

Chapter 1b—Introduction to Psychology and Research Methods

MULTIPLE CHOICE

251. According to your textbook, which view of human behavior is NOT considered a part of the psychological perspective?
- cognitive view
 - humanistic view
 - sociocultural view
 - behavioristic view

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

252. Which contemporary view in psychology sees behavior as being shaped and controlled by one's environment?
- cognitive
 - humanistic
 - biopsychological
 - behavioristic

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

253. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- psychodynamic-----positive, philosophical view
 - behavioristic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
 - humanistic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
 - cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept MSC: www

254. Latoya's mother has established a reward system in which Latoya earns one gold star for each chore she completes each day. If she earns 25 stars by the end of the week, Latoya's mother will take her to play at the "fast food restaurant's" playground for two hours. Latoya's mother is using which psychological approach?
- psychodynamic
 - cognitive
 - humanistic
 - behavioristic

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Application

255. Which contemporary view in psychology sees behavior in terms of the mental processing of information?
- a. cognitive
 - b. humanistic
 - c. behavioristic
 - d. biopsychological

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

256. In describing how a person arrives at a decision, a psychology professor explains to his class that “the mind is very much like a computer and that decision-making involves input, processing, storage, and output.” This professor is emphasizing which view of behavior?
- a. cognitive
 - b. behavioristic
 - c. humanistic
 - d. psychodynamic

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Application

257. Which psychology has gained prominence in recent years as researchers have devised ways to objectively study covert behaviors, such as thinking, memory, language, problem-solving, consciousness, and creativity?
- a. cognitive psychology
 - b. psychodynamic psychology
 - c. structuralism
 - d. humanistic psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Fact

258. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. behavioristic-----positive, philosophical view
 - b. humanistic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
 - c. psychodynamic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
 - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept

259. A psychologist whose viewpoint is psychodynamic
- a. focuses on self-image and self-actualization to explain behavior.
 - b. believes behavior is directed by unconscious forces within one’s personality.
 - c. emphasizes the study of observable behavior.
 - d. emphasizes subjective factors and personal growth.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept

260. Which view within the psychological perspective sees behavior as the result of hidden, clashing forces within one's personality?
- a. cognitive
 - b. humanistic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. biopsychological

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept

261. Sandra claims that Antoine's anxiety originates from unresolved sexual conflicts residing in his unconscious. Sandra's interpretation of Antoine's condition is consistent with the _____ perspective.
- a. behavioristic
 - b. humanistic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. cognitive

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Application

262. Which of the following psychological approaches is matched correctly to its view of human nature?
- a. humanistic-----positive, philosophical view
 - b. psychodynamic-----neutral, scientific, somewhat mechanistic view
 - c. behavioristic-----somewhat negative, pessimistic view
 - d. cognitive-----positive, philosophical view

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept

263. Which perspective focuses on subjective, conscious experience, human problems, potentials, and ideals and emphasizes one's self-image and self-actualization?
- a. behavioristic
 - b. humanistic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. cognitive

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept

264. Taylor believes his behavior is guided by his own self-image and that he has the power to control his own fate and reach his full potential. Taylor has adopted which psychological perspective?
- a. behavioristic
 - b. cognitive
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. humanistic

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Application

265. Which of the following perspectives in psychology takes an interactionist view of human nature and emphasizes that behavior is related to the environment within which a person is born, grows up, and lives from day to day?
- a. evolutionary
 - b. behavioristic
 - c. humanistic
 - d. sociocultural

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.1 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

266. The study of human strengths, virtues, and optimal behavior is called _____ psychology.
- a. positive
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. sociocultural
 - d. cognitive

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.2 KEY: Fact

267. Which type of psychology focuses on our potential for optimal functioning and addresses such topics as love, happiness, creativity, well-being, self-confidence, and achievement?
- a. positive psychology
 - b. psychodynamic psychology
 - c. sociocultural psychology
 - d. cognitive psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.2 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

268. Dr. Maxwell is conducting research to determine how a person's subjective well-being is affected by his or her goals, choices, values, emotions, and personality. Dr. Maxwell's research would fit under which psychological approach?
- a. behaviorism
 - b. psychodynamic theory
 - c. positive psychology
 - d. Gestalt principles of perception

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.2 KEY: Application

269. Regarding psychology and cultural diversity, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Currently, over 100 million Americans are African American, Hispanic, Asian American, Native American, or Pacific Islander.
 - b. In some large cities, “minority” groups are already the majority.
 - c. In the past, psychology was based mostly on the cultures of North America and Europe.
 - d. The interactionist view of human nature that emphasizes that behavior is related to one’s environment is referred to as the evolutionary perspective.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

270. The idea that behavior must be judged relative to the values of the culture in which it occurs is called
- a. relative deprivation.
 - b. normal behavior.
 - c. ethnocentric behavior.
 - d. cultural relativity.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact

271. Taking your clients’ cultural beliefs and values into account when making diagnoses and before beginning therapy illustrates the importance of
- a. social accommodation.
 - b. cultural relativity.
 - c. ethnocentrism.
 - d. cultural assimilation.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Concept

272. Cultural differences, age, ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation all affect the unspoken rules for acceptable and expected behavior called
- a. social norms.
 - b. cultural laws.
 - c. universal norms.
 - d. cultural relational behaviors.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

273. Rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups are called
- a. social norms.
 - b. cultural laws.
 - c. universal norms.
 - d. cultural relational behaviors.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact

274. Which of the following statements about social norms is FALSE?
- Social norms are rules that define acceptable and expected behavior for members of various groups.
 - Cultural differences, ethnicity, and gender are factors that influence social norms.
 - Age, disability, and sexual orientation have not been shown to influence social norms.
 - Social norms are too often based on the behavior of white middle-class males, rather than being culturally sensitive.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)
275. When making diagnoses and conducting therapy, psychologists should
- take into account their clients' personal differences regarding age, race, culture, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
 - use an unstated standard for judging what is normal for each individual.
 - ignore cultural differences and use one psychological perspective for viewing all clients.
 - use the behavior of the middle-class American male as a standard for assessing what is "average."
- ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.3 KEY: Concept
276. A psychologist who is "eclectic" can best be described as
- rejecting determinism in favor of free will.
 - cognitive rather than behavioral.
 - drawing from many psychological approaches.
 - preferring pseudo-psychological approaches.
- ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.4 KEY: Fact
277. Eclectic psychologists are known for
- treating only minor adjustment problems.
 - drawing on a variety of theoretical views.
 - working in many different mental health settings.
 - stressing the role of the unconscious.
- ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.4 KEY: Fact

278. You discuss your feelings of loneliness with a psychologist, who responds by having you consider how your own behaviors contribute and reinforce your loneliness, how your early childhood relationship with your parents influences current relationships, and how your distorted self-image may inhibit you from seeking new relationships. This psychologist is most likely
- a. a humanist.
 - b. eclectic.
 - c. a behaviorist.
 - d. Freudian.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.4 KEY: Application

279. When a psychologist draws and utilizes aspects from many different psychological theories and approaches, we say that the psychologist is
- a. psychoanalytic-behavioral.
 - b. a functionalist.
 - c. a structuralist.
 - d. eclectic.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychology Today-Three Complementary Perspectives on Behavior
OBJ: 1.6.4 KEY: Concept

280. Regarding specialties in psychology, clinical and counseling psychologists comprise about what proportion of all American psychologists?
- a. 25%
 - b. 38%
 - c. 59%
 - d. 75%

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

281. Which of the following usually has a master's degree or a doctorate and is highly trained in the methods, factual knowledge, and theories of psychology?
- a. neurologist
 - b. psychologist
 - c. psychiatrist
 - d. pseudoscientist

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

282. What percent of all psychologists are employed full-time at colleges and universities, where they teach, do research, consult, or conduct therapy?
- a. 10
 - b. 16
 - c. 29
 - d. 58

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

283. Presently, the American Psychological Association consists of at least how many different divisions, each reflecting special skills or areas of interest?
- a. 20
 - b. 30
 - c. 40
 - d. 50

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

284. Dr. Causey is interested in how the effects of dopamine levels impact schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease. Dr. Causey is most likely a
- a. cognitive psychologist.
 - b. biopsychologist.
 - c. social psychologist.
 - d. forensic psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

285. Brain mechanisms involved in hunger and thirst would most likely be studied by a
- a. personality theorist.
 - b. sensory psychologist.
 - c. learning theorist.
 - d. biopsychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Concept

286. The “fight or flight” branch of the autonomic nervous system would be of most interest to a
- a. personality theorist.
 - b. sensory psychologist.
 - c. biopsychologist.
 - d. forensic psychologist.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Concept

287. Psychologists who specialize in the treatment of human emotional problems are called _____ psychologists.
- a. psychiatric or neuro-
 - b. personality or developmental
 - c. clinical or counseling
 - d. comparative or experimental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

288. Which area of specialization in psychology is primarily interested in how individuals remember, reason, and solve problems?
- a. comparative
 - b. sensation and perception
 - c. developmental
 - d. cognitive

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

289. Samantha is investigating the differences in the critical thinking and decision-making skills of people in different occupations. Samantha is most likely a
- a. cognitive psychologist.
 - b. developmental psychologist.
 - c. psychologist studying sensation and perception.
 - d. learning theorist.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

290. Santos is interested in how reasoning, memory and problem solving are related to computer game playing. Santos is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. personality
 - d. cognitive

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

291. Celia is a psychologist whose job involves promoting community-wide mental health through research, prevention, education, and consultation. Celia would be a _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. community
 - d. cultural

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

292. The study of similarities and differences in the behavior of different species is called
- biology.
 - comparative psychology.
 - environmental psychology.
 - differential psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

293. Comparative psychologists are primarily interested in
- stimulus-response connections.
 - animal behavior.
 - the comparison of functional and behavioral psychology.
 - the comparison of different types of psychotherapy.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Fact

294. Which type of psychologists would be most likely to study the communication patterns of chimpanzees and porpoises?
- biopsychologist
 - comparative psychologist
 - environmental psychologist
 - social psychologist

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

295. The domestication of various species of animals would be of primary importance to which area of specialization in psychology?
- comparative
 - developmental
 - environmental
 - forensic

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Concept

296. Cambria is a psychologist who is conducting research regarding which marketing methods and which types of packaging were the most successful in selling her company's products to college students. Cambria is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- community
 - environmental
 - consumer
 - comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

297. Jake is a psychologist, who is interested in how people's behavior is affected by the language they speak, the foods they eat, the laws they obey, and how their families disciplined when they were children. Jake is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- a. learning
 - b. cultural
 - c. community
 - d. cognitive

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

298. Eastern societies emphasize the importance of cooperation over individuality. The reverse tends to be true in Western societies. These findings would be of primary interest to which group of psychologists?
- a. cultural
 - b. community
 - c. forensic
 - d. comparative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

299. "I seek to understand the principles whereby a person's ability to think, speak, perceive, and learn changes as they go through their life span." This statement identifies one as a _____ psychologist.
- a. physiological
 - b. social
 - c. developmental
 - d. sensory and perceptual

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

300. If you read an article comparing the value of breastfeeding versus formula feeding on the physical growth of infants, the psychologist who wrote this article is probably a _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. social
 - d. gender

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

301. Which type of psychologist would most likely study the improvement of children's memory as they age from three to 12 years?
- a. evolutionary
 - b. comparative
 - c. developmental
 - d. gender

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

302. Dr. Ward investigates classroom dynamics, teaching styles, and learning. He also develops tests that will be used to evaluate learning. Dr. Ward is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. social
 - b. comparative
 - c. developmental
 - d. educational

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

303. Will conducts applied research on the design of machinery, computers, airplanes, and automobiles for business, industry, and the military. Will is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. engineering
 - b. comparative
 - c. consumer
 - d. sensation and perception

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

304. Montel studies the effects of urban noise, crowding, and the human use of space. Montel is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. developmental
 - b. environmental
 - c. comparative
 - d. health

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

305. Jeremy is a psychologist working with a team of archeologists. By working with this team, he hopes to piece together the changes that have occurred in human parenting since the dawn of time. Jeremy is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. social
 - b. forensic
 - c. evolutionary
 - d. environmental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

306. Which type of psychologist would most likely study how the human species went from eating with their fingers to using utensils?
- a. learning
 - b. evolutionary
 - c. social
 - d. comparative

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

307. Dr. Dauphine has been studying consistent trends in how males and females have selected their mates throughout the long history of humankind. Dr. Dauphine is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. evolutionary
 - b. developmental
 - c. personality
 - d. comparative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

308. Luis is a psychologist who is interested in applying psychological principles to legal issues, such as researching the reliability of eyewitness testimony. Luis is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- a. forensic
 - b. cultural
 - c. comparative
 - d. social

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

309. Janie is a psychologist, who works for a cable network that regularly televises court proceedings and provides commentary for the viewers. Janie is most likely a(n)_____ psychologist.
- a. clinical
 - b. personality
 - c. forensic
 - d. comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

310. Joaquin is a psychologist studying how exposure to different kinds of play (e.g., with dolls versus blocks) affects the development of boys versus girls. Joaquin is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. gender
 - b. comparative
 - c. personality
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

311. Benita is studying the different management styles of female CEOs versus male CEOs. Benita is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. gender
 - c. learning
 - d. developmental

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

312. Dr. Berka is studying how biology, child rearing, education, and societal stereotypes influence the differing behaviors exhibited by females and males in the workplace. Dr. Berka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. gender
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

313. Dr. Galton helps people to take better charge of their own health through techniques, such as learning to do self-screenings for cancer and understanding the emotional impact of illness. Dr. Galton is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. educational
 - b. sensation and perception
 - c. medical or health
 - d. social

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

314. Manuel is a psychologist employed by the human relations department of a car manufacturer. He helps select job applicants and also helps to improve workplace conditions and work relationships so that the company can operate effectively. Manuel is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- a. personality
 - b. forensic
 - c. educational
 - d. industrial-organizational

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

315. Dr. Sartus is interested in how conditioning is involved in the development of superstitious behavior. Dr. Sartus' area of specialization in psychology is
- a. learning.
 - b. sensation and perception.
 - c. comparative psychology.
 - d. biopsychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

316. If you are having a hard time housebreaking your young, healthy puppy to use the puppy pads, helpful information regarding how to reinforce your puppy would most likely come from a(n)
- a. biopsychologist.
 - b. developmental psychologist.
 - c. sensation and perception theorist.
 - d. learning theorist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

317. Token economies within institutions that utilize tangible rewards for appropriate behaviors and a loss of privileges for inappropriate behaviors would be an important area of study for
- comparative psychologists.
 - learning theorists.
 - biopsychologists.
 - psychologists investigating sensation and perception.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: www

318. Dr. Ables has constructed trait profiles of individuals who show success in school and on the job. Dr. Ables is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- cognitive
 - learning
 - perception
 - personality

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

319. Quinton is studying the temperamental differences in persons exhibiting Type A and Type B behaviors. Quinton is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- comparative
 - learning
 - personality
 - social

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

320. Connie's job as a psychologist involves the use of psychological testing for the vocational counseling of students as well as to detect and treat learning disabilities. Connie is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- personality
 - comparative
 - school
 - clinical

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

321. Ami is investigating how people come to know the world through their visual ability. She is also studying how people interpret this visual information in order to recognize faces. Ami is a _____ psychologist.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. sensation and perception
 - d. learning

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

322. If you were interested in how the human mind is able to interpret depth and distance when looking at a painting on a flat canvas, you would be most interested in the psychological speciality area of
- a. personality theory.
 - b. comparative psychology.
 - c. sensation and perception.
 - d. forensic psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

323. A psychologist working in which psychological speciality might explore how a person is able to recognize someone's voice over the telephone by interpreting pitch?
- a. personality
 - b. comparative
 - c. learning
 - d. sensation and perception

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

324. A characteristic feature of research carried out by social psychologists is that it
- a. is concerned with the effects of age and psychological growth.
 - b. includes topics such as arousal, EEG, biochemistry, and neurons.
 - c. includes topics such as attitudes, conformity, leadership, and prejudice.
 - d. is concerned with the design of machines to be used by people.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Concept

325. Which speciality area in psychology would be most likely to study how people interact in group settings, including such areas as interpersonal attraction, friendships, and peer influences?
- a. social
 - b. comparative
 - c. community
 - d. environmental

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Concept

326. After a football game, several well-respected citizens of this town participate in tearing down the goal posts. This uncharacteristic behavior that occurs in groups would be of primary interest to _____ psychologists.
- a. comparative
 - b. developmental
 - c. social
 - d. community

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.1
KEY: Application

327. Those who label themselves as “basic researchers”
- a. seek information for which immediate uses are planned.
 - b. probably are involved in directly counseling patients in a clinic.
 - c. are applying psychological skills in a job situation.
 - d. seek knowledge for its own sake.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Concept

328. Basic research is best described as research done
- a. to find solutions to specific problems.
 - b. to seek knowledge for its own sake.
 - c. to improve students’ abilities in reading and math.
 - d. with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Concept

329. Which of the following involves basic research?
- a. designing an easily read display screen for space capsules
 - b. determining the optimal rate for presenting information to a computer keyboard
 - c. measuring the average storage capacity of the human short-term memory system
 - d. measuring the average rate of dark adaptation to set night flying rules for pilots

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Application

330. Santarrio is conducting research to determine the colors, shapes, and sounds that newborns prefer. Santarrio’s research would be considered _____ research.
- a. applied
 - b. basic
 - c. archetypal
 - d. comparative

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Application

331. Applied research is best defined as research done
- to find solutions to specific problems.
 - to seek knowledge for its own sake.
 - intuitively rather than systematically.
 - with lower animals to avoid ethical issues.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

332. Those who label themselves as “applied researchers” do all of the following EXCEPT
- seek information for which practical uses are planned.
 - conduct research to find solutions to specific problems.
 - gain information that can be readily used in everyday situations.
 - seek knowledge for its own sake.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Concept

333. Juanita is conducting research to find which light and sound intensity levels are best used in helping to calm drug-addicted newborns. Her research would be considered _____ research.
- applied
 - basic
 - psychodynamic
 - comparative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Application

334. Emil is a sports psychologist who is finding ways to improve the performance of the athletes who are his clients. Research conducted by Emil would be considered _____ research.
- applied
 - basic
 - psychodynamic
 - comparative

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Application

335. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
- gender
 - forensic
 - engineering
 - educational

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

336. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in basic research?
- a. consumer
 - b. personality
 - c. clinical
 - d. industrial/organizational

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

337. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in applied research?
- a. cognitive
 - b. personality
 - c. social
 - d. forensic

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

338. Which of the following psychologists would most often engage in applied research?
- a. cultural
 - b. gender
 - c. educational
 - d. comparative

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

339. Which psychologists would most likely equally engage in both applied and basic research?
- a. developmental
 - b. clinical
 - c. cultural
 - d. sensation and perception

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.2
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

340. Animals are used in psychological research because
- a. psychologists are interested in the behavior of all living creatures.
 - b. animal models of behavior can often be applied to human behavior.
 - c. the study of animals can benefit both animals and humans.
 - d. all of these reasons apply.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Concept

341. When animal behavior is used to discover principles that may apply to human behavior, we say that the researcher is utilizing a(n)
- a. anthropomorphic systems approach.
 - b. animal model.
 - c. zoophilic design.
 - d. model that will yield inaccurate results.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Concept

342. Teaching primates to communicate in sign language in order to develop better methods for teaching language to aphasic children would be an example of a(n)
- a. anthropomorphic error.
 - b. animal model.
 - c. inaccurate design.
 - d. correlational study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Application

343. Regarding animal studies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. The majority of psychological studies utilize animals as subjects.
 - b. Behavioral studies have helped in our understanding of how to care for domestic animals and endangered species in zoos.
 - c. Comparative psychologists are the group of psychologists that mainly study other animal species besides humans.
 - d. Animal studies have helped in our understanding of stress, learning, obesity, aging, and sleep.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

344. Regarding animal studies, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Only a small percentage of psychological studies involve animals.
 - b. Behavioral studies have helped in our understanding of how to care for domestic animals and endangered species in zoos.
 - c. Forensic psychologists are the group of psychologists that mainly study other animal species besides humans.
 - d. Some psychologists use animal models to discover principles that apply to humans.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

345. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- a. typically like planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
 - b. tend to be emotionally stable.
 - c. have good communication skills.
 - d. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept

346. Individuals who would most enjoy becoming a psychologist
- a. are good at recognizing patterns and drawing conclusions.
 - b. tend to be emotionally unstable.
 - c. are controlled and insensitive to others' pain and feelings.
 - d. tend to exhibit all of these characteristics.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept

347. Which of the following statements about psychology majors is FALSE?
- a. Psychology majors tend to be emotionally unstable.
 - b. Psychology majors usually have good communication skills.
 - c. Psychology majors enjoy planning and carrying out complex projects and activities.
 - d. Psychology majors succeed in occupations, such as management, public affairs, social services, business, sales, and education.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

348. Amy holds a doctorate in psychology. She has recently been hired by a prominent teaching hospital to conduct research into finding the best therapeutic techniques for patients suffering from acute psychotic disorders, such as schizophrenia. Amy is most likely a
- a. psychiatric social worker.
 - b. psychiatrist.
 - c. clinical psychologist.
 - d. psychoanalyst.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.3
KEY: Application

349. Which type of psychologist tends to treat milder problems, such as problems at work or school rather than the severe psychotic disorders?
- a. clinical
 - b. counseling
 - c. comparative
 - d. social

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept

350. Most clinical psychologists hold a Ph.D. degree and follow a scientist-practitioner model, which means they
- a. must perform counseling in a scientific manner.
 - b. are encouraged to conduct research even after they become therapists.
 - c. are required to conduct therapeutic research in order to maintain their licenses.
 - d. are trained to do either scientific research or therapy.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept

351. Which degree in psychology emphasizes therapy skills rather than a research orientation?
- a. Psy.D.
 - b. Ph.D.
 - c. Ed.D.
 - d. M.A.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

352. Aaron earned a Psy.D. This means that he will most likely be
- a. employed by a university as a psychological researcher and professor.
 - b. conducting therapy at a community mental health clinic.
 - c. prescribing medication to severely disturbed patients.
 - d. visiting patients' homes to evaluate family and living conditions.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Application

353. Use of which of the following titles is controlled by law (requires a license to practice)?
- a. dream analyst
 - b. life skills coach
 - c. therapist
 - d. clinical psychologist

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

354. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Real psychologists follow an ethical code that stresses respect for people's privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and welfare.
 - b. If a person calls himself or herself a "therapist," he or she must have a license issued by a state examining board.
 - c. Movies have featured psychologists who were more disturbed than their patients or who followed unethical practices.
 - d. The word "shrink" is actually a slang term that refers only to psychiatrists.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

355. Regarding the profession of psychology, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- To work as a clinical or counseling psychologist, you must have a license issued by a state examining board.
 - Psychologists may choose whether or not to abide by the APA professional code.
 - Unlicensed persons may continue to practice “therapy” as long as they do not call themselves psychologists.
 - Psychologists are expected to use their knowledge to contribute to society with many doing volunteer work in the communities in which they live.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

356. Which of the following stresses (1) high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility; (2) respect for people’s rights to privacy, dignity, confidentiality, and personal freedom; and (3) protection of the client’s welfare?
- APA code of ethics
 - DSM counseling code
 - NIHM recommendations
 - NASP research guide

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

357. APA professional codes stress all of the following EXCEPT
- high levels of competence, integrity, and responsibility.
 - maintaining confidentiality.
 - protection of the client’s welfare.
 - a ban on advertising.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

358. The APA professional code of ethics stresses
- a ban on advertising psychological services.
 - the compliance of the client to the psychologist’s advice.
 - the personal freedom of the client.
 - all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

359. The term “shrink” is a slang expression for
- a psychologist.
 - a psychiatrist.
 - a counselor or therapist.
 - all of these.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

360. Psychiatrists differ from psychologists because psychiatrists
- are physicians with a specialization in abnormal behavior and psychotherapy.
 - are extensively trained in the theories and techniques of Sigmund Freud.
 - are generally more eclectic than psychologists.
 - have a Masters or Ph.D. degree with special training in psychological theory and research methods.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Concept MSC: www

361. Simon has a bipolar disorder and requires medication to control his extreme mood swings. Simon's medication will need to be prescribed by which mental health professional?
- counseling psychologist
 - clinical psychologist
 - psychiatric social worker
 - psychiatrist

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

362. Rosetta's family has a history of emotional problems related to hormonal disturbances. For some time now, Rosetta has been deeply depressed. She should probably seek the aid of a
- counselor.
 - clinical psychologist.
 - psychiatrist.
 - therapist..

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Application

363. Which of the following psychological professionals is allowed to prescribe drugs in all 50 states of the United States?
- counselor
 - therapist
 - psychiatrist
 - psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

364. Which of the following pairs of states now allows psychologists to legally prescribe drugs to their clients?
- California and New York
 - Florida and West Virginia
 - Mississippi and Illinois
 - New Mexico and Louisiana

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

365. Before one can receive specialized training in Freudian psychoanalysis and become a psychoanalyst, one must first
- have an M.D. or Ph.D.
 - be able to prescribe drugs.
 - earn a Psy.D. and become a licensed counselor.
 - have completed two years of supervised counseling experience in an institutional setting.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

366. A practitioner with an M.D. or Ph.D., who receives further training in the theories and therapy techniques developed by Sigmund Freud is probably a
- psychiatrist.
 - psychoanalyst.
 - clinical therapist.
 - counseling psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

367. Requiring a master's degree and one to two years of supervised experience, this mental health professional does not treat serious mental disorders but uses practical helping skills with clients who have problems in their marriage, family, or career. This mental health professional described is a
- psychiatrist.
 - psychoanalyst.
 - clinical advisor.
 - licensed counselor.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

368. Jessica earned a master's degree and then spent two years being supervised as she helped clients solve problems with their jobs and families. Jessica is most likely a
- psychiatrist.
 - psychoanalyst.
 - licensed counselor.
 - licensed psychiatric advisor.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Application

369. Which mental health professional's activities includes visiting patients' homes, evaluating patients and their families, and conducting group psychotherapy?
- a. psychiatrist
 - b. psychoanalyst
 - c. psychiatric social worker
 - d. comparative psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Fact

370. Miranda holds a master's degree and works with patients in clinics and hospitals as part of a therapeutic team. Her typical duties include evaluating patients and their families by visiting the patients' homes, schools, or workplaces to help alleviate their problems. Miranda is most likely which type of mental health professional?
- a. psychoanalyst
 - b. psychiatric social worker
 - c. counselor
 - d. psychologist

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Psychologists-Guaranteed Not to Shrink OBJ: 1.7.4
KEY: Application

371. A formal trial undertaken to confirm or disconfirm a hypothesis about the cause of behavior is called a(n)
- a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. survey.
 - c. case study.
 - d. experiment.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

372. Which of the following is NOT a step in a psychological experiment?
- a. varying a condition you believe might affect behavior
 - b. creating two similar groups of subjects
 - c. administering the same independent variable to both groups
 - d. recording whether the condition has any effect on behavior

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Concept

373. When a researcher creates two groups, varies a condition, and records whether varying the condition had any effect on behavior, the researcher is conducting a(n)
- a. naturalistic observation
 - b. correlational study
 - c. comparative case study
 - d. experiment

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

374. You have discovered a new vitamin that you believe will improve memory in the elderly. Your best bet for accurately testing the effectiveness of the vitamin would be to use
- a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. the experimental method.
 - c. case histories.
 - d. the survey method.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

375. If you want to determine whether there is a casual relationship between using the SQ4R study method and final grades in a psychology course, you should use
- a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. the experimental method.
 - c. the survey method.
 - d. a correlational study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

376. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. First, you form two groups of people, and you give members of one group a test of driving ability while they are using a cell phone with the second group taking the driving test without using a cell phone. To determine how cell phone use affects driving, you used
- a. naturalistic observation.
 - b. the experimental method.
 - c. the survey method.
 - d. a correlational study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

377. In an experiment, the people whose behavior is investigated
- are called the experimental subjects.
 - are called the participants.
 - make up the experimental and control groups.
 - are characterized by all of these.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

378. Regarding the experimental method, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- The control group and the experimental group are treated exactly alike except for the condition you intentionally vary.
 - The condition that the experimenter intentionally varies is called the dependent variable.
 - The animals or people whose behavior is investigated are referred to as experimental subjects.
 - Human subjects whose behavior is investigated are also called the participants.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

379. A simple experiment has two groups of subjects called the
- dependent group and the independent group.
 - extraneous group and the independent group.
 - before group and the after group.
 - control group and the experimental group.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

380. The best definition of a variable is that it is the part of an experiment that
- is controlled.
 - can change.
 - always stays the same.
 - is always a behavior in psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

381. Any condition that can change and that might affect the outcome of the experiment is called a(n)
- variable.
 - mediator.
 - stimulus.
 - experimental behavior.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

382. According to the text, which of the following is NOT an essential variable found in a psychological experiment?
- a. mediating
 - b. independent
 - c. extraneous
 - d. dependent

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

383. The independent variable in an experiment is
- a. the subject him or herself.
 - b. a measure of the subject's behavior.
 - c. the variable that the experimenter chooses to manipulate.
 - d. any unwanted variable that may adversely affect the subject's performance.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

384. The experimenter usually sets the value of
- a. the independent variable.
 - b. the dependent variable.
 - c. all the extraneous variables.
 - d. none of the variables in the experiment.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

385. The dependent variable in an experiment
- a. measures the results of the experiment.
 - b. is affected by the independent variable.
 - c. is often revealed by measures of performance, such as test scores.
 - d. is characterized by all of these.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

386. The dependent variable is the one that is
- a. manipulated.
 - b. prevented from affecting the outcome of the experiment.
 - c. revealed by measures of performance.
 - d. also called the treatment.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

387. The conditions that a researcher wishes to prevent from affecting the outcome of the experiment are the _____ variables.
- a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. extraneous
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

388. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. Cell phone use would be the _____ variable.
- a. independent
 - b. control
 - c. extraneous
 - d. dependent

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: www

389. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. Driving ability as defined by the scores achieved on a test of driving ability would be the _____ variable.
- a. independent
 - b. control
 - c. extraneous
 - d. dependent

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

390. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The number of hours that each participant slept the night before the driving test would be a(n) _____ variable.
- a. independent
 - b. control
 - c. extraneous
 - d. dependent

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

391. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. One's familiarity with the car used in the experiment would be a(n) _____ variable.
- a. independent
 - b. control
 - c. extraneous
 - d. dependent

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

392. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the fertilizer used on each plant would be the _____ variable.
- a. dependent
 - b. extraneous
 - c. control
 - d. independent

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

393. In an experiment to study the effects of fertilizer on plants, the growth rate of the plants would be the _____ variable.
- a. dependent
 - b. extraneous
 - c. experimental
 - d. independent

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

394. An experiment is performed to see if background music improves learning. Two groups study the same material, one while listening to music and another without music. The independent variable is
- a. learning.
 - b. the size of the group.
 - c. the material studied.
 - d. music.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

395. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. We compare test scores of students who study to music with those who study in silence. Which of the following is an extraneous variable in this experiment?
- a. the presence or absence of music
 - b. the students' test scores
 - c. the amount of time allowed for studying
 - d. silence

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

396. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on people's ability to concentrate. The independent variable would be the
- a. subjects' overall intelligence.
 - b. size of the room.
 - c. room color.
 - d. ability to concentrate.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

397. Antoine is conducting an experiment on the effects of room color on people's ability to concentrate. The dependent variable would be the
- a. subjects' overall intelligence.
 - b. size of the room.
 - c. room color.
 - d. ability to concentrate.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

398. An experiment is performed to test the effects of sleep deprivation on rote memory. In this experiment, the dependent variable is the
- a. number of hours subjects go without sleep.
 - b. rote memory scores.
 - c. number of subjects deprived of sleep in the experimental group.
 - d. correlation between hours of sleep and fatigue.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

399. In an experiment to study the effects of study skills training on academic achievement, the study skills training would be the _____ variable.
- a. dependent
 - b. extraneous
 - c. control
 - d. independent

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

400. A researcher wants to find out if taking a new antidepressant drug will decrease the symptoms of subjects suffering from social anxiety. The number of symptoms exhibited by the subjects would be the _____ variable.
- a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. extraneous
 - d. control

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

401. A social psychologist measures aggressive responses made by people exposed to violent and nonviolent movies. All of the subjects are tested in rooms having identical room temperature. In this experiment, the room temperature is a(n) _____ variable.
- a. correlated
 - b. independent
 - c. dependent
 - d. extraneous

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

402. A teacher wants to find out if a problem-based history program is superior to the regular history curriculum being used. The motivation and intelligence of the students participating in the new and the regular history programs would be considered the _____ variables.
- a. independent
 - b. dependent
 - c. extraneous
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

403. The chief function of the control group in an experiment is that it
- allows mathematical relationships to be established.
 - provides a point of reference against which the behavior of the experimental group can be compared.
 - balances the experiment to eliminate all extraneous variables.
 - establishes causation.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Concept

404. Which of the following groups serves as a point of reference for a comparison of results in an experiment?
- independent group
 - experimental group
 - control group
 - dependent group

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Concept

405. Which type of variable is measured in both the experimental and control groups of an experiment?
- dependent
 - independent
 - extraneous
 - correlated

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Fact

406. Tina is assigned to the group that receives the independent variable. Tina is in the _____ group.
- independent
 - dependent
 - control
 - experimental

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

407. Nadine is in the group that does not receive the independent variable. Nadine is in the _____ group.
- independent
 - dependent
 - control
 - experimental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

408. In an experiment to determine if meditation increases mental concentration, the group of subjects who would be required to meditate would be the _____ group.
- a. dependent
 - b. independent
 - c. experimental
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

409. In an experiment to determine if meditation increases mental concentration, the group who would NOT meditate would be the _____ group.
- a. dependent
 - b. independent
 - c. experimental
 - d. control

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

410. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The group that would take the driving test while talking on a cell phone would be the _____ group.
- a. dependent
 - b. independent
 - c. experimental
 - d. control

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

411. Suppose you want to find out if using cell phones while driving a car affects the likelihood of having an accident. The group that would NOT be talking on a cell phone while taking the driving test would be the _____ group.
- a. dependent
 - b. independent
 - c. experimental
 - d. control

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

412. A teacher wants to find out if a new problem-based history program will increase history achievement scores. The students who will NOT be exposed to this problem-based history program but will be taught the specific material in the traditional manner are part of which group?
- a. extraneous
 - b. control
 - c. independent
 - d. dependent

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

413. In a study of effects of alcohol on driving ability, the control group should be given
- a. a high dosage of alcohol.
 - b. one-half the dosage given the experimental group.
 - c. a driving test before and after drinking alcohol.
 - d. no alcohol at all.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

414. A researcher wants to determine the effect of sleep loss on human problem-solving. Subjects in an appropriate control group for such an experiment would be described as having
- a. much more sleep than normal.
 - b. much less sleep than normal.
 - c. a normal amount of sleep.
 - d. the same amount of sleep as the experimental group.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.1
KEY: Application

415. When subjects in an experiment are chosen so that each has an equal chance of being in either the experimental group or the control group, we say that the subjects have been assigned
- a. alternately.
 - b. hypothetically.
 - c. randomly.
 - d. consecutively.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Fact

416. Subjects are said to be assigned randomly when
- they are selected to participate in an experiment from a sample which is representative of the larger population.
 - they each have an equal chance of being assigned to either the experimental or control group.
 - they are assigned to experimental and control groups so that the groups differ on some critical variable before the experiment begins.
 - neither the experimenter nor the subject knows whether the subject is in the experimental or control group.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Fact

417. To equalize the intelligence of members of the experimental and control group in an experiment, you could use
- extraneous control.
 - random assignment.
 - independent control.
 - subject replication.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Application MSC: www

418. A variable, such as the personality of a subject, that might affect the outcome of an experiment would be controlled by
- random assignment of subjects.
 - assuming the effects of the variable are negligible.
 - manipulating the dependent variables simultaneously.
 - repeating the experiment several times until the results are consistent.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Concept

419. In an experiment to test whether teaching a new memory strategy will improve students' test scores, student characteristics, such as motivation, are controlled by
- interviewing each student concerning their motivation in the class.
 - giving each student a personality test.
 - randomly assigning students to the two groups.
 - interviewing the teachers concerning each of the students.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Application

420. We wish to test the hypothesis that music improves learning. Random assignment into two groups, one that listens to music and one that studies in silence, controls for
- the students' inherent academic ability.
 - the students' use of different study strategies.
 - the amount of sleep students had prior to the experiment.
 - all of these.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Application

421. Random assignment of subjects to groups in an experiment is used to reduce the effects of
- the independent variable.
 - the dependent variable.
 - experimenter bias.
 - extraneous variables.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Fact

422. One way to randomly assign students to experimental and control groups for a study of academic behaviors is to
- flip a coin for each student to determine which group she or he will be assigned.
 - divide the group sitting in the front half of the room from the group sitting in the back.
 - ask volunteers for the experimental group to raise their hands.
 - do none of these.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Application

423. In an experiment, control over extraneous variables, such as the time of day or the temperature of the room, can be obtained by
- using a double-blind experiment.
 - making all conditions except the independent variable exactly the same for all subjects.
 - using repeated measures.
 - observing and recording the impact of each variable on each subject in the experiment..

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Concept

424. A researcher is testing the effectiveness of a new math program. The extraneous variables, such as temperature and lighting, will best be controlled by
- randomly assigning students to rooms of varying temperature and light intensity.
 - randomly selecting the rooms in which the students will be taught.
 - making the temperature and the amount of light the same for all the rooms.
 - letting the students select the room temperature and lighting in which they are most comfortable.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.2
KEY: Application

425. One of the advantages of the experimental method is that
- clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
 - it allows information about large numbers of people to be gathered.
 - it allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
 - all types of behavior are easily studied in the laboratory.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Concept

426. Experiments can determine cause-and-effect relationships with the suspected cause being the _____ variable.
- mediating
 - independent
 - correlational
 - dependent

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

427. Experiments can determine cause-and-effect relationships with the effects being measured by the _____ variable.
- extraneous
 - independent
 - correlational
 - dependent

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

428. In a carefully controlled experiment, the only possible cause for any effect noted in the dependent variable is the
- independent variable.
 - extraneous variable.
 - random assignment.
 - random selection.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

429. The control group and the experimental group in an experiment are treated exactly the same EXCEPT for the _____ variable.
- dependent
 - independent
 - extraneous
 - replication

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Fact

430. You are conducting an experiment to determine if listening to music improves learning. If the average test score of the experimental group is higher than the average of the control group, then we can conclude that
- extraneous variables were not controlled.
 - the two groups were not randomly assigned.
 - listening to music improved learning.
 - listening to music does not improve learning.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

431. You are conducting an experiment to determine if listening to music improves learning. If there was no difference between the test performance of the experimental and control groups, then we can conclude that
- extraneous variables were not controlled.
 - the two groups were not randomly assigned.
 - listening to music improved learning.
 - listening to music had no effect on learning.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

432. An experimenter conducts an experiment on the effects of a drug to control hallucinations. The experimenter declares the results to be “statistically significant,” which usually means that
- even though appropriate statistics were used, no differences could be detected between the experimental and control groups.
 - the results have important implications for theory or practice.
 - differences of this size between the experimental and control groups would occur by chance only five times out of 100 (or less).
 - differences between the experimental and control groups were so large they could never occur by chance alone.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Concept

433. In research reports, a statement that “the results of the experiment were statistically significant” means that the difference must be large enough so that it would occur by chance in _____ experiments out of 100.
- less than five
 - less than 20
 - more than five
 - more than 20

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Concept

434. In an experiment if the obtained results would occur by chance in less than five experiments out of 100, the results
- were randomly assigned.
 - cannot be replicated.
 - were statistically significant.
 - were part of a meta-analysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Concept

435. Research findings become more convincing when the results are statistically significant and when the findings
- showed a positive correlation.
 - showed a negative correlation.
 - constitute a natural clinical trial.
 - are replicated by other researchers.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

436. To replicate an experiment means to
- use control groups and experimental groups.
 - use statistics to determine the effect of chance.
 - control for the effects of extraneous variables.
 - repeat the experiment using either identical or improved research methods.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Concept

437. Which of the following has been used to summarize and synthesize large amounts of psychological research and allows researchers to draw conclusions that might be missed in a single, small-scale study?
- meta-analysis
 - natural clinical tests
 - multi-phasic research
 - double-blind experiments

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Fact

438. A statistical technique that can be used to combine the results of many studies, as if they were all part of one large study is referred to as
- meta-analysis.
 - the natural clinical test.
 - the standard error of measurement.
 - double-blind experimental analysis.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Fact

439. You are investigating the topic of gender differences in which extensive previous research has already been conducted with the findings of these previous studies not always in agreement. Your best approach to conducting research would be to
- randomly assign your subjects.
 - conduct a meta-analysis.
 - conduct a double-blind experiment.
 - utilize a field experiment.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: The Psychology Experiment-Where Cause Meets Effect OBJ: 1.8.4
KEY: Application

440. Changes in the behavior of research subjects that is caused by the unintended influence of the subjects' own expectations is called the
- research participant bias.
 - observer bias.
 - confirmation bias.
 - anthropomorphic error

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

441. You are conducting an experiment to determine whether teaching students the SQ4R method will increase their test scores. So, you explain your hypothesis to your participants and then conduct the experiment. Informing the participants about your hypothesis
- may create research participant bias.
 - violates ethical standards.
 - prevents the random assignment of subjects.
 - will have no effect on the results of the experiment.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

442. Giving placebos in drug experiments is necessary to
- counteract the random assignment of subjects.
 - counteract the side effects of the drug.
 - control for the effects of suggestion and expectation.
 - keep control subjects from knowing they have been given the real drug.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept

443. An inactive substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, that is given to subjects to make them think they've taken a drug is called a(n)
- a. placebo.
 - b. extraneous variable.
 - c. dependent variable.
 - d. control drug.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact

444. Responding to a substance, such as a sugar pill or a saline injection, as if it were the real drug is referred to as
- a. the placebo effect.
 - b. an anthropomorphic error.
 - c. the somatization variable.
 - d. a psychosomatic complication.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

445. Regarding placebos, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. In a drug study, the participants in the experimental group get the placebo and those in the control group get the real drug.
 - b. Doctors sometimes prescribe placebos, especially for complaints that seem to have no physical basis.
 - c. If a placebo has any effect, it must be based on suggestion, rather than chemistry.
 - d. Placebos have been shown to affect pain, anxiety, depression, alertness, tension, sexual arousal, cravings for alcohol.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

446. In a weight-reduction experiment, an overweight individual was given what the researcher called a new type of diet pill that would help curb the desire to eat. In fact, the pill really contained powdered milk, but ever since the individual started taking the diet pill, he has reported that his desire to eat has decreased. This illustrates the
- a. curvilinear relationship.
 - b. effect of extraneous variables.
 - c. natural experiment.
 - d. placebo effect.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Application

447. Placebos have such a strong effect on people because
- only medical doctors can prescribe them.
 - their impact is immediate.
 - their impact is long-term.
 - they alter conscious and unconscious expectations.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept

448. After a person takes a placebo, there is
- a reduction in brain activity linked with pain.
 - usually only a small, insignificant effect for most people.
 - initially an increase in pain, followed by mild relief.
 - an immediate relief of pain, but no change in brain activity linked with this pain.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact

449. In one study, a saline injection was shown to be 70 percent as effective as morphine in reducing pain. This is an example of
- a placebo effect.
 - physiological blocking.
 - the random-assignment effect.
 - a double-blind effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept

450. In an experiment to test the effects of a new flu drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug, the other group is given a placebo. The group that receives the placebo is called the _____ group.
- independent
 - experimental
 - dependent
 - control

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Application MSC: www

451. In a study of the effects of antidepressant drug on depressive symptoms, the experimental group is given the antidepressant drug, while the control group is given a
- placebo.
 - different but equally powerful anti-depressant drug.
 - lesser amount of the antidepressant drug.
 - mixture of a placebo and the antidepressant drug.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Application

452. Sometimes in a drug study, the experimental group given the actual drug and the control group given the inactive substance both initially show improvement. This is due to
- the Barnum effect.
 - the placebo effect.
 - a biased sample.
 - a random assignment of subjects.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept

453. A single-blind experiment would most likely be used to minimize the
- researcher bias.
 - correlation versus causation problems.
 - problem of obtaining a representative sample.
 - research participant bias.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact

454. In a research study, when the subjects do not know who is in the experimental group and who is in the control group, but the experimenters do know, the study is called a(n) _____ experiment.
- single-blind
 - double-blind
 - independent
 - dependent

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Fact

455. In a drug study if your participants are *blind* as to the hypothesis under investigation and whether they received the real drug or the placebo, then the participants
- have been randomly assigned.
 - have been randomly selected.
 - will have the same expectations.
 - will have differing expectations.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

456. The subjects in the experimental group receive the experimental drug, while the subjects in the control group receive a placebo. Although the experimenter knows which subjects are in the experimental group and which are in the control group, the subjects themselves do not know who is in which group or who received the real drug and who the placebo. This experimenter is using
- a double-blind study to control for researcher bias.
 - a single-blind study to control for research participant bias.
 - random selection to control the extraneous variables.
 - random assignment to control the dependent variables.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

457. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. Although you know which sweetener is which, you don't let them know which sweetener is the one they're getting. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
- double-blind
 - single-blind
 - placebo effect
 - placebo bias

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.1 KEY: Application

458. Changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions is referred to as
- researcher bias.
 - the field experiment effect.
 - research participant bias.
 - the extraneous effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Fact

459. Dr. Enor unintentionally influences his subjects so that they react in ways consistent with his experimental hypothesis. This demonstrates the
- researcher bias.
 - placebo effect.
 - anthropomorphic bias.
 - extraneous effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

460. An example of “researcher bias” would be a situation in which the experimenter
- acts out the proper behavior for the subjects.
 - deceives the subject as to the real purpose of the experiment.
 - unknowingly hints to subjects what is expected of them.
 - does all of these.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Concept

461. A teacher believes that one group of children is very bright and that a second group is below average in ability, although both groups are actually equal in ability. Nevertheless, the first group progresses more rapidly than the second. This demonstrates
- the self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - the placebo effect within a natural experiment.
 - observer bias in naturalistic observation.
 - the ethical problems of field experiments.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Application

462. The phenomenon in which a prediction prompts people to act in ways that make the prediction come true is known as the
- pseudomemory prophecy.
 - prediction effect.
 - self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - placebo effect.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Fact

463. A study at the U.S. Air Force Academy Preparatory School demonstrated that students’ performances can be affected by teachers’ expectations. These results are best explained by the fact that
- studies in the field are more unpredictable than those in the laboratory.
 - naturalistic observation pointed out differences not controlled by a laboratory experiment.
 - the teachers subtly communicated their expectations to the students, which created a self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - the two groups were really not equal in their ability at the start of the experiment.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Concept

464. Dr. Darius subtly and unknowingly communicates her expectations to her subjects, which resulted in her subjects behaving in ways that made her expectations come true, a phenomenon known as the
- Barnum effect.
 - actor-observer effect.
 - anthropomorphic error.
 - self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

465. A person suffering from anxiety predicts that he will make a fool of himself at a social gathering; and, in fact, he does. A psychologist predicts that students in his morning class will outperform those in his afternoon class and, in fact, they do. What do the anxious person and the psychologist have in common? They both
- are engaged in the Barnum effect.
 - produced a self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - are engaged in the placebo effect.
 - possess a precognition type of ESP.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.2 KEY: Application

466. An experiment in which neither the subjects nor the experimenters administering the drugs know who is receiving the real drug or a placebo is called a _____ experiment.
- naturalistic
 - random control
 - placebo-blind
 - double-blind

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Fact

467. A double-blind experiment would be used for all of the following EXCEPT to
- minimize researcher bias.
 - minimize changes in subjects' behavior caused by the unintended influence of an experimenter's actions.
 - control for research participant bias.
 - eliminate the need for randomly assigning participants to experimental and control groups.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

468. Both research participant bias and research bias can be controlled by
- randomly selected one's participants.
 - using a single-blind experiment.
 - using a double-blind experiment.
 - randomly assigning participants to the experimental and control groups.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

469. To investigate the effects of a new drug for hyperactivity, one group of children is given this new drug, while the other group is given a placebo. The experimenter has his assistant label the drug and the placebo with letter names so that he will not know which group of children is getting the placebo and which group is getting the new drug until the end of the experiment. This researcher is using a
- double-blind experiment to minimize research participant bias and researcher bias.
 - single-blind experiment to minimize observer bias and the observer effect.
 - triple-blind experiment that incorporates random selection and random assignment.
 - placebo effect to maximize the self-fulfilling prophecy.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

470. You want to test people's cola preferences. So, you conduct a taste test using two different brands of cola. However, you are worried about possible clues you may give people taking the test. So, you label the two colas and have your assistant, who does not know which cola is which, to administer the test to the subjects. Thus, you have prevented yourself and your assistant from giving out any clues by using
- random selection.
 - random assignment.
 - a single-blind experiment.
 - a double-blind experiment.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Application

471. You want to test people's reactions to a new artificial sweetener, and so you plan to give them coffee with two different kinds of sweetener. However, you are worried about possible cues you may give people as to which sweetener they're getting. So, you have your assistant prepare the packets so she knows which is which but you do not, and then you give the two coffees to your subjects. This type of experiment is called a _____ experiment.
- double-blind
 - single-blind
 - placebo effect
 - placebo bias

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Application

472. Regarding biases in research, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. Much of the popularity of herbal health remedies is based on the placebo effect.
 - b. Single-blind experiments are used to control researcher bias.
 - c. Double-blind experiments control for both researcher bias and research participant bias.
 - d. Double-blind testing has shown that about 50 percent of the effectiveness of antidepressant drugs, such as Prozac, is due to the placebo effect.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Double Blind-On Placebos and Self-Fulfilling Prophecies
OBJ: 1.9.3 KEY: Fact MSC: * (New Question)

473. Naturalistic observation, correlational studies, the clinical method, and the survey method are considered _____ methods.
- a. experimental
 - b. non-experimental
 - c. nonscientific
 - d. placebo bias

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Fact

474. Nonexperimental methods of research include
- a. the clinical method.
 - b. correlational studies.
 - c. the survey method.
 - d. all of these.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Fact

475. Psychologists who want to study behavior as it unfolds in natural settings use a technique called
- a. the clinical method.
 - b. correlational studies.
 - c. the survey method.
 - d. naturalistic observation.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Fact

476. Psychologists who want to make measurements to discover relationships between events use a technique called
- a. the clinical method.
 - b. the correlational method.
 - c. the survey method.
 - d. naturalistic observation.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Fact

477. When studying mental disorders, such as depression or anxiety, and the therapies used to treat them, psychologists are more likely to use the _____ method.
- a. clinical
 - b. correlational
 - c. survey
 - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Concept

478. Questions about the opinions and behavior of large groups of people are often best answered using the _____ method.
- a. clinical
 - b. correlational
 - c. survey
 - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.1
KEY: Concept

479. When psychologists want to determine cause-and-effect relationships regarding human behavior, they most often use the _____ method.
- a. clinical
 - b. correlational
 - c. experimental
 - d. nonexperimental

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.2
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

480. Because it is not always possible to conduct experiments, psychologists gather evidence and test hypotheses by using all of the following nonexperimental methods EXCEPT for the _____ method.
- a. clinical
 - b. correlational
 - c. naturalistic observation
 - d. pseudoscientific

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.2
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

481. Regarding the information provided by the nonexperimental methods, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a. The case study method allows the investigation of rare or unusual problems or events.
 - b. The correlational method allows us to predict behavior.
 - c. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to describe behavior.
 - d. The survey method is used to establish cause-and-effect relationships regarding human behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.2
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

482. A psychologist using the method of naturalistic observation would
- a. carefully design controlled situations in which to observe behavior.
 - b. rely on observations of subjects' responses to questionnaires.
 - c. observe behavior as it happens in actual settings outside the laboratory or clinic.
 - d. make careful records of the behavior of clients treated the course of therapy.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Fact

483. Recording the behavior of people or animals in their real-life settings without imposing laboratory conditions is known as the _____ method.
- a. independent living
 - b. pseudo-observational
 - c. correlation
 - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Fact

484. From her studies of chimpanzees in the wild in Tanzania, Jane Goodall showed that humans are not the only tool-making animals. In discovering this information, Jane Goodall used which type of research method?
- a. field experiments
 - b. experimental control
 - c. correlational studies
 - d. naturalistic observation

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

485. The findings from naturalistic observations allow us to
- a. describe behavior.
 - b. predict behavior.
 - c. explain behavior.
 - d. establish clear cause-and-effect relationships.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept

486. A psychologist observes the confrontation between two rival neighborhood gangs from the window of an abandoned building. This method of collecting observations is best described as
- experimental regression.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - controlled experimentation.
 - clinical case study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application

487. An advantage of naturalistic observation is that
- clear cause-and-effect relationships can be identified.
 - behavior has not been tampered with by outside influences.
 - the correlation between events can be carefully estimated.
 - one can predict the behavior of large groups of subjects from the findings.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

488. Limitations of naturalistic observation include the
- small amount of information gained for the effort involved.
 - inconvenience and expense of conducting these observations in controlled laboratory settings.
 - problems of observer effects and observer bias.
 - problem of not being able to follow the APA code of research ethics using this research method.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept

489. The fact that a subject's behavior may change when they know they are being watched is called
- the observer effect.
 - the staging effect.
 - interactive behavior change.
 - the mutual effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Fact

490. Researchers using naturalistic observations to study an animal colony must avoid making friends with the animals to minimize the
- placebo effect.
 - problem of sampling bias.
 - effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.
 - effects of the observer on the observed.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept

491. One way to reduce the effects of the presence of the observer on the behavior of the observed is to
- conceal the observer or use hidden camera recorders.
 - take careful notes using a rating scale.
 - make friends with the observed.
 - record only selected details by using a behavioral assessment instrument.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept

492. Concealing the observer behind a two-way mirror or using hidden cameras can be used to minimize the
- observer effect.
 - double-blind effect.
 - placebo effect.
 - effects of extraneous correlations.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept

493. Zoologists have attached minaturized cameras called “critter cams” directly to many species allowing observations in a wide range of natural environments with the use of these tiny cameras minimizing the
- single-blind effect.
 - double-blind effect..
 - observer effect.
 - effects of extraneous correlations.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Concept MSC: * (New Question)

494. A college student has volunteered to tutor students in a first-grade classroom. She hopes to gain a realistic picture of the everyday behavior of these students. However, every time she enters the classroom, the students all stop what they are doing and run up to her begging her to tutor them next. This student will probably never get a realistic picture of a typical first grader's school day because of the
- observer bias.
 - observer effect.
 - self-fulfilling prophecy.
 - anthropomorphic error.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application

495. Sometimes observers in naturalistic observation see what they expect to see even when it doesn't occur. This problem is called
- a. observer bias.
 - b. pro-social interaction effect.
 - c. observer effect.
 - d. halo effect.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Fact

496. A teacher asks the school psychologist to observe her class through the two-way mirror and determine why the class disruptions are occurring. Just as the psychologist is walking into the room off to the side of the classroom to observe, the teacher assistant tells the psychologist, "Pay close attention to Claire and Robert over there by the maps. I think they are the real troublemakers in the class." After this encounter, the school psychologist will have to struggle with the
- a. observer effect.
 - b. observer bias.
 - c. placebo effect.
 - d. anthropomorphic error.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application

497. A researcher observing children and recording only those details that match his expectations would be
- a. exhibiting the observer effect.
 - b. exhibiting the observer bias.
 - c. conducting a scientific survey.
 - d. conducting a case study.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application

498. Teachers in one study were told to watch normal elementary school children who had been labeled for the study as "learning disabled," "intellectually disabled," "emotionally disturbed," or "normal." Sadly, the teachers gave the children very different ratings, depending on the labels used. This illustrates the serious consequences of
- a. conducting a scientific survey.
 - b. conducting a case study.
 - c. the observer bias.
 - d. the observer effect.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application

499. A police officer expecting criminal behavior shoots a person who is reaching for his wallet because he perceives the suspect as reaching for a gun. This is a dangerous example of the
- anthropomorphic error.
 - placebo effect.
 - observer bias.
 - observer effect.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application MSC: * (New Question)

500. In observing the changes in their clients during therapy, psychologists often believe they get better results when using the type of therapy they favor. This illustrates the
- Barnum effect.
 - observer effect.
 - observer bias.
 - anthropomorphic error.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate
REF: Nonexperimental Research Methods-Different Strokes OBJ: 1.10.3
KEY: Application