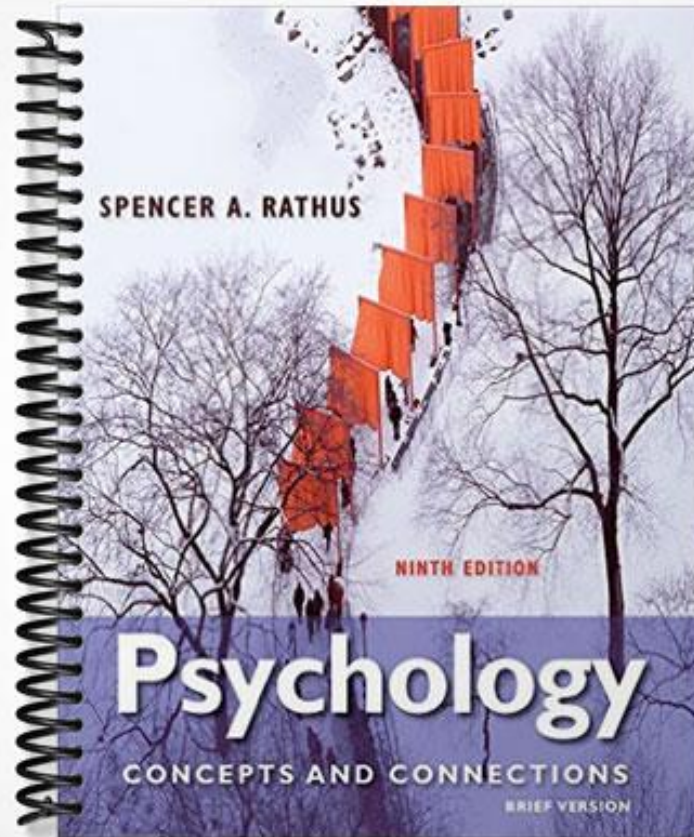


**TEST BANK**



SPENCER A. RATHUS

NINTH EDITION

# Psychology

CONCEPTS AND CONNECTIONS

BRIEF VERSION

# Chapter 1 Part A--What Is Psychology?

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

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of
  - A. behavior and mental processes.
  - B. diagnosis and treatment of behavioral disorders.
  - C. conscious and unconscious mental processes.
  - D. the mind.
2. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes describes
  - A. behaviorism.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. psychology.
  - D. clinical psychology.
3. Eduardo DeLeon is engaged in scientific research involving the study of behavior and mental processes. DeLeon is a
  - A. psychotherapist.
  - B. psychoanalyst.
  - C. psychiatrist.
  - D. psychologist.
4. When a psychologist tells a client to use mental imagery in an attempt to help the person cope with a problem, she is attempting to reach which goal of psychology?
  - A. describe
  - B. explain
  - C. predict
  - D. control
5. A satisfactory theory of alcohol addiction should allow us to predict
  - A. the types of individuals who are at risk for developing this problem.
  - B. what type of intervention is successful for recovery.
  - C. both a and b.
  - D. none of the above.
6. An educational psychologist who advises teachers on how to establish classroom discipline is applying which of the following goals of psychology?
  - A. prediction
  - B. control
  - C. explanation
  - D. description
7. An unsatisfactory psychological theory of thirst would not
  - A. be able to predict when people will or will not drink.
  - B. be able to describe age-related drinking behavior.
  - C. both a and b.
  - D. none of the above.

8. A conception of apparent relationships among observed events defines
- A. science.
  - B. theory.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. the school of psychology.
9. When a psychologist forms conclusions regarding a client's chance of recovery, he is attempting to reach which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. explanation
  - C. prediction
  - D. control
10. Which of the following is the **best** definition of psychology?
- A. The study of human behavior.
  - B. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
  - C. The study of why people behave in abnormal and unique ways.
  - D. The study of how the mind works.
11. Mary is crying in her teacher's office. Which goal of psychology does this represent?
- A. describe
  - B. explain
  - C. predict
  - D. control
12. Braden's score on his SAT suggests he will do very well in an advanced English class. Which goal of psychology does this example represent?
- A. describe
  - B. explain
  - C. predict
  - D. control
13. Psychologists often help judges and juries decide whether a criminal in jail will commit another crime if released. Which goal of psychology does that example represent?
- A. explain
  - B. describe
  - C. predict
  - D. control
14. Dr. Jones is interested in determining the effects of marijuana on learning in a classroom setting. This type of research is:
- A. pure.
  - B. applied.
  - C. natural.
  - D. situational.

15. \_\_\_\_ research has no immediate application to personal or social problems and has been characterized as research for its own sake.
- A. Pure
  - B. Applied
  - C. Conceptual
  - D. Observational
16. Research examining how the nervous system works conducted for no other reason than to determine "how it works" would be considered \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. applied
  - B. pure
  - C. experimental
  - D. explanatory
17. Dr. Garces is interested in assessing the driving reaction times of the elderly for the purpose of driving improvement classes. She is doing what type of research?
- A. clinical
  - B. pure
  - C. applied
  - D. naturalistic
18. Psychologists seek to formulate principles of human behavior through research such as
- A. studies of memory disorders.
  - B. surveys and experiments.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. insight.
19. Which of the following is *not* true of psychological theories?
- A. Theories make assumptions about behavior.
  - B. Theories explain behavior and mental processes.
  - C. Predictions are derived from theories.
  - D. Theories are always discarded as new observations are made.
20. The clinical psychologist's aim in applying prediction and control principles to a client's behavior is to
- A. decide the treatment.
  - B. help the client meet his or her goals in treatment.
  - C. allow the client a narrow range of options for his or her behavior.
  - D. use a database to formulate a treatment for the client.
21. Dr. Rossini is developing a training program to help a young woman with mental retardation to sort clothes in the laundry of the residential facility in which she lives. Whenever she performs her job according to the protocol, she receives a reward. If she does not stay on task, she receives no reward. Applying the principles of learning theory to the direct modification of human conduct is referred to as
- A. pure research.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. psychoanalysis.
  - D. the practice of psychology.

22. The results of \_\_\_\_ research in the study of the perceptual development of infants and lower animals is often useful in formulating the treatment of visual disorders in humans.
- A. pure
  - B. basic
  - C. controlled
  - D. action
23. Applied research is research undertaken
- A. with humans.
  - B. with lower animals.
  - C. for its own sake.
  - D. to find solutions to specific problems.
24. The difference between pure and applied research is the difference between
- A. prediction and control.
  - B. practice and theory.
  - C. research for its own sake and research to solve specific problems.
  - D. application and explanation.
25. Research using computers to understand artificial intelligence is considered \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. pure
  - B. applied
  - C. longitudinal
  - D. none of the above
26. Dr. Langer is treating a college student for depression in his private practice. Most likely Dr. Langer is a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. counseling
  - B. school
  - C. educational
  - D. clinical
27. Jean, a divorced mother with two children, married Harry, a widower with a teenage daughter. From the onset of her relationship with Harry, Jean had difficulty in relating to the daughter. Once married, the family problems between stepmother and stepdaughter became exacerbated. Who might be consulted?
- A. a developmental psychologist
  - B. an educational psychologist
  - C. a counseling psychologist
  - D. a psychiatric social worker
28. Diagnosing the severity of mental illness and behavior problems is usually the job of a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. clinical
  - B. counseling
  - C. school
  - D. educational

29. School psychologists are employed by school districts to
- A. develop achievement and aptitude tests.
  - B. identify and assist students who have problems that interfere with their learning.
  - C. assess the development of children in the school system.
  - D. develop instructional methods for teachers to employ.
30. Interpretation of a client's symptoms is to a clinical psychologist as the development of an achievement test is to a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. social
  - B. developmental
  - C. educational
  - D. personality
31. Dr. Kendall is interested in the effects of teacher style (warm and supportive versus formal and objective) on the learning of mathematics by sixth graders. Most likely, Dr. Kendall is a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. educational
  - B. personality
  - C. school
  - D. experimental
32. \_\_\_\_ psychologists study the relationship between genetic and environmental factors on growth of the individual through the life span.
- A. Biocultural
  - B. Personality
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Social
33. The study of human traits and characteristics is of interest to \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B. personality
  - C. community
  - D. social
34. \_\_\_\_ psychologists are concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism.
- A. Community
  - B. Personality
  - C. Forensic
  - D. Social
35. A theory that divides human behavior into two basic traits, introversion and extraversion, was probably formulated by a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. personality
  - C. behavioral
  - D. clinical

36. How the individual is affected by the group and the effects of the individual on the group are the concerns of \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B. sociological
  - C. community
  - D. social
37. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to conduct pure research?
- A. experimental
  - B. organizational
  - C. consumer
  - D. human factors
38. The design of the instrument layout of a new helicopter was carried out by industrial engineers in consultation with \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. consumer
  - B. experimental
  - C. industrial
  - D. human factors
39. Dr. Wang has just prescribed antidepressants for her patient. She must be a:
- A. clinical psychologist.
  - B. social psychologist.
  - C. marital counselor.
  - D. psychiatrist.
40. The following psychologists have clients with adjustment problems but not serious psychological disorders.
- A. clinical psychologists
  - B. counseling psychologists
  - C. educational psychologists
  - D. developmental psychologists
41. Dr. Correia is working with schizophrenics in a hospital setting. What type of psychologist is Dr. Correia?
- A. clinical psychologist
  - B. counseling psychologist
  - C. educational psychologist
  - D. developmental psychologist
42. Which of the following is a difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?
- A. Seeing people who have psychological problems.
  - B. Working in a hospital.
  - C. Having an MD.
  - D. Doing research on psychological therapies.

43. A main difference between educational psychologists and school psychologists is that school psychologists focus on:
- A. course planning.
  - B. instructional methods.
  - C. motivation research.
  - D. problems that interfere with learning.
44. Educational psychologists are most interested in research concerning:
- A. personal problems.
  - B. instructional methods.
  - C. unconscious behavior.
  - D. problems that interfere with learning.
45. Worker satisfaction issues would most likely be studied by \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B. industrial
  - C. educational
  - D. health
46. Industrial psychologists are more likely to be involved in research examining which of the following topics?
- A. Designing factory workspace for better worker efficiency.
  - B. The memory of rats in learning a maze.
  - C. The effects of growth hormones on infant chimps.
  - D. Juror selection in cases involving white collar crimes.
47. Dr. Bonds helps people develop better exercise routines, nutritional strategies, and relaxation techniques. What type of psychologist is Dr. Bonds?
- A. educational
  - B. social
  - C. organizational
  - D. health
48. Shopping behavior would be studied by a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. health
  - B. clinical
  - C. consumer
  - D. organizational
49. Dr. Ippolito is interested in child rearing techniques of single parent families. She is most likely a/an \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health



50. Dr. James has just completed a study examining the effects of aggressive television programs on 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children. She is most likely a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health
51. Dr. Patil studies the development of attitudes among college students. He is a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health
52. After an advertising campaign with a catchy jingle failed to generate sales for a new shampoo, the advertising director hired Faith Broadside to analyze the defective campaign and to propose an alternative approach. Faith is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. consumer
  - B. social
  - C. organizational
  - D. human factors
53. As much as she tried to lose weight, Pauline could not achieve her goal of 15% weight loss. Accordingly, she made an appointment to consult with Dr. Richman, a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. clinical
  - B. counseling
  - C. human factors
  - D. health
54. Club NoFat, a fitness center, introduced a new program that linked diet to the exercise program and was looking for someone to run the program. The club's director especially wanted to hire someone with a background in stress management in the control of health problems. Most likely, she was looking for a(n)
- A. personal trainer.
  - B. sports psychologist.
  - C. health psychologist.
  - D. aerobics instructor.
55. The \_\_\_\_ psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer and diabetes.
- A. clinical
  - B. health
  - C. counseling
  - D. forensic
56. Yolanda gives a careful description of all of her thoughts, experiences, and emotions after she underwent a "near-death" experience in which she felt herself leaving her body. The method Yolanda and the researcher are using is called
- A. insight.
  - B. self-revelation.
  - C. recovered memory.
  - D. introspection.

57. Wilhelm Wundt founded the school of psychology called
- A. functionalism.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. behaviorism.
  - D. structuralism.
58. Under the school of structuralism, an analytic study of objective sensations and subjective feelings is accomplished through the method called
- A. conditioning.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. insight.
59. The very first psychological laboratory was established by
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. William James.
  - C. Charles Darwin.
  - D. Gustav Fechner.
60. What distinguished Wilhelm Wundt's contribution from other contributions to psychology?
- A. He wrote the first textbook of psychology.
  - B. He defined psychology as the science of behavior.
  - C. He established psychology as a laboratory science.
  - D. He studied insight in lower animals.
61. Wilhelm Wundt felt that the object of psychology was the study of the mind as a natural event and that the best way to approach the study of psychology was to
- A. break down conscious experience into basic elements.
  - B. focus on the continuity between conscious experience and behavior.
  - C. analyze the relation between sensory stimuli and behavior.
  - D. determine the functions of conscious experience.
62. Structuralism defined experience in terms of
- A. behavioral tendencies and habits.
  - B. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes.
  - C. the functions of consciousness.
  - D. sensations, feelings, and mental images.
63. The early roots of psychology can be traced to the:
- A. Greek philosophers.
  - B. Roman generals.
  - C. German scientists.
  - D. American medical doctors.
64. One of the first recorded books examining the mind was written by the early Greek philosopher:
- A. Hippocrates.
  - B. Aristotle.
  - C. Oedipus.
  - D. Plato.

65. The main method used in the school of structuralism was:
- A. introspection.
  - B. stream of consciousness.
  - C. observation.
  - D. perception.
66. The founder of the American school of psychology known as functionalism was:
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. E.B. Titchner.
  - C. John B. Watson.
  - D. William James.
67. He was known as the first psychologist and the founder of structuralism.
- A. Wilhelm Wundt
  - B. William James
  - C. John Watson
  - D. Aristotle
68. Functionalism was established by
- A. G. Stanley Hall.
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - C. John Watson.
  - D. William James.
69. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a functionalist psychologist?
- A. The mind is composed of discrete elements.
  - B. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - C. The only object of psychology is the study of behavior.
  - D. Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behavior.
70. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of mind and behavior and views consciousness as a continuous, not discrete, process is called
- A. functionalism.
  - B. behaviorism.
  - C. structuralism.
  - D. psychoanalysis.
71. A functionalist would agree with which of the following statements?
- A. Consciousness can be broken down into elemental parts.
  - B. Consciousness is a continuous process.
  - C. Both a and b.
  - D. None of the above.
72. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predicted that organisms that survived and reproduced were \_\_\_\_\_ than those less fit.
- A. more intelligent
  - B. better adapted to the environment
  - C. more conscious of their surroundings
  - D. better at problem solving

73. The functionalists expanded the study of psychology to include behavior as well as consciousness and asked how mental processes and behavior
- A. were broken down into sensations, feelings, and thoughts.
  - B. were part of the unconscious.
  - C. led the individual to self-knowledge.
  - D. assisted the organism to adapt to the environment.
74. One similarity between structuralism and functionalism was:
- A. unconscious behavior.
  - B. they both focused on real world situations.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. observable behavior.
75. The main method used in the school of behaviorism was:
- A. introspection.
  - B. stream of consciousness.
  - C. observation.
  - D. perception.
76. John B. Watson argued for a psychology based on the study of
- A. stream of consciousness.
  - B. unconscious mental processes.
  - C. measurable behavior.
  - D. sensation, feelings, and mental images.
77. John B. Watson established \_\_\_\_ as a school of psychology.
- A. behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. psychoanalysis
78. John Watson proposed a definition of psychology that omitted all except
- A. mental processes.
  - B. behavior.
  - C. consciousness.
  - D. feelings and thoughts.
79. Which of the following psychologists would have most in common with John B. Watson?
- A. B.F. Skinner
  - B. Sigmund Freud
  - C. William James
  - D. Wilhelm Wundt
80. Watson is to behaviorism as Wundt is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. introspection
  - B. structuralism
  - C. functionalism
  - D. psychoanalysis

81. "Wholes are more than the sums of their parts" was the view of which of the following schools of psychology?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. gestalt
82. Which of the following schools of psychology used *perception* as its chief method?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. gestalt
83. The German word *Gestalt* translates roughly to:
- A. introspection.
  - B. reinforcement.
  - C. organized whole.
  - D. behavior pattern.
84. Mr. B.F. Skinner made major contributions to
- A. structuralism.
  - B. functionalism.
  - C. behaviorism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
85. Ted taught his cat to turn in a circle every time he waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response Ted would pet the cat and give it a treat. From Skinner's perspective the treat would be considered a
- A. bribe.
  - B. stimulus.
  - C. reinforcer.
  - D. control.
86. Mr. B.F. Skinner studied learning in lower animals through the method of
- A. reinforcement.
  - B. insight.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. trial and error.
87. The school of psychology that emphasized the organization of perceptual experience into wholes and the integration of separate stimuli into meaningful patterns is termed
- A. psychoanalysis.
  - B. functionalism.
  - C. structuralism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
88. Behaviorism is to learning theory as Gestalt psychology is to
- A. psychotherapy.
  - B. adaptation to the environment.
  - C. perception.
  - D. habit.

89. Freud is to Wundt as unconscious is to:
- A. perception.
  - B. conscious.
  - C. subconscious.
  - D. insight.
90. Psychoanalysis is to unconscious processes as behaviorism is to
- A. perception
  - B. learning.
  - C. sensation.
  - D. introspection.
91. For the Gestalt psychologists, learning was largely a matter of
- A. trial and error.
  - B. insight and understanding.
  - C. rote practice and repetition.
  - D. habit and environmental adaptation.
92. Watson and Skinner had one objective in common--the
- A. treatment of disorders.
  - B. acquisition of behavior through conditioning/reinforcement.
  - C. use of mental imagery.
  - D. discovery of unconscious conflicts.
93. While historians rank \_\_\_\_ as the most significant figure in the history of psychology, popular culture places \_\_\_\_ at the top of its list of psychologists.
- A. John Watson; William James
  - B. William James; Sigmund Freud
  - C. Wilhelm Wundt; William James
  - D. Wilhelm Wundt; Sigmund Freud
94. The school of psychology that places unconscious impulses and desires at the center of human behavior is
- A. psychoanalysis.
  - B. humanism-existentialism.
  - C. functionalism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
95. Lisa, while contemplating her fourth failed relationship, came to the conclusion that maybe all men aren't jerks, but that she was making poor decisions. Gestalt psychologists would call this:
- A. insight.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. oversight.
  - D. perceptual congruity.
96. Which of the following schools of psychology focused on unconscious conflict and ideas that originated in early childhood?
- A. Gestalt
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Functionalism
  - D. Psychoanalysis

97. The founder of psychoanalysis was:
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. William James.
  - C. Sigmund Freud.
  - D. John B. Watson.
98. Roger has just undergone several months of discussing his childhood events with his therapist. He talked about toilet training and other significant early events to help understand his conflicts in his present life. Roger was involved in:
- A. insight training.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. psychoanalysis.
  - D. humanistic counseling.
99. Which one of the following perspectives of psychology no longer exists today?
- A. psychoanalysis
  - B. humanism
  - C. cognitive
  - D. functionalism
100. At the center of psychodynamic theory of human motivation is
- A. insight.
  - B. the unconscious.
  - C. behavior.
  - D. introspection.
101. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism and behaviorism in that it is also a method of
- A. scientific inquiry.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. self-knowledge.
  - D. psychotherapy.
102. Freud's technique of psychotherapy is called
- A. reality therapy.
  - B. insight therapy.
  - C. psychoanalysis.
  - D. behavior therapy.
103. That people are motivated to satisfy unconscious urges and to avoid guilt feelings at the same time is an assumption of
- A. psychodynamic theory.
  - B. the humanistic-existential approach.
  - C. behaviorism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
104. Which of the following statements distinguishes psychoanalysis from other schools of psychology?
- A. Unconscious processes have the greatest impact on behavior.
  - B. Learning is the basis of behavior.
  - C. Humans are potentially good.
  - D. The sum of the parts is more important than the separate parts.

105. \_\_\_\_ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, and electrical stimulation of the brain to show that specific sites in the brain mediate thoughts, emotions, and behavior.
- A. Cognitively
  - B. Developmentally
  - C. Behaviorally
  - D. Biologically
106. Dr. Levy studies the influences of hormones in determining maternal behavior and sexual behavior in rats. Levy is most probably a
- A. Gestalt psychologist.
  - B. behavioral psychologist.
  - C. biological psychologist.
  - D. psychoanalyst.
107. The statement that the mental state associated with being in love can be reduced to chemical changes in the brain is most likely to be made by a psychologist taking the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. biological
  - B. behavioral
  - C. cognitive
  - D. developmental
108. Which of the following is a mental process and not directly observable?
- A. PET scan
  - B. salivary response
  - C. mental imagery
  - D. heart rate
109. "Survival of the fittest" would most likely be studied by which of the following types of psychologists?
- A. humanist
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. structuralist
  - D. evolutionist
110. \_\_\_\_ psychologists suggest that much human social behavior such as aggression and mate selection has its basis in heredity and genetics.
- A. Evolutionary
  - B. Gestalt
  - C. Cognitive
  - D. Humanistic
111. Cognitive psychologists would be least interested in
- A. mental representations.
  - B. memory.
  - C. perception.
  - D. behavior in social settings.
112. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in studying
- A. animal learning and motivation.
  - B. human thinking and memory.
  - C. genetic and hormonal effects on behavior.
  - D. introspection and behavioral disorders.



113. Software is to a computer's hardware as mental processes are to
- A. the brain.
  - B. perceptions.
  - C. sensations.
  - D. thoughts.
114. Neural processing is to the biological perspective as information processing is to the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. developmental
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. learning
  - D. cognitive
115. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase in the number of articles on memory and thinking over the past dozen years. He concluded that there was increased interest in the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. behavioral
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. biological
  - D. cognitive
116. The humanistic-existential perspective unites \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as central principles to its approach.
- A. brain; behavior
  - B. self-fulfillment; free choice
  - C. mental processes; consciousness
  - D. culture; values
117. The chemical activity of hormones and the electrical activity of the brain are the main concern of \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. humanistic
  - B. behavioral
  - C. cognitive
  - D. biological
118. \_\_\_\_ stresses the capacity for self-fulfillment and the central role of consciousness, self-awareness, and decision making.
- A. Psychoanalysis
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Humanism
  - D. Functionalism
119. The method of introspection, developed by the school of structuralism, has its biggest influence on what contemporary perspective of psychology?
- A. biological
  - B. cognitive
  - C. humanistic
  - D. existential

120. Humanism focuses on the \_\_\_\_.
- A. unconscious
  - B. mental processes
  - C. self
  - D. structure of consciousness
121. The idea that we are free to choose what direction we go, is a central idea of which of the following perspectives?
- A. existentialism
  - B. gestalt
  - C. behaviorism
  - D. functionalism
122. "Neoanalysts" differ from the original followers of Sigmund Freud because they focus more on:
- A. unconscious sexual behavior
  - B. conscious choice and self direction
  - C. insight
  - D. observable behavior
123. Lydia Corfield, a humanistic-existential psychotherapist, is most likely to make which of the following statements to her clients about their objectives for therapy?
- A. We will uncover the unconscious ideas that are at the source of your disorder.
  - B. We will lay out a program to extinguish your disordered behavior and condition appropriate behavior.
  - C. You will explore your perceptions and thoughts in order to discover who you really are.
  - D. You need to identify the ethnic and social and environmental factors that may be at the root of your mental disorder.
124. Cathy was a very successful real estate agent. At age 36 she decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti, where she has been living in relative contentment for the past 2 years. Which perspective would best explain Cathy's behavior?
- A. psychodynamic
  - B. social-cognitive
  - C. humanistic-existential
  - D. developmental
125. Critics of the humanistic-existential perspective might argue that psychology must confine itself to
- A. conscious mental processes.
  - B. subjective experience.
  - C. biologically related processes.
  - D. observable events.
126. In comparison with traditional psychoanalysis, neoanalysts place less emphasis on
- A. conscious choice.
  - B. unconscious processes.
  - C. scientific research.
  - D. psychotherapy.

127. Dr. Cooper treats her patients by exploring their unconscious conflicts using dream analysis. Self-direction and conscious choice are not part of the therapeutic intervention. Dr. Cooper's theoretical approach is
- A. humanistic-existential.
  - B. social-cognitive.
  - C. psychoanalytic.
  - D. neoanalytic.
128. The notion that bizarre or atypical thoughts are expressions of unconscious processes was proposed by
- A. Sigmund Freud.
  - B. Erik Erikson.
  - C. William James.
  - D. Jean Piaget.
129. \_\_\_\_ psychologists take the position that learning is essential in describing, predicting, controlling, and explaining behavior.
- A. Neoanalytic
  - B. Behavioral
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Biological
130. Unconscious processes, dream analysis and sexual and aggressive impulses are ideas less likely to be used by which perspective?
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. behavioral
  - C. both a and b
  - D. none of the above
131. Both social-cognitive theorists and behaviorists adhere to the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. humanistic-existential
  - B. learning
  - C. neoanalytic
  - D. developmental
132. Five-year-old Todd watched his father at his workbench, hammering together a birdhouse. Soon Todd was next to his father, hammer in hand, tapping the workbench. Todd's behavior is best described by which perspective?
- A. social-cognitive
  - B. behavioral
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. neoanalytic
133. A distinction between behavioral and social-cognitive perspectives is that the former emphasizes \_\_\_\_, and the latter emphasizes \_\_\_\_ in learning.
- A. reinforcement; observation
  - B. conditioning; development
  - C. brain processes; social processes
  - D. introspection; self-determination

134. Jean Blake, a psychiatrist who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, is most likely to take which approach in treating a male client who is extremely shy of females?
- A. Observe and imitate models engaged in social interactions with women.
  - B. Condition positive emotional responses to women.
  - C. Uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.
  - D. Prescribe that he take anti-anxiety medication before going out with a woman.
135. Modern social-cognitive theorists differ from early behaviorists because they allow for the influence of:
- A. reinforcement
  - B. cognition
  - C. learning histories
  - D. unconscious conflict
136. Members of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ are united by their cultural heritage, race, language, and common history.
- A. cultural group
  - B. ethnic group
  - C. racial group
  - D. nationality
137. The issues of ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status are the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. sociocultural
  - B. humanistic-existential
  - C. psychoanalytic
  - D. social-cognitive
138. Dr. Maloff is studying the effects of ethnic bias on the school performance of immigrant children. Most likely, Maloff is a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. behavioral
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. school
139. Which of the following is *not* likely the concern of sociocultural psychologists?
- A. alcohol abuse among ethnic minority groups
  - B. racial bias
  - C. gender roles
  - D. color perception
140. Dr. Rabin is studying whether Asian men are more or less likely to seek treatment for clinical depression as part of a larger study of Asian men's attitudes toward health issues. Dr. Rabin is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. humanistic
  - B. sociocultural
  - C. industrial
  - D. personality

141. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and Spanish simultaneously or sequentially impedes or enhances intelligence scores in both languages. Most likely, Dr. Jacobi follows a \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. humanistic
  - C. gestalt
  - D. sociocultural
142. The sociocultural perspective is concerned with the
- A. issues of gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.
  - B. behavior of society.
  - C. makeup of social and cultural organizations.
  - D. influence of a group on the behavior of the individual.
143. Membership in an ethnic group is defined by
- A. genetic variables.
  - B. cultural heritage, language, and common history.
  - C. socioeconomic status and political identity.
  - D. attitudes, values, and religion.
144. The issues of gender, diversity, and ethnicity all fall into which of the following perspectives of psychology?
- A. sociocultural
  - B. behavioral
  - C. existential
  - D. biological
145. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology was:
- A. Anna Freud.
  - B. Karen Horney.
  - C. Margaret Floy Washburn.
  - D. Elizabeth Loftus.
146. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology and the author of *The Animal Mind* was
- A. Christine Ladd-Franklin.
  - B. Margaret Floy Washburn.
  - C. Anna Freud.
  - D. Mary Whiton Calkins.
147. His research on the negative effects of school segregation on African American children was cited by the United States Supreme Court when it overturned the "separate but equal" school doctrine in 1954.
- A. Glibert Havens Jones
  - B. Kenneth B. Clark
  - C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - D. J. Henry Alston
148. Christine Ladd-Franklin pursued a career in psychology and formulated a theory of
- A. visual constancies.
  - B. color vision.
  - C. attitudes.
  - D. animal behavior.

149. In the 1903 book, *The Mental Traits of Sex*, this early pioneer in the field of psychology was among the first to raise the issue of gender differences.
- A. Helen Bradford Thompson
  - B. Margaret Mead
  - C. Anna Freud
  - D. Mary S. Ainsworth
150. Known as the "father of ebonics," this African American psychologist has gained international recognition for his understanding of language differences among cultural groups.
- A. Noam Chomsky
  - B. Robert Williams
  - C. Kenneth Clark
  - D. Michael Hubbard
151. Empirical research must be supported by
- A. evidence.
  - B. reference to authority.
  - C. common sense.
  - D. deductive reasoning.
152. As a scientist, you try not to speculate or draw conclusions when you don't have evidence. This approach is consistent with your use of
- A. common sense.
  - B. personal experience.
  - C. good economic decisions.
  - D. the scientific method.
153. The scientific method allows us to
- A. support popular opinion.
  - B. maintain traditions.
  - C. justify our values.
  - D. test ideas and refine knowledge.
154. \_\_\_\_ invented the use of the correlational method so there would be a mathematical way to study the relationship between variables.
- A. Sir Frances Drake
  - B. Charles Darwin
  - C. Sir Frances Galton
  - D. Galileo
155. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a specific statement about behavior or mental processes that is tested through research.
- A. observation
  - B. scientific method
  - C. theory
  - D. hypothesis
156. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- A. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.
  - B. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
  - C. Both a and b.
  - D. None of the above.

157. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess that
- A. becomes a selection factor in research.
  - B. is accepted if it is popular.
  - C. can be tested by gathering evidence.
  - D. provides an operational definition.
158. If a doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy but has not considered the risk of a selection factor bias, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- A. healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.
  - B. some people have better genes than others.
  - C. people who are sick often go to the doctor often.
  - D. hypochondriacs do the same thing.
159. The first step in the scientific method, according to the text is:
- A. hypothesis.
  - B. formulating a research question.
  - C. the method.
  - D. the discussion.
160. One of the main reasons that the scientific method must be a precise step-by-step procedure is for the purpose of:
- A. better results.
  - B. replication.
  - C. sample selection.
  - D. clear discussion.
161. "People who smoke marijuana will have short term memory deficits." That statement in a scientific context would be the:
- A. operational definition.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. hypothesis.
  - D. conclusion.
162. A group of people that represent a particular population in a scientific study is called a:
- A. sample.
  - B. segment.
  - C. component.
  - D. focus group.
163. Marvin wanted to know how his state was going to vote in the next presidential election. He polled every college student in the state and found that they were leaning toward the democratic candidate. What is wrong with Marvin's conclusion?
- A. His sample does not have enough subjects.
  - B. His sample does not generalize accurately.
  - C. His sample has too few subjects.
  - D. There is nothing wrong with Marvin's sample.

164. When the results of an experiment are published, it is important to include details as to how the evidence was collected and evaluated. This allows other scientists to \_\_\_\_ the research.
- A. read
  - B. replicate
  - C. select
  - D. experience
165. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- A. ideas of the researcher.
  - B. commonsense views of the times.
  - C. target population.
  - D. theory in question.
166. A \_\_\_\_ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- A. sample
  - B. group
  - C. team
  - D. all of the above
167. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can \_\_\_\_ from the research sample to the larger population.
- A. replicate
  - B. speculate
  - C. generalize
  - D. sample
168. Research samples often \_\_\_\_ women and minority groups.
- A. over represent
  - B. select
  - C. sample
  - D. under represent
169. In a \_\_\_\_, each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate.
- A. random sample
  - B. selection sample
  - C. stratified sample
  - D. free sample
170. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected, the sampling method is called:
- A. statistical.
  - B. mathematical.
  - C. random.
  - D. generalized.



171. Sandy wanted to know how her state would vote in the next presidential election. She knew her state had 13% African-American, 11% Asian-American, 14% Hispanic-American and the rest were Caucasian-American and others. She designed her sample to reflect these percentages. What type of sampling did Sandy use?
- A. random
  - B. generalizable
  - C. stratified
  - D. scrambled
172. If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- A. all but 12%
  - B. 24%
  - C. 12%
  - D. 9%
173. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- A. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
  - B. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.
  - C. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
  - D. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.
174. Joseph wanted to know the drug habits of his senior high school class. He sent out surveys to 300 of his fellow students. He got 130 surveys back all claiming significant drug use. Why should Joseph be careful about concluding that drug use was rampant on his campus?
- A. Surveys are meaningless.
  - B. Volunteer bias.
  - C. Experimenter bias.
  - D. Control group error.
175. The bias stemming from the likelihood that those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ systematically from those who are less likely to volunteer is known as
- A. selection factors.
  - B. volunteer bias.
  - C. self-selection.
  - D. stratified selection.
176. \_\_\_\_\_ are information we collect about individuals or small groups.
- A. Anecdotes
  - B. Journals
  - C. Surveys
  - D. Case studies
177. Case study methods are often used to study \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
- A. controversial
  - B. rare
  - C. stratified
  - D. random

178. The \_\_\_\_ method uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people.
- A. case study
  - B. scientific
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey
179. One explanation for the failure of a survey to predict events is that the survey participants do not \_\_\_\_ the general population.
- A. influence
  - B. select
  - C. represent
  - D. limit
180. Working for a consumer research organization, a woman needs to learn about behavior that she can neither observe in its natural setting nor study experimentally. She probably will use the \_\_\_\_ method.
- A. observational
  - B. case study
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey
181. The film and book *Three Faces of Eve* discussed in your text was an example of which of the following types of research?
- A. case study
  - B. natural observation
  - C. correlational study
  - D. experimental study
182. The main difference between naturalistic observation and experiments has to do with:
- A. numbers of subjects.
  - B. numbers of treatments.
  - C. control of variables.
  - D. ethical standards.
183. The following type of research follows one person over a long period of time and collects detailed data on his or her life.
- A. naturalistic observation
  - B. case study
  - C. correlational study
  - D. survey
184. An advantage of survey research is that
- A. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
  - B. it allows you to get in-depth information.
  - C. it allows you to have a large sample size.
  - D. it allows you to work in a lab.

185. A disadvantage of survey research is \_\_\_\_\_. For example, people tend to overrate behaviors like church attendance and proper hygiene.
- A. inaccurate self-report
  - B. too much detail
  - C. that people are too honest
  - D. too few survey companies
186. In \_\_\_\_\_, researchers study behavior where it actually happens, or "in the field."
- A. experiments
  - B. correlational research
  - C. naturalistic observations
  - D. case studies
187. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees by means of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. case study
  - B. naturalistic observation
  - C. survey
  - D. experimental
188. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a day care setting. You are using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. case study
  - B. interview
  - C. cause-effect
  - D. naturalistic observation
189. If you want to be certain that the behavior of interest to your research is as natural as possible, you will want to use a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. laboratory procedure.
  - B. expert interviewer.
  - C. naturalistic observation.
  - D. validity scale.
190. Unobtrusive measures strive to minimize \_\_\_\_\_ during naturalistic observation.
- A. experimenters' expectations
  - B. the time involved
  - C. inaccurate reporting
  - D. interference with the behaviors being observed
191. You decide to observe the behavior of children in day care. A few days before you are to start data collection you go to the center and sit quietly to the side of the room. When the children speak to you, you respond as little as possible. You are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. probably not very good with children.
  - B. not going to get good data if you do not interact.
  - C. attempting to be unobtrusive.
  - D. trying to warm up the children so that they notice you.

192. In your laboratory you observe the mating behavior of animals. Your research might be flawed if
- A. you are not unobtrusive enough.
  - B. the behavior in the lab is different from the behavior in the natural habitat.
  - C. you don't ask the right questions.
  - D. you rely on a checklist.
193. By using the \_\_\_\_ method, researchers investigate whether observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.
- A. correlational
  - B. statistical
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey
194. A correlation coefficient is a number
- A. that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
  - B. presenting the average relationship.
  - C. representing a location on the normal curve.
  - D. indicating the percentile of a score.
195. You design a test of intelligence. On the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, you use \_\_\_\_ to test the relationship between performance on your new test and grades in school.
- A. an experimental method
  - B. a test-retest method
  - C. the correlational method
  - D. naturalistic observation
196. If you go to a restaurant to see whether overweight people eat more rapidly than average weight people you would be conducting which of the following types of research?
- A. natural observation
  - B. case study
  - C. experimental study
  - D. correlational study
197. Lisa heard that sitting in the front of class was correlated with higher grades. She decided that sitting in the front of the class was all she needed to do to improve her grades. Which of the following is a flaw in Lisa's thinking?
- A. Correlations are not predictive.
  - B. Correlations do not indicate cause and effect.
  - C. This type of correlation actually hurt Lisa's grades.
  - D. There is no flaw in Lisa's thinking.
198. "The more you smoke, the shorter your life span" is an example of a:
- A. positive correlation.
  - B. negative correlation.
  - C. correlation coefficient.
  - D. the third variable effect.

199. Generally, study time and test scores are:

- A. positively correlated.
- B. negatively correlated.
- C. inversely correlated.
- D. not correlated.

200. When two variables *decrease* together, they are:

- A. positively correlated.
- B. negatively correlated.
- C. experimentally related.
- D. coefficiently related.

201. Cigarette companies have maintained that smoking does not cause cancer. Their entire argument was based on the idea that:

- A. the number of cigarettes you smoke is unrelated to health.
- B. cigarettes are actually good for health.
- C. hazardous and cause are unrelated.
- D. correlations do not prove cause and effect.

202. The main difference between a correlation and an experiment is that with experiments you can:

- A. make predictions.
- B. indicate cause and effect.
- C. deceive your subjects.
- D. select variables.

203. Which represents the strongest correlation?

- A. +.97
- B. -.90
- C. +.09
- D. -.99

204. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between stress and health?

- A. -0.78
- B. +1
- C. 0
- D. +0.98

205. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?

- A. studying and GPA
- B. stress and health
- C. studying and academic achievement
- D. intelligence and academic achievement

206. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?

- A. salary and years of education
- B. age and incidence of illness
- C. studying and GPA
- D. all of the above

207. In correlational research, when one variable increases as the other variable decreases, it is a(n) \_\_\_\_ correlation.
- A. positive
  - B. dubious
  - C. invalid
  - D. negative
208. A correlation of  $-0.90$  between two sets of test scores indicates that people who earned high scores on the first test generally earned \_\_\_\_ scores on the second.
- A. high
  - B. average
  - C. low
  - D. reliable
209. There is a good chance that we will find a \_\_\_\_ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.
- A. perfect
  - B. negative
  - C. positive
  - D. weak
210. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?
- A. 0
  - B.  $-0.34$
  - C.  $-0.92$
  - D.  $-0.57$
211. The preferred method for asking questions about cause and effect relationships is
- A. observation.
  - B. correlation.
  - C. an experiment.
  - D. a case study.
212. In an experiment, a group of participants generally receives a \_\_\_\_\_. For example, they may receive a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature.
- A. dependent variable
  - B. treatment
  - C. random effect
  - D. consequence
213. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. The administration of caffeine is
- A. the treatment.
  - B. the control.
  - C. unethical.
  - D. the dependent variable.

214. For which of the following variables could a cause effect relationship be found?
- A. alcohol consumption and aggression
  - B. caffeine and hyperactivity
  - C. exercise and stress relief
  - D. all of the above
215. In an experiment, the presence of a(n) \_\_\_\_ is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined.
- A. dependent variable
  - B. independent variable
  - C. placebo
  - D. intervening
216. If you were to conduct an experiment on the effects of temperature on aggressive behavior, temperature would be the \_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. dependent
  - B. independent
  - C. hypothesis
  - D. correlated
217. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive
- A. the independent variable.
  - B. the dependent variable.
  - C. no treatment.
  - D. the same treatment as the control subjects.
218. Dr. Devries wants to study the TV viewing habits of children at Oakbridge Elementary School. He selects 50 students to participate in his research. In this case all the children attending Oakbridge Elementary School would be considered the
- A. population.
  - B. sample.
  - C. representative group.
  - D. none of the above.
219. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called
- A. independent variables.
  - B. treatments.
  - C. dependent variables.
  - D. controls.
220. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggressive behavior would be the
- A. treatment.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. control variable.
  - D. dependent variable.

221. An experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction is conducted. The goal is to observe whether distractibility is a(n) \_\_\_\_ noise.
- A. cause of
  - B. correlate of
  - C. treatment for
  - D. effect of
222. Subjects in experimental groups receive \_\_\_\_ in an experimental design.
- A. debriefing
  - B. conditions
  - C. the treatment
  - D. the answers
223. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the \_\_\_\_ group.
- A. self-selected
  - B. random
  - C. control
  - D. treatment
224. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. Later, however, you learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that you and members of your group did not have. This is because you
- A. were disqualified.
  - B. failed earlier tests.
  - C. were in the control group.
  - D. were in the treatment group.
225. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of \_\_\_\_ in experimental research.
- A. expectations
  - B. high costs
  - C. chance factors
  - D. confounding variables
226. The variable that is manipulated or controlled by the experimenter is called the \_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. independent
  - B. dependent
  - C. extraneous
  - D. experimenter
227. The variable that is measured is called the \_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. independent
  - B. dependent
  - C. extraneous
  - D. experimenter



228. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group of children a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers* and another group watched a short non-violent episode of an old Bill Cosby show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the independent variable in this study?
- A. Bill Cosby and his family.
  - B. Violent or non-violent TV show.
  - C. The behavior on the playground.
  - D. The amount of time watching TV.
229. Independent variable is to dependent variable as manipulate is to:
- A. measure.
  - B. control.
  - C. repeat.
  - D. record.
230. Dr. Barboza was interested in whether caffeinated coffee enhances memory. He divided his class into two groups. Group 1 drank a cup of coffee and Group 2 drank a glass of a similar amount of water. After drinking, each group was shown a list of 30 words. Then they were asked to write down as many words as they could remember. What was the independent variable in this experiment.
- A. the type of drink
  - B. the presented words
  - C. the amount of words remembered
  - D. the amount of coffee consumed
231. Dr. Barboza was interested in whether caffeinated coffee enhances memory. He divided his class into two groups. Group 1 drank a cup of coffee and Group 2 drank a glass of a similar amount of water. After drinking, each group was shown a list of 30 words. Then they were asked to write down as many words as they could remember. What was the dependent variable in this experiment.
- A. the type of drink.
  - B. the presented words.
  - C. the amount of words remembered.
  - D. the amount of coffee consumed.
232. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group of children a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers* and another group watched a short non-violent episode of an old Bill Cosby show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- A. Bill Cosby and his family.
  - B. Violent or non-violent TV show.
  - C. The behavior on the playground.
  - D. The amount of time watching TV.
233. Real pill is to sugar pill as treatment is to:
- A. independent variable.
  - B. effect.
  - C. placebo.
  - D. dependent variable.

234. When both the experimenter and the subjects are unaware of who has gotten the treatment condition it is called:
- A. a correlation.
  - B. experimenter bias.
  - C. double blind.
  - D. subject-experimenter error.
235. The effects of expectations are also called \_\_\_\_ effects.
- A. experimenter
  - B. subject
  - C. placebo
  - D. variable
236. Double blind studies:
- A. control for excessive independent variables.
  - B. control for expectation effects.
  - C. do not use control groups.
  - D. use treatments that are known by only the subjects.
237. Examples of a \_\_\_\_ would be the use of a "sugar pill" instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.
- A. confederate
  - B. placebo
  - C. treatment
  - D. bias
238. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the \_\_\_\_ of research participants.
- A. suspicions
  - B. expectations/beliefs
  - C. fears
  - D. cooperation
239. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or \_\_\_\_, the treatment.
- A. blind to
  - B. indifferent to
  - C. unconscious of
  - D. singled out for
240. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- A. remind them of the importance of the research.
  - B. debrief them.
  - C. be sure they understand ethics.
  - D. use the double-blind technique.

241. In a \_\_\_\_ study, neither the experimenter nor the participants know who has obtained the real treatment.
- A. single blind
  - B. double-blind
  - C. confounded
  - D. debriefed
242. The Food and Drug Administration requires \_\_\_\_ before it will allow the marketing and sale of new drugs.
- A. double-blind studies
  - B. psychological testing
  - C. surveys
  - D. patient approval
243. When Lang demonstrated the belief that one has consumed alcohol influenced aggression, he demonstrated that controlling for \_\_\_\_ does influence the outcome of research.
- A. alcohol
  - B. experimenter bias
  - C. aggression
  - D. expectations
244. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up \_\_\_\_ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- A. controls
  - B. treatments
  - C. selections
  - D. cases
245. In psychological research ethical standards ensure that psychologists do not undertake research methods or treatments that are \_\_\_\_.
- A. harmful
  - B. deceptive
  - C. anxiety provoking
  - D. all of the above
246. Ethical standards in research allow us to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- A. applied science.
  - B. unimpeded progress.
  - C. public approval.
  - D. dignity and human welfare.
247. Your textbook makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- A. lacked informed consent.
  - B. were not debriefed.
  - C. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
  - D. were deceived.

248. The purpose of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- A. ethics review committee
  - B. grant-writing techniques
  - C. global communications
  - D. electronic methods
249. \_\_\_\_\_ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- A. Ethical review
  - B. Debriefing
  - C. Informed consent
  - D. Confidentiality
250. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- A. informed consent.
  - B. ethics.
  - C. confidentiality.
  - D. scientific progress at all costs.

## Chapter 1 Part A--What Is Psychology? **Key**

1. Psychology is defined as the scientific study of
  - A. behavior and mental processes.
  - B. diagnosis and treatment of behavioral disorders.
  - C. conscious and unconscious mental processes.
  - D. the mind.
2. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes describes
  - A. behaviorism.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. psychology.
  - D. clinical psychology.
3. Eduardo DeLeon is engaged in scientific research involving the study of behavior and mental processes. DeLeon is a
  - A. psychotherapist.
  - B. psychoanalyst.
  - C. psychiatrist.
  - D. psychologist.
4. When a psychologist tells a client to use mental imagery in an attempt to help the person cope with a problem, she is attempting to reach which goal of psychology?
  - A. describe
  - B. explain
  - C. predict
  - D. control
5. A satisfactory theory of alcohol addiction should allow us to predict
  - A. the types of individuals who are at risk for developing this problem.
  - B. what type of intervention is successful for recovery.
  - C. both a and b.
  - D. none of the above.
6. An educational psychologist who advises teachers on how to establish classroom discipline is applying which of the following goals of psychology?
  - A. prediction
  - B. control
  - C. explanation
  - D. description
7. An unsatisfactory psychological theory of thirst would not
  - A. be able to predict when people will or will not drink.
  - B. be able to describe age-related drinking behavior.
  - C. both a and b.
  - D. none of the above.

