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer
13. Professor Windham asks her general psychology students to give an example of an *overt behavior*. Which of the following would be an example of an *overt behavior*?
- A. feeling happy that class is almost over
  - B. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - C. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - D. remembering the definition of *overt behavior*
14. Empirical evidence is information that psychologists gather by
- A. making inferences based on previous experiences.
  - B. direct observation and measurement.
  - C. forming hypotheses based on previous experiences.
  - D. reliance on knowledgeable authorities in the field.
15. "Facts or information gained from direct observation and measurement" defines
- A. introspective data.
  - B. subjective data.
  - C. a scientific hypothesis.
  - D. empirical evidence.

16. Which of the following statements has empirical evidence shown to be TRUE?
- A. Blind people have amazingly accurate organs of touch.
  - B. The more motivated you are the better you will be at solving a complex problem.
  - C. As the temperature rises in Los Angeles, the crime rate rises.
  - D. Hostile actions, such as fist fights, are more likely when the temperature is very high.
17. An expert tells you that "you can catch a cold by not wearing a coat when it is cold." You would
- A. accept his statement since you remember catching a cold after you forgot your coat.
  - B. accept his statement because it is based on commonsense reasoning.
  - C. ask him to list additional experts that support his theory.
  - D. ask to see the empirical evidence that supports his theory.
18. When a scientist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence, they utilize *data*, which is defined as
- A. reported facts.
  - B. deduced facts.
  - C. observed facts.
  - D. inferred facts.
19. An empirical investigation that is structured to answer questions about the world is called a(n)
- A. scientific observation.
  - B. interpretative research.
  - C. investigative analysis.
  - D. experiential analysis.
20. Some topics in psychology are difficult to study because
- A. it would be unethical to study the topic.
  - B. there is no practical way that the research can be conducted.
  - C. there is no suitable research method available to study the topic.
  - D. all of these are true.
21. A systematic process for answering scientific questions is called
- A. a research method.
  - B. a scientific deduction.
  - C. the induction method.
  - D. the analytical method.
22. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through their life span." This statement identifies one as a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. physiological
  - B. social
  - C. developmental
  - D. sensory and perceptual
23. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who would have written this article is probably
- A. comparative psychologist.
  - B. developmental psychologist.
  - C. social psychologist.
  - D. gender psychologist.

24. A psychologist who studies memory improvements made between children three years of age and children 12 years of age would probably be a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. evolutionary
  - B. comparative
  - C. developmental
  - D. gender
25. If you were to walk into a laboratory where the effects of mild punishment on a rat's ability to form a discrimination was being studied, you would be in the lab of a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. physiological
  - B. developmental
  - C. learning
  - D. social
26. If you are having a hard time toilet training your young, healthy puppy, you would be most likely to obtain helpful information from a(n)
- A. biopsychologist.
  - B. developmental psychologist.
  - C. eclectic psychologist.
  - D. learning psychologist.
27. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. learning theorists.
  - C. biopsychologists.
  - D. psychologists investigating sensation and perception.
28. The study of what motivates some of us to do well in school or on the job would fall in the area of \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. cognitive
  - B. learning
  - C. perception
  - D. personality
29. The differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors would be of most interest to
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. learning theorists.
  - C. personality theorists.
  - D. social psychologists.
30. I investigate how people come to know the world through their visual ability. I also study how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Who am I?
- A. a personality theorist
  - B. a developmental psychologist
  - C. a sensation and perception psychologist
  - D. a learning theorist

31. A \_\_\_\_ psychologist might explore how we recognize someone's voice over the telephone through our interpretation of the pitch.
- A. personality
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. sensation and perception
32. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- A. biology.
  - B. comparative psychology.
  - C. environmental psychology.
  - D. differential psychology.
33. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
- A. stimulus-response connections.
  - B. animal behavior.
  - C. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
  - D. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.
34. Who among the following would most likely study the behavior of gorillas?
- A. developmental psychologist
  - B. comparative psychologist
  - C. environmental psychologist
  - D. forensic psychologist
35. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
- A. personality theorist.
  - B. sensory psychologist.
  - C. learning theorist.
  - D. biopsychologist.
36. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
- A. cognitive psychologist.
  - B. biopsychologist.
  - C. social psychologist.
  - D. forensic psychologist.
37. \_\_\_\_ psychologists are primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems.
- A. Comparative
  - B. Sensation and perception
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Cognitive
38. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
- A. cognitive psychologist.
  - B. developmental psychologist.
  - C. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
  - D. learning theorist.

39. Venita is conducting research to try to determine whether females, as a group, tend to perform better at verbal skills than males and whether males, as a group, perform better than females on spatial abilities. Venita is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. gender
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. evolutionary
40. A(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist is studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls.
- A. gender
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. evolutionary
41. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
- A. is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
  - B. includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
  - C. includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
  - D. is concerned motivation, learning, and psychotherapy.
42. Which area in psychology would be most likely to study how people interact in group settings, including such topics as interpersonal attraction, friendships, and peer influences?
- A. social
  - B. comparative
  - C. physiological
  - D. school
43. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of the community participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. developmental psychologists.
  - C. social psychologists.
  - D. cognitive psychologists.
44. Jake is a psychologist, who is interested in how people's behavior is affected by the language they speak, the foods they eat, the laws they obey, and how their families disciplined when they were children. Jake is most likely a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. learning
  - B. cultural
  - C. developmental
  - D. cognitive
45. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
- A. cultural psychologists
  - B. learning theorists
  - C. forensic psychologists
  - D. comparative psychologists

46. A(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist studies how our behavior is guided by the patterns of behavior that have emerged during the long history of mankind.
- A. learning
  - B. evolutionary
  - C. social
  - D. comparative
47. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists. By working with this team, he hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely which type of psychologist?
- A. social psychologist
  - B. forensic psychologist
  - C. evolutionary psychologist
  - D. environmental psychologist
48. Animals are used in psychological research because
- A. psychologists are interested in the behavior of any living thing.
  - B. animal models often can be applied to human behavior.
  - C. the study of animals can benefit both animals and humans.
  - D. all of these reasons apply.
49. When animal behavior is used to discover principles that may apply to human behavior, we say that the researcher is utilizing a(n)
- A. anthropomorphic fallacy.
  - B. animal model.
  - C. zoophilic design.
  - D. model that will yield inaccurate results.
50. Teaching primates to communicate in sign language in order to develop better methods for teaching language to aphasic children would be an example of a(n)
- A. anthropomorphic fallacy.
  - B. animal model.
  - C. inaccurate design.
  - D. correlational study.
51. The goals of psychology are to
- A. develop effective methods of psychotherapy and cure mental illness.
  - B. describe, understand, predict, and control behavior.
  - C. research, infer, summarize, and publish.
  - D. compare, analyze, and control human behavior.
52. A psychologist who observes a child for a week and writes a report that identifies and classifies the child's behavior is working toward the goal of
- A. description.
  - B. understanding.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. control.



53. In a survey conducted on October 26, researchers find that 55% of the registered voters favor the passage of the school bond issue. These survey results illustrate which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
54. *Why* questions refer to which of psychology's goals?
- A. description
  - B. understanding
  - C. preservation
  - D. control
55. The psychological goal of understanding behavior is achieved when
- A. control over behavior is made possible.
  - B. a careful description of behavior is made.
  - C. psychologists can explain why a behavioral phenomenon occurs.
  - D. empirical evidence is obtained.
56. John's poor performance in reading was found to be due to visual discrimination problems. This determination of the cause for his poor reading performance illustrates which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
57. Research on "bystander apathy" reveals that people often fail to help when other possible helpers are nearby because of a "diffusion of responsibility." Explaining this perplexing problem meets which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
58. When current knowledge about an individual and his or her environment can be used to accurately forecast behavior at another time or in another setting, the scientific goal of \_\_\_\_ has been achieved.
- A. description
  - B. understanding
  - C. prediction
  - D. control
59. An industrial psychologist uses job interviewees' responses to a series of role plays to decide which candidate will perform best in real life situations. This illustrates the goal of
- A. description.
  - B. understanding.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. control.

60. Students who do well on an intelligence test tend to do well in their school grades. This ability of the IQ tests to forecast future school success illustrates which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
61. A psychologist uses systematic desensitization to assist a student in overcoming test anxiety. This illustrates the goal of
- A. description.
  - B. prediction.
  - C. understanding.
  - D. control.
62. For most psychologists, control refers to
- A. punishment of unwanted responses.
  - B. legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
  - C. techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
  - D. altering conditions that influence behavior.
63. An engineering psychologist helps redesign an airplane to make it safer to fly. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- A. understanding
  - B. control
  - C. prediction
  - D. description
64. Which question below relates most directly to the goal of controlling behavior?
- A. Do men and women differ in intellectual abilities?
  - B. How can test anxiety be prevented?
  - C. Why does a blow to the head cause memory loss?
  - D. Does depth perception occur when an individual has only one eye?
65. The "father" of psychology and founder of the first psychological laboratory was
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. Sigmund Freud.
  - C. John B. Watson.
  - D. B.F. Skinner.
66. The first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany was set up in order to
- A. break down conscious experiences, such as sensations.
  - B. study how the use of reinforcement and punishment alter behaviors.
  - C. understand the unconscious conflicts individuals experience.
  - D. understand how language develops.
67. Who among the following placed the greatest emphasis on introspection?
- A. Watson
  - B. Wertheimer
  - C. Washburn
  - D. Wundt

68. Wundt observed stimuli of various kinds and then used a process called \_\_\_\_ to probe his reactions to the stimuli.
- A. analytical logic
  - B. reduction division
  - C. transduction
  - D. introspection
69. \_\_\_\_ carried Wundt's ideas to the United States and called these ideas \_\_\_\_.
- A. Freud; structuralism
  - B. Titchener; functionalism
  - C. Freud; introspection
  - D. Titchener; structuralism
70. E.B. Titchener is known for
- A. developing psychoanalysis.
  - B. working with animals using behavioral principles.
  - C. bringing structuralism to America.
  - D. developing the Gestalt principles of perception.
71. In their attempts to analyze consciousness into its elements, the structuralists used a method called
- A. conditioning.
  - B. Gestalt synthesis.
  - C. natural selection.
  - D. introspection.
72. A shortcoming of structuralism was its inability to
- A. define the subject matter of psychology.
  - B. explore controversial issues.
  - C. study humans as well as animals.
  - D. provide a means for resolving disagreements regarding introspection.
73. The American psychologist known as the founder of functionalism was
- A. William James.
  - B. B.F. Skinner.
  - C. Edward Titchener.
  - D. John Watson.
74. The concept of natural selection was adapted to the study of human behavior by which of the early psychologists?
- A. William James
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt
  - C. Edward Titchener
  - D. John Watson
75. The functionalists were interested in how thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and habits help people and animals
- A. form meaningful Gestalts.
  - B. introspect.
  - C. adapt and survive.
  - D. form connections between stimuli and responses.

76. William James regarded consciousness as
- A. connections between stimuli and responses.
  - B. an ever-changing flow of images and sensations.
  - C. being overshadowed by the unconscious mind.
  - D. a set of building blocks to be analyzed through introspection.
77. \_\_\_\_ broadened psychology to include animal behavior, religious experience, abnormal behavior, and other interesting topics as well as writing the book *Principles of Psychology*, which helped to establish the field as a separate topic.
- A. B.F. Skinner
  - B. William James
  - C. John B. Watson
  - D. Max Wertheimer
78. \_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that emphasizes the study of overt, observable behavior.
- A. Gestalt psychology
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Structuralism
  - D. Functionalism
79. \_\_\_\_ realized that he could study the overt behavior of animals by simply observing the relationship between stimuli and an animal's responses.
- A. John B. Watson
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt
  - C. Abraham Maslow
  - D. Max Wertheimer
80. Pavlov's contribution to behaviorism lies in his discovery of
- A. the conditioned response.
  - B. self-observation.
  - C. conscious experience.
  - D. unconscious motivation.
81. Who said, "Give me a dozen healthy infants...and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select...?"
- A. William James
  - B. Ivan Pavlov
  - C. Sigmund Freud
  - D. John Watson
82. Skinner's contribution to behaviorism lies in his insistence that
- A. your actions are controlled by rewards and punishments.
  - B. behavior is only partially conscious.
  - C. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
  - D. self-actualization is the primary determinant of behavior.

83. Which psychologist advanced the theory that a "designed culture" based on positive reinforcement could encourage desirable behavior?
- A. William James
  - B. B.F. Skinner
  - C. Max Wertheimer
  - D. Carl Rogers
84. Skinner's view of psychology has led to some criticism of his tendency to
- A. ignore thought and subjective experience.
  - B. rely too heavily on introspection.
  - C. favor punishment as a means of controlling behavior.
  - D. ignore the impact of behaviorism on psychological thought.
85. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning B.F. Skinner?
- A. He is known for classically conditioning dogs to salivate to bells.
  - B. He developed a conditioning chamber that bears his name.
  - C. He advocated the creation of a "designed culture" based on positive reinforcement.
  - D. He disliked the use of punishment because it does not teach correct responses.
86. Stimuli, responses, conditioning, and learning are key concepts in the thinking of
- A. behaviorists.
  - B. functionalists.
  - C. structuralists.
  - D. psychoanalysts.
87. Max Wertheimer is associated with which one of the following schools of thought?
- A. Gestalt psychology
  - B. behaviorism
  - C. psychoanalysis
  - D. functionalism
88. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning Gestalt psychology?
- A. Gestalt psychology's motto is "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
  - B. Gestalt psychology was founded by Max Wertheimer.
  - C. Gestalt psychology has greatly influenced studies of perception and personality.
  - D. Gestalt psychology explains behavior in terms of stimuli and responses.
89. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes the study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analysis into parts?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. psychoanalytic psychology
  - C. structuralism
  - D. Gestalt psychology
90. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is the motto of the
- A. Gestalt psychologists.
  - B. behaviorists.
  - C. structuralists.
  - D. psychoanalysts.

91. When we see a painting by George Seurat, the famous French impressionist, we tend to experience it as a rendering of a lovely landscape rather than as the series of separate, differently colored dots of which the painting is actually composed. This phenomenon illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- A. Structuralism
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Gestalt psychology
  - D. Psychodynamic psychology
92. The founder of Gestalt psychology was
- A. Carl Rogers.
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - C. Max Wertheimer.
  - D. William James.
93. The founder of psychoanalytic psychology was
- A. Carl Rogers.
  - B. Abraham Maslow.
  - C. Sigmund Freud.
  - D. William James.
94. Psychoanalytic psychology differs from other approaches because it is based on
- A. animal rather than human models.
  - B. the idea of the unconscious.
  - C. introspection of trained subjects.
  - D. laboratory studies in controlled settings.
95. As used by Freud, the *unconscious* refers to
- A. those things we choose to forget.
  - B. the area of the mind that lies outside of personal awareness.
  - C. the tip of the iceberg.
  - D. all of these.
96. According to Freud, unconscious thoughts are often revealed by
- A. introspection.
  - B. confession.
  - C. stimulus-response connections.
  - D. slips of the tongue.
97. According to Freud, the statement, "The child is the father of the man," means that
- A. children often imitate the behavior of their fathers.
  - B. events of childhood play an important part in later development.
  - C. children influence their fathers as well as being influenced by them.
  - D. genes are the chief determinants of development.
98. Contributions of the psychoanalytic school include
- A. the insistence that all thoughts, desires, and actions are determined.
  - B. the development of the method of psychotherapy called psychoanalysis.
  - C. emphasis on the importance of childhood experiences in personality development.
  - D. all of these.

99. Freud stressed the role of \_\_\_\_ in shaping our personalities.
- A. stimulus and response connections
  - B. behavioral functions
  - C. rewards and punishments
  - D. the unconscious
100. Psychoanalysis
- A. was the first talking therapy.
  - B. explores unconscious conflicts and emotional problems.
  - C. was created by Sigmund Freud.
  - D. is characterized by all of these.
101. Sigmund Freud's approach to psychotherapy is known as
- A. Gestalt therapy.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. behavior modification.
  - D. client-centered therapy.
102. Repression refers to
- A. thoughts held out of awareness because they are unimportant.
  - B. thoughts held out of awareness because they are threatening.
  - C. forgetfulness.
  - D. the fact that no thoughts, emotions, or actions are pre-determined.
103. The idea that threatening thoughts are sometimes repressed would be of most interest to
- A. structuralist.
  - B. psychoanalyst.
  - C. humanist.
  - D. Gestaltist.
104. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist talks to you about your past and attempts to link your present situation with unconscious patterns developed in your childhood as you interacted with your parents. The psychologist would probably belong to which school of psychology?
- A. humanistic psychology
  - B. psychoanalytic psychology
  - C. behaviorism
  - D. Gestalt psychology
105. After your traumatic breakup with your girlfriend, you are having trouble remembering her phone number, her birthday, and other bits of information concerning your two-year relationship. A friend tells you that you are experiencing repression and these bits of information have been pushed into your unconscious mind. Your friend is interpreting your situation based on the theories of
- A. Max Wertheimer.
  - B. Sigmund Freud.
  - C. Abraham Maslow.
  - D. Carl Rogers.

106. Freud's legacy is evident in various psychodynamic theories, which emphasize
- A. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - B. free will and self-determination.
  - C. that the whole of one's personality is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - D. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.
107. Humanistic psychologists rejected psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism because they deemed both of these viewpoints to be
- A. unscientific.
  - B. too subjective.
  - C. too deterministic.
  - D. characterized by all of these.
108. Which of the following would be considered humanistic psychologists?
- A. B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener
  - C. Max Wertheimer and William James
  - D. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers
109. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow belong to which school of thought in psychology?
- A. humanistic
  - B. psychoanalytic
  - C. behaviorist
  - D. Gestalt
110. Humanistic theories emphasize
- A. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - B. free will and self-determination.
  - C. that stimulus and response connections determine behavior.
  - D. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.
111. Which of the following is characteristic of a humanistic approach to the study of behavior?
- A. reliance on animal research
  - B. interest in unconscious forces in the personality
  - C. emphasis on conditioned responses
  - D. emphasis on the importance of subjective factors, such as one's self-image
112. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes free will and self-determination and stimulated interest in the psychological needs of love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization?
- A. Humanistic psychology
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Psychoanalytic psychology
  - D. Functionalism
113. According to the \_\_\_\_ view, the need for love, self-esteem, belonging, self-expression, and creativity are as important as biological needs.
- A. psychodynamic
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. humanistic
  - D. cognitive



114. Barry goes to a psychologist who will try to understand Barry's frame of reference in interpreting the world and to improve Barry's self-image. Barry's psychologist is most likely utilizing the \_\_\_\_ approach to therapy.
- A. humanistic
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. psychoanalytical
  - D. functionalist
115. Karen sees herself as attractive, extroverted, and dependable. According to the humanistic approach, Karen's description of herself would be referred to as
- A. her superego.
  - B. her self-image.
  - C. a self-reinforcement.
  - D. a self-actualization.
116. \_\_\_\_ refers to appraising yourself as good or bad, while \_\_\_\_ is the mental perspective that you use to interpret events.
- A. Self-actualization; self-reinforcement
  - B. Self-evaluation; self-actualization
  - C. Self-evaluation; frame of reference
  - D. Frame of reference; self-reinforcement
117. Humanists seek to understand
- A. the role of rewards in controlling behavior.
  - B. how people perceive themselves and experience the world.
  - C. how childhood experiences influence adult behavior.
  - D. the role of dreams in determining behavior.
118. Frame of reference is
- A. another name for one's self-image.
  - B. one's image of others.
  - C. a mental perspective used for evaluating events.
  - D. a determinist perspective that is involved in shaping one's personality.
119. The process of fully developing one's personal potential and becoming the best person one can become is known as
- A. introspection.
  - B. determinism.
  - C. conditioning.
  - D. self-actualization.
120. Maslow proposed a need to develop one's potential and be the best one can be, which he called
- A. self-image.
  - B. self-concept.
  - C. self-esteem.
  - D. self-actualization.

121. Which of the following best describes Maslow's concept of self-actualization?
- A. the need to protect one's self-image through self-deception
  - B. the need to feel a part of a higher spiritual order
  - C. the need to develop one's potential fully
  - D. the need for power
122. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. She talks to you about the goals you have for yourself, about your image of yourself, and about the choices that you can make in your life so that you can realize your potential. This psychologist would probably belong to the \_\_\_\_ school of psychology.
- A. humanistic
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. behavioristic
  - D. Gestalt
123. The first psychology course was taught by
- A. E.B. Titchener.
  - B. John Watson.
  - C. William James.
  - D. B. F. Skinner.
124. The first American psychology textbook was written by
- A. E.B. Titchener.
  - B. John Watson.
  - C. Carl Rogers.
  - D. John Dewey.
125. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?
- A. The American Psychological Association was founded.
  - B. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
  - C. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
  - D. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.
126. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred LAST?
- A. The American Psychological Association was founded.
  - B. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
  - C. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
  - D. The first American psychology lab was founded at Johns Hopkins.
127. According to your psychology text, which of the following statements is FALSE concerning women and psychology?
- A. By 1906 in America, about one psychologist in 10 was a woman.
  - B. Today about 40% of the college graduates with a major in psychology are women.
  - C. In 1905 a woman became president of the American Psychological Association for the first time.
  - D. Margaret Washburn was the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology in 1894.
128. Which of the following matches concerning women in psychology is correct?
- A. Margaret Washburn-----first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology
  - B. Christine Ladd-Franklin-----first woman president of the American Psychological Association
  - C. Mary Calkins-----wrote a textbook on animal behavior entitled *The Animal Mind*
  - D. Anna Freud-----studied color vision

129. Who conducted pioneering work on memory and was the first female president of the APA in 1905?
- A. Anna Freud
  - B. Christina Ladd-Franklin
  - C. Mary Calkins
  - D. Margaret Washburn
130. \_\_\_\_ wrote an influential textbook on animal behavior, titled *The Animal Mind*.
- A. Mary Calkins
  - B. Anna Freud
  - C. Christine Ladd-Franklin
  - D. Margaret Washburn
131. A psychologist who is "eclectic" can best be described as
- A. rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
  - B. cognitive rather than behavioral.
  - C. drawing from many psychological approaches.
  - D. preferring pseudo-psychological approaches.
132. Eclectic psychologists are known for
- A. treating only minor adjustment problems.
  - B. drawing on a variety of theoretical views.
  - C. working in many different mental health settings.
  - D. stressing the role of the unconscious.
133. You discuss your feelings of loneliness with the psychologist, who responds by having you consider how your own behaviors contribute to your loneliness, how your childhood relationship with your parents influences current relationships, and how your self-image may inhibit you from seeking new relationships. This psychologist is likely to be
- A. a humanist.
  - B. eclectic.
  - C. a behaviorist.
  - D. Freudian.
134. When a psychologist draws and utilizes aspects from many different psychological theories and approaches, we say that the psychologist is
- A. psychoanalytic-behavioral.
  - B. a functionalist.
  - C. a structuralist.
  - D. eclectic.
135. Which of the following is NOT one of the three broad perspectives that shape modern psychology?
- A. biological
  - B. behavioral
  - C. psychological
  - D. sociocultural
136. According to the \_\_\_\_ view, human and animal behavior is the result of internal physical mechanisms.
- A. biopsychological
  - B. behavioristic
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. humanistic

137. Psychologists who advocate the biopsychological view
- limit the scope of their study to animals.
  - are concerned primarily with environmental influences on behavior.
  - explore interactions between humans and other living things.
  - attempt to explain behavior in terms of physical mechanisms.
138. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, form the broader field of
- evolutionary psychology.
  - cognitive science.
  - neuroscience.
  - ethnology.
139. The \_\_\_\_ view is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the activity of genetics, the endocrine system, and one's physiology.
- behavioral
  - biopsychological
  - psychodynamic
  - humanistic
140. The \_\_\_\_ view is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through natural selection.
- behavioral
  - humanistic
  - psychodynamic
  - evolutionary
141. \_\_\_\_ psychologists attempt to explain our current behavior by looking back at human history to learn how natural selection and genetics affect us.
- Evolutionary
  - Humanistic
  - Behavioral
  - Psychodynamic
142. Which view of human behavior is NOT considered a part of the psychological perspective?
- cognitive view
  - humanistic view
  - sociocultural view
  - behaviorist view
143. The \_\_\_\_ view sees behavior as being shaped and controlled by one's environment.
- cognitive
  - humanistic
  - biopsychological
  - behavioral
144. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- psychodynamic-----positive, philosophical view
  - behavioral-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - humanistic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

145. Latoya's mother has established a reward system in which Latoya earns one gold star for each chore she completes each day. If she has earned 25 stars at the end of the week, she gets to play at a fast food's playground for two hours. Latoya's mother is using which psychological approach?
- cognitive
  - psychodynamic
  - humanistic
  - behavioral
146. The approach in psychology that views behavior in terms of the mental processing of information is the
- cognitive view.
  - humanistic view.
  - behavioristic view.
  - biopsychological view.
147. The cognitive view
- explains behavior in terms of information processing.
  - is concerned with decision-making and problem-solving.
  - may be perceived as a somewhat computer-like view of human nature.
  - is characterized by all of these.
148. In describing how a person arrives at a decision, a psychology professor explains to his class that "the mind is very much like a computer and that decision-making involves input, processing, storage, and output." This professor is emphasizing which view of behavior?
- cognitive
  - behavioral
  - humanistic
  - psychodynamic
149. Perception, thinking, language, problem-solving, and creativity are topics of investigation for those interested in
- cognitive psychology.
  - psychodynamic psychology.
  - structuralism.
  - humanistic psychology.
150. Cognitive psychologists and other researchers interested in cognition, such as computer scientists and linguists, form the broader field of
- biopsychology.
  - learning theory.
  - cognitive science.
  - psycholinguistics.
151. Which of the following psychological perspectives is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- behavioral-----positive, philosophical view
  - humanistic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - psychodynamic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

152. Sandra claims that Antoine's anxiety originates from unresolved sexual conflicts residing in his unconscious. Sandra's interpretation of Antoine's condition is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. behavioral
  - B. cognitive
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. humanistic
153. The \_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on subjective, conscious experience, human problems, potentials, and ideals and emphasizes one's self-image and self-actualization.
- A. cognitive
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. humanistic
  - D. behavioral
154. Taylor believes that he has the power to control his own fate and reach his full potential. He has adopted which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
  - B. behavioral
  - C. humanistic
  - D. psychoanalytical
155. The study of human strengths, virtues, and effective functioning is called \_\_\_\_ psychology.
- A. positive
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. cognitive
156. Which of the following statements is TRUE about positive psychology?
- A. It is the study of human strengths and virtues.
  - B. It addresses topics like love, happiness, creativity, and achievement.
  - C. It focuses on our potential for optimal functioning.
  - D. All of these characterize positive psychology.
157. Positive psychology might explore
- A. rehabilitating criminals.
  - B. the effect of exercise on subjective well-being.
  - C. preventing suicide among teenagers.
  - D. assisting smokers in breaking the habit.
158. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. psychodynamic theory
  - C. positive psychology
  - D. Gestalt principles of perception

159. The \_\_\_\_ is an interactionist view of human nature that emphasizes that behavior is related to when and where a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day.
- A. evolutionary
  - B. behavioral
  - C. humanistic
  - D. sociocultural
160. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding psychology and human diversity?
- A. About one third of the population of the United States is now African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
  - B. In some large cities, "minority" groups are already the majority.
  - C. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
  - D. All of these statements are true.
161. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
- A. relative deprivation.
  - B. normed behavior.
  - C. ethnocentric behavior.
  - D. cultural relativity.
162. Taking your clients' cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
- A. ethnocentrism.
  - B. cultural assimilation.
  - C. cultural relativity.
  - D. social accommodation.
163. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
- A. social norms.
  - B. cultural laws.
  - C. universal norms.
  - D. cultural relational behaviors.
164. Social norms
- A. are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
  - B. that guide behavior are influenced by cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.
  - C. are too often based on the behavior of white middle-class males, rather than being culturally sensitive.
  - D. are characterized by all of these.
165. The term "shrink" is a slang expression for
- A. a psychologist.
  - B. a psychiatrist.
  - C. a counselor or therapist.
  - D. all of these.

166. The American Psychological Association would most likely give the Golden Psi Award to which media portrayal of a psychologist?
- A. a psychologist that appears to be more mentally disturbed than his or her patients
  - B. a psychologist that medicates a patient without the patient's permission in order to help the police solve a violent crime
  - C. a psychologist that listens to a patient describe intimate details of her relationship with a man, but fails to tell the patient that the man is the psychologist's son
  - D. none of these would be likely to receive the award
167. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding real psychologists and their portrayal in the media?
- A. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people's privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
  - B. The APA's Golden Psi Media Award has never been awarded to a movie, only to television programs.
  - C. Television programs try to be more realistic in their portrayal of mental health professionals, while most movies try to be dramatic and sensational.
  - D. All of these statements are true.
168. A psychologist may
- A. teach or do research.
  - B. have a doctorate or a master's degree.
  - C. serve as a consultant to business, industry, government, or the military.
  - D. be characterized by all of these.
169. Most psychologists
- A. are therapists in private practice.
  - B. work in clinics or hospitals.
  - C. are employed by the military.
  - D. are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies.
170. Psychologists who specialize in treatment of human emotional problems are called \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. psychiatric or neuro-
  - B. personality or developmental
  - C. clinical or counseling
  - D. comparative
171. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
- A. psychiatric social worker.
  - B. counseling psychologist.
  - C. clinical psychologist.
  - D. psychoanalyst.
172. \_\_\_\_ psychologists tend to treat milder problems, such as poor adjustment at work or school.
- A. Clinical
  - B. Counseling
  - C. Comparative
  - D. Social



173. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
- A. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
  - B. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
  - C. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
  - D. are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.
174. The \_\_\_\_ degree meets the general requirements of a clinical psychologist and emphasizes practical clinical skills rather than research.
- A. Psy.D.
  - B. Ph.D.
  - C. Ed.D.
  - D. M.A.
175. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
- A. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
  - B. conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
  - C. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
  - D. visiting in patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.
176. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- A. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
  - B. tend to be emotionally stable.
  - C. have good communication skills.
  - D. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.
177. Psychology majors also tend to succeed in
- A. sales and business.
  - B. management.
  - C. public affairs.
  - D. all of these.
178. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
- A. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
  - B. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
  - C. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
  - D. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.
179. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
- A. psychologist
  - B. psychiatrist
  - C. counselor
  - D. therapist
180. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst one must first
- A. have an M.D. or Ph.D.
  - B. be able to prescribe drugs.
  - C. earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
  - D. have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.

181. A practitioner who is intensively trained in the theories of Freud and treats patients by talking to them is probably a
- A. psychiatrist.
  - B. clinical psychologist.
  - C. psychoanalyst.
  - D. counseling psychologist.
182. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
- A. psychiatrist.
  - B. psychoanalyst.
  - C. counselor.
  - D. licensed psychiatric advisor.
183. Which mental health professionals' activities include visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
- A. psychiatrist
  - B. psychiatric social worker
  - C. psychoanalyst
  - D. cognitive psychologist
184. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
- A. psychoanalyst
  - B. psychologist
  - C. psychiatric social worker
  - D. counselor
185. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
- A. 25%
  - B. 37%
  - C. 58%
  - D. 70%
186. About \_\_\_\_ percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges or universities.
- A. 10
  - B. 20
  - C. 30
  - D. 50
187. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least \_\_\_\_ different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest.
- A. 20
  - B. 30
  - C. 40
  - D. 50

188. As a student, you might become acquainted with a psychologist employed at the university as
- A. a teacher if you take a psychology course.
  - B. a therapist if you seek counseling.
  - C. a researcher if you participate in a psychology experiment.
  - D. all of these.
189. Janie is a psychologist that works for the Court TV network analyzing the televised court proceedings and providing commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n)
- A. comparative psychologist.
  - B. personality psychologist.
  - C. forensic psychologist.
  - D. clinical psychologist.
190. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n)
- A. personality psychologist.
  - B. forensic psychologist.
  - C. educational psychologist.
  - D. industrial-organizational psychologist.
191. Which of the following involves basic research?
- A. design of an easily read display screen for space capsules
  - B. determination of the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard operator
  - C. measurement of the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system
  - D. measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots
192. Those who label themselves as "basic researchers"
- A. seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
  - B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
  - C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
  - D. seek knowledge for its own sake.
193. Those who label themselves as "applied researchers"
- A. seek information for which practical uses are planned.
  - B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
  - C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
  - D. seek knowledge for its own sake.
194. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio's research would be considered
- A. applied research.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. archetypal research.
  - D. comparative research.

195. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered
- A. applied research.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. comparative research.
  - D. psychodynamic research.
196. Basic research is BEST defined as research done
- A. to find solutions to specific problems.
  - B. to seek knowledge for its own sake.
  - C. to improve the students' abilities in reading and math.
  - D. with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.
197. The \_\_\_\_ is used to test the truth of a proposition by careful measurement and controlled observation.
- A. laboratory design
  - B. introspective method
  - C. scientific method
  - D. analytic design
198. Among other things, the scientific method is based on
- A. careful collection of evidence.
  - B. accurate description and measurement.
  - C. repeatable results.
  - D. all of these.
199. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- A. observation
  - B. common sense
  - C. proposing a hypothesis
  - D. theory formulation
200. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- A. defining a problem
  - B. gathering evidence
  - C. publishing results
  - D. critiquing previous research
201. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for
- A. empirical analysis.
  - B. the scientific method.
  - C. theory formulation.
  - D. hypothesis generation.
202. The six steps of the scientific method include observation, defining a problem, proposing a hypothesis, and
- A. testing the hypothesis.
  - B. publishing the results.
  - C. theory building.
  - D. all of these.

203. A scientific description or explanation that remains tentative until it has been adequately tested is called a(n)
- A. theory.
  - B. law.
  - C. hypothesis.
  - D. experiment.
204. An educated guess about what is controlling some behavior is called
- A. experimental control.
  - B. a hypothesis.
  - C. an experimental variable.
  - D. a theory.
205. Your best friend passes you in the school hallway and glares at you without speaking. You think, "Now why did she do that?" One possible explanation could be that she saw you flirting with her boyfriend. Within the framework of the scientific method, that possible explanation for your friend's behavior would be considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which will remain tentative until it has been tested.
- A. theory
  - B. hypothesis
  - C. operational definition
  - D. relative certainty
206. The story of Clever Hans, the mathematical horse, illustrates the use of controlled observation to test a series of
- A. hypotheses.
  - B. theories.
  - C. axioms.
  - D. learning strategies.
207. Which of the following could serve as an experimental hypothesis?
- A. Although 25% of U.S. drivers say that they use the seatbelts in their cars, only 14% really do.
  - B. A case history of multiple personality appeared to be caused by traumatic childhood experiences.
  - C. College women who are anxious tend to wait together.
  - D. None of these.
208. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
- A. abstract definition.
  - B. operational definition.
  - C. case study.
  - D. theory.
209. Covert behaviors are \_\_\_\_\_ in order to permit scientific study.
- A. estimated
  - B. not included in the analysis
  - C. prevented from interfering with the experiment
  - D. operationally defined in terms of overt behavior

210. Three research assistants were assigned the task of counting the number of times a particular student exhibited any inattentive behaviors during a 30-minute math class. The first research assistant counted five inattentive behaviors, the second recorded eight, and the third observed only two. Assuming the three research assistants are equally accurate in what they observed, the most likely explanation for this discrepancy in recordings would be that the inattentive behavior
- A. was not the correct hypothesis.
  - B. was not observed for a long enough period of time.
  - C. was not operationally defined.
  - D. would require at least five observers for an accurate count.
211. Using the scientific method, researchers were able to prove that Clever Hans
- A. could solve even the most difficult math problem.
  - B. could not answer the math question if his owner was out of the room.
  - C. could not answer the math question if he could not see the questioner.
  - D. could only solve simple math problems.
212. In order to summarize or organize a series of observations in some meaningful way and predict future observations, psychologists may develop
- A. hypotheses.
  - B. experiments.
  - C. surveys.
  - D. theories.
213. If there were no theories in psychology, the situation might be characterized as
- A. lacking a consistent methodology for doing research.
  - B. an overwhelming collection of disconnected facts.
  - C. a rich array of theoretical notions regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
  - D. a single, unitary approach to understanding behavior.
214. Theory formulation is important in psychology because it
- A. prevents excessive reliance on empiricism.
  - B. reduces the need for hypothesis testing.
  - C. relies heavily on naturalistic observation.
  - D. provides explanations and guides future research.
215. Four developmental psychologists have been conducting separate research into the patterns of language development of deaf children. They meet in Chicago to discuss, summarize, and, hopefully, interrelate their conclusions from their published works, and propose future research on this topic. Within the framework of the scientific method, these psychologists would most likely be
- A. proposing a hypothesis.
  - B. hypothesis testing.
  - C. operationally defining terms.
  - D. theory building.
216. \_\_\_\_ is important in psychological research in order to disseminate results to the scientific community.
- A. Theory building
  - B. Hypothesis testing
  - C. Publishing
  - D. Application

217. Kelly is writing a paper on conformity for her psychology class. In order to find the research articles she needs for the paper, the first step for her would be to get an overview of each of the articles that come up in her computer search. She should first read which part of each article?
- A. abstract
  - B. discussion
  - C. introduction
  - D. results
218. Which section of a research report provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated?
- A. introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results
  - D. discussion
219. A psychologist wishes to repeat an experiment in a rural school that was originally conducted in an urban school setting. In order to replicate the specific procedures used to gather the data, this psychologist should pay close attention to which section of the original research report?
- A. discussion
  - B. method
  - C. introduction
  - D. results
220. The specific procedures used to gather data are described in which section of a research report?
- A. introduction
  - B. abstract
  - C. method
  - D. discussion
221. In a journal article, the researcher reported that statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the study. This outcome from the investigation would be found in which section(s) of the research article?
- A. introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results
  - D. all of these
222. The implications of the study and proposals for future research would be found in which section of a research report?
- A. introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results
  - D. discussion
223. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. This psychologist carefully questions game designers about how much stress they experience. These interviews would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- A. observation
  - B. testing the hypothesis
  - C. theory building
  - D. defining a problem

224. An industrial-organizational psychologist conducts an experiment to determine whether having control over difficult tasks reduces stress for game designers and finds this explanation to be true. Drawing on the results of similar experiments, this psychologist creates a \_\_\_\_ to explain why having control over a task helps reduce stress?
- A. hypothesis
  - B. testable observation
  - C. theory
  - D. law
225. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. After questioning the game designers about how much stress they experience, she comes up with the tentative explanation that low-stress game designers feel they have more control over their work. This tentative explanation would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- A. proposing a hypothesis
  - B. observation
  - C. theory building
  - D. defining a problem
226. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
  - B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
  - C. observe behavior as it happens in actual settings outside the laboratory or clinic.
  - D. make careful records of the behavior of clients treated in the course of therapy.
227. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
- A. experimental regression.
  - B. naturalistic observation.
  - C. controlled experimentation.
  - D. clinical case study.
228. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the
- A. independent method.
  - B. pseudo-observational method.
  - C. correlation method.
  - D. naturalistic observation method.
229. Jane Goodall's studies of chimpanzees in Tanzania are good examples of
- A. field experiments.
  - B. experimental control.
  - C. correlational studies.
  - D. naturalistic observation.
230. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
- A. describe behavior.
  - B. predict behavior.
  - C. explain behavior.
  - D. do all of these.



231. Compared with other methods, an advantage of naturalistic observation is that
- A. causes of behavior can be identified.
  - B. behavior has not been tampered with by outside sources.
  - C. the extent of the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
  - D. hypotheses derived from theories can be appropriately tested.
232. Limitations of naturalistic observation include
- A. the potential for observer effect.
  - B. the potential for observer bias.
  - C. that the data collected provides a description, but not an explanation.
  - D. all of these.
233. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
- A. the observer effect.
  - B. the staging effect.
  - C. interactive behavior change.
  - D. the mutual effect.
234. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
- A. placebo effect.
  - B. problem of sampling bias.
  - C. effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
  - D. effects of the observer on the observed.
235. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
- A. conceal the observer or use hidden cameras.
  - B. take careful notes using a rating scale.
  - C. make friends with the observed.
  - D. record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.
236. Concealing the observer or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize the
- A. observer bias effect.
  - B. double-blind effect.
  - C. observer effect.
  - D. effects of extraneous correlations.
237. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
- A. observer bias.
  - B. observer effect.
  - C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.

238. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
- A. observer bias.
  - B. pro-social interaction effect.
  - C. observer effect.
  - D. halo effect.
239. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
- A. observer effect.
  - B. observer bias.
  - C. placebo effect.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.
240. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
- A. exhibiting the observer effect.
  - B. exhibiting the observer bias.
  - C. conducting a scientific survey.
  - D. conducting a case study.
241. One who praises a dog for its loyalty and devotion to its master is committing a(n)
- A. deductive-inductive confusion.
  - B. scientific generalization.
  - C. the Barnum effect.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.
242. My cat knows when I am upset and comes and comforts me. In psychology this is an example of
- A. personification.
  - B. observer effect.
  - C. the biopsychology effect.
  - D. the anthropomorphic error.
243. The anthropomorphic error would pose the greatest problem for which of the following during research?
- A. clinical psychologist
  - B. Freudian psychologist
  - C. humanist
  - D. comparative psychologist
244. The temptation to attribute human thoughts, feelings, and motives to animals is called the \_\_\_\_ error.
- A. ratomorphic
  - B. empirical
  - C. anthropomorphic
  - D. comparative

245. You go to Africa to study elephants. You follow one particular group, and one day you observe the other members of the group gather around a sick and dying elephant. The healthy elephants shuffle and trumpet and act in an agitated manner. You conclude that they are sad because one of their members is dying. Without any other evidence, you have just
- A. committed the anthropomorphic error.
  - B. become involved in the observer effect.
  - C. engaged in the experimenter effect.
  - D. created an empirical fallacy.
246. Helen ties a frilly blue bow around the neck of her husband's bulldog, Bruiser. When her husband sees Bruiser trying to take the bow off, he explains to his wife that Bruiser is embarrassed to be seen wearing "the frilly little bow." Her husband's comment illustrates the
- A. observer effect.
  - B. anthropomorphic error.
  - C. Barnum effect.
  - D. animalistic relativity.
247. A researcher observes the play activities of children at recess. The videotape of these play activities serves as the
- A. experimental effect.
  - B. observation record.
  - C. observational empiricism.
  - D. scientific record.
248. During the very early stages of investigations of a phenomenon like creativity, a psychologist is likely to use
- A. a case study survey.
  - B. experimental analysis.
  - C. cause-and-effect analysis.
  - D. naturalistic observation.
249. A study to determine the degree to which two observations or events are linked in some orderly way is called
- A. naturalistic observation.
  - B. the correlational method.
  - C. a controlled experiment.
  - D. the survey method.
250. A correlation coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
- A. measure of the extent of the relationship between two variables.
  - B. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
  - C. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
  - D. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.

# Chapter 1 Part 1--Introduction to Psychology and Research Methods **Key**

- Which of the following is/are reason(s) given by your text for studying psychology?
  - Psychology is an ever-changing field and an element of many different aspects of one's life.
  - Psychology is an essential part of one's education.
  - Psychology can help you better understand yourself and others.
  - D.** All of these are reasons for studying psychology.
- Psychologists
  - are scientists who conduct research.
  - are practitioners who apply psychology to solve problems in fields like education and medicine.
  - are teachers.
  - D.** may be scientists, practitioners, and/or teachers.
- The word psychology comes from the roots psyche, which means \_\_\_\_\_, and logos, which means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - knowledge or study; brain
  - knowledge or study; mind
  - C.** mind; knowledge or study
  - brain; science
- Psychology is best defined as the
  - empirical study of the mind.
  - study of individual differences in human behavior.
  - C.** scientific study of the behavior and mental processes of organisms.
  - study of the relationship between mind and body.
- Behavior is
  - A.** anything a person does.
  - only those things a person does that everyone can see.
  - only those things which can be observed.
  - only those things that a person does in front of others.
- According to your psychology textbook, which of the following activities would be considered "behavior"?
  - A student feels sad because of her grade.
  - A student daydreams in class.
  - A teacher writes an assignment on the board.
  - D.** All of these would be considered behaviors.
- According to your psychology textbook, the term *covert behavior* refers to
  - actions that were observed and recorded without the subject being aware of the observation.
  - observable actions and responses.
  - C.** private internal activities, such as thinking and remembering.
  - all of these behaviors.

8. Professor Reed asked her introductory psychology students to give an example of a *covert behavior*. Which of the following would be an example of a *covert behavior*?
- A. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - B. sneezing into a handkerchief
  - C. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - D. telling the class to be quiet by saying "shhh" softly
9. Covert behavior is
- A. anything a person does.
  - B. only those things a person does which you can see.
  - C. only those things which can be recorded by a camera.
  - D. only those things which are not observable by others.
10. Which of the following is the best example of *covert behavior*?
- A. blinking in response to a light
  - B. imitating a friend's gesture
  - C. remembering a pleasant experience
  - D. rapid eye movements while sleeping
11. Overt behavior is
- A. anything a person does.
  - B. only those things a person does which cannot be seen by others.
  - C. only those things that can be observed.
  - D. hidden, private, internal thoughts.
12. Which of the following behaviors can best be described as *overt behavior*?
- A. watching a TV game show
  - B. thinking about the answer to a contestant's question
  - C. being sad that the contestant answered incorrectly
  - D. wondering if there are any frozen waffles left in the freezer
13. Professor Windham asks her general psychology students to give an example of an *overt behavior*. Which of the following would be an example of an *overt behavior*?
- A. feeling happy that class is almost over
  - B. daydreaming about the coming weekend
  - C. gesturing to someone to come over to the group
  - D. remembering the definition of *overt behavior*
14. Empirical evidence is information that psychologists gather by
- A. making inferences based on previous experiences.
  - B. direct observation and measurement.
  - C. forming hypotheses based on previous experiences.
  - D. reliance on knowledgeable authorities in the field.
15. "Facts or information gained from direct observation and measurement" defines
- A. introspective data.
  - B. subjective data.
  - C. a scientific hypothesis.
  - D. empirical evidence.

16. Which of the following statements has empirical evidence shown to be TRUE?
- A. Blind people have amazingly accurate organs of touch.
  - B. The more motivated you are the better you will be at solving a complex problem.
  - C.** As the temperature rises in Los Angeles, the crime rate rises.
  - D. Hostile actions, such as fist fights, are more likely when the temperature is very high.
17. An expert tells you that "you can catch a cold by not wearing a coat when it is cold." You would
- A. accept his statement since you remember catching a cold after you forgot your coat.
  - B. accept his statement because it is based on commonsense reasoning.
  - C. ask him to list additional experts that support his theory.
  - D.** ask to see the empirical evidence that supports his theory.
18. When a scientist wants to find out if there is empirical evidence, they utilize *data*, which is defined as
- A. reported facts.
  - B. deduced facts.
  - C.** observed facts.
  - D. inferred facts.
19. An empirical investigation that is structured to answer questions about the world is called a(n)
- A.** scientific observation.
  - B. interpretative research.
  - C. investigative analysis.
  - D. experiential analysis.
20. Some topics in psychology are difficult to study because
- A. it would be unethical to study the topic.
  - B. there is no practical way that the research can be conducted.
  - C. there is no suitable research method available to study the topic.
  - D.** all of these are true.
21. A systematic process for answering scientific questions is called
- A.** a research method.
  - B. a scientific deduction.
  - C. the induction method.
  - D. the analytical method.
22. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through their life span." This statement identifies one as a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. physiological
  - B. social
  - C.** developmental
  - D. sensory and perceptual
23. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who would have written this article is probably
- A. comparative psychologist.
  - B.** developmental psychologist.
  - C. social psychologist.
  - D. gender psychologist.

24. A psychologist who studies memory improvements made between children three years of age and children 12 years of age would probably be a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. evolutionary
  - B. comparative
  - C. developmental**
  - D. gender
25. If you were to walk into a laboratory where the effects of mild punishment on a rat's ability to form a discrimination was being studied, you would be in the lab of a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. physiological
  - B. developmental
  - C. learning**
  - D. social
26. If you are having a hard time toilet training your young, healthy puppy, you would be most likely to obtain helpful information from a(n)
- A. biopsychologist.
  - B. developmental psychologist.
  - C. eclectic psychologist.
  - D. learning psychologist.**
27. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. learning theorists.**
  - C. biopsychologists.
  - D. psychologists investigating sensation and perception.
28. The study of what motivates some of us to do well in school or on the job would fall in the area of \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. cognitive
  - B. learning
  - C. perception
  - D. personality**
29. The differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors would be of most interest to
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. learning theorists.
  - C. personality theorists.**
  - D. social psychologists.
30. I investigate how people come to know the world through their visual ability. I also study how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Who am I?
- A. a personality theorist
  - B. a developmental psychologist
  - C. a sensation and perception psychologist**
  - D. a learning theorist

31. A \_\_\_\_ psychologist might explore how we recognize someone's voice over the telephone through our interpretation of the pitch.
- A. personality
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. sensation and perception**
32. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- A. biology.
  - B. comparative psychology.**
  - C. environmental psychology.
  - D. differential psychology.
33. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
- A. stimulus-response connections.
  - B. animal behavior.**
  - C. the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
  - D. the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.
34. Who among the following would most likely study the behavior of gorillas?
- A. developmental psychologist
  - B. comparative psychologist**
  - C. environmental psychologist
  - D. forensic psychologist
35. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
- A. personality theorist.
  - B. sensory psychologist.
  - C. learning theorist.
  - D. biopsychologist.**
36. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
- A. cognitive psychologist.
  - B. biopsychologist.**
  - C. social psychologist.
  - D. forensic psychologist.
37. \_\_\_\_ psychologists are primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems.
- A. Comparative
  - B. Sensation and perception
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Cognitive**
38. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
- A. cognitive psychologist.**
  - B. developmental psychologist.
  - C. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
  - D. learning theorist.



39. Venita is conducting research to try to determine whether females, as a group, tend to perform better at verbal skills than males and whether males, as a group, perform better than females on spatial abilities. Venita is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. gender
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. evolutionary
40. A(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist is studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls.
- A. gender
  - B. comparative
  - C. learning
  - D. evolutionary
41. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
- A. is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
  - B. includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
  - C. includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
  - D. is concerned motivation, learning, and psychotherapy.
42. Which area in psychology would be most likely to study how people interact in group settings, including such topics as interpersonal attraction, friendships, and peer influences?
- A. social
  - B. comparative
  - C. physiological
  - D. school
43. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of the community participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to
- A. comparative psychologists.
  - B. developmental psychologists.
  - C. social psychologists.
  - D. cognitive psychologists.
44. Jake is a psychologist, who is interested in how people's behavior is affected by the language they speak, the foods they eat, the laws they obey, and how their families disciplined when they were children. Jake is most likely a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. learning
  - B. cultural
  - C. developmental
  - D. cognitive
45. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
- A. cultural psychologists
  - B. learning theorists
  - C. forensic psychologists
  - D. comparative psychologists

46. A(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist studies how our behavior is guided by the patterns of behavior that have emerged during the long history of mankind.
- A. learning
  - B.** evolutionary
  - C. social
  - D. comparative
47. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists. By working with this team, he hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely which type of psychologist?
- A. social psychologist
  - B. forensic psychologist
  - C.** evolutionary psychologist
  - D. environmental psychologist
48. Animals are used in psychological research because
- A. psychologists are interested in the behavior of any living thing.
  - B. animal models often can be applied to human behavior.
  - C. the study of animals can benefit both animals and humans.
  - D.** all of these reasons apply.
49. When animal behavior is used to discover principles that may apply to human behavior, we say that the researcher is utilizing a(n)
- A. anthropomorphic fallacy.
  - B.** animal model.
  - C. zoophilic design.
  - D. model that will yield inaccurate results.
50. Teaching primates to communicate in sign language in order to develop better methods for teaching language to aphasic children would be an example of a(n)
- A. anthropomorphic fallacy.
  - B.** animal model.
  - C. inaccurate design.
  - D. correlational study.
51. The goals of psychology are to
- A. develop effective methods of psychotherapy and cure mental illness.
  - B.** describe, understand, predict, and control behavior.
  - C. research, infer, summarize, and publish.
  - D. compare, analyze, and control human behavior.
52. A psychologist who observes a child for a week and writes a report that identifies and classifies the child's behavior is working toward the goal of
- A.** description.
  - B. understanding.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. control.

53. In a survey conducted on October 26, researchers find that 55% of the registered voters favor the passage of the school bond issue. These survey results illustrate which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
54. *Why* questions refer to which of psychology's goals?
- A. description
  - B. understanding
  - C. preservation
  - D. control
55. The psychological goal of understanding behavior is achieved when
- A. control over behavior is made possible.
  - B. a careful description of behavior is made.
  - C. psychologists can explain why a behavioral phenomenon occurs.
  - D. empirical evidence is obtained.
56. John's poor performance in reading was found to be due to visual discrimination problems. This determination of the cause for his poor reading performance illustrates which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
57. Research on "bystander apathy" reveals that people often fail to help when other possible helpers are nearby because of a "diffusion of responsibility." Explaining this perplexing problem meets which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
58. When current knowledge about an individual and his or her environment can be used to accurately forecast behavior at another time or in another setting, the scientific goal of \_\_\_\_ has been achieved.
- A. description
  - B. understanding
  - C. prediction
  - D. control
59. An industrial psychologist uses job interviewees' responses to a series of role plays to decide which candidate will perform best in real life situations. This illustrates the goal of
- A. description.
  - B. understanding.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. control.

60. Students who do well on an intelligence test tend to do well in their school grades. This ability of the IQ tests to forecast future school success illustrates which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. prediction**
  - C. understanding
  - D. control
61. A psychologist uses systematic desensitization to assist a student in overcoming test anxiety. This illustrates the goal of
- A. description.
  - B. prediction.
  - C. understanding.
  - D. control.**
62. For most psychologists, control refers to
- A. punishment of unwanted responses.
  - B. legal limitations on the use of conditioning principles.
  - C. techniques for reducing personal freedom of choice.
  - D. altering conditions that influence behavior.**
63. An engineering psychologist helps redesign an airplane to make it safer to fly. The psychologist's work reflects which of psychology's goals?
- A. understanding
  - B. control**
  - C. prediction
  - D. description
64. Which question below relates most directly to the goal of controlling behavior?
- A. Do men and women differ in intellectual abilities?
  - B. How can test anxiety be prevented?**
  - C. Why does a blow to the head cause memory loss?
  - D. Does depth perception occur when an individual has only one eye?
65. The "father" of psychology and founder of the first psychological laboratory was
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.**
  - B. Sigmund Freud.
  - C. John B. Watson.
  - D. B.F. Skinner.
66. The first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany was set up in order to
- A. break down conscious experiences, such as sensations.**
  - B. study how the use of reinforcement and punishment alter behaviors.
  - C. understand the unconscious conflicts individuals experience.
  - D. understand how language develops.
67. Who among the following placed the greatest emphasis on introspection?
- A. Watson
  - B. Wertheimer
  - C. Washburn
  - D. Wundt**

68. Wundt observed stimuli of various kinds and then used a process called \_\_\_\_ to probe his reactions to the stimuli.
- A. analytical logic
  - B. reduction division
  - C. transduction
  - D. introspection**
69. \_\_\_\_ carried Wundt's ideas to the United States and called these ideas \_\_\_\_.
- A. Freud; structuralism
  - B. Titchener; functionalism
  - C. Freud; introspection
  - D. Titchener; structuralism**
70. E.B. Titchener is known for
- A. developing psychoanalysis.
  - B. working with animals using behavioral principles.
  - C. bringing structuralism to America.**
  - D. developing the Gestalt principles of perception.
71. In their attempts to analyze consciousness into its elements, the structuralists used a method called
- A. conditioning.
  - B. Gestalt synthesis.
  - C. natural selection.
  - D. introspection.**
72. A shortcoming of structuralism was its inability to
- A. define the subject matter of psychology.
  - B. explore controversial issues.
  - C. study humans as well as animals.
  - D. provide a means for resolving disagreements regarding introspection.**
73. The American psychologist known as the founder of functionalism was
- A. William James.**
  - B. B.F. Skinner.
  - C. Edward Titchener.
  - D. John Watson.
74. The concept of natural selection was adapted to the study of human behavior by which of the early psychologists?
- A. William James**
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt
  - C. Edward Titchener
  - D. John Watson
75. The functionalists were interested in how thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and habits help people and animals
- A. form meaningful Gestalts.
  - B. introspect.
  - C. adapt and survive.**
  - D. form connections between stimuli and responses.

76. William James regarded consciousness as
- A. connections between stimuli and responses.
  - B.** an ever-changing flow of images and sensations.
  - C. being overshadowed by the unconscious mind.
  - D. a set of building blocks to be analyzed through introspection.
77. \_\_\_\_ broadened psychology to include animal behavior, religious experience, abnormal behavior, and other interesting topics as well as writing the book *Principles of Psychology*, which helped to establish the field as a separate topic.
- A. B.F. Skinner
  - B.** William James
  - C. John B. Watson
  - D. Max Wertheimer
78. \_\_\_\_ is the school of psychology that emphasizes the study of overt, observable behavior.
- A. Gestalt psychology
  - B.** Behaviorism
  - C. Structuralism
  - D. Functionalism
79. \_\_\_\_ realized that he could study the overt behavior of animals by simply observing the relationship between stimuli and an animal's responses.
- A.** John B. Watson
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt
  - C. Abraham Maslow
  - D. Max Wertheimer
80. Pavlov's contribution to behaviorism lies in his discovery of
- A.** the conditioned response.
  - B. self-observation.
  - C. conscious experience.
  - D. unconscious motivation.
81. Who said, "Give me a dozen healthy infants...and I'll guarantee to take any one at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select..."?
- A. William James
  - B. Ivan Pavlov
  - C. Sigmund Freud
  - D.** John Watson
82. Skinner's contribution to behaviorism lies in his insistence that
- A.** your actions are controlled by rewards and punishments.
  - B. behavior is only partially conscious.
  - C. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
  - D. self-actualization is the primary determinant of behavior.

83. Which psychologist advanced the theory that a "designed culture" based on positive reinforcement could encourage desirable behavior?
- A. William James
  - B. B.F. Skinner**
  - C. Max Wertheimer
  - D. Carl Rogers
84. Skinner's view of psychology has led to some criticism of his tendency to
- A. ignore thought and subjective experience.**
  - B. rely too heavily on introspection.
  - C. favor punishment as a means of controlling behavior.
  - D. ignore the impact of behaviorism on psychological thought.
85. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning B.F. Skinner?
- A. He is known for classically conditioning dogs to salivate to bells.**
  - B. He developed a conditioning chamber that bears his name.
  - C. He advocated the creation of a "designed culture" based on positive reinforcement.
  - D. He disliked the use of punishment because it does not teach correct responses.
86. Stimuli, responses, conditioning, and learning are key concepts in the thinking of
- A. behaviorists.**
  - B. functionalists.
  - C. structuralists.
  - D. psychoanalysts.
87. Max Wertheimer is associated with which one of the following schools of thought?
- A. Gestalt psychology**
  - B. behaviorism
  - C. psychoanalysis
  - D. functionalism
88. Which of the following is a FALSE statement concerning Gestalt psychology?
- A. Gestalt psychology's motto is "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
  - B. Gestalt psychology was founded by Max Wertheimer.
  - C. Gestalt psychology has greatly influenced studies of perception and personality.
  - D. Gestalt psychology explains behavior in terms of stimuli and responses.**
89. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes the study of thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analysis into parts?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. psychoanalytic psychology
  - C. structuralism
  - D. Gestalt psychology**
90. "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts" is the motto of the
- A. Gestalt psychologists.**
  - B. behaviorists.
  - C. structuralists.
  - D. psychoanalysts.

91. When we see a painting by George Seurat, the famous French impressionist, we tend to experience it as a rendering of a lovely landscape rather than as the series of separate, differently colored dots of which the painting is actually composed. This phenomenon illustrates which school of thought in psychology?
- A. Structuralism
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Gestalt psychology**
  - D. Psychodynamic psychology
92. The founder of Gestalt psychology was
- A. Carl Rogers.
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - C. Max Wertheimer.**
  - D. William James.
93. The founder of psychoanalytic psychology was
- A. Carl Rogers.
  - B. Abraham Maslow.
  - C. Sigmund Freud.**
  - D. William James.
94. Psychoanalytic psychology differs from other approaches because it is based on
- A. animal rather than human models.
  - B. the idea of the unconscious.**
  - C. introspection of trained subjects.
  - D. laboratory studies in controlled settings.
95. As used by Freud, the *unconscious* refers to
- A. those things we choose to forget.
  - B. the area of the mind that lies outside of personal awareness.**
  - C. the tip of the iceberg.
  - D. all of these.
96. According to Freud, unconscious thoughts are often revealed by
- A. introspection.
  - B. confession.
  - C. stimulus-response connections.
  - D. slips of the tongue.**
97. According to Freud, the statement, "The child is the father of the man," means that
- A. children often imitate the behavior of their fathers.
  - B. events of childhood play an important part in later development.**
  - C. children influence their fathers as well as being influenced by them.
  - D. genes are the chief determinants of development.
98. Contributions of the psychoanalytic school include
- A. the insistence that all thoughts, desires, and actions are determined.
  - B. the development of the method of psychotherapy called psychoanalysis.
  - C. emphasis on the importance of childhood experiences in personality development.
  - D. all of these.**



99. Freud stressed the role of \_\_\_\_ in shaping our personalities.
- A. stimulus and response connections
  - B. behavioral functions
  - C. rewards and punishments
  - D.** the unconscious
100. Psychoanalysis
- A. was the first talking therapy.
  - B. explores unconscious conflicts and emotional problems.
  - C. was created by Sigmund Freud.
  - D.** is characterized by all of these.
101. Sigmund Freud's approach to psychotherapy is known as
- A. Gestalt therapy.
  - B.** psychoanalysis.
  - C. behavior modification.
  - D. client-centered therapy.
102. Repression refers to
- A. thoughts held out of awareness because they are unimportant.
  - B.** thoughts held out of awareness because they are threatening.
  - C. forgetfulness.
  - D. the fact that no thoughts, emotions, or actions are pre-determined.
103. The idea that threatening thoughts are sometimes repressed would be of most interest to
- A. structuralist.
  - B.** psychoanalyst.
  - C. humanist.
  - D. Gestaltist.
104. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. The psychologist talks to you about your past and attempts to link your present situation with unconscious patterns developed in your childhood as you interacted with your parents. The psychologist would probably belong to which school of psychology?
- A. humanistic psychology
  - B.** psychoanalytic psychology
  - C. behaviorism
  - D. Gestalt psychology
105. After your traumatic breakup with your girlfriend, you are having trouble remembering her phone number, her birthday, and other bits of information concerning your two-year relationship. A friend tells you that you are experiencing repression and these bits of information have been pushed into your unconscious mind. Your friend is interpreting your situation based on the theories of
- A. Max Wertheimer.
  - B.** Sigmund Freud.
  - C. Abraham Maslow.
  - D. Carl Rogers.

106. Freud's legacy is evident in various psychodynamic theories, which emphasize
- A. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - B. free will and self-determination.
  - C. that the whole of one's personality is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - D. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.
107. Humanistic psychologists rejected psychoanalytic theory and behaviorism because they deemed both of these viewpoints to be
- A. unscientific.
  - B. too subjective.
  - C. too deterministic.
  - D. characterized by all of these.
108. Which of the following would be considered humanistic psychologists?
- A. B.F. Skinner and John B. Watson
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt and E.B. Titchener
  - C. Max Wertheimer and William James
  - D. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers
109. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow belong to which school of thought in psychology?
- A. humanistic
  - B. psychoanalytic
  - C. behaviorist
  - D. Gestalt
110. Humanistic theories emphasize
- A. internal motives, conflicts, and unconscious forces.
  - B. free will and self-determination.
  - C. that stimulus and response connections determine behavior.
  - D. the use of rewards and punishments to shape behavior.
111. Which of the following is characteristic of a humanistic approach to the study of behavior?
- A. reliance on animal research
  - B. interest in unconscious forces in the personality
  - C. emphasis on conditioned responses
  - D. emphasis on the importance of subjective factors, such as one's self-image
112. Which school of thought in psychology emphasizes free will and self-determination and stimulated interest in the psychological needs of love and belonging, self-esteem, and self-actualization?
- A. Humanistic psychology
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Psychoanalytic psychology
  - D. Functionalism
113. According to the \_\_\_\_ view, the need for love, self-esteem, belonging, self-expression, and creativity are as important as biological needs.
- A. psychodynamic
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. humanistic
  - D. cognitive

114. Barry goes to a psychologist who will try to understand Barry's frame of reference in interpreting the world and to improve Barry's self-image. Barry's psychologist is most likely utilizing the \_\_\_\_ approach to therapy.
- A. humanistic
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. psychoanalytical
  - D. functionalist
115. Karen sees herself as attractive, extroverted, and dependable. According to the humanistic approach, Karen's description of herself would be referred to as
- A. her superego.
  - B. her self-image.
  - C. a self-reinforcement.
  - D. a self-actualization.
116. \_\_\_\_ refers to appraising yourself as good or bad, while \_\_\_\_ is the mental perspective that you use to interpret events.
- A. Self-actualization; self-reinforcement
  - B. Self-evaluation; self-actualization
  - C. Self-evaluation; frame of reference
  - D. Frame of reference; self-reinforcement
117. Humanists seek to understand
- A. the role of rewards in controlling behavior.
  - B. how people perceive themselves and experience the world.
  - C. how childhood experiences influence adult behavior.
  - D. the role of dreams in determining behavior.
118. Frame of reference is
- A. another name for one's self-image.
  - B. one's image of others.
  - C. a mental perspective used for evaluating events.
  - D. a determinist perspective that is involved in shaping one's personality.
119. The process of fully developing one's personal potential and becoming the best person one can become is known as
- A. introspection.
  - B. determinism.
  - C. conditioning.
  - D. self-actualization.
120. Maslow proposed a need to develop one's potential and be the best one can be, which he called
- A. self-image.
  - B. self-concept.
  - C. self-esteem.
  - D. self-actualization.

121. Which of the following best describes Maslow's concept of self-actualization?
- A. the need to protect one's self-image through self-deception
  - B. the need to feel a part of a higher spiritual order
  - C.** the need to develop one's potential fully
  - D. the need for power
122. You see a psychologist and tell her that you are feeling depressed. She talks to you about the goals you have for yourself, about your image of yourself, and about the choices that you can make in your life so that you can realize your potential. This psychologist would probably belong to the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology.
- A.** humanistic
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. behavioristic
  - D. Gestalt
123. The first psychology course was taught by
- A. E.B. Titchener.
  - B. John Watson.
  - C.** William James.
  - D. B. F. Skinner.
124. The first American psychology textbook was written by
- A. E.B. Titchener.
  - B. John Watson.
  - C. Carl Rogers.
  - D.** John Dewey.
125. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred FIRST?
- A.** The American Psychological Association was founded.
  - B. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
  - C. Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
  - D. Ivan Pavlov reports his research on conditioned reflexes.
126. Which of the following notable events in psychology occurred LAST?
- A. The American Psychological Association was founded.
  - B. Sigmund Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
  - C.** Carl Rogers published *Counseling and Psychotherapy*.
  - D. The first American psychology lab was founded at Johns Hopkins.
127. According to your psychology text, which of the following statements is FALSE concerning women and psychology?
- A. By 1906 in America, about one psychologist in 10 was a woman.
  - B.** Today about 40% of the college graduates with a major in psychology are women.
  - C. In 1905 a woman became president of the American Psychological Association for the first time.
  - D. Margaret Washburn was the first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology in 1894.
128. Which of the following matches concerning women in psychology is correct?
- A.** Margaret Washburn-----first woman to be awarded a Ph.D. in psychology
  - B. Christine Ladd-Franklin-----first woman president of the American Psychological Association
  - C. Mary Calkins-----wrote a textbook on animal behavior entitled *The Animal Mind*
  - D. Anna Freud-----studied color vision

