

Name \_\_\_\_\_

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) In your textbook, psychology is defined as the science of 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the mind.
  - B) mental processes.
  - C) behavior and cognitive processes.
  - D) mind processes and cognitive processes.
  
- 2) Your textbook uses the phrase, "Science of behavior and cognitive processes" to define the concept of 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) physiology.
  - B) psychoanalysis.
  - C) psychology.
  - D) physiognomy.
  
- 3) Psychologists tend to view mental events as 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) cognitive processes.
  - B) mental processes.
  - C) mind processes.
  - D) behavioral processes.
  
- 4) Your textbook defines psychology as the 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) analysis of unconscious motives and behavior.
  - B) science of behavior and the subconscious.
  - C) science of behavior and cognitive processes.
  - D) analysis of research and behavior.
  
- 5) Developmental psychology focuses on 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the role of hidden, often unconscious processes.
  - B) changes in behavior and cognitive processes over the life span.
  - C) the biological processes that underlie behavior.
  - D) overt behavior.
  
- 6) Biological psychology focuses on 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) behaviors shown by persons in a large group.
  - B) the role of hidden, often unconscious processes.
  - C) the genetic processes that underlie behavior.
  - D) changes in behavior and cognitive processes over the lifespan.
  
- 7) Psychodynamic psychology focuses on 7) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the genetic processes that underlie behavior.
  - B) changes in behavior and cognitive processes over the life span
  - C) the role of hidden, often unconscious processes.
  - D) overt behavior.
  
- 8) Cognitive psychology focuses on 8) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the role of hidden, often unconscious processes.
  - B) overt behavior.
  - C) processes such as memory, thought, and reasoning.
  - D) the role of evolved psychological mechanisms.



- 20) Trying to determine the extent to which behavior is influenced by heredity or by learning involves the question of \_\_\_\_\_ 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) stability versus change. B) determinism versus free will.  
 C) rationality versus irrationality. D) nature versus nurture.
- 21) Trying to determine the extent to which behavior is influenced by logic or by emotion involves the question of \_\_\_\_\_ 21) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) determinism versus free will. B) nature versus nurture.  
 C) stability versus change. D) rationality versus irrationality.
- 22) Which of the following is NOT one of the "grand themes of psychology"? \_\_\_\_\_ 22) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Rationality vs. irrationality. B) Nature-nurture.  
 C) Objectivity vs. subjectivity. D) Stability vs. change.
- 23) An emphasis on overt behavior characterizes the \_\_\_\_\_ 23) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) biological perspective. B) behavioral perspective.  
 C) psychodynamic perspective. D) cognitive perspective.
- 24) Psychologists who try to understand how we think are taking a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective. \_\_\_\_\_ 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) social-cultural B) psychodynamic C) physiological D) cognitive
- 25) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective emphasizes the study of thinking, remembering, and decision making. \_\_\_\_\_ 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) behavioral B) psychodynamic C) cognitive. D) evolutionary
- 26) Ralph drives a drag racer on the weekends and is always very excited every time he finishes his runs down the strip. The \_\_\_\_\_ would explain his behavior by pointing out that humans' have an inherited desire for excitement. \_\_\_\_\_ 26) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) behavioral perspective B) psychodynamic perspective  
 C) cognitive perspective D) biological perspective
- 27) The \_\_\_\_\_ perspective would assess the changes in heart rate that occur during fear and anxiety. \_\_\_\_\_ 27) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cognitive B) evolutionary C) social D) biological
- 28) The biological perspective would emphasize which of the following reactions to a charging bull? \_\_\_\_\_ 28) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Thinking about how to avoid the bull.  
 B) Increased heart rate when avoiding the bull.  
 C) Movements to avoid the bull.  
 D) Dreaming about avoiding the bull.
- 29) Psychologists who focus on unconscious processes in their study of human behavior take a \_\_\_\_\_ perspective. \_\_\_\_\_ 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) evolutionary B) psychodynamic C) cognitive D) social-cultural
- 30) Evolutionary psychologists believe that human behavior has adapted over time due to the need for \_\_\_\_\_ 30) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) creativity. B) experience. C) survival. D) maturation.
- 31) The three basic components involved in evolution are \_\_\_\_\_ 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) variation, inheritance, selection. B) selection, adaptability, capacity.  
 C) adaptability, variation, inheritance. D) variation, capacity, inheritance.