8. A conception of apparent relationships among observed events defines
- A. science.
  - B.** theory.
  - C. prediction.
  - D. the school of psychology.
9. When a psychologist forms conclusions regarding a client's chance of recovery, he is attempting to reach which goal of psychology?
- A. description
  - B. explanation
  - C.** prediction
  - D. control
10. Which of the following is the **best** definition of psychology?
- A. The study of human behavior.
  - B.** The scientific study of behavior and mental processes.
  - C. The study of why people behave in abnormal and unique ways.
  - D. The study of how the mind works.
11. Mary is crying in her teacher's office. Which goal of psychology does this represent?
- A.** describe
  - B. explain
  - C. predict
  - D. control
12. Braden's score on his SAT suggests he will do very well in an advanced English class. Which goal of psychology does this example represent?
- A. describe
  - B. explain
  - C.** predict
  - D. control
13. Psychologists often help judges and juries decide whether a criminal in jail will commit another crime if released. Which goal of psychology does that example represent?
- A. explain
  - B. describe
  - C.** predict
  - D. control
14. Dr. Jones is interested in determining the effects of marijuana on learning in a classroom setting. This type of research is:
- A. pure.
  - B.** applied.
  - C. natural.
  - D. situational.

15. \_\_\_\_ research has no immediate application to personal or social problems and has been characterized as research for its own sake.
- A. Pure
  - B. Applied
  - C. Conceptual
  - D. Observational
16. Research examining how the nervous system works conducted for no other reason than to determine "how it works" would be considered \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. applied
  - B. pure
  - C. experimental
  - D. explanatory
17. Dr. Garces is interested in assessing the driving reaction times of the elderly for the purpose of driving improvement classes. She is doing what type of research?
- A. clinical
  - B. pure
  - C. applied
  - D. naturalistic
18. Psychologists seek to formulate principles of human behavior through research such as
- A. studies of memory disorders.
  - B. surveys and experiments.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. insight.
19. Which of the following is *not* true of psychological theories?
- A. Theories make assumptions about behavior.
  - B. Theories explain behavior and mental processes.
  - C. Predictions are derived from theories.
  - D. Theories are always discarded as new observations are made.
20. The clinical psychologist's aim in applying prediction and control principles to a client's behavior is to
- A. decide the treatment.
  - B. help the client meet his or her goals in treatment.
  - C. allow the client a narrow range of options for his or her behavior.
  - D. use a database to formulate a treatment for the client.
21. Dr. Rossini is developing a training program to help a young woman with mental retardation to sort clothes in the laundry of the residential facility in which she lives. Whenever she performs her job according to the protocol, she receives a reward. If she does not stay on task, she receives no reward. Applying the principles of learning theory to the direct modification of human conduct is referred to as
- A. pure research.
  - B. basic research.
  - C. psychoanalysis.
  - D. the practice of psychology.

22. The results of \_\_\_\_ research in the study of the perceptual development of infants and lower animals is often useful in formulating the treatment of visual disorders in humans.
- A. pure
  - B. basic
  - C. controlled
  - D. action
23. Applied research is research undertaken
- A. with humans.
  - B. with lower animals.
  - C. for its own sake.
  - D. to find solutions to specific problems.
24. The difference between pure and applied research is the difference between
- A. prediction and control.
  - B. practice and theory.
  - C. research for its own sake and research to solve specific problems.
  - D. application and explanation.
25. Research using computers to understand artificial intelligence is considered \_\_\_\_ research.
- A. pure
  - B. applied
  - C. longitudinal
  - D. none of the above
26. Dr. Langer is treating a college student for depression in his private practice. Most likely Dr. Langer is a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. counseling
  - B. school
  - C. educational
  - D. clinical
27. Jean, a divorced mother with two children, married Harry, a widower with a teenage daughter. From the onset of her relationship with Harry, Jean had difficulty in relating to the daughter. Once married, the family problems between stepmother and stepdaughter became exacerbated. Who might be consulted?
- A. a developmental psychologist
  - B. an educational psychologist
  - C. a counseling psychologist
  - D. a psychiatric social worker
28. Diagnosing the severity of mental illness and behavior problems is usually the job of a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. clinical
  - B. counseling
  - C. school
  - D. educational



29. School psychologists are employed by school districts to
- A. develop achievement and aptitude tests.
  - B.** identify and assist students who have problems that interfere with their learning.
  - C. assess the development of children in the school system.
  - D. develop instructional methods for teachers to employ.
30. Interpretation of a client's symptoms is to a clinical psychologist as the development of an achievement test is to a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. social
  - B. developmental
  - C.** educational
  - D. personality
31. Dr. Kendall is interested in the effects of teacher style (warm and supportive versus formal and objective) on the learning of mathematics by sixth graders. Most likely, Dr. Kendall is a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A.** educational
  - B. personality
  - C. school
  - D. experimental
32. \_\_\_\_ psychologists study the relationship between genetic and environmental factors on growth of the individual through the life span.
- A. Biocultural
  - B.** Personality
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Social
33. The study of human traits and characteristics is of interest to \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B.** personality
  - C. community
  - D. social
34. \_\_\_\_ psychologists are concerned with racism, sexism, and ageism.
- A. Community
  - B. Personality
  - C. Forensic
  - D.** Social
35. A theory that divides human behavior into two basic traits, introversion and extraversion, was probably formulated by a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B.** personality
  - C. behavioral
  - D. clinical

36. How the individual is affected by the group and the effects of the individual on the group are the concerns of \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B. sociological
  - C. community
  - D. social**
37. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to conduct pure research?
- A. experimental**
  - B. organizational
  - C. consumer
  - D. human factors
38. The design of the instrument layout of a new helicopter was carried out by industrial engineers in consultation with \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. consumer
  - B. experimental
  - C. industrial
  - D. human factors**
39. Dr. Wang has just prescribed antidepressants for her patient. She must be a:
- A. clinical psychologist.
  - B. social psychologist.
  - C. marital counselor.
  - D. psychiatrist.**
40. The following psychologists have clients with adjustment problems but not serious psychological disorders.
- A. clinical psychologists
  - B. counseling psychologists**
  - C. educational psychologists
  - D. developmental psychologists
41. Dr. Correia is working with schizophrenics in a hospital setting. What type of psychologist is Dr. Correia?
- A. clinical psychologist**
  - B. counseling psychologist
  - C. educational psychologist
  - D. developmental psychologist
42. Which of the following is a difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?
- A. Seeing people who have psychological problems.
  - B. Working in a hospital.**
  - C. Having an MD.
  - D. Doing research on psychological therapies.

43. A main difference between educational psychologists and school psychologists is that school psychologists focus on:
- A. course planning.
  - B. instructional methods.
  - C. motivation research.
  - D.** problems that interfere with learning.
44. Educational psychologists are most interested in research concerning:
- A. personal problems.
  - B.** instructional methods.
  - C. unconscious behavior.
  - D. problems that interfere with learning.
45. Worker satisfaction issues would most likely be studied by \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. clinical
  - B.** industrial
  - C. educational
  - D. health
46. Industrial psychologists are more likely to be involved in research examining which of the following topics?
- A.** Designing factory workspace for better worker efficiency.
  - B. The memory of rats in learning a maze.
  - C. The effects of growth hormones on infant chimps.
  - D. Juror selection in cases involving white collar crimes.
47. Dr. Bonds helps people develop better exercise routines, nutritional strategies, and relaxation techniques. What type of psychologist is Dr. Bonds?
- A. educational
  - B. social
  - C. organizational
  - D.** health
48. Shopping behavior would be studied by a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. health
  - B. clinical
  - C.** consumer
  - D. organizational
49. Dr. Ippolito is interested in child rearing techniques of single parent families. She is most likely a/an \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A.** developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health

50. Dr. James has just completed a study examining the effects of aggressive television programs on 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children. She is most likely a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health
51. Dr. Patil studies the development of attitudes among college students. He is a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. developmental
  - B. counseling
  - C. social
  - D. health
52. After an advertising campaign with a catchy jingle failed to generate sales for a new shampoo, the advertising director hired Faith Broadside to analyze the defective campaign and to propose an alternative approach. Faith is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. consumer
  - B. social
  - C. organizational
  - D. human factors
53. As much as she tried to lose weight, Pauline could not achieve her goal of 15% weight loss. Accordingly, she made an appointment to consult with Dr. Richman, a \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. clinical
  - B. counseling
  - C. human factors
  - D. health
54. Club NoFat, a fitness center, introduced a new program that linked diet to the exercise program and was looking for someone to run the program. The club's director especially wanted to hire someone with a background in stress management in the control of health problems. Most likely, she was looking for a(n)
- A. personal trainer.
  - B. sports psychologist.
  - C. health psychologist.
  - D. aerobics instructor.
55. The \_\_\_\_ psychologist examines ways in which lifestyle, habits, and attitudes are related to heart disease, cancer and diabetes.
- A. clinical
  - B. health
  - C. counseling
  - D. forensic
56. Yolanda gives a careful description of all of her thoughts, experiences, and emotions after she underwent a "near-death" experience in which she felt herself leaving her body. The method Yolanda and the researcher are using is called
- A. insight.
  - B. self-revelation.
  - C. recovered memory.
  - D. introspection.

57. Wilhelm Wundt founded the school of psychology called
- A. functionalism.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. behaviorism.
  - D. structuralism.**
58. Under the school of structuralism, an analytic study of objective sensations and subjective feelings is accomplished through the method called
- A. conditioning.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. introspection.**
  - D. insight.
59. The very first psychological laboratory was established by
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.**
  - B. William James.
  - C. Charles Darwin.
  - D. Gustav Fechner.
60. What distinguished Wilhelm Wundt's contribution from other contributions to psychology?
- A. He wrote the first textbook of psychology.
  - B. He defined psychology as the science of behavior.
  - C. He established psychology as a laboratory science.**
  - D. He studied insight in lower animals.
61. Wilhelm Wundt felt that the object of psychology was the study of the mind as a natural event and that the best way to approach the study of psychology was to
- A. break down conscious experience into basic elements.**
  - B. focus on the continuity between conscious experience and behavior.
  - C. analyze the relation between sensory stimuli and behavior.
  - D. determine the functions of conscious experience.
62. Structuralism defined experience in terms of
- A. behavioral tendencies and habits.
  - B. the continuity of consciousness and unconscious processes.
  - C. the functions of consciousness.
  - D. sensations, feelings, and mental images.**
63. The early roots of psychology can be traced to the:
- A. Greek philosophers.**
  - B. Roman generals.
  - C. German scientists.
  - D. American medical doctors.
64. One of the first recorded books examining the mind was written by the early Greek philosopher:
- A. Hippocrates.
  - B. Aristotle.**
  - C. Oedipus.
  - D. Plato.