129. Who conducted pioneering work on memory and was the first female president of the APA in 1905?
- A. Anna Freud
  - B. Christina Ladd-Franklin
  - C. Mary Calkins**
  - D. Margaret Washburn
130. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote an influential textbook on animal behavior, titled *The Animal Mind*.
- A. Mary Calkins
  - B. Anna Freud
  - C. Christine Ladd-Franklin
  - D. Margaret Washburn**
131. A psychologist who is "eclectic" can best be described as
- A. rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
  - B. cognitive rather than behavioral.
  - C. drawing from many psychological approaches.**
  - D. preferring pseudo-psychological approaches.
132. Eclectic psychologists are known for
- A. treating only minor adjustment problems.
  - B. drawing on a variety of theoretical views.**
  - C. working in many different mental health settings.
  - D. stressing the role of the unconscious.
133. You discuss your feelings of loneliness with the psychologist, who responds by having you consider how your own behaviors contribute to your loneliness, how your childhood relationship with your parents influences current relationships, and how your self-image may inhibit you from seeking new relationships. This psychologist is likely to be
- A. a humanist.
  - B. eclectic.**
  - C. a behaviorist.
  - D. Freudian.
134. When a psychologist draws and utilizes aspects from many different psychological theories and approaches, we say that the psychologist is
- A. psychoanalytic-behavioral.
  - B. a functionalist.
  - C. a structuralist.
  - D. eclectic.**
135. Which of the following is NOT one of the three broad perspectives that shape modern psychology?
- A. biological
  - B. behavioral**
  - C. psychological
  - D. sociocultural

136. According to the \_\_\_\_ view, human and animal behavior is the result of internal physical mechanisms.
- A. biopsychological
  - B. behavioristic
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. humanistic
137. Psychologists who advocate the biopsychological view
- A. limit the scope of their study to animals.
  - B. are concerned primarily with environmental influences on behavior.
  - C. explore interactions between humans and other living things.
  - D. attempt to explain behavior in terms of physical mechanisms.
138. Biopsychologists and others who study the brain and nervous system, such as biologists and biochemists, form the broader field of
- A. evolutionary psychology.
  - B. cognitive science.
  - C. neuroscience.
  - D. ethnology.
139. The \_\_\_\_ view is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through the activity of genetics, the endocrine system, and one's physiology.
- A. behavioral
  - B. biopsychological
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. humanistic
140. The \_\_\_\_ view is considered reductionistic and mechanistic and seeks to explain behavior through natural selection.
- A. behavioral
  - B. humanistic
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. evolutionary
141. \_\_\_\_ psychologists attempt to explain our current behavior by looking back at human history to learn how natural selection and genetics affect us.
- A. Evolutionary
  - B. Humanistic
  - C. Behavioral
  - D. Psychodynamic
142. Which view of human behavior is NOT considered a part of the psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive view
  - B. humanistic view
  - C. sociocultural view
  - D. behaviorist view

143. The \_\_\_\_ view sees behavior as being shaped and controlled by one's environment.
- A. cognitive
  - B. humanistic
  - C. biopsychological
  - D. behavioral**
144. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- A. psychodynamic-----positive, philosophical view
  - B. behavioral-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view**
  - C. humanistic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - D. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view
145. Latoya's mother has established a reward system in which Latoya earns one gold star for each chore she completes each day. If she has earned 25 stars at the end of the week, she gets to play at a fast food's playground for two hours. Latoya's mother is using which psychological approach?
- A. cognitive
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. humanistic
  - D. behavioral**
146. The approach in psychology that views behavior in terms of the mental processing of information is the
- A. cognitive view.**
  - B. humanistic view.
  - C. behavioristic view.
  - D. biopsychological view.
147. The cognitive view
- A. explains behavior in terms of information processing.
  - B. is concerned with decision-making and problem-solving.
  - C. may be perceived as a somewhat computer-like view of human nature.
  - D. is characterized by all of these.**
148. In describing how a person arrives at a decision, a psychology professor explains to his class that "the mind is very much like a computer and that decision-making involves input, processing, storage, and output." This professor is emphasizing which view of behavior?
- A. cognitive**
  - B. behavioral
  - C. humanistic
  - D. psychodynamic
149. Perception, thinking, language, problem-solving, and creativity are topics of investigation for those interested in
- A. cognitive psychology.**
  - B. psychodynamic psychology.
  - C. structuralism.
  - D. humanistic psychology.

150. Cognitive psychologists and other researchers interested in cognition, such as computer scientists and linguists, form the broader field of
- A. biopsychology.
  - B. learning theory.
  - C. cognitive science.
  - D. psycholinguistics.
151. Which of the following psychological perspectives is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- A. behavioral-----positive, philosophical view
  - B. humanistic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
  - C. psychodynamic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
  - D. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view
152. Sandra claims that Antoine's anxiety originates from unresolved sexual conflicts residing in his unconscious. Sandra's interpretation of Antoine's condition is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. behavioral
  - B. cognitive
  - C. psychodynamic
  - D. humanistic
153. The \_\_\_\_ perspective focuses on subjective, conscious experience, human problems, potentials, and ideals and emphasizes one's self-image and self-actualization.
- A. cognitive
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. humanistic
  - D. behavioral
154. Taylor believes that he has the power to control his own fate and reach his full potential. He has adopted which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
  - B. behavioral
  - C. humanistic
  - D. psychoanalytical
155. The study of human strengths, virtues, and effective functioning is called \_\_\_\_ psychology.
- A. positive
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. cognitive
156. Which of the following statements is TRUE about positive psychology?
- A. It is the study of human strengths and virtues.
  - B. It addresses topics like love, happiness, creativity, and achievement.
  - C. It focuses on our potential for optimal functioning.
  - D. All of these characterize positive psychology.



157. Positive psychology might explore
- A. rehabilitating criminals.
  - B.** the effect of exercise on subjective well-being.
  - C. preventing suicide among teenagers.
  - D. assisting smokers in breaking the habit.
158. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. psychodynamic theory
  - C.** positive psychology
  - D. Gestalt principles of perception
159. The \_\_\_\_ is an interactionist view of human nature that emphasizes that behavior is related to when and where a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day.
- A. evolutionary
  - B. behavioral
  - C. humanistic
  - D.** sociocultural
160. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding psychology and human diversity?
- A. About one third of the population of the United States is now African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
  - B. In some large cities, "minority" groups are already the majority.
  - C. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
  - D.** All of these statements are true.
161. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
- A. relative deprivation.
  - B. normed behavior.
  - C. ethnocentric behavior.
  - D.** cultural relativity.
162. Taking your clients' cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
- A. ethnocentrism.
  - B. cultural assimilation.
  - C.** cultural relativity.
  - D. social accommodation.
163. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
- A.** social norms.
  - B. cultural laws.
  - C. universal norms.
  - D. cultural relational behaviors.

164. Social norms
- A. are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
  - B. that guide behavior are influenced by cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation.
  - C. are too often based on the behavior of white middle-class males, rather than being culturally sensitive.
  - D.** are characterized by all of these.
165. The term "shrink" is a slang expression for
- A. a psychologist.
  - B.** a psychiatrist.
  - C. a counselor or therapist.
  - D. all of these.
166. The American Psychological Association would most likely give the Golden Psi Award to which media portrayal of a psychologist?
- A. a psychologist that appears to be more mentally disturbed than his or her patients
  - B. a psychologist that medicates a patient without the patient's permission in order to help the police solve a violent crime
  - C. a psychologist that listens to a patient describe intimate details of her relationship with a man, but fails to tell the patient that the man is the psychologist's son
  - D.** none of these would be likely to receive the award
167. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE regarding real psychologists and their portrayal in the media?
- A. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people's privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
  - B. The APA's Golden Psi Media Award has never been awarded to a movie, only to television programs.
  - C. Television programs try to be more realistic in their portrayal of mental health professionals, while most movies try to be dramatic and sensational.
  - D.** All of these statements are true.
168. A psychologist may
- A. teach or do research.
  - B. have a doctorate or a master's degree.
  - C. serve as a consultant to business, industry, government, or the military.
  - D.** be characterized by all of these.
169. Most psychologists
- A. are therapists in private practice.
  - B. work in clinics or hospitals.
  - C. are employed by the military.
  - D.** are employed by schools, businesses, and social agencies.
170. Psychologists who specialize in treatment of human emotional problems are called \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. psychiatric or neuro-
  - B. personality or developmental
  - C.** clinical or counseling
  - D. comparative

171. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
- A. psychiatric social worker.
  - B. counseling psychologist.
  - C.** clinical psychologist.
  - D. psychoanalyst.
172. \_\_\_\_ psychologists tend to treat milder problems, such as poor adjustment at work or school.
- A. Clinical
  - B.** Counseling
  - C. Comparative
  - D. Social
173. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
- A. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
  - B. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
  - C. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
  - D.** are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.
174. The \_\_\_\_ degree meets the general requirements of a clinical psychologist and emphasizes practical clinical skills rather than research.
- A.** Psy.D.
  - B. Ph.D.
  - C. Ed.D.
  - D. M.A.
175. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
- A. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
  - B.** conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
  - C. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
  - D. visiting in patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.
176. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- A. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
  - B. tend to be emotionally stable.
  - C. have good communication skills.
  - D.** tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.
177. Psychology majors also tend to succeed in
- A. sales and business.
  - B. management.
  - C. public affairs.
  - D.** all of these.

178. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
- A. are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
  - B. are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
  - C. are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
  - D. have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.
179. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
- A. psychologist
  - B. psychiatrist
  - C. counselor
  - D. therapist
180. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst one must first
- A. have an M.D. or Ph.D.
  - B. be able to prescribe drugs.
  - C. earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
  - D. have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.
181. A practitioner who is intensively trained in the theories of Freud and treats patients by talking to them is probably a
- A. psychiatrist.
  - B. clinical psychologist.
  - C. psychoanalyst.
  - D. counseling psychologist.
182. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
- A. psychiatrist.
  - B. psychoanalyst.
  - C. counselor.
  - D. licensed psychiatric advisor.
183. Which mental health professionals' activities include visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
- A. psychiatrist
  - B. psychiatric social worker
  - C. psychoanalyst
  - D. cognitive psychologist
184. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
- A. psychoanalyst
  - B. psychologist
  - C. psychiatric social worker
  - D. counselor

185. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
- A. 25%
  - B. 37%
  - C. 58%**
  - D. 70%
186. About \_\_\_\_ percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges or universities.
- A. 10
  - B. 20
  - C. 30**
  - D. 50
187. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least \_\_\_\_ different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest.
- A. 20
  - B. 30
  - C. 40
  - D. 50**
188. As a student, you might become acquainted with a psychologist employed at the university as
- A. a teacher if you take a psychology course.
  - B. a therapist if you seek counseling.
  - C. a researcher if you participate in a psychology experiment.
  - D. all of these.**
189. Janie is a psychologist that works for the Court TV network analyzing the televised court proceedings and providing commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n)
- A. comparative psychologist.
  - B. personality psychologist.
  - C. forensic psychologist.**
  - D. clinical psychologist.
190. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n)
- A. personality psychologist.
  - B. forensic psychologist.
  - C. educational psychologist.
  - D. industrial-organizational psychologist.**
191. Which of the following involves basic research?
- A. design of an easily read display screen for space capsules
  - B. determination of the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard operator
  - C. measurement of the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system**
  - D. measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots

192. Those who label themselves as "basic researchers"
- A. seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
  - B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
  - C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
  - D.** seek knowledge for its own sake.
193. Those who label themselves as "applied researchers"
- A.** seek information for which practical uses are planned.
  - B. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
  - C. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
  - D. seek knowledge for its own sake.
194. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio's research would be considered
- A. applied research.
  - B.** basic research.
  - C. archetypal research.
  - D. comparative research.
195. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered
- A.** applied research.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. comparative research.
  - D. psychodynamic research.
196. Basic research is BEST defined as research done
- A. to find solutions to specific problems.
  - B.** to seek knowledge for its own sake.
  - C. to improve the students' abilities in reading and math.
  - D. with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.
197. The \_\_\_\_ is used to test the truth of a proposition by careful measurement and controlled observation.
- A. laboratory design
  - B. introspective method
  - C.** scientific method
  - D. analytic design
198. Among other things, the scientific method is based on
- A. careful collection of evidence.
  - B. accurate description and measurement.
  - C. repeatable results.
  - D.** all of these.
199. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- A. observation
  - B.** common sense
  - C. proposing a hypothesis
  - D. theory formulation

200. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of the scientific method?
- A. defining a problem
  - B. gathering evidence
  - C. publishing results
  - D.** critiquing previous research
201. Collection of observable evidence, precise definition, and replication of results all form the basis for
- A. empirical analysis.
  - B.** the scientific method.
  - C. theory formulation.
  - D. hypothesis generation.
202. The six steps of the scientific method include observation, defining a problem, proposing a hypothesis, and
- A. testing the hypothesis.
  - B. publishing the results.
  - C. theory building.
  - D.** all of these.
203. A scientific description or explanation that remains tentative until it has been adequately tested is called a(n)
- A. theory.
  - B. law.
  - C.** hypothesis.
  - D. experiment.
204. An educated guess about what is controlling some behavior is called
- A. experimental control.
  - B.** a hypothesis.
  - C. an experimental variable.
  - D. a theory.
205. Your best friend passes you in the school hallway and glares at you without speaking. You think, "Now why did she do that?" One possible explanation could be that she saw you flirting with her boyfriend. Within the framework of the scientific method, that possible explanation for your friend's behavior would be considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which will remain tentative until it has been tested.
- A. theory
  - B.** hypothesis
  - C. operational definition
  - D. relative certainty
206. The story of Clever Hans, the mathematical horse, illustrates the use of controlled observation to test a series of
- A.** hypotheses.
  - B. theories.
  - C. axioms.
  - D. learning strategies.

207. Which of the following could serve as an experimental hypothesis?
- A. Although 25% of U.S. drivers say that they use the seatbelts in their cars, only 14% really do.
  - B. A case history of multiple personality appeared to be caused by traumatic childhood experiences.
  - C.** College women who are anxious tend to want to wait together.
  - D. None of these.
208. A set of exact procedures that represent particular variables is called a(n)
- A. abstract definition.
  - B.** operational definition.
  - C. case study.
  - D. theory.
209. Covert behaviors are \_\_\_\_\_ in order to permit scientific study.
- A. estimated
  - B. not included in the analysis
  - C. prevented from interfering with the experiment
  - D.** operationally defined in terms of overt behavior
210. Three research assistants were assigned the task of counting the number of times a particular student exhibited any inattentive behaviors during a 30-minute math class. The first research assistant counted five inattentive behaviors, the second recorded eight, and the third observed only two. Assuming the three research assistants are equally accurate in what they observed, the most likely explanation for this discrepancy in recordings would be that the inattentive behavior
- A. was not the correct hypothesis.
  - B. was not observed for a long enough period of time.
  - C.** was not operationally defined.
  - D. would require at least five observers for an accurate count.
211. Using the scientific method, researchers were able to prove that Clever Hans
- A. could solve even the most difficult math problem.
  - B. could not answer the math question if his owner was out of the room.
  - C.** could not answer the math question if he could not see the questioner.
  - D. could only solve simple math problems.
212. In order to summarize or organize a series of observations in some meaningful way and predict future observations, psychologists may develop
- A. hypotheses.
  - B. experiments.
  - C. surveys.
  - D.** theories.
213. If there were no theories in psychology, the situation might be characterized as
- A. lacking a consistent methodology for doing research.
  - B.** an overwhelming collection of disconnected facts.
  - C. a rich array of theoretical notions regarding behavior but with few facts to support them.
  - D. a single, unitary approach to understanding behavior.



214. Theory formulation is important in psychology because it
- A. prevents excessive reliance on empiricism.
  - B. reduces the need for hypothesis testing.
  - C. relies heavily on naturalistic observation.
  - D.** provides explanations and guides future research.
215. Four developmental psychologists have been conducting separate research into the patterns of language development of deaf children. They meet in Chicago to discuss, summarize, and, hopefully, interrelate their conclusions from their published works, and propose future research on this topic. Within the framework of the scientific method, these psychologists would most likely be
- A. proposing a hypothesis.
  - B. hypothesis testing.
  - C. operationally defining terms.
  - D.** theory building.
216. \_\_\_\_\_ is important in psychological research in order to disseminate results to the scientific community.
- A. Theory building
  - B. Hypothesis testing
  - C.** Publishing
  - D. Application
217. Kelly is writing a paper on conformity for her psychology class. In order to find the research articles she needs for the paper, the first step for her would be to get an overview of each of the articles that come up in her computer search. She should first read which part of each article?
- A.** abstract
  - B. discussion
  - C. introduction
  - D. results
218. Which section of a research report provides background information by reviewing prior studies on the same or related topics to the current one being investigated?
- A.** introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results
  - D. discussion
219. A psychologist wishes to repeat an experiment in a rural school that was originally conducted in an urban school setting. In order to replicate the specific procedures used to gather the data, this psychologist should pay close attention to which section of the original research report?
- A. discussion
  - B.** method
  - C. introduction
  - D. results
220. The specific procedures used to gather data are described in which section of a research report?
- A. introduction
  - B. abstract
  - C.** method
  - D. discussion

221. In a journal article, the researcher reported that statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in the study. This outcome from the investigation would be found in which section(s) of the research article?
- A. introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results**
  - D. all of these
222. The implications of the study and proposals for future research would be found in which section of a research report?
- A. introduction
  - B. method
  - C. results
  - D. discussion**
223. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. This psychologist carefully questions game designers about how much stress they experience. These interviews would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- A. observation**
  - B. testing the hypothesis
  - C. theory building
  - D. defining a problem
224. An industrial-organizational psychologist conducts an experiment to determine whether having control over difficult tasks reduces stress for game designers and finds this explanation to be true. Drawing on the results of similar experiments, this psychologist creates a \_\_\_\_ to explain why having control over a task helps reduce stress?
- A. hypothesis
  - B. testable observation
  - C. theory**
  - D. law
225. An industrial-organizational psychologist has been asked to identify the ways in which high-stress and low-stress game designers are different. After questioning the game designers about how much stress they experience, she comes up with the tentative explanation that low-stress game designers feel they have more control over their work. This tentative explanation would constitute which step in the scientific method?
- A. proposing a hypothesis**
  - B. observation
  - C. theory building
  - D. defining a problem
226. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- A. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
  - B. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
  - C. observe behavior as it happens in actual settings outside the laboratory or clinic.**
  - D. make careful records of the behavior of clients treated in the course of therapy.

227. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
- A. experimental regression.
  - B.** naturalistic observation.
  - C. controlled experimentation.
  - D. clinical case study.
228. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the
- A. independent method.
  - B. pseudo-observational method.
  - C. correlation method.
  - D.** naturalistic observation method.
229. Jane Goodall's studies of chimpanzees in Tanzania are good examples of
- A. field experiments.
  - B. experimental control.
  - C. correlational studies.
  - D.** naturalistic observation.
230. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
- A.** describe behavior.
  - B. predict behavior.
  - C. explain behavior.
  - D. do all of these.
231. Compared with other methods, an advantage of naturalistic observation is that
- A. causes of behavior can be identified.
  - B.** behavior has not been tampered with by outside sources.
  - C. the extent of the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
  - D. hypotheses derived from theories can be appropriately tested.
232. Limitations of naturalistic observation include
- A. the potential for observer effect.
  - B. the potential for observer bias.
  - C. that the data collected provides a description, but not an explanation.
  - D.** all of these.
233. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
- A.** the observer effect.
  - B. the staging effect.
  - C. interactive behavior change.
  - D. the mutual effect.
234. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
- A. placebo effect.
  - B. problem of sampling bias.
  - C. effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
  - D.** effects of the observer on the observed.

235. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
- A. conceal the observer or use hidden cameras.
  - B. take careful notes using a rating scale.
  - C. make friends with the observed.
  - D. record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.
236. Concealing the observer or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize the
- A. observer bias effect.
  - B. double-blind effect.
  - C. observer effect.
  - D. effects of extraneous correlations.
237. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
- A. observer bias.
  - B. observer effect.
  - C. self-fulfilling prophecy.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.
238. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
- A. observer bias.
  - B. pro-social interaction effect.
  - C. observer effect.
  - D. halo effect.
239. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
- A. observer effect.
  - B. observer bias.
  - C. placebo effect.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.
240. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
- A. exhibiting the observer effect.
  - B. exhibiting the observer bias.
  - C. conducting a scientific survey.
  - D. conducting a case study.
241. One who praises a dog for its loyalty and devotion to its master is committing a(n)
- A. deductive-inductive confusion.
  - B. scientific generalization.
  - C. the Barnum effect.
  - D. anthropomorphic error.

242. My cat knows when I am upset and comes and comforts me. In psychology this is an example of
- A. personification.
  - B. observer effect.
  - C. the biopsychology effect.
  - D.** the anthropomorphic error.
243. The anthropomorphic error would pose the greatest problem for which of the following during research?
- A. clinical psychologist
  - B. Freudian psychologist
  - C. humanist
  - D.** comparative psychologist
244. The temptation to attribute human thoughts, feelings, and motives to animals is called the \_\_\_\_\_ error.
- A. ratomorphic
  - B. empirical
  - C.** anthropomorphic
  - D. comparative
245. You go to Africa to study elephants. You follow one particular group, and one day you observe the other members of the group gather around a sick and dying elephant. The healthy elephants shuffle and trumpet and act in an agitated manner. You conclude that they are sad because one of their members is dying. Without any other evidence, you have just
- A.** committed the anthropomorphic error.
  - B. become involved in the observer effect.
  - C. engaged in the experimenter effect.
  - D. created an empirical fallacy.
246. Helen ties a frilly blue bow around the neck of her husband's bulldog, Bruiser. When her husband sees Bruiser trying to take the bow off, he explains to his wife that Bruiser is embarrassed to be seen wearing "the frilly little bow." Her husband's comment illustrates the
- A. observer effect.
  - B.** anthropomorphic error.
  - C. Barnum effect.
  - D. animalistic relativity.
247. A researcher observes the play activities of children at recess. The videotape of these play activities serves as the
- A. experimental effect.
  - B.** observation record.
  - C. observational empiricism.
  - D. scientific record.
248. During the very early stages of investigations of a phenomenon like creativity, a psychologist is likely to use
- A. a case study survey.
  - B. experimental analysis.
  - C. cause-and-effect analysis.
  - D.** naturalistic observation.

249. A study to determine the degree to which two observations or events are linked in some orderly way is called
- A. naturalistic observation.
  - B.** the correlational method.
  - C. a controlled experiment.
  - D. the survey method.
250. A correlation coefficient is best characterized as a(n)
- A.** measure of the extent of the relationship between two variables.
  - B. index of the causal direction between an independent and dependent variable.
  - C. indication of the likelihood that an experimental finding will be replicated by others.
  - D. measure of the likelihood that observed differences may be attributed to chance.