- 32) Psychologists who study all aspects of behavior in work settings are known as \_\_\_\_\_ 32) \_\_\_\_\_  
 psychologists.  
 A) industrial/organizational B) social/occupational  
 C) career/educational D) clinical/counseling
- 33) An important trend that has not been completely recognized by psychologists is the 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) decreasing use of the findings of psychology in other fields.  
 B) increasing use of the findings of psychology in other fields.  
 C) increasing use of the findings of other fields in the areas of psychology.  
 D) decreasing use of findings of other fields in the areas of psychology.
- 34) Applying psychological concepts in areas such as medicine and business to solve problems or 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
 improve quality of life is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of psychology.  
 A) exportation B) philosophy  
 C) correlation D) experimentation
- 35) The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the use of psychology research findings by different fields. 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) practice of psychology B) evolution of psychology  
 C) expansion of psychology D) exportation of psychology
- 36) Which of the following statements is NOT true? 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) According to recent census data, 33% of the U.S. population identifies themselves as an ethnicity or race other than white.  
 B) An individual's culture, ethnicity, and racial heritage often plays a role in self-identity, which can influence behavior.  
 C) The multicultural perspective recognizes the potential importance of gender, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability, socioeconomic status, religious orientation, and other social/cultural dimensions have on human psychology.  
 D) Psychologists have always believed that culture, ethnicity, and racial heritage play a significant role in human behavior.
- 37) Lisa is interviewing a client who seems to be suffering from depression. If Lisa is strongly 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 influenced by the multicultural perspective, which question is she most likely to ask?  
 A) "What score did you get on your last IQ test?"  
 B) "Are you allergic to any medications?"  
 C) "Do you ever remember any of your dreams?"  
 D) "To what ethnic group does your family belong?"
- 38) In psychology, the multicultural perspective has had an impact on 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) both the applied and the research approaches to behavior.  
 B) primarily the application of psychological principles.  
 C) both the applied and the social approaches to behavior.  
 D) primarily the investigation of psychological principles.
- 39) An applied psychologist is one who 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) conducts research that is purely theoretical and abstract.  
 B) does research and uses it to solve practical problems.  
 C) prescribes and monitors the effects of medications.  
 D) explores the subconscious through dream analysis.

- 40) The scientific method is a 40) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) systematic method for gathering information.  
 B) set of rules for how to conduct good experiments.  
 C) complex mathematical analysis procedure.  
 D) technique that guarantees the result will be true.
- 41) A technique that involves systematically following a series of steps to learn how something works is called the 41) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) structural system. B) skeptical inquiry.  
 C) functional process. D) scientific method.
- 42) Psychology is far more than just common sense because the principles of \_\_\_\_\_ are used to validate knowledge of the field. 42) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) pessimism B) the scientific method  
 C) confirmation bias D) exportation
- 43) Scientific accuracy means 43) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) observing only observable, measurable behaviors.  
 B) considering only observations that fit a scientific theory.  
 C) ignoring personal biases.  
 D) gathering data in careful, precise, error-free ways.
- 44) The four essential components of the scientific method are 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) accuracy, objectivity, skepticism, open-mindedness.  
 B) intuition, objectivity, accuracy, open-mindedness.  
 C) accuracy, creativity, internal validity, objectivity.  
 D) objectivity, training, skepticism, external validity.
- 45) Scientists should be very cautious about accepting claims until these claims have been tested over and over again under many different circumstances. This caution is an example of scientific 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) functionality. B) bias. C) accuracy. D) skepticism.
- 46) The field of psychology is committed to objectivity, accuracy, skepticism, and open-mindedness. This means that 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) feelings and dreams aren't part of psychology.  
 B) psychology is a science.  
 C) psychologists must have graduate degrees.  
 D) psychology only studies overt behaviors.
- 47) Scientific objectivity means 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) only collecting data, never drawing unnecessary conclusions from the data.  
 B) evaluating ideas on the basis of research evidence, without bias.  
 C) studying only observable, overt behaviors, not invisible internal processes.  
 D) refusing to consider ideas that don't agree with accepted scientific principles.
- 48) Suppose that psychologist Jones learned of a series of well-designed studies that supported an idea he did not believe was correct. If Jones were to refuse to accept the results, it would violate the principle of scientific 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) accuracy. B) open-mindedness.  
 C) objectivity. D) skepticism.

- 49) Common sense provides us with \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) complex explanations of behavior. B) accurate explanations of behavior.  
 C) contradictory explanations of behavior. D) unacceptable explanations of behavior.
- 50) Which one of the following was mentioned in your textbook as an aspect of cognition that can make it difficult to base our decisions on common sense? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Confirmation bias. B) Illusory correlation.  
 C) Representative heuristic. D) Fundamental attribution error.
- 51) Confirmation bias is the tendency to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) rely on intuition to verify one's views.  
 B) emphasize what comes to mind first.  
 C) judge behavior too quickly and make errors based on inaccurate information.  
 D) verify one's own views after observing behavior that supports these views.
- 52) Ralph has just purchased a new car. He feels he got a good deal, but he read in one consumer magazine that this car has a tendency to "tip over." His rejection of the conclusions from this magazine about his new car would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) confirmation bias. B) fundamental attribution error.  
 C) illusory correlation. D) availability heuristic.
- 53) After being in a successful long-distance relationship for one year, you conclude that absence really does make the heart grow fonder. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) availability heuristic B) objectivity  
 C) confirmation bias D) common sense
- 54) The tendency to perceive that just because something is easy to remember it must be important represents \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the confirmation bias. B) the representative heuristic.  
 C) the holistic bias. D) the availability heuristic.
- 55) Lisa argues strongly that there are more words that begin with the letter "k" than there are words that have the letter "k" as the third letter. Her argument illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the representative heuristic. B) mood on thinking.  
 C) the availability heuristic. D) fuzzy thinking.
- 56) The availability heuristic is based on the idea that when it is \_\_\_\_\_ to recall information, we tend to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A) easier; accept B) harder; dismiss C) harder; accept D) easier; dismiss
- 57) You come to believe that most college students engage in binge drinking after viewing several news shows that have done stories on this topic. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) scientific method B) availability heuristic  
 C) confirmation bias D) multicultural perspective
- 58) You continue to pay to have your 1959 vintage car fixed even though it continues to break down because you believe that the car will be more reliable after each time that it is fixed. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) sunk costs B) skepticism C) rