

1. **The research technique of introspection**
 - a. measures people biologically by using tools such as an MRI or PET scan.
 - b. studies groups of people interacting with one another.
 - c. asks people to describe their sensations.
 - d. studies children rather than adolescents and adults.
 - e. exposes people to a variety of stressful situations to determine how they will respond.

2. **William James argued that consciousness is analogous to a(n)**
 - a. iceberg.
 - b. winding road.
 - c. marathon.
 - d. stream.
 - e. buffet dinner.

3. **Psychologists who help design equipment that is easy to use are classified as**
 - a. humanistic psychologists.
 - b. industrial/organizational (I/O) psychologists.
 - c. behavioral psychologists.
 - d. engineering psychologists.
 - e. clinical psychologists.

4. **Based on his classroom experiences and everyday observations, Dr. McGinty believes that those students sitting in the front row of a classroom get higher grades than those sitting in rows further back. His belief is an example of a(n)**
 - a. method.
 - b. theory.
 - c. stimulus event.
 - d. correlation coefficient.
 - e. dependent variable.

5. **Random assignment**
 - a. ensures that studies can be replicated.
 - b. is a good way to define the dependent variable.
 - c. is difficult to achieve in research.
 - d. must be used with great caution.
 - e. minimizes any potential differences between the control and experimental groups.

6. **This type of correlation coefficient indicates that the variables change simultaneously in opposite directions: As one grows larger, the other gets smaller.**
 - a. no correlation
 - b. positive correlation
 - c. zero correlation
 - d. neutral correlation
 - e. negative correlation

7. **Functionalists were interested in the function of _____ in dealing with the problems of everyday living.**
- family and friends
 - consciousness
 - stress reduction techniques
 - drugs
 - professional therapists
8. **Which type of research study would best be used to determine how aggressive children are while playing at a schoolyard during recess?**
- confounding
 - case study
 - introspection
 - naturalistic observation
 - experiment
9. **In this type of research, the relationship between variables is studied, but there is no manipulation of an independent variable.**
- correlational study
 - experiment
 - case study
 - survey
 - observation
10. **Dr. Hefner wants to test the effects of Viagra on sexual desire. Dr. Hefner's research assistant (who is unaware of what the study is testing) randomly gives 50 males the drug while 50 males receive a placebo. (The study subjects are also unaware of the treatment which they are getting.) This would be described as a**
- correlational study.
 - double-blind study.
 - study with no control group.
 - study with two independent variables.
 - study that would be difficult to replicate.
11. **A cognitive psychologist has been studying aggression in teens. Which of the following is most likely to be the title of his latest study?**
- "The Consequences of Teen Violence"
 - "The Family Dynamics of Violent Teens"
 - "Social Pressures that Produce Violent Teens"
 - "The Use of Medications to Control Aggression in Teens"
 - "The Reasons Why Teens Say They Act Violently"

12. **The _____ approach views the mind, particularly the unconscious mind, as a reservoir of energy for the personality.**
- biological
 - sociocultural
 - behavioristic
 - psychodynamic
 - humanistic
13. **A key aspect of an experiment is the requirement that researchers**
- use correlational methods.
 - manipulate one variable to see its effect on another variable.
 - replicate their findings.
 - publish their results in a scientific journal.
 - provide some sort of placebo.
14. **Which of the following statements is a formal definition of psychology?**
- Psychology is the scientific study of human nature.
 - Psychology is the scientific study of theories and research methods.
 - Psychology is the scientific study of the process of learning and modifying behavioral reflexes.
 - Psychology is the scientific study of the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.
 - Psychology is the scientific study of groups of people.
15. **According to the text, another name for a "hypothesis" is**
- a testable idea or prediction.
 - knowledge derived from common sense.
 - an informed hunch.
 - informed guess.
 - belief system.
16. **The first applied psychologists were the**
- structuralists.
 - behaviorists.
 - functionalists.
 - Gestalt psychologists.
 - psychoanalysts.
17. **Psychology is distinct from psychiatry and psychoanalysis in that it**
- requires significantly less graduate training.
 - is concerned with all behavior, not just abnormality and mental illness.
 - is based on counseling therapy rather than medication.
 - is less concerned with scientific method than the latter disciplines.
 - is not considered to be a scientific field.

18. **If I performed a study in the 1980's, and you wanted to see if my findings are still current in 2008, you could simply _____ my study today.**
- analyze
 - qualify
 - power
 - quantify
 - replicate
19. **What must happen after a study in which the participants were misled about the nature of the research?**
- Subjects must be assigned to experimental groups.
 - A debriefing must take place.
 - A placebo must be used.
 - An assessment of risk/gain must be made.
 - The confounds must be discussed with the participants.
20. **A cross-cultural psychologist would be most interested in which of the following?**
- Measuring how children respond after they are spanked
 - Asking parents why they spank their children
 - Comparing how often Americans and Canadians spank their children
 - Examining how spanking has served an evolutionary purpose throughout history
 - Determining whether mothers or fathers are more likely to spank their children
21. **The literal meaning of the word "psychology" is the**
- study of the mind.
 - study of people.
 - science of behavior.
 - study of insanity.
 - science of people.
22. **This type of correlation coefficient indicates that the variables change simultaneously in the same direction: As one grows larger or smaller, the other grows or shrinks in a parallel way.**
- no correlation
 - positive correlation
 - zero correlation
 - neutral correlation
 - negative correlation

23. **The key feature of behaviorism that distinguishes it from other approaches to psychology is that**
- consciousness is central to the study of the mind.
 - only observable behavior is appropriate for study.
 - mental abilities evolve just as physical characteristics do.
 - a holistic view of a person is essential for understanding.
 - groups, not individuals, should be the focus of study.
24. **Correlation does not mean**
- quantification.
 - experimentation.
 - standardization.
 - causation.
 - covariation.
25. **In a research study, the dependent variable is**
- assumed to influence the other variables.
 - measured by the researcher(s).
 - involved in standardizing the meaning of concepts.
 - involved in maintaining objectivity by avoiding bias.
 - manipulated by the researcher.
26. **According to this perspective, people change as the influences of heredity and environment unfold over time.**
- biological
 - cognitive
 - whole-person
 - developmental
 - sociocultural
27. **The most important aspect of a hypothesis is that it must be a _____
idea.**
- complicated.
 - relevant.
 - testable.
 - believable.
 - logical.

28. **Jenna wants to learn whether men or women are better drivers. To determine this, she decides that she will measure driving ability by examining the number of automobile accidents people have been involved in as a driver. Whether a person is male or female is the basis of**
- her control group in this study.
 - a theory of good driving.
 - the independent variable in this study.
 - the operational definition of driving ability.
 - a case study examination of driving ability.
29. **A scientist who studies the strategies involved in playing a game of chess is most likely to follow a(n) _____ approach to psychology.**
- cognitive
 - humanistic
 - behavioristic
 - evolutionary
 - psychoanalytic
30. **A psychology teacher wants to determine whether computer-aided learning will produce higher standardized test scores than a usual lecture format. In this example, the independent variable is the**
- individual students.
 - students' previous grades in psychology.
 - test scores.
 - students' interest in psychology.
 - method of instruction.
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32. **Structuralists were concerned with uncovering the basic components of**
- the unconscious.
 - the mind.
 - the environment.
 - culture.
 - the family unit.

33. _____ refers to providing each subject with a full and honest account of the true purposes and assumptions of the research study, if the study involved deception.
- Informed consent
 - Deception
 - Debriefing
 - Risk/gain assessment
 - Frotteurism
34. **These psychologists perform most of the research that creates new psychological knowledge.**
- industrial/organizational psychologists
 - clinical psychologists
 - school psychologists
 - applied psychologists
 - experimental psychologists
35. **Gina wants to conduct a study of discrimination based on looks in hiring practices. Gina selects two candidates with equivalent qualifications, one extremely attractive and the other of average attractiveness. She sends them to interview for the same job. The dependent variable in Gina's experiment is**
- the relative attractiveness of the two candidates.
 - the qualifications of the two candidates.
 - the type of job the candidates apply for.
 - the response of the interviewer to each candidate.
 - the number of candidates who interviewed for the job.
36. **Alicia wants to understand the impact of peer pressure on adolescent behavior. She goes to a popular mall and observes the activities and interactions of a group of adolescents. Alicia is using**
- self-report measures.
 - naturalistic observation.
 - conditioning.
 - introspection.
 - a double-blind study.
37. **Which of the following is an example of a pseudoscience?**
- Palmistry
 - Astrology
 - Graphology
 - Seers and prophets
 - All of the above are correct.

38. **Psychology is differentiated from pseudoscience because of**
- the absolute certainty of its findings.
 - its focus on the natural rather than the social world.
 - the more widespread public acceptance of pseudoscience.
 - its findings are more relevant to human problems.
 - its method of using the scientific method to test theories and hypotheses.
39. **The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes**
- developing useful experiments to study the mind.
 - observing workplace productivity.
 - treating mental disorders.
 - creating surveys to measure behavior.
 - the use of animal models of abnormal behavior.
40. **One major difference between psychiatry and psychology is that psychiatry is**
- a branch of sociology
 - a medical specialty
 - focused on importance of perception for human function.
 - part of a large group of specialties.
 - involved in case research.

Test Name: reviewchp1zim

1. c. asks people to describe their sensations.
2. d. stream.
3. d. engineering psychologists.
4. b. theory.
5. e. minimizes any potential differences between the control and experimental groups.
6. e. negative correlation
7. b. consciousness
8. d. naturalistic observation
9. a. correlational study
10. b. double-blind study.
11. e. "The Reasons Why Teens Say They Act Violently"
12. d. psychodynamic
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21. a. study of the mind.
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24. d. causation.
25. b. measured by the researcher(s).
26. d. developmental
27. c. testable.
28. c. the independent variable in this study.
29. a. cognitive
30. e. method of instruction.
31. c. standardized test scores.
32. b. the mind.
33. c. Debriefing
34. e. experimental psychologists
35. d. the response of the interviewer to each candidate.
36. b. naturalistic observation.
37. e. All of the above are correct.
38. e. its method of using the scientific method to test theories and hypotheses.
39. c. treating mental disorders.
40. b. a medical specialty