65. The main method used in the school of structuralism was:
- A. introspection.
  - B. stream of consciousness.
  - C. observation.
  - D. perception.
66. The founder of the American school of psychology known as functionalism was:
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. E.B. Titchner.
  - C. John B. Watson.
  - D.** William James.
67. He was known as the first psychologist and the founder of structuralism.
- A. Wilhelm Wundt
  - B. William James
  - C. John Watson
  - D. Aristotle
68. Functionalism was established by
- A. G. Stanley Hall.
  - B. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - C. John Watson.
  - D.** William James.
69. Which of the following statements is most likely to have been made by a functionalist psychologist?
- A. The mind is composed of discrete elements.
  - B. Perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
  - C. The only object of psychology is the study of behavior.
  - D.** Adaptation to the environment is the purpose of mental processes and behavior.
70. The school of psychology that emphasizes the purposes of mind and behavior and views consciousness as a continuous, not discrete, process is called
- A. functionalism.
  - B. behaviorism.
  - C. structuralism.
  - D. psychoanalysis.
71. A functionalist would agree with which of the following statements?
- A. Consciousness can be broken down into elemental parts.
  - B.** Consciousness is a continuous process.
  - C. Both a and b.
  - D. None of the above.
72. Charles Darwin's theory of evolution predicted that organisms that survived and reproduced were \_\_\_\_\_ than those less fit.
- A. more intelligent
  - B.** better adapted to the environment
  - C. more conscious of their surroundings
  - D. better at problem solving

73. The functionalists expanded the study of psychology to include behavior as well as consciousness and asked how mental processes and behavior
- A. were broken down into sensations, feelings, and thoughts.
  - B. were part of the unconscious.
  - C. led the individual to self-knowledge.
  - D.** assisted the organism to adapt to the environment.
74. One similarity between structuralism and functionalism was:
- A. unconscious behavior.
  - B. they both focused on real world situations.
  - C.** introspection.
  - D. observable behavior.
75. The main method used in the school of behaviorism was:
- A. introspection.
  - B. stream of consciousness.
  - C.** observation.
  - D. perception.
76. John B. Watson argued for a psychology based on the study of
- A. stream of consciousness.
  - B. unconscious mental processes.
  - C.** measurable behavior.
  - D. sensation, feelings, and mental images.
77. John B. Watson established \_\_\_\_\_ as a school of psychology.
- A.** behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. psychoanalysis
78. John Watson proposed a definition of psychology that omitted all except
- A. mental processes.
  - B.** behavior.
  - C. consciousness.
  - D. feelings and thoughts.
79. Which of the following psychologists would have most in common with John B. Watson?
- A.** B.F. Skinner
  - B. Sigmund Freud
  - C. William James
  - D. Wilhelm Wundt
80. Watson is to behaviorism as Wundt is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. introspection
  - B.** structuralism
  - C. functionalism
  - D. psychoanalysis

81. "Wholes are more than the sums of their parts" was the view of which of the following schools of psychology?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. gestalt**
82. Which of the following schools of psychology used *perception* as its chief method?
- A. behaviorism
  - B. functionalism
  - C. structuralism
  - D. gestalt**
83. The German word *Gestalt* translates roughly to:
- A. introspection.
  - B. reinforcement.
  - C. organized whole.**
  - D. behavior pattern.
84. Mr. B.F. Skinner made major contributions to
- A. structuralism.
  - B. functionalism.
  - C. behaviorism.**
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
85. Ted taught his cat to turn in a circle every time he waved his hand in a circular motion. After the response Ted would pet the cat and give it a treat. From Skinner's perspective the treat would be considered a
- A. bribe.
  - B. stimulus.
  - C. reinforcer.**
  - D. control.
86. Mr. B.F. Skinner studied learning in lower animals through the method of
- A. reinforcement.**
  - B. insight.
  - C. introspection.
  - D. trial and error.
87. The school of psychology that emphasized the organization of perceptual experience into wholes and the integration of separate stimuli into meaningful patterns is termed
- A. psychoanalysis.
  - B. functionalism.
  - C. structuralism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.**
88. Behaviorism is to learning theory as Gestalt psychology is to
- A. psychotherapy.
  - B. adaptation to the environment.
  - C. perception.**
  - D. habit.



89. Freud is to Wundt as unconscious is to:
- A. perception.
  - B. conscious.**
  - C. subconscious.
  - D. insight.
90. Psychoanalysis is to unconscious processes as behaviorism is to
- A. perception
  - B. learning.**
  - C. sensation.
  - D. introspection.
91. For the Gestalt psychologists, learning was largely a matter of
- A. trial and error.
  - B. insight and understanding.**
  - C. rote practice and repetition.
  - D. habit and environmental adaptation.
92. Watson and Skinner had one objective in common--the
- A. treatment of disorders.
  - B. acquisition of behavior through conditioning/reinforcement.**
  - C. use of mental imagery.
  - D. discovery of unconscious conflicts.
93. While historians rank \_\_\_\_ as the most significant figure in the history of psychology, popular culture places \_\_\_\_ at the top of its list of psychologists.
- A. John Watson; William James
  - B. William James; Sigmund Freud
  - C. Wilhelm Wundt; William James
  - D. Wilhelm Wundt; Sigmund Freud**
94. The school of psychology that places unconscious impulses and desires at the center of human behavior is
- A. psychoanalysis.**
  - B. humanism-existentialism.
  - C. functionalism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
95. Lisa, while contemplating her fourth failed relationship, came to the conclusion that maybe all men aren't jerks, but that she was making poor decisions. Gestalt psychologists would call this:
- A. insight.**
  - B. introspection.
  - C. oversight.
  - D. perceptual congruity.
96. Which of the following schools of psychology focused on unconscious conflict and ideas that originated in early childhood?
- A. Gestalt
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Functionalism
  - D. Psychoanalysis**

97. The founder of psychoanalysis was:
- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
  - B. William James.
  - C. Sigmund Freud.**
  - D. John B. Watson.
98. Roger has just undergone several months of discussing his childhood events with his therapist. He talked about toilet training and other significant early events to help understand his conflicts in his present life. Roger was involved in:
- A. insight training.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. psychoanalysis.**
  - D. humanistic counseling.
99. Which one of the following perspectives of psychology no longer exists today?
- A. psychoanalysis
  - B. humanism
  - C. cognitive
  - D. functionalism**
100. At the center of psychodynamic theory of human motivation is
- A. insight.
  - B. the unconscious.**
  - C. behavior.
  - D. introspection.
101. Psychoanalysis differs from structuralism, functionalism and behaviorism in that it is also a method of
- A. scientific inquiry.
  - B. introspection.
  - C. self-knowledge.
  - D. psychotherapy.**
102. Freud's technique of psychotherapy is called
- A. reality therapy.
  - B. insight therapy.
  - C. psychoanalysis.**
  - D. behavior therapy.
103. That people are motivated to satisfy unconscious urges and to avoid guilt feelings at the same time is an assumption of
- A. psychodynamic theory.**
  - B. the humanistic-existential approach.
  - C. behaviorism.
  - D. Gestalt psychology.
104. Which of the following statements distinguishes psychoanalysis from other schools of psychology?
- A. Unconscious processes have the greatest impact on behavior.**
  - B. Learning is the basis of behavior.
  - C. Humans are potentially good.
  - D. The sum of the parts is more important than the separate parts.

105. \_\_\_\_ oriented psychologists use techniques such as CAT scans, PET scans, and electrical stimulation of the brain to show that specific sites in the brain mediate thoughts, emotions, and behavior.
- A. Cognitively
  - B. Developmentally
  - C. Behaviorally
  - D. Biologically**
106. Dr. Levy studies the influences of hormones in determining maternal behavior and sexual behavior in rats. Levy is most probably a
- A. Gestalt psychologist.
  - B. behavioral psychologist.
  - C. biological psychologist.**
  - D. psychoanalyst.
107. The statement that the mental state associated with being in love can be reduced to chemical changes in the brain is most likely to be made by a psychologist taking the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. biological**
  - B. behavioral
  - C. cognitive
  - D. developmental
108. Which of the following is a mental process and not directly observable?
- A. PET scan
  - B. salivary response
  - C. mental imagery**
  - D. heart rate
109. "Survival of the fittest" would most likely be studied by which of the following types of psychologists?
- A. humanist
  - B. behaviorist
  - C. structuralist
  - D. evolutionist**
110. \_\_\_\_ psychologists suggest that much human social behavior such as aggression and mate selection has its basis in heredity and genetics.
- A. Evolutionary**
  - B. Gestalt
  - C. Cognitive
  - D. Humanistic
111. Cognitive psychologists would be least interested in
- A. mental representations.
  - B. memory.
  - C. perception.
  - D. behavior in social settings.**

112. Cognitive psychologists are specifically interested in studying
- A. animal learning and motivation.
  - B.** human thinking and memory.
  - C. genetic and hormonal effects on behavior.
  - D. introspection and behavioral disorders.
113. Software is to a computer's hardware as mental processes are to
- A.** the brain.
  - B. perceptions.
  - C. sensations.
  - D. thoughts.
114. Neural processing is to the biological perspective as information processing is to the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. developmental
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. learning
  - D.** cognitive
115. In reviewing the contents of several psychology journals, a graduate student noted a marked increase in the number of articles on memory and thinking over the past dozen years. He concluded that there was increased interest in the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. behavioral
  - B. psychodynamic
  - C. biological
  - D.** cognitive
116. The humanistic-existential perspective unites \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ as central principles to its approach.
- A. brain; behavior
  - B.** self-fulfillment; free choice
  - C. mental processes; consciousness
  - D. culture; values
117. The chemical activity of hormones and the electrical activity of the brain are the main concern of \_\_\_\_ psychologists.
- A. humanistic
  - B. behavioral
  - C. cognitive
  - D.** biological
118. \_\_\_\_ stresses the capacity for self-fulfillment and the central role of consciousness, self-awareness, and decision making.
- A. Psychoanalysis
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C.** Humanism
  - D. Functionalism

119. The method of introspection, developed by the school of structuralism, has its biggest influence on what contemporary perspective of psychology?
- A. biological
  - B. cognitive**
  - C. humanistic
  - D. existential
120. Humanism focuses on the \_\_\_\_.
- A. unconscious
  - B. mental processes
  - C. self**
  - D. structure of consciousness
121. The idea that we are free to choose what direction we go, is a central idea of which of the following perspectives?
- A. existentialism**
  - B. gestalt
  - C. behaviorism
  - D. functionalism
122. "Neoanalysts" differ from the original followers of Sigmund Freud because they focus more on:
- A. unconscious sexual behavior
  - B. conscious choice and self direction**
  - C. insight
  - D. observable behavior
123. Lydia Corfield, a humanistic-existential psychotherapist, is most likely to make which of the following statements to her clients about their objectives for therapy?
- A. We will uncover the unconscious ideas that are at the source of your disorder.
  - B. We will lay out a program to extinguish your disordered behavior and condition appropriate behavior.
  - C. You will explore your perceptions and thoughts in order to discover who you really are.**
  - D. You need to identify the ethnic and social and environmental factors that may be at the root of your mental disorder.
124. Cathy was a very successful real estate agent. At age 36 she decided to donate her wealth to charity and become a missionary in Haiti, where she has been living in relative contentment for the past 2 years. Which perspective would best explain Cathy's behavior?
- A. psychodynamic
  - B. social-cognitive
  - C. humanistic-existential**
  - D. developmental
125. Critics of the humanistic-existential perspective might argue that psychology must confine itself to
- A. conscious mental processes.
  - B. subjective experience.
  - C. biologically related processes.
  - D. observable events.**

126. In comparison with traditional psychoanalysis, neoanalysts place less emphasis on
- A. conscious choice.
  - B. unconscious processes.**
  - C. scientific research.
  - D. psychotherapy.
127. Dr. Cooper treats her patients by exploring their unconscious conflicts using dream analysis. Self-direction and conscious choice are not part of the therapeutic intervention. Dr. Cooper's theoretical approach is
- A. humanistic-existential.
  - B. social-cognitive.
  - C. psychoanalytic.**
  - D. neoanalytic.
128. The notion that bizarre or atypical thoughts are expressions of unconscious processes was proposed by
- A. Sigmund Freud.**
  - B. Erik Erikson.
  - C. William James.
  - D. Jean Piaget.
129. \_\_\_\_ psychologists take the position that learning is essential in describing, predicting, controlling, and explaining behavior.
- A. Neoanalytic
  - B. Behavioral**
  - C. Developmental
  - D. Biological
130. Unconscious processes, dream analysis and sexual and aggressive impulses are ideas less likely to be used by which perspective?
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. behavioral**
  - C. both a and b
  - D. none of the above
131. Both social-cognitive theorists and behaviorists adhere to the \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. humanistic-existential
  - B. learning**
  - C. neoanalytic
  - D. developmental
132. Five-year-old Todd watched his father at his workbench, hammering together a birdhouse. Soon Todd was next to his father, hammer in hand, tapping the workbench. Todd's behavior is best described by which perspective?
- A. social-cognitive**
  - B. behavioral
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. neoanalytic

133. A distinction between behavioral and social-cognitive perspectives is that the former emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_, and the latter emphasizes \_\_\_\_\_ in learning.
- A.** reinforcement; observation
  - B. conditioning; development
  - C. brain processes; social processes
  - D. introspection; self-determination
134. Jean Blake, a psychiatrist who is strongly influenced by the social-cognitive perspective, is most likely to take which approach in treating a male client who is extremely shy of females?
- A.** Observe and imitate models engaged in social interactions with women.
  - B. Condition positive emotional responses to women.
  - C. Uncover the unconscious conflicts in the approach and avoidance of women.
  - D. Prescribe that he take anti-anxiety medication before going out with a woman.
135. Modern social-cognitive theorists differ from early behaviorists because they allow for the influence of:
- A. reinforcement
  - B.** cognition
  - C. learning histories
  - D. unconscious conflict
136. Members of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ are united by their cultural heritage, race, language, and common history.
- A. cultural group
  - B.** ethnic group
  - C. racial group
  - D. nationality
137. The issues of ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status are the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A.** sociocultural
  - B. humanistic-existential
  - C. psychoanalytic
  - D. social-cognitive
138. Dr. Maloff is studying the effects of ethnic bias on the school performance of immigrant children. Most likely, Maloff is a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. behavioral
  - C.** sociocultural
  - D. school
139. Which of the following is *not* likely the concern of sociocultural psychologists?
- A. alcohol abuse among ethnic minority groups
  - B. racial bias
  - C. gender roles
  - D.** color perception

140. Dr. Rabin is studying whether Asian men are more or less likely to seek treatment for clinical depression as part of a larger study of Asian men's attitudes toward health issues. Dr. Rabin is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_ psychologist.
- A. humanistic
  - B. sociocultural**
  - C. industrial
  - D. personality
141. Dr. Jacobi is studying the effects of bilingualism on the intellectual development of children. She wants to know whether learning both English and Spanish simultaneously or sequentially impedes or enhances intelligence scores in both languages. Most likely, Dr. Jacobi follows a \_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. humanistic
  - C. gestalt
  - D. sociocultural**
142. The sociocultural perspective is concerned with the
- A. issues of gender, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.**
  - B. behavior of society.
  - C. makeup of social and cultural organizations.
  - D. influence of a group on the behavior of the individual.
143. Membership in an ethnic group is defined by
- A. genetic variables.
  - B. cultural heritage, language, and common history.**
  - C. socioeconomic status and political identity.
  - D. attitudes, values, and religion.
144. The issues of gender, diversity, and ethnicity all fall into which of the following perspectives of psychology?
- A. sociocultural**
  - B. behavioral
  - C. existential
  - D. biological
145. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology was:
- A. Anna Freud.
  - B. Karen Horney.
  - C. Margaret Floy Washburn.**
  - D. Elizabeth Loftus.
146. The first woman to receive a PhD in psychology and the author of *The Animal Mind* was
- A. Christine Ladd-Franklin.
  - B. Margaret Floy Washburn.**
  - C. Anna Freud.
  - D. Mary Whiton Calkins.



147. His research on the negative effects of school segregation on African American children was cited by the United States Supreme Court when it overturned the "separate but equal" school doctrine in 1954.
- A. Glibert Havens Jones
  - B. Kenneth B. Clark**
  - C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - D. J. Henry Alston
148. Christine Ladd-Franklin pursued a career in psychology and formulated a theory of
- A. visual constancies.
  - B. color vision.**
  - C. attitudes.
  - D. animal behavior.
149. In the 1903 book, *The Mental Traits of Sex*, this early pioneer in the field of psychology was among the first to raise the issue of gender differences.
- A. Helen Bradford Thompson**
  - B. Margaret Mead
  - C. Anna Freud
  - D. Mary S. Ainsworth
150. Known as the "father of ebonics," this African American psychologist has gained international recognition for his understanding of language differences among cultural groups.
- A. Noam Chomsky
  - B. Robert Williams**
  - C. Kenneth Clark
  - D. Michael Hubbard
151. Empirical research must be supported by
- A. evidence.**
  - B. reference to authority.
  - C. common sense.
  - D. deductive reasoning.
152. As a scientist, you try not to speculate or draw conclusions when you don't have evidence. This approach is consistent with your use of
- A. common sense.
  - B. personal experience.
  - C. good economic decisions.
  - D. the scientific method.**
153. The scientific method allows us to
- A. support popular opinion.
  - B. maintain traditions.
  - C. justify our values.
  - D. test ideas and refine knowledge.**

154. \_\_\_\_ invented the use of the correlational method so there would be a mathematical way to study the relationship between variables.
- A. Sir Frances Drake
  - B. Charles Darwin
  - C. Sir Frances Galton**
  - D. Galileo
155. A(n) \_\_\_\_ is a specific statement about behavior or mental processes that is tested through research.
- A. observation
  - B. scientific method
  - C. theory
  - D. hypothesis**
156. Which of the following is a valid hypothesis?
- A. Viewing TV violence increases the likelihood of aggressive behavior in children.**
  - B. Viewing TV violence may influence children's behavior.
  - C. Both a and b.
  - D. None of the above.
157. A hypothesis is an assumption or a best guess that
- A. becomes a selection factor in research.
  - B. is accepted if it is popular.
  - C. can be tested by gathering evidence.**
  - D. provides an operational definition.
158. If a doctor concludes from evidence that having yearly physical exams helps people stay healthy but has not considered the risk of a selection factor bias, the doctor may ignore the possibility that
- A. healthy people may schedule exams more often than others.**
  - B. some people have better genes than others.
  - C. people who are sick often go to the doctor often.
  - D. hypochondriacs do the same thing.
159. The first step in the scientific method, according to the text is:
- A. hypothesis.
  - B. formulating a research question.**
  - C. the method.
  - D. the discussion.
160. One of the main reasons that the scientific method must be a precise step-by-step procedure is for the purpose of:
- A. better results.
  - B. replication.**
  - C. sample selection.
  - D. clear discussion.
161. "People who smoke marijuana will have short term memory deficits." That statement in a scientific context would be the:
- A. operational definition.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. hypothesis.**
  - D. conclusion.

162. A group of people that represent a particular population in a scientific study is called a:
- A. sample.
  - B. segment.
  - C. component.
  - D. focus group.
163. Marvin wanted to know how his state was going to vote in the next presidential election. He polled every college student in the state and found that they were leaning toward the democratic candidate. What is wrong with Marvin's conclusion?
- A. His sample does not have enough subjects.
  - B. His sample does not generalize accurately.
  - C. His sample has too few subjects.
  - D. There is nothing wrong with Marvin's sample.
164. When the results of an experiment are published, it is important to include details as to how the evidence was collected and evaluated. This allows other scientists to \_\_\_\_ the research.
- A. read
  - B. replicate
  - C. select
  - D. experience
165. In selecting research participants, the results can be generalized if the sample represents the
- A. ideas of the researcher.
  - B. commonsense views of the times.
  - C. target population.
  - D. theory in question.
166. A \_\_\_\_ is a segment of a population that is targeted for study.
- A. sample
  - B. group
  - C. team
  - D. all of the above
167. If you conclude that the participants in a study are a representative sample, then you can \_\_\_\_ from the research sample to the larger population.
- A. replicate
  - B. speculate
  - C. generalize
  - D. sample
168. Research samples often \_\_\_\_ women and minority groups.
- A. over represent
  - B. select
  - C. sample
  - D. under represent
169. In a \_\_\_\_, each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected to participate.
- A. random sample
  - B. selection sample
  - C. stratified sample
  - D. free sample

170. When each member of a population has an equal chance of being selected, the sampling method is called:
- A. statistical.
  - B. mathematical.
  - C. random.**
  - D. generalized.
171. Sandy wanted to know how her state would vote in the next presidential election. She knew her state had 13% African-American, 11% Asian-American, 14% Hispanic-American and the rest were Caucasian-American and others. She designed her sample to reflect these percentages. What type of sampling did Sandy use?
- A. random
  - B. generalizable
  - C. stratified**
  - D. scrambled
172. If 12% of the population is African American, what percentage of a stratified population would be African American?
- A. all but 12%
  - B. 24%
  - C. 12%**
  - D. 9%
173. Would a sample of children from an affluent suburban school district be considered a representative sample of American children?
- A. Yes, because public education is available to all children.
  - B. No, because affluent suburban schools tend to be less racially, ethnically, and economically diverse than the nation as a whole.**
  - C. No, because they are nothing like the average American child.
  - D. Yes, because they have all the advantages and none of the disadvantages.
174. Joseph wanted to know the drug habits of his senior high school class. He sent out surveys to 300 of his fellow students. He got 130 surveys back all claiming significant drug use. Why should Joseph be careful about concluding that drug use was rampant on his campus?
- A. Surveys are meaningless.
  - B. Volunteer bias.**
  - C. Experimenter bias.
  - D. Control group error.
175. The bias stemming from the likelihood that those who offer to participate in certain kinds of surveys differ systematically from those who are less likely to volunteer is known as
- A. selection factors.
  - B. volunteer bias.**
  - C. self-selection.
  - D. stratified selection.
176. \_\_\_\_ are information we collect about individuals or small groups.
- A. Anecdotes
  - B. Journals
  - C. Surveys
  - D. Case studies**

177. Case study methods are often used to study \_\_\_\_ cases.
- A. controversial
  - B. rare**
  - C. stratified
  - D. random
178. The \_\_\_\_ method uses interviews and questionnaires to collect information from large numbers of people.
- A. case study
  - B. scientific
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey**
179. One explanation for the failure of a survey to predict events is that the survey participants do not \_\_\_\_ the general population.
- A. influence
  - B. select
  - C. represent**
  - D. limit
180. Working for a consumer research organization, a woman needs to learn about behavior that she can neither observe in its natural setting nor study experimentally. She probably will use the \_\_\_\_ method.
- A. observational
  - B. case study
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey**
181. The film and book *Three Faces of Eve* discussed in your text was an example of which of the following types of research?
- A. case study**
  - B. natural observation
  - C. correlational study
  - D. experimental study
182. The main difference between naturalistic observation and experiments has to do with:
- A. numbers of subjects.
  - B. numbers of treatments.
  - C. control of variables.**
  - D. ethical standards.
183. The following type of research follows one person over a long period of time and collects detailed data on his or her life.
- A. naturalistic observation**
  - B. case study
  - C. correlational study
  - D. survey

184. An advantage of survey research is that
- A. it is less subject to volunteer bias.
  - B. it allows you to get in-depth information.
  - C.** it allows you to have a large sample size.
  - D. it allows you to work in a lab.
185. A disadvantage of survey research is \_\_\_\_\_. For example, people tend to overrate behaviors like church attendance and proper hygiene.
- A.** inaccurate self-report
  - B. too much detail
  - C. that people are too honest
  - D. too few survey companies
186. In \_\_\_\_\_, researchers study behavior where it actually happens, or "in the field."
- A. experiments
  - B. correlational research
  - C.** naturalistic observations
  - D. case studies
187. Jane Goodall studied chimpanzees by means of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. case study
  - B.** naturalistic observation
  - C. survey
  - D. experimental
188. You are interested in studying whether preschool boys engage in more aggressive play than preschool girls. You decide to watch children playing in a day care setting. You are using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. case study
  - B. interview
  - C. cause-effect
  - D.** naturalistic observation
189. If you want to be certain that the behavior of interest to your research is as natural as possible, you will want to use a(n)
- A. laboratory procedure.
  - B. expert interviewer.
  - C.** naturalistic observation.
  - D. validity scale.
190. Unobtrusive measures strive to minimize \_\_\_\_\_ during naturalistic observation.
- A. experimenters' expectations
  - B. the time involved
  - C. inaccurate reporting
  - D.** interference with the behaviors being observed

191. You decide to observe the behavior of children in day care. A few days before you are to start data collection you go to the center and sit quietly to the side of the room. When the children speak to you, you respond as little as possible. You are
- A. probably not very good with children.
  - B. not going to get good data if you do not interact.
  - C.** attempting to be unobtrusive.
  - D. trying to warm up the children so that they notice you.
192. In your laboratory you observe the mating behavior of animals. Your research might be flawed if
- A. you are not unobtrusive enough.
  - B.** the behavior in the lab is different from the behavior in the natural habitat.
  - C. you don't ask the right questions.
  - D. you rely on a checklist.
193. By using the \_\_\_\_ method, researchers investigate whether observed behavior or a measured trait is related to another trait or characteristic.
- A.** correlational
  - B. statistical
  - C. experimental
  - D. survey
194. A correlation coefficient is a number
- A.** that expresses the strength and direction of a relationship between two variables.
  - B. presenting the average relationship.
  - C. representing a location on the normal curve.
  - D. indicating the percentile of a score.
195. You design a test of intelligence. On the theory that intelligence is related to academic performance, you use \_\_\_\_ to test the relationship between performance on your new test and grades in school.
- A. an experimental method
  - B. a test-retest method
  - C.** the correlational method
  - D. naturalistic observation
196. If you go to a restaurant to see whether overweight people eat more rapidly than average weight people you would be conducting which of the following types of research?
- A.** natural observation
  - B. case study
  - C. experimental study
  - D. correlational study
197. Lisa heard that sitting in the front of class was correlated with higher grades. She decided that sitting in the front of the class was all she needed to do to improve her grades. Which of the following is a flaw in Lisa's thinking?
- A. Correlations are not predictive.
  - B.** Correlations do not indicate cause and effect.
  - C. This type of correlation actually hurt Lisa's grades.
  - D. There is no flaw in Lisa's thinking.

198. "The more you smoke, the shorter your life span" is an example of a:
- A. positive correlation.
  - B.** negative correlation.
  - C. correlation coefficient.
  - D. the third variable effect.
199. Generally, study time and test scores are:
- A.** positively correlated.
  - B. negatively correlated.
  - C. inversely correlated.
  - D. not correlated.
200. When two variables *decrease* together, they are:
- A.** positively correlated.
  - B. negatively correlated.
  - C. experimentally related.
  - D. coefficiently related.
201. Cigarette companies have maintained that smoking does not cause cancer. Their entire argument was based on the idea that:
- A. the number of cigarettes you smoke is unrelated to health.
  - B. cigarettes are actually good for health.
  - C. hazardous and cause are unrelated.
  - D.** correlations do not prove cause and effect.
202. The main difference between a correlation and an experiment is that with experiments you can:
- A. make predictions.
  - B.** indicate cause and effect.
  - C. deceive your subjects.
  - D. select variables.
203. Which represents the strongest correlation?
- A. +.97
  - B. -.90
  - C. +.09
  - D.** -.99
204. Which of the following is most likely a correlation coefficient for a relationship between stress and health?
- A.** -0.78
  - B. +1
  - C. 0
  - D. +0.98
205. Which of the following is reported as a negative correlation?
- A. studying and GPA
  - B.** stress and health
  - C. studying and academic achievement
  - D. intelligence and academic achievement



206. Which of the following is likely to be reported as a positive correlation?
- A. salary and years of education
  - B. age and incidence of illness
  - C. studying and GPA
  - D.** all of the above
207. In correlational research, when one variable increases as the other variable decreases, it is a(n) \_\_\_\_ correlation.
- A. positive
  - B. dubious
  - C. invalid
  - D.** negative
208. A correlation of  $-.90$  between two sets of test scores indicates that people who earned high scores on the first test generally earned \_\_\_\_ scores on the second.
- A. high
  - B. average
  - C.** low
  - D. reliable
209. There is a good chance that we will find a \_\_\_\_ correlation between time spent watching TV and grades in school.
- A. perfect
  - B.** negative
  - C. positive
  - D. weak
210. Which of the following is the weakest negative correlation?
- A. 0
  - B.**  $-.34$
  - C.  $-.92$
  - D.  $-.57$
211. The preferred method for asking questions about cause and effect relationships is
- A. observation.
  - B. correlation.
  - C.** an experiment.
  - D. a case study.
212. In an experiment, a group of participants generally receives a \_\_\_\_\_. For example, they may receive a dose of caffeine or a change in room temperature.
- A. dependent variable
  - B.** treatment
  - C. random effect
  - D. consequence

213. If you wanted to study the effects of caffeine on sleep, you could vary the consumption levels of caffeine. The administration of caffeine is
- A. the treatment.
  - B. the control.
  - C. unethical.
  - D. the dependent variable.
214. For which of the following variables could a cause effect relationship be found?
- A. alcohol consumption and aggression
  - B. caffeine and hyperactivity
  - C. exercise and stress relief
  - D. all of the above
215. In an experiment, the presence of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is manipulated by the researchers so that its effects may be determined.
- A. dependent variable
  - B. independent variable
  - C. placebo
  - D. intervening
216. If you were to conduct an experiment on the effects of temperature on aggressive behavior, temperature would be the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. dependent
  - B. independent
  - C. hypothesis
  - D. correlated
217. The experimental group participants in an experiment receive
- A. the independent variable.
  - B. the dependent variable.
  - C. no treatment.
  - D. the same treatment as the control subjects.
218. Dr. Devries wants to study the TV viewing habits of children at Oakbridge Elementary School. He selects 50 students to participate in his research. In this case all the children attending Oakbridge Elementary School would be considered the
- A. population.
  - B. sample.
  - C. representative group.
  - D. none of the above.
219. The measured outcomes or results in an experiment are called
- A. independent variables.
  - B. treatments.
  - C. dependent variables.
  - D. controls.

220. In an experiment to determine the effects of alcohol consumption on aggression, aggressive behavior would be the
- A. treatment.
  - B. independent variable.
  - C. control variable.
  - D.** dependent variable.
221. An experiment in which the independent variable is noise level and the dependent variable is resistance to distraction is conducted. The goal is to observe whether distractibility is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ noise.
- A. cause of
  - B. correlate of
  - C. treatment for
  - D.** effect of
222. Subjects in experimental groups receive \_\_\_\_\_ in an experimental design.
- A. debriefing
  - B. conditions
  - C.** the treatment
  - D. the answers
223. Participants who go through an experiment but who do not receive any treatment or manipulation are called the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A. self-selected
  - B. random
  - C.** control
  - D. treatment
224. You volunteer to participate in a research experiment. You participate in a variety of test procedures and interviews. Later, however, you learn that another group of participants had an experimental treatment that you and members of your group did not have. This is because you
- A. were disqualified.
  - B. failed earlier tests.
  - C.** were in the control group.
  - D. were in the treatment group.
225. Blind and double-blind procedures are one way to control for the effects of \_\_\_\_\_ in experimental research.
- A.** expectations
  - B. high costs
  - C. chance factors
  - D. confounding variables
226. The variable that is manipulated or controlled by the experimenter is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A.** independent
  - B. dependent
  - C. extraneous
  - D. experimenter

227. The variable that is measured is called the \_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. independent
  - B. dependent**
  - C. extraneous
  - D. experimenter
228. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group of children a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers* and another group watched a short non-violent episode of an old Bill Cosby show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the independent variable in this study?
- A. Bill Cosby and his family.
  - B. Violent or non-violent TV show.**
  - C. The behavior on the playground.
  - D. The amount of time watching TV.
229. Independent variable is to dependent variable as manipulate is to:
- A. measure.**
  - B. control.
  - C. repeat.
  - D. record.
230. Dr. Barboza was interested in whether caffienated coffee enhances memory. He divided his class into two groups. Group 1 drank a cup of coffee and Group 2 drank a glass of a similar amount of water. After drinking, each group was shown a list of 30 words. Then they were asked to write down as many words as they could remember. What was the independent variable is this experiment.
- A. the type of drink**
  - B. the presented words
  - C. the amount of words remembered
  - D. the amount of coffee consumed
231. Dr. Barboza was interested in whether caffienated coffee enhances memory. He divided his class into two groups. Group 1 drank a cup of coffee and Group 2 drank a glass of a similar amount of water. After drinking, each group was shown a list of 30 words. Then they were asked to write down as many words as they could remember. What was the dependent variable is this experiment.
- A. the type of drink.
  - B. the presented words.
  - C. the amount of words remembered.**
  - D. the amount of coffee consumed.
232. Dr. Liu was interested in testing the effects of violent television on 6-year-old children. She showed one group of children a particularly violent episode of *Power Rangers* and another group watched a short non-violent episode of an old Bill Cosby show. She then observed the groups in the playground and measured their behaviors. What is the dependent variable in this study?
- A. Bill Cosby and his family.
  - B. Violent or non-violent TV show.
  - C. The behavior on the playground.**
  - D. The amount of time watching TV.

233. Real pill is to sugar pill as treatment is to:
- A. independent variable.
  - B. effect.
  - C. placebo.**
  - D. dependent variable.
234. When both the experimenter and the subjects are unaware of who has gotten the treatment condition it is called:
- A. a correlation.
  - B. experimenter bias.
  - C. double blind.**
  - D. subject-experimenter error.
235. The effects of expectations are also called \_\_\_\_ effects.
- A. experimenter
  - B. subject
  - C. placebo**
  - D. variable
236. Double blind studies:
- A. control for excessive independent variables.
  - B. control for expectation effects.**
  - C. do not use control groups.
  - D. use treatments that are known by only the subjects.
237. Examples of a \_\_\_\_ would be the use of a "sugar pill" instead of real medication or tonic water instead of an alcoholic beverage. However, the individual must believe that he or she is experiencing the real thing.
- A. confederate
  - B. placebo**
  - C. treatment
  - D. bias
238. The purpose of the use of a placebo is to control for the \_\_\_\_ of research participants.
- A. suspicions
  - B. expectations/beliefs**
  - C. fears
  - D. cooperation
239. Well-designed experiments control for the effects of expectations by creating conditions under which participants are unaware of, or \_\_\_\_, the treatment.
- A. blind to**
  - B. indifferent to
  - C. unconscious of
  - D. singled out for

240. Experimenters may believe that a certain kind of treatment is effective. Consequently, experimenter expectations can bias research outcomes. One way to control for experimenter and participant bias is to
- A. remind them of the importance of the research.
  - B. debrief them.
  - C. be sure they understand ethics.
  - D.** use the double-blind technique.
241. In a \_\_\_\_ study, neither the experimenter nor the participants know who has obtained the real treatment.
- A. single blind
  - B.** double-blind
  - C. confounded
  - D. debriefed
242. The Food and Drug Administration requires \_\_\_\_ before it will allow the marketing and sale of new drugs.
- A.** double-blind studies
  - B. psychological testing
  - C. surveys
  - D. patient approval
243. When Lang demonstrated the belief that one has consumed alcohol influenced aggression, he demonstrated that controlling for \_\_\_\_ does influence the outcome of research.
- A. alcohol
  - B. experimenter bias
  - C. aggression
  - D.** expectations
244. When you use procedures like placebos and double-blind conditions, you are attempting to set up \_\_\_\_ for factors that would make your experimental findings questionable.
- A.** controls
  - B. treatments
  - C. selections
  - D. cases
245. In psychological research ethical standards ensure that psychologists do not undertake research methods or treatments that are \_\_\_\_.
- A. harmful
  - B. deceptive
  - C. anxiety provoking
  - D.** all of the above
246. Ethical standards in research allow us to balance interests in acquiring new information with concern about
- A. applied science.
  - B. unimpeded progress.
  - C. public approval.
  - D.** dignity and human welfare.

247. Your textbook makes an ethical critique of the Lang studies because the participants
- A. lacked informed consent.
  - B. were not debriefed.
  - C. electrically shocked a person with a heart condition.
  - D.** were deceived.
248. The purpose of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is to review research studies and help researchers consider the areas of potential harm in their proposed studies.
- A.** ethics review committee
  - B. grant-writing techniques
  - C. global communications
  - D. electronic methods
249. \_\_\_\_\_ procedures allow participants to review the demands of a research project before they participate and give them an opportunity to choose not to participate.
- A. Ethical review
  - B. Debriefing
  - C.** Informed consent
  - D. Confidentiality
250. Psychologists and other researchers must protect and respect the privacy of research participants. This concern recognizes the requirement for
- A. informed consent.
  - B. ethics.
  - C.** confidentiality.
  - D. scientific progress at all costs.