Psychology/ Domain 1: Scientific Inquiry

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following statements best defines the field of psychology?
   a. Investigation into mental issues
   b. The scientific study of behavior and mental processes
   c. The science of the brain
   d. The science of treatment for psychological disorders

2. Something that is directly observable is:
   a. a cognition.
   b. basic research.
   c. a behavior.
   d. scientific.

3. Which of the following would be considered a mental process?
   a. running down the hall to get to class
   b. remembering your best friend's phone number
   c. flinching at the sound of the fire alarm
   d. standing in the lunch line

4. What makes psychology a science?
   a. Many psychologists have earned advanced college degrees.
   b. Psychologists may study the brain.
   c. The methods psychologists use to ask and answer questions.
   d. Psychologists focus on studying behavior and mental processes.

5. Which of the following research areas would belong in the field of psychology, as it is defined in the textbook?
   a. studying how computer networks route packets of information
   b. studying how the pancreas manages insulin levels
   c. studying how lithium is processed by the body
   d. studying how nutrition affects children's activity levels

6. Your Aunt Beki decides to use her personal experiences to write a book about how people solve problems. She asks you if it might get published in a journal of psychology. You tell her that some psychologists might not classify her project as “psychology” because:
   a. it is too limited. Psychology research is never done on just one person.
   b. it might not be considered scientific because it's not clear she's using the scientific method.
   c. no psychological journals are interested in problem solving research.
   d. only people with psychology degrees can do valid psychological research.

7. The first psychology laboratory was established in ______ by _________.
   a. Russia; Ivan Pavlov
   b. Germany; Wilhelm Wundt
   c. Austria; Sigmund Freud
   d. United States; William James
8. Wilhelm Wundt attempted to understand human consciousness by asking research participants to systematically describe their own conscious experiences. This process is called:
   a. functionalism.
   b. structuralism.
   c. introspection.
   d. psychoanalysis.

9. Which group of early psychologists, led by E.B. Titchener, believed that consciousness could best be understood by analyzing the basic elements of thoughts and sensations?
   a. functionalists
   b. psychoanalysts
   c. structuralists
   d. behaviorists

10. Which early psychological perspective emphasized our tendency to integrate pieces of information into meaningful wholes?
    a. functionalism
    b. Gestalt
    c. structuralism
    d. psychoanalysis

11. William James suggested that psychologists should study the ways consciousness helps people adapt to their environment. This view gave rise to which early school of thought?
    a. structuralism
    b. Gestalt
    c. psychoanalysis
    d. functionalism

12. Who was the first American psychologist, wrote the first American psychology textbook, and helped found the functionalist movement?
    a. John B. Watson
    b. E.B. Titchener
    c. William James
    d. Wilhelm Wundt

13. Wilhelm Wundt is often called the “father” of modern psychology because:
    a. he brought psychology to the United States.
    b. he opened the first psychology laboratory.
    c. he was the first person ever to study the human mind.
    d. he was the first person to use the word “psychology” in an academic way.

14. Participants were asked to press a button as soon as they saw a light come on. Their reaction time was recorded. The second task required that they push the left-handed button if the light was green, the right-handed button if the light was red. The reaction time was again recorded. Which early researcher conducted this experiment and what did he believe he was measuring?
    a. Freud; unconscious processes
    b. Titchener; the structure of conscious experiences
    c. James; the functions of consciousness
    d. Wundt; the speed of mental processes
15. Which of the following psychologists would most likely agree with this statement: "Studying the elements of our conscious experience is not enough: we must also study the ways these elements help us adapt to our environment."
   a. John B. Watson
   b. E.B. Titchener
   c. William James
   d. Wilhelm Wundt

16. Which of the following psychologists would most likely agree with this statement: "In order to understand our conscious experience we must systematically investigate the elements that are the basic building blocks of consciousness."
   a. John B. Watson
   b. E.B. Titchener
   c. William James
   d. Abraham Maslow

17. Dr. Heinz opposes the idea that by simply analyzing the separate elements of thought you can understand consciousness. He believes that pieces of information must be integrated into meaningful wholes. Which early school of thought does Dr. Heinz oppose and which most closely matches his beliefs?
   a. structuralism; Gestalt
   b. functionalism; structuralism
   c. Gestalt; psychoanalysis
   d. structuralism; functionalism

18. William James believed that we develop useful habits because they help us function more effectively in our environments. His ideas best support which of the following?
   a. structuralism
   b. Gestalt
   c. nurture
   d. introspection

19. Dr. Werner analyzes a picture of a rose. He lingers over the intensity of the red color of the petals, the clarity of its texture, and the roughly spherical shape of the flower. Dr. Werner believes that by describing the basic elements of such objects, you are studying the building blocks of consciousness. Dr. Werner most likely belongs to which early school of psychology?
   a. functionalism
   b. structuralism
   c. psychoanalysis
   d. Gestalt

20. Which theory of personality was established by Sigmund Freud?
   a. functionalism
   b. structuralism
   c. psychoanalysis
   d. Gestalt

21. The idea that unconscious thoughts and impulses influence thinking and behavior is a key element of which psychological theory?
   a. functionalism
   b. structuralism
   c. psychoanalysis
   d. Gestalt
Modern psychologists criticize Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory because:

a. the research occurred too long ago and is now outdated
b. it was based on personal observation rather than controlled scientific research
c. all the data was gathered from males instead of both men and women
d. psychoanalytic studies focused exclusively on behavior and it ignored mental processes

Behaviorists like John Watson and B.F. Skinner emphasized that:

a. psychologists should behave in ways that would make other scientists respect them.
b. human behavior needs to be understood in the context of our thoughts and feelings.
c. psychology should focus exclusively on studying observable behaviors.
d. psychology should focus exclusively on studying nonobservable behaviors, like thinking.

Which psychologists were associated with the humanistic psychology movement?

a. John Watson and B.F. Skinner
b. Jean Piaget and Sigmund Freud
c. William James and E.B. Titchener
d. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers

Humanistic psychologists did not believe that humans could be reduced to various parts. Instead, they believed that the whole person is different from the sum of all the parts, like the brain, neurons, or emotions. Which early school of thought most influenced the humanists?

a. structuralists
b. functionalists
c. Gestalt
d. psychoanalysts

Which of the following historical psychologists would be most likely to disagree with the following statement: “Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes, so psychological conclusions must be based on experimentation, not personal insight.”

a. B.F. Skinner
b. Ivan Pavlov
c. John Watson
d. Sigmund Freud

You overhear someone on the bus talking about how Sigmund Freud is the father of modern psychology. You might point out that Wilhelm Wundt is a better candidate for the honor because he:

a. was more influential worldwide
b. started the first psychology laboratory
c. published more popular books on psychology
d. had a longer career

Jean Piaget found that children at a certain age consistently made mistakes on tests that older children did not make. He believed that younger children thought differently from older children. Since Piaget studied the thought processes of children, he best represents which modern perspective?

a. behaviorism
b. social-cultural
c. psychodynamic
d. cognitive
29. Which of the following statements best describes the major difference between John Watson's and Abraham Maslow's perspectives on Psychology?
   a. Watson's theory focused on the unconscious mind, and Maslow emphasized the conscious mind
   b. Watson studied classical conditioning and Maslow studied operant conditioning
   c. Watson studied observable behavior and Maslow emphasized conscious experience
   d. Watson belonged to the Gestalt school of psychology and Maslow belonged to the Humanistic school

30. Which psychologist was the first American to receive a doctoral degree in psychology, opened the first psychology laboratory in the United States, and was elected to be the first president of the American Psychological Association?
   a. William James
   b. Kenneth Clark
   c. G. Stanley Hall
   d. John B. Watson

31. Thirty-three percent of the U.S. population consists of minorities. What is the proportion of minority students in graduate programs?
   a. between 33% and 50%
   b. less than 33%
   c. between 50% and 75%
   d. more than 75%

32. Today, half of all psychology Ph.D.s and two-thirds of all psychology graduate students are:
   a. working in the field of psychoanalysis.
   b. minorities.
   c. women.
   d. men.

33. Kenneth and Mamie Phipps Clark's major contribution to the history of psychology involved what kind of research?
   a. Classical conditioning research with dogs
   b. Personal observations of abnormal behavior and the impact of talk therapy
   c. The steps healthy people take on their way to self-fulfillment and self-actualization
   d. How children's attitudes were shaped by segregated schools

34. Most early psychologists were white men because:
   a. white men were the most interested in human thought and behavior at the time.
   b. few female and minority students were interested in studying psychology at that time in history.
   c. female and minority students were often prohibited from attending colleges and universities.
   d. white men were in a unique position to study human thoughts and behaviors in the most valid way.
35. You and your sister are talking about psychology and she points out that most of the psychologists you are studying in class are white men. How would you explain to her why this is so?
   a. Early in the history of psychology, racial and gender barriers discouraged potential minority students.
   b. The civilizations of Europe and North America were the only societies capable of producing accurate psychological research.
   c. White men were the most capable people in the area of science, and therefore they did the best research in psychology.
   d. There were many fewer minorities at that point in history.

36. A friend sees you reading about the history of psychology and asks, “Isn't that supposed to be a science class? Why are you studying about history?” Which of the following is the best argument to offer to your friend?
   a. We have to study history in psychology because it is one of the social sciences.
   b. Psychologists study history because we can't really do experiments, so we look at how people behaved in the past.
   c. Psychology is a very young science and looking at its past explains much of current psychological thinking.
   d. There isn't much information out there about psychology right now so we study history to fill up our textbooks.

37. Why was the research of Kenneth and Mamie Phipps Clark significant in the history of psychology?
   a. Their research demonstrated that black and white children used different learning styles in the classroom
   b. Kenneth and Mamie Clark were the first African-Americans to receive Ph.D.s in psychology
   c. Findings from their studies showed that children of the same age consistently make the same mistakes on developmental tasks
   d. The Clarks' findings were used by the Supreme Court to declare segregated schools unconstitutional

38. Which school of thought focuses on how we learn observable responses?
   a. cognitive
   b. behavioral
   c. humanistic
   d. social-cultural

39. I believe that humans learn their behaviors through rewards, punishments, and by observing others. I am a:
   a. cognitive psychologist.
   b. behaviorist.
   c. humanist.
   d. biological psychologist.

40. I believe that humans have free will in their decision making, that conscious experience should be the focus of the psychological study, and that healthy people strive to reach their full potential. I am most likely a:
   a. psychoanalyst.
   b. behavioral psychologist.
   c. humanist.
   d. cognitive psychologist.
41. Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how healthy people strive to reach their full potential?
   a. humanistic  
   b. behavioral  
   c. psychodynamic  
   d. cognitive

42. Psychologists who focus on understanding unconscious drives and conflicts in explaining human behavior use which psychological perspective?
   a. behaviorism  
   b. humanism  
   c. psychodynamic  
   d. functionalism

43. Which modern psychological approach focuses on understanding how people think, process, store, and retrieve information?
   a. humanism  
   b. social-cultural  
   c. cognitive  
   d. biological

44. Which psychological approach explains human behavior in the context of understanding the chemicals, hormones, and physical structures of the body?
   a. cognitive  
   b. social-cultural  
   c. psychodynamic  
   d. biological

45. Psychological perspectives are:
   a. ways to explain human behavior.  
   b. research methods used to test hypotheses.  
   c. past historical movements like Gestalt psychology that don't really have any relevance in current psychology.  
   d. biases that researchers avoid.

46. Which of the following schools of thought focus on how thinking or behavior changes in different contexts or situations?
   a. psychodynamic  
   b. cognitive  
   c. social-cultural  
   d. behavioral

47. Which school of psychological thought has been criticized by modern psychologists for the lack of scientific evidence to support its proposals?
   a. cognitive  
   b. behavioral  
   c. humanistic  
   d. biological

48. Mrs. Thompson believes that her son has learned to play the piano because she consistently rewards his efforts to learn with praise and affection. Her belief best illustrates a(n) _______ perspective.
   a. evolutionary  
   b. behavioral  
   c. humanistic  
   d. psychoanalytic
49. Hany signs up for a psychology class at his high school because he is most interested in investigating the unique ways different individuals think about and interpret life experiences. Which perspective will Hany most likely focus on in his psychology class?
   a. evolutionary
   b. behavioral
   c. cognitive
   d. psychoanalytic

50. Which perspective would emphasize that the differing political and economic systems of the United States and China lead citizens of these two countries to adopt different customs and attitudes?
   a. psychoanalytic
   b. social-cultural
   c. neuroscience
   d. cognitive

51. Dr. Watson attributes the actions of criminal gang members to the cultural norms and role expectations associated with gang membership. Her belief best illustrates which perspective?
   a. psychoanalytic
   b. social-cultural
   c. neuroscience
   d. cognitive

52. Dr. Vroman is treating a client with clinical depression. She believes that her client's depression may stem from illogical thought patterns and faulty interpretations of his life experiences. Dr. Vroman is most likely a:
   a. behavioral psychologist.
   b. cognitive psychologist.
   c. biological psychologist.
   d. social-cultural psychologist.

53. Dr. Mathias's patient is hearing voices. She believes that the symptoms of schizophrenia stem from high levels of the neurotransmitter dopamine in the brain. Dr. Mathias is most likely a:
   a. cognitive psychologist.
   b. psychoanalyst.
   c. humanist.
   d. biological psychologist.

54. Dr. Figuera is treating an individual with an obsession for order and cleanliness. Dr. Figuera believes this behavior stems from an unconscious conflict experienced in childhood. Which of the following psychological perspectives does Dr. Figuera ascribe to?
   a. humanism
   b. cognitive
   c. psychodynamic
   d. social-cultural

55. Which perspective explains human behavior by looking at the interaction of learning and inherited genetic traits?
   a. evolutionary psychology
   b. behavior genetics
   c. positive psychology
   d. structuralism
56. Which psychologists study behaviors that helped our ancestors survive?
   a. behavior geneticists
   b. positive psychologists
   c. Gestalt psychologists
   d. evolutionary psychologists

57. Which modern psychological movement focuses on the study of optimal human functioning and the factors that allow individuals and communities to thrive?
   a. humanism
   b. positive psychology
   c. evolutionary psychology
   d. behavior genetics

58. Martin Seligman summarized the missions of psychology before World War II. Which of the missions does he say current psychology mostly ignores?
   a. curing mental illness and researching consciousness
   b. studying children and improving IQ scores
   c. studying what makes life fulfilling and nurturing high talent
   d. investigating the relationship between self-esteem and at-risk behavior and moral development

59. The movement called positive psychology investigates such topics as:
   a. wellness and healthy people fulfilling their potential
   b. positive (or active) symptoms in schizophrenics.
   c. conditioning developmentally disabled children to function positively in society.
   d. adding positive behaviors to the list of symptoms used to diagnose psychological disorders.

60. The topics of interest to positive psychologists most resemble topics studied by which other perspective?
   a. psychoanalysis
   b. behaviorism
   c. biological
   d. humanism

61. Humans may fear snakes because this fear has historically allowed them to survive. This perspective would most likely be shared by a(n):
   a. evolutionary psychologist.
   b. behavior geneticist.
   c. psychoanalyst.
   d. humanist.

62. Which of the following psychological perspectives would an evolutionary psychologist most likely be interested in?
   a. biological
   b. functionalism
   c. humanistic
   d. psychodynamic

63. Which perspective might explain helping behavior as a combination of an individual possessing a helping trait and being raised by a family that promotes helping those in need?
   a. humanistic
   b. positive psychology
   c. behavior genetics
   d. evolutionary psychology
64. The behavior genetics perspective can be described as a combination of which two other psychological perspectives?
   a. psychoanalytic and behavioral
   b. behavioral and humanistic
   c. biological and behavioral
   d. cognitive and behavioral

65. 7-year-old Richard had to stay after school because he hit a student on the playground at recess. In explaining Richard's behavior, a behavior geneticist would:
   a. focus on the unconscious conflicts that Richard is experiencing at this stage of development.
   b. focus on whether Richard has been rewarded in the past for acting aggressively.
   c. believe that Richard inherited an aggressive trait and was raised in an environment that encourages using violence to solve problems.
   d. believe that Richard may have higher levels of testosterone that make him more likely to become aggressive.

66. Which of the following questions would be of greatest interest to a behavior geneticist?
   a. Is there an unconscious mind that influences our motivation?
   b. Do brain scans differ between 5- and 10-year-olds as they solve math problems?
   c. Does living in a bilingual home affect a child's language development?
   d. Is being outgoing an inherited trait and does your environment influence its expression?

67. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference enhanced the reproductive success of our female ancestors. This viewpoint best illustrates the _______ perspective.
   a. evolutionary
   b. behavioral
   c. cognitive
   d. psychoanalytic

68. If you wanted to do research in the area of positive psychology you might study:
   a. obsessive-compulsive behavior modification techniques.
   b. techniques for increasing attributes like courage and integrity.
   c. techniques for modifying the behaviors of autistic children.
   d. the increasing incidence of extremely at-risk behaviors in adolescents.

69. Dr. Gustavo hypothesizes that most people crave fatty foods because at one point in the history of our species this craving was advantageous to our survival. Dr. Gustavo is most likely what type of psychologist?
   a. a behavioral psychologist
   b. an evolutionary psychologist
   c. a humanistic psychologist
   d. an organizational psychologist
70. What is a major difference between humanism and positive psychology?
   a. Humanists believe that unconscious conflicts shape our behavior while positive psychologists generally do not.
   b. Humanists believe that humans are basically good, while positive psychologists generally do not.
   c. Positive psychologists focus on studying abnormal behavior, while humanists generally do not.
   d. Positive psychologists base their conclusions on scientific experimentation while humanists generally do not.

71. The scientific method is:
   a. a method used in laboratories in the “hard” sciences, not the social sciences.
   b. so complex and time consuming that it is rarely used any more.
   c. the application of critical thinking and tools, such as observation and statistical analysis.
   d. used when reputable scientists use their intuition to form an opinion about a problem.

72. Why is psychology considered a science?
   a. because psychologists have to earn advanced college degrees
   b. because psychologists are interested in how the brain operates
   c. because of the research tools psychologists use to answer questions
   d. because psychologists use advanced computer technology

73. What is the most important reason for understanding research methods?
   a. so you can be a psychologist when you grow up
   b. so you can have something interesting to say on blind dates
   c. so you can evaluate information and make informed decisions
   d. so you can get a good grade in this class

74. You find yourself attracted to a person very different from yourself. Your best friend says, “Opposites attract.” What is your friend using to come to this conclusion?
   a. common sense
   b. the scientific method
   c. statistical analysis
   d. confirmation bias

75. What is the best reason to use the scientific method to investigate psychological questions?
   a. Experiments in psychology are easy to do.
   b. It's easier to convince people by using the scientific methodology.
   c. It's more likely to answer certain kinds of questions correctly.
   d. Science is more respected than opinion.

76. Which of the following questions would be least appropriate for using the scientific method?
   a. “Why won't my car start?”
   b. “What factors make people more likely to conform?”
   c. “Why do we exist?”
   d. “Does studying increase test scores?”

77. On the first day of psychology class your teacher explains that you will be studying research methods and the brain. You say to yourself, “Wait a minute, I signed up for psychology, not a science class.” Why is your statement incorrect?
   a. Psychologists use the scientific method to collect and analyze data.
   b. Psychologists are interested in the brain, so it must be a science.
   c. Psychologists have to earn advanced college degrees, so they are scientists.
   d. Psychologists use computers, so it must be a science.
78. Why should you have more confidence in conclusions you draw from psychological research than in common sense?
   a. Psychologists carefully survey other experts in order to determine which conclusions are the majority opinion.
   b. Psychologists use a set of scientific methods that allow them to draw logical, supported conclusions.
   c. Psychologists use historical evidence about how the respected thinkers of the past answered important questions.
   d. Psychologists are respected professionals who focus on helping patients with psychological disorders.

79. Camille reads a headline in the newspaper, “Eating dark chocolate increases intelligence!” As a student of psychology, Camille should:
   a. immediately go to the grocery store to buy dark chocolate.
   b. read the article carefully looking for more information about how researchers came to this conclusion.
   c. survey her friends to see if they think this conclusion is correct.
   d. stop reading the newspaper so she is not exposed to such ridiculous stories.

80. While checking her email, Jessica receives a message about a new weight loss pill guaranteed to help you lose 20 pounds in 20 days. If Jessica is research literate she will:
   a. take out her credit card and purchase the product.
   b. read the email carefully assessing if the product was tested under controlled conditions.
   c. call her friends to see if any had used this product and had lost that much weight.
   d. forward the email to her boyfriend to see if he received the same message.

81. Being research literate is important because
   a. you can decide for yourself when conclusions are reasonable and make informed decisions.
   b. it allows you to conduct your own psychological studies.
   c. you can earn a better grade in your psychology class.
   d. you can be a better listener when your friends have problems at school.

82. Confirmation bias:
   a. is the tendency for research participants to behave in certain ways because they know what the researchers are looking for.
   b. happens when variables other than the independent variable produce a change in the dependent variable.
   c. occurs when neither the data collectors nor the research participants know the outcome of the experiment.
   d. occurs when researchers only search for information that supports their preconceptions.

83. The tendency to search for information that confirms a preconception is called:
   a. participant bias.
   b. prejudice.
   c. confirmation bias.
   d. replication.
84. The tendency for research participants to behave in certain ways because they know what the researcher is looking for is called:
   a. confirmation bias.
   b. hindsight bias.
   c. participant bias.
   d. belief bias.

85. Participant bias occurs:
   a. in every experiment because everyone has a bias.
   b. when participants decide to disrupt the experiment due to a dislike of the experimenter.
   c. when participants respond differently because they know they are being observed.
   d. when you only examine a certain sample group instead of investigating everyone in a population.

86. As a participant in a study, Mary knew that the researchers believed if she worked under quiet conditions her productivity would increase. As a result, her productivity at work did increase. What appears to have happened?
   a. confirmation bias
   b. researcher bias
   c. participant bias
   d. hindsight bias

87. Which method of research involves watching and recording behaviors without manipulating or controlling the situation?
   a. case study
   b. experiment
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. correlational study

88. In a naturalistic observation study, the researchers:
   a. bring participants into a lab situation to get the most natural observations.
   b. observe and record behaviors in naturally occurring situations.
   c. observe only one subject, testing that subject in their natural environment with surveys and other psychological instruments.
   d. survey participants, asking them to respond naturally as answers occur to them.

89. Confirmation bias can be controlled by:
   a. using independent variables
   b. using the naturalistic observation technique
   c. using the double-blind procedure
   d. using a representative sample

90. Professor Ober carefully monitors and records the behaviors of children on school playgrounds to track the development of their physical skills. Professor Ober is engaged in:
   a. experimentation.
   b. naturalistic observation.
   c. replication.
   d. survey research.
91. Dr. Chang is interested in aggressive behavior in preschool children. She visits a local day care and watches the children engaged in social play from behind a one-way mirror and records any aggressive behaviors. Dr. Chang is using which of the following research methods?
   a. experimentation
   b. correlational study
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. case study

92. Drs. Coburn and Thomas are conducting a naturalistic observation at a local junior high school. They are interested in observing and recording pro-social behavior in 12- to 15-year-old students. What problem might they encounter that could reduce confidence in their findings?
   a. Dr. Coburn and Dr. Thomas may develop the same operational definition of pro-social behavior.
   b. The students may know what the professors are looking for and act pro-socially only in their presence.
   c. Dr. Coburn may be "double-blind" to the confounding variables.
   d. Unless they use the confirmation bias, Dr. Coburn and Dr. Thomas may not be able to conclude based on their data.

93. Dr. Reese is smiling at adults, who are complete strangers to him, in a shopping mall and recording whether they smile in response. What is one method by which Dr. Reese can reduce confirmation bias in his study?
   a. He should conduct his research in the same place in the mall each day.
   b. Dr. Reese should not tell the people at the mall what he is doing there.
   c. He should have another researcher record whether his smile is returned.
   d. Dr. Reese should only record when someone smiles back, not when he is ignored.

94. Dr. Beins believes that studying under cold conditions will decrease memory ability. His participants are asked to study a list of 15 unrelated nouns for 1 minute while sitting in a room with a temperature of 40 degrees. To reduce participant bias, Dr. Beins should:
   a. have a fellow researcher administer and record the results of the memory test.
   b. be sure to maintain a 40-degree temperature for all participants.
   c. give all the participants the same list of nouns and the same time to study the list.
   d. not tell the participants what he expects to occur until after the study is over.

95. A case study is:
   a. a research technique in which one person is studied in depth.
   b. an outdated research method not used in current psychology.
   c. research conducted by experimenters who observe a participant in the natural environment without interfering with her in any way.
   d. a set of specific responses from one participant out of a large group.

96. Researchers who study single individuals in depth in order to uncover general principles of thinking and behavior are using which research method?
   a. experimentation
   b. correlational study
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. case study
97. Which of the following is the most likely reason a researcher might choose the case study research method?
   a. Case studies are less prone to participant and confirmation bias.
   b. A case study may be the only ethically possible study to perform.
   c. Studying one individual yields more reliable and valid data than studying larger groups.
   d. Experiments need to focus on one or a small group of people in order to control confounding variables.

98. In 1970, researchers discovered a 13 year old girl who had been raised in almost complete isolation without any verbal interaction with caregivers. What was the only possible research method researchers could choose in order to try to understand this girl's experiences and determine how to best help her?
   a. experimentation
   b. correlational study
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. case study

99. A correlational study is:
   a. a cause-and-effect study using control and experimental groups.
   b. a research project designed to discover the degree to which two variables are related to each another.
   c. a research technique that involves studying one group of people over a long amount of time.
   d. a survey study using a sample from a large population.

100. Which statement describes a positive correlation?
   a. An INCREASE in one variable is associated with an INCREASE in another variable.
   b. An INCREASE in one variable is associated with a DECREASE in another variable.
   c. A DECREASE in one variable is associated with an INCREASE in another variable.
   d. A DECREASE in one variable is associated with a DECREASE in another variable.

101. Which statement describes a negative correlation?
   a. An INCREASE in one variable is associated with an INCREASE in another variable.
   b. An INCREASE in one variable is associated with a DECREASE in another variable.
   c. A DECREASE in one variable is associated with an INCREASE in another variable.
   d. A DECREASE in one variable is associated with a DECREASE in another variable.

102. Which of these statements is the most accurate description of the relationship between correlation and causation?
   a. Even very strong correlations do not prove that a cause and effect relationship exists.
   b. Moderate correlations do not indicate causations, but strong correlations do.
   c. Causation implies negative correlation.
   d. Correlational relationships between two variables imply causational relationships.

103. Dr. Davies is interested in studying the effects of maternal smoking on developing fetuses. What type of research method would be most appropriate for Dr. Davies to use in this study?
   a. experimental; because you could have control over all of the variables in this study
   b. experimental; because experiments provide an in-depth view of a particular person or situation
   c. correlational; because ethically you cannot randomly assign mothers to a control or experimental group
   d. correlational; because it is the only way to determine a cause-and-effect relationship
104. Correlational studies differ from experiments in that correlational studies:
   a. don't prove cause and effect relationships exist as experiments do.
   b. have a larger sample size than experiments.
   c. use random assignment and experiments do not.
   d. allow researchers to manipulate variables while experiments do not.

105. If psychologists discovered that intelligent parents have smarter children than unintelligent parents, this would demonstrate that:
   a. intelligence is inherited.
   b. intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do unintelligent parents.
   c. the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
   d. there is a cause and effect relationship between the intelligence of parents and children.

106. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are:
   a. causally related.
   b. dependent variables.
   c. independent variables.
   d. negatively correlated.

107. If children who watch a lot of TV violence are also particularly likely to behave aggressively, this would NOT necessarily indicate that watching TV violence causes aggressive behavior because:
   a. correlation does not prove causation.
   b. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
   c. random sequences often don't look random.
   d. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.

108. The survey method is:
   a. exclusively opinion based; it cannot measure any factual information.
   b. a research technique designed to discover self-reported attitudes or behaviors through questionnaires.
   c. a research technique that involves studying one group of people over a long amount of time.
   d. a research technique that manipulates a single variable to see its affect on another variable.

109. Which research design is focused on gathering information about self-reported perceptions or attitudes through questionnaires?
   a. survey method
   b. correlational study
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. case study

110. A random sample is:
   a. all the cases in a group from which a sample may be drawn.
   b. a group of participants deliberately chosen to represent certain subgroups within a population that are important in the researcher's hypothesis.
   c. a randomly chosen individual who participates in a case study.
   d. a sample that fairly represents a population because each person has an equal chance of being chosen.
111. In a research study, the term “population” refers to:
   a. all of the researchers in a given field of study.
   b. the group of participant volunteers that shows up on the day of the experiment.
   c. the group of people the researcher draws his sample from.
   d. the specific group of participants the researcher chooses to work with.

112. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Susan sent a questionnaire to every 15th person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Susan employed the technique of:
   a. correlation.
   b. random assignment.
   c. random sampling.
   d. replication.

113. To learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor Devries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n):
   a. case study.
   b. control group.
   c. independent variable.
   d. population.

114. Professor Oak is designing a study to test the hypothesis "High school students who enroll in Psychology classes are less likely to bully other students at school." What is the population for Professor Oak's study?
   a. A random sample of every 10th student on class lists from Psychology courses
   b. High school students who enroll in psychology courses
   c. Students who are referred to the office as being "bullies"
   d. All students in the high school where psychology courses are offered

115. Longitudinal studies:
   a. are too expensive and impractical for modern psychological researchers.
   b. compare individuals from different age groups at one time.
   c. examine individuals in the long-distant past and attempt to determine their motives.
   d. study the same group of people over a long period.

116. Which research method is used to study one group of people over years or decades?
   a. longitudinal study
   b. correlational study
   c. naturalistic observation
   d. case study

117. Cross-sectional studies:
   a. compare individuals from different age groups at one time.
   b. compare individuals from different ethnic groups at one time.
   c. primarily examine gender differences.
   d. study the same group of people over a long period.
118. Professor Chew studies the long term impact of failing grades in math classes on career choice. He identifies high school students who receive a failing grade in a math class and contacts them every year after graduation for 10 years to track their career choices. Which research method is Professor Chew using?
   a. longitudinal study  
   b. correlational study  
   c. cross-sectional study  
   d. case study

119. Dr. Hanna gathers a group of participants in order to study how attitude toward religion changes over the life span. Dr. Hanna interviews three different groups of participants: The first group is 15-25 years old, the second is 26-35 years old, and the third is 35-50 years old. Which research method is Dr. Hanna using?
   a. longitudinal study  
   b. correlational study  
   c. cross-sectional study  
   d. case study

120. A developmental psychologist wants to study how a specific personality trait changes as people age. Which two research methods is this researcher most likely to choose between?
   a. experimental or naturalistic observation study  
   b. correlational or survey study  
   c. cross-sectional or longitudinal study  
   d. confirmation or case study

121. In an experiment, the researcher:
   a. manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on another factor. 
   b. manipulates the environment of nonhuman animals to answer a specific question (humans can't be used in experiments for ethical reasons).  
   c. measures two factors about one individual to see if they are correlated.  
   d. observes the participants in their natural environment without interfering with them in any way.

122. An operational definition is:
   a. a definition of how the sample group was chosen.  
   b. a set of statements outlining exactly how a researcher came up with a specific hypothesis.  
   c. a specification of the exact procedures used to measure a variable.  
   d. the criteria researchers use when judging one another's research for publication.

123. A hypothesis is:
   a. an educated guess that may or may not be testable.  
   b. a fact established by research evidence.  
   c. a question about behavior resulting from observation.  
   d. a researcher's testable prediction about the outcome of research.

124. The independent variable in an experiment is:
   a. the effect of random chance on the results.  
   b. the most important variable the experimenter could not control or take into account.  
   c. the variable the experimenter manipulates in order to examine its effect on the dependent variable.  
   d. the variable the experimenter measures in order to see if it was affected by the change in the dependent variable.
125. The difference between the experimental group and the control group is defined by the presence of the:
   a. confounding variable.
   b. dependent variable.
   c. independent variable.
   d. sample group.

126. A researcher using random assignment:
   a. assigns participants to the experimental and control groups by chance.
   b. gives half the sample the dependent variable and doesn't give anything to the other half.
   c. places participants in the sample group or the population group randomly.
   d. puts half the group in the dependent variable group and half in the independent variable group in a random way.

127. A confounding variable:
   a. could influence the results of an experiment because of researcher bias.
   b. is a variable other than the independent variable that may influence the dependent variable.
   c. is an outside influence affecting the results of a naturalistic observation study.
   d. is the one factor the researcher changes between the control and experimental groups.

128. A nonactive substance or condition used to see if the actual drug or condition has any effect beyond expectations is called:
   a. a placebo.
   b. an experimental group.
   c. replication.
   d. the double-blind procedure.

129. The dependent variable in an experiment is:
   a. the effect of participant and researcher bias on the results of the experiment.
   b. the variable that depends on the experimenter's hypothesis.
   c. the variable the experimenter manipulates in order to examine its effect on the independent variable.
   d. the variable the experimenter measures in order to see if it was affected by the change in the independent variable.

130. Researchers use the double-blind procedure to avoid:
   a. random assignment.
   b. replication.
   c. researcher and participant bias.
   d. the placebo effect.

131. The results of an experiment are called “statistically significant” when:
   a. the placebo effect causes the change in the dependent variable.
   b. the researcher judges that the independent variable probably affects the dependent variable.
   c. the results of the experiment are considered important for a large cross section of the population.
   d. there is no more than a 5% chance that the difference is due to random factors.
132. Repeating a research study to see if the results can be reliably reproduced is called:
   a. cross-sectional study.
   b. replication.
   c. the double-blind procedure.
   d. the scientific method.

133. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to
   sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of:
   a. a case study.
   b. an experiment.
   c. correlational research.
   d. naturalistic observation.

134. Which of the following methods is most helpful for revealing whether a person's personality is caused by
   the types of games he or she played as a child?
   a. correlational research
   b. naturalistic observation
   c. the experiment
   d. the survey

135. Since an experiment is the only research method that can prove a cause-effect relationship, why do
   psychologists sometimes use other research methods such as case studies and surveys?
   a. Case studies and surveys actually can prove a cause-effect relationship if set up correctly.
   b. Experiments are usually much more expensive than surveys or case studies.
   c. Experiments with human participants always have ethical problems, so some
      researchers prefer other research methods.
   d. Sometimes it is impossible or impractical to set up true control and experimental
      groups.

136. In an experimental study, men with symptoms of impotence received either Viagra or a placebo. Those
   who received Viagra participated in the ________ condition.
   a. correlational
   b. control
   c. survey
   d. experimental

137. In a study of the effects of alcohol consumption, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that
   actually smelled and tasted alcoholic. This nonalcoholic drink was a:
   a. dependent variable.
   b. placebo.
   c. random sample.
   d. replication.

138. The four basic principles used to judge the ethics of research involving human participants are:
   a. experimental group, control group, hypothesis, and replication.
   b. independent variable, dependent variable, placebo, and double-blind.
   c. informed consent, protection from harm, confidentiality, and debriefing.
   d. scientific validity, expertise of the researcher, cost, and time involved.
139. How do we know that the American Psychological Association's ethical guidelines are being followed by researchers?
   a. Before a study can be done all research proposals must be screened by an ethics committee for compliance to these guidelines.
   b. Researchers follow internal checks and are responsible for making sure their studies follow these guidelines.
   c. Research participants are responsible for making sure the researchers follow the guidelines.
   d. No one really knows if the ethical guidelines are being followed by researchers.

140. What does “informed consent” mean?
   a. Researchers must never release data about individual participants.
   b. Researchers may not gossip or spread information about the participants.
   c. Participants must receive a full explanation of the research when their involvement is complete.
   d. Participants must know in advance about the general nature of the research and any possible risks.

141. The right to debriefing is especially important if:
   a. the research study was not screened by an ethics committee beforehand.
   b. the study included any deception.
   c. the researcher plans on publishing the results.
   d. no informed consent was given.

142. Researchers and members of the research team are not allowed to gossip or spread information about research participants. Which ethical guideline protects this right?
   a. informed consent
   b. protection from harm and discomfort
   c. confidentiality
   d. debriefing

143. Psychologists sometimes use animals in research because:
   a. animal research is easier and less expensive to complete
   b. psychological journals are more likely to publish research that involves non-human animal subjects
   c. operational definitions in animal experiments do not need to be as precise
   d. it is often possible to control more variables when using non-human animals in an experiment

144. In a 1984 study (Cole & Miller) researchers checked every animal study published in the journals of the American Psychological Association for reports of animal abuse. What did they find?
   a. Only 10% of the studies reported inappropriate abuse.
   b. An astonishingly high number (48%) reported inappropriate abuse.
   c. Not a single instance of inappropriate abuse was identified.
   d. The study was inconclusive.

145. The ethical requirement of informed consent might contribute to what type of bias in a psychological study?
   a. consent bias
   b. ethical bias
   c. participant bias
   d. researcher bias
Name: ______________________  ID: A

146. A researcher was interested in whether children who were spanked would behave better than those who
were not spanked. Why couldn't this be studied with an experiment?
a. You can't control for confounding variables.
b. It would be impossible to find a suitable population.
c. This experiment would be too difficult to set up.
d. It would be unethical to conduct this experiment.

147. A researcher who uses participants' names in a paper about the results of a study violating which of the
ethical principles established by the APA?
a. confidentiality
b. debriefing
c. harm and discomfort
d. informed consent

148. Marcus agrees to participate in a study regarding stress and concentration on problem-solving tasks.
Researchers plan to induce mild stress by asking participants to count backwards from 100 by 3s. After
researchers explain the task to Marcus, he begins to feel uncomfortable about being involved in the study.
What ethical guideline should Marcus remember?
a. confidentiality
b. debriefing
c. informed consent
d. random assignment

149. Dr. White wanted to test if hypnotized participants, with one arm in an ice water bath, would still be able
to signal if they were in pain. Which of the ethical guidelines should Dr. White be especially concerned
with?
a. confidentiality
b. debriefing
c. protection from harm and discomfort
d. informed consent

150. Chelsea is taking a psychology class for the first time. When her teacher began discussing using animals
in research, Chelsea was concerned that animals would be mistreated in psychological labs. What could
her teacher say to help Chelsea understand the current state of using animals in such labs?
a. Federal legislation has been passed to protect animals in research from abusive
conditions.
b. Studying animals provides psychologists with valuable information that can help
humans and the animals being studied.
c. One study examining all animal studies published in APA journals for 5 years found
no cases of animal abuse.
d. All of the answers are correct.

151. Jake told his psychology class that he had visited a site on the Internet that claimed that animals in
psychological labs were the victims of severe abuse. What evidence best dispels this claim?
a. Animals are never used in psychological research, only medical.
b. One study examined all animal studies published in APA journals for 5 years and was
unable to identify a single case of abuse.
c. Animals have never experienced pain in research labs.
d. Psychologists rarely use animals in their research because humans and other animals
are too different, so the results could not be generalized.
Essay

1. Briefly discuss the historical origins of the following psychological perspectives, including at least one psychologist significant to the historical origin, and describe how each perspective gathers evidence to support the theory.

   Behaviorism
   Psychodynamic

2. Professor Perry is interested in testing whether the amount of time a person spends with children affects his or her attitudes toward having children of their own. She randomly chooses a sample and randomly assigns them to one of two groups. Group 1 spends 5 hours a day for a week with a group of children. Group 2 spends 1 hour a day for a week with the same group of children. At the end of the week, Professor Perry measures their attitudes with a survey. Write an essay about this study that answers the following questions:
   * What type of research study did Professor Perry use? (for example, case study, naturalistic observation, correlation, or experiment)
   * What was the independent variable in the study?
   * What was the dependent variable in the study?
   * How did Professor Perry operationally define the dependent variable in the study?
   * What should Professor Perry have done to ensure that this study complies with ethical guidelines?
Psychology/ Domain 1: Scientific Inquiry
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Knowledge
2. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Knowledge
3. ANS: B
   Remembering is strictly a cognitive, "thoughtful" process, and the rest of the options involve physical behavior.
   PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Application
4. ANS: C
   All sciences use the scientific method (empirical study) to test explanations (theories and hypotheses).
   PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Application
5. ANS: D
   Children's activity levels are an example of human behavior, and psychologists study human behaviors and mental processes. All the other options involve strictly biological or physical questions.
   PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Application
6. ANS: B
   Solving problems is clearly a "psychological issue" (it involves mental processes). But just using personal experiences is not necessarily scientific research - Beki needs to be more clear about how she collects and analyzes the data in order to determine if the research follows the scientific method.
   PTS: 1  REF: 5  OBJ: 1-1  SKL: Application
7. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 6  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
8. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 6  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
9. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 7  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
10. ANS: B  PTS: 1  REF: 7  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
11. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 8  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
12. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 8  OBJ: 1-2  SKL: Knowledge
13. ANS: B
Since psychology answers questions through the scientific method, the establishment of the first psychological laboratory marks the beginning of modern psychology.

PTS: 1   REF: 7   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

14. ANS: D
Wundt used experiments like the one described in this question in his psychological laboratory to study the nature of mental processes.

PTS: 1   REF: 7   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

15. ANS: C
James and the Functionalists argued that the earlier theory, structuralism, did not go far enough and that the adaptive functions of human behavior and mental processes need to be studied in addition to what the structuralists focused on (the elements of consciousness).

PTS: 1   REF: 8   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

16. ANS: B
Tichener and the structuralists studied the elements of consciousness in order to understand human thinking.

PTS: 1   REF: 8   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

17. ANS: A
Structuralists believed that the structure of conscious experience could by understood by analyzing the basic elements of thought. Gestalt psychologists opposed structuralism, suggesting that adding the individual elements of an experience together creates something new and different.

PTS: 1   REF: 7   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

18. ANS: C
In the nature/nurture debate, nurture refers to the influence of the environment in shaping who we are. James analyzed behaviors in terms of how they allow us to function in our environments and adapt to change. We acquire behaviors because they allow us to survive in our environments and change behaviors in reaction to changes in our environments, not because of some inborn or genetic ability. Thus, his ideas best support the nurture side of the debate.

PTS: 1   REF: 8   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

19. ANS: B
Structuralism is the theory that the structure of conscious experience could be understood by analyzing the basic elements of thoughts and sensations. Thus, structuralists tried to understand the structure of consciousness by analyzing the intensity, clarity, and quality of its basic parts.

PTS: 1   REF: 7   OBJ: 1-2   SKL: Application

20. ANS: C

SKL: Knowledge
21. ANS: A
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 9
OBJ: 1-3

22. ANS: B
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 9
OBJ: 1-3

23. ANS: C
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 10
OBJ: 1-3

24. ANS: D
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 10
OBJ: 1-3

25. ANS: C
Humanists were highly influenced by the Gestalt psychologists who preceded them. They shared the belief that the whole is different from the sum of its parts.

PTS: 1
REF: 10
OBJ: 1-3
SKL: Application

26. ANS: D
Freud relied on personal insight and self-reported reflections, not experimentation.

PTS: 1
REF: 9
OBJ: 1-3
SKL: Application

27. ANS: B
Wundt is considered the father of modern psychology because he started researching psychology in a laboratory using the scientific method. Freud came after Wundt and did not use the scientific method.

PTS: 1
REF: 9
OBJ: 1-3
SKL: Application

28. ANS: D
The cognitive perspective is a school of thought that focuses on how people think.

PTS: 1
REF: 11 | 15
OBJ: 1-3
SKL: Application

29. ANS: C
Watson and the behaviorists argued that psychologists should exclusively study measurable behaviors, while Maslow and the humanists focused on mental growth and development.

PTS: 1
REF: 9 | 10
OBJ: 1-3
SKL: Application

30. ANS: C
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 12
OBJ: 1-4

31. ANS: B
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 13
OBJ: 1-4

32. ANS: C
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 13
OBJ: 1-4

33. ANS: D
SKL: Knowledge
PTS: 1
REF: 13
OBJ: 1-4
34. **ANS:** C
During the early history of psychology, universities prohibited the enrollment and involvement of anyone other than white males.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 11  **OBJ:** 1-4  **SKL:** Application

35. **ANS:** A
The biases that existed historically against women and minorities also affected their opportunities in psychology.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 12  **OBJ:** 1-4  **SKL:** Application

36. **ANS:** C
Since psychology is a young science, we need to look at its history in order to understand the diversity in current perspectives.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 13  **OBJ:** 1-4  **SKL:** Application

37. **ANS:** D
The Clark's research was cited during the Brown v. Board of Education supreme court case.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 13  **OBJ:** 1-4  **SKL:** Application

38. **ANS:** B  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

39. **ANS:** B  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

40. **ANS:** C  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

41. **ANS:** A  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

42. **ANS:** C  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

43. **ANS:** C  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

44. **ANS:** D  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

45. **ANS:** A  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 14  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

46. **ANS:** C  
**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Knowledge

47. **ANS:** C
Humanism has been criticized, especially by positive psychologists, for the lack of scientific evidence to support its claims about the root of human behavior.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 15  **OBJ:** 1-5  **SKL:** Application
48. ANS: B
The behaviorists were interested in how we learn responses when given rewards and punishments.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

49. ANS: C
Cognitive psychologists focus on how we take in, store, process, and retrieve information.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

50. ANS: B
Social-cultural psychologists focus on how thinking or behavior changes in different cultural contexts.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

51. ANS: B
Social-cultural psychologists focus on how thinking or behavior changes in different cultural contexts.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

52. ANS: B
Cognitive psychologists focus on thought processes. In explaining the causes of depression, a cognitive psychologist would focus on an individual's illogical thought processes.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

53. ANS: D
Biological psychologists explain human behavior, including mental illness, through understanding the physical processes of the body.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

54. ANS: C
Psychodynamic psychologists (psychoanalysts) believe that behavior, including abnormal behavior, stems from unconscious conflict.

PTS: 1  REF: 15  OBJ: 1-5  SKL: Application

55. ANS: B

56. ANS: D

57. ANS: B

58. ANS: C
59. **ANS: A**

Positive psychologists study well-being and how people in general can become more happy and functional in their everyday lives.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Knowledge

60. **ANS: D**

Positive psychologists and humanists share an interest in well-being and personal growth.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

61. **ANS: A**

Evolutionary psychologists study how our past behaviors and thinking might have been "adaptive" and helped our ancestors survive.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

62. **ANS: A**

The evolutionary and biological perspectives both focus on the physical (genetic) elements involved in human behavior and thinking.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

63. **ANS: C**

Behavior genetics explains human behavior through the interaction of inherited genes and environmental forces.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 16  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

64. **ANS: C**

Behavior genetics explains human behavior through the interaction of inherited genes (part of the biological perspective) and environmental forces (part of the behaviorist perspective).

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 16  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

65. **ANS: C**

Behavior genetics explains human behavior through the interaction of inherited genes and environmental forces.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application

66. **ANS: D**

Behavioral geneticists are interested in the interaction of inherited genes and the environment as to leads to human behavior.

**PTS:** 1  **REF:** 17  **OBJ:** 1-6  **SKL:** Application
67. ANS: A
   This explanation refers to the natural selection of certain traits, which fits the evolutionary perspective well.

   PTS: 1      REF: 17      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

68. ANS: B
   Positive psychologists might be interested in courage and integrity, but probably not the other topics mentioned in the other choices.

   PTS: 1      REF: 17      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

69. ANS: B
   Evolutionary psychologists explain behavior in terms of evolutionary advantages. Behavioral, humanistic, and organizational psychologists wouldn't explain behavior in this way.

   PTS: 1      REF: 17      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

70. ANS: D
   A major difference between positive psychology and humanism is that the assertions of positive psychology are based on scientific research.

   PTS: 1      REF: 17      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

71. ANS: C      PTS: 1      REF: 21      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Knowledge

72. ANS: C      PTS: 1      REF: 21      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Knowledge

73. ANS: C      PTS: 1      REF: 22      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Knowledge

74. ANS: A
   Your best friend is most likely basing this advice on advice she/he has heard, or the common saying "opposites attract," instead of thinking critically about what evidence might be used to test this idea.

   PTS: 1      REF: 23      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

75. ANS: C
   Science is more likely to find the right answer to psychological questions and this reason is more important than convincing others, supposed ease of use, and respect.

   PTS: 1      REF: 22      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application

76. ANS: C
   Psychologists rely on the scientific method because it is more likely to answer certain kinds of questions correctly. There are, however, questions that the scientific method cannot adequately address.

   PTS: 1      REF: 22      OBJ: 1-6      SKL: Application
Psychology is a science because psychologists use the scientific method to gather and evaluate data. Just having an interest in the brain, an advanced college degree, or using computers does not guarantee it is science. Sciences are defined by the methods used.

Scientific methods allow psychologists to have more confidence in the conclusions they draw. They are not based on opinion, but on data.

We need to know enough about research to be able to judge whether or not conclusions seem reasonable and be able to make informed decisions.

Being research literate means knowing enough about research to decide when claims are reasonable and then make an informed decision.

All of the advantages listed could be true, but being able to critically analyze and judge conclusions is more critical than the other advantages listed.
89. ANS: C
Using the double-blind technique reduces the tendency for researchers to see what they expect to see since they do not know which participants are in the experimental and control groups.

PTS: 1      REF: 23      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

90. ANS: B
“Monitoring behaviors in a natural environment without interfering with participants” describes a naturalistic observation study, and describes Professor Ober's plan to watch children on school playgrounds.

PTS: 1      REF: 24      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

91. ANS: C
Naturalistic observation involves observing and recording behaviors without manipulating or controlling the situation.

PTS: 1      REF: 24      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

92. ANS: B
Observation presents a problem for bias. Participant bias may present a problem since the students may know what kinds of behaviors they are "supposed" to do.

PTS: 1      REF: 24      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

93. ANS: C
To reduce confirmation bias, Dr. Reese needs to make his observations more objective. To rely less on his own opinion of whether the participant smiled back, he should have another researcher observe and record the results.

PTS: 1      REF: 24      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

94. ANS: D
To avoid participant bias researchers employ the double-blind technique. In the procedure, both the data collectors and the research participants do not know the expected outcome of the experiment. If participants are aware of the hypothesis, their expectations could influence the outcome.

PTS: 1      REF: 24      OBJ: 2-2      SKL: Application

95. ANS: A      PTS: 1      REF: 25      OBJ: 2-3
SKL: Knowledge

96. ANS: D      PTS: 1      REF: 25      OBJ: 2-3
SKL: Knowledge

97. ANS: B
Researchers often choose the case study research method to study unique individuals (such as victims of extreme child abuse). It would obviously be impossible and unethical to create these kinds of conditions, so researchers study the unique individuals who went through these experiences.

PTS: 1      REF: 25      OBJ: 2-3      SKL: Application

9
98. **ANS:** D
   
The only possible research method to use in this situation is the case study, since this is a very unique case, and of course no researcher would choose to try to repeat these horrific conditions.

99. **ANS:** B
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 25  **OBJ:** 2-3  **SKL:** Application

100. **ANS:** A
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 25  **OBJ:** 2-3  **SKL:** Knowledge

101. **ANS:** B
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 25  **OBJ:** 2-3  **SKL:** Knowledge

102. **ANS:** A
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 25  **OBJ:** 2-3  **SKL:** Knowledge

103. **ANS:** C
   
   Correlational studies do not require random assignment. In cases with ethical considerations, a correlational study would be most appropriate. Correlational studies use pre-existing data with no manipulation of variables, so you cannot conclude cause-and-effect relationships.

104. **ANS:** A
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 26  **OBJ:** 2-4  **SKL:** Application

105. **ANS:** C
   
   The finding implies a correlation, not a specific cause.

106. **ANS:** D
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 26  **OBJ:** 2-4  **SKL:** Application

107. **ANS:** A
   
   If two variables are negatively correlated, an increase in one predicts a decrease in the other.

108. **ANS:** B
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 26  **OBJ:** 2-4  **SKL:** Application

109. **ANS:** A
    **PTS:** 1  **REF:** 26  **OBJ:** 2-4  **SKL:** Application
110. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-5  SKL: Knowledge

111. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-5  SKL: Knowledge

112. ANS: C
Choosing every 15th person is an example of a random sample, not randomly assigning participants to control or experimental groups, and this technique has nothing to do with a correlation or replication.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-5  SKL: Application

113. ANS: D
Since the study is interested in children attending this school, all the children in the school would be the population and the students randomly selected would be the sample.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-5  SKL: Application

114. ANS: B
Since the hypothesis makes a claim about high school students who are enrolled in a psychology class, that is the group Professor Oak is trying to generalize the results to.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-5  SKL: Application

115. ANS: D  PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Knowledge

116. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Knowledge

117. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Knowledge

118. ANS: A
This study follows the same group of people over a long period of time.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Application

119. ANS: C
This research involves studying people of different ages at the same time.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Application

120. ANS: C
Developmental psychologists use cross sectional and longitudinal studies to research how psychological attributes changes over the life span.

PTS: 1  REF: 28  OBJ: 2-6  SKL: Application

121. ANS: A  PTS: 1  REF: 29  OBJ: 2-7  SKL: Knowledge

122. ANS: C  PTS: 1  REF: 29  OBJ: 2-7  SKL: Knowledge
Since the hypothesis implies a causal relationship between two variables, this study must be an experiment.

An experiment is the only research method that can examine cause-effect relationships.

It is impractical or impossible to test some research questions using experiments because of the difficulty in isolating the independent variable. The drawback is that case studies and surveys can't establish a cause-effect relationship. Experiments on humans don't always have ethical problems and are not always more expensive than other methods.

Since Viagra is the independent variable in the experiment it would be given to the experimental group.

A placebo is a nonactive substance or condition used in the control group, like nonalcoholic drinks.
Informing participants about the nature of the study might contribute to participant bias if it's not done carefully. Informed consent would not affect researcher bias (the researchers know the nature of the study with or without informed consent). Consent bias and ethical bias are not valid psychological terms.

For moral reasons, many hypotheses cannot be tested experimentally, even though psychologists could design sound experiments that would provide answers. It would be unethical to expose this experimental group to a procedure you believe would harm them.

Data about individual participants, including names, should never be released. Using names in a report would not affect the other three requirements.

Informed consent rules guarantee that participants have the right to participate or withdraw from a study at any time.

Dr. White would be most concerned with protecting his participants from extreme harm or discomfort and must be sure to obtain informed consent.
150. ANS: D
Federal legislation protects animals in research labs. Psychologists are interested in studying animals as we can learn more about humans and also about the animals themselves. Also, a 1984 study by Cole and Miller showed no incidences of animal abuse when they examined 5 years of animal studies published in APA journals.

PTS: 1    REF: 37    OBJ: 2-8    SKL: Application

151. ANS: B
Animals are used in psychological research. Animals may experience pain, but researchers must justify any procedures to an ethics board before the experiment can begin. Psychologists can generalize some results, as there are biological and behavioral similarities between animals and humans. The 1984 study by Cole and Miller showed no incidences of animal abuse when they examined 5 years of animal studies published in APA journals.

PTS: 1    REF: 37    OBJ: 2-8    SKL: Application

ESSAY

1. ANS:
   Students should address the three elements for each perspective.

   Behaviorism: Students should describe behaviorism's emphasis on observable behavior and conditioning. Students should mention the role of one of the following psychologists: Ivan Pavlov (performed the first classical conditioning experiments), John Watson (argued that psychology should focus exclusively on behavior), or B.F. Skinner (modified learning theory to include reinforcement and punishment). Students should describe how behaviorists use the experimental method to gather evidence to test hypotheses.

   Psychodynamic: Students should connect the origin of psychoanalysis to Sigmund Freud's ideas about unconscious drives. Students should describe how psychodynamic theorists (like Freud) use personal self-reflections and/or case studies of patients to support the theory instead of using experiments and the scientific method.

PTS: 1

2. ANS:
   Students should address each bulleted part of the essay:
   • This is an experiment, since two groups are set up that differ by an independent variable (amount of time spent with the group of children).
   • The independent variable in the study was the time spent with the children.
   • The dependent variable was the attitude toward having children.
   • Professor Perry used a survey to measure attitudes toward having children.
   • If Professor Perry used informed consent, debriefed the participants, maintained confidentiality, and didn't expose them to harm or discomfort, this type of research followed ethical guidelines for research involving human participants.

PTS: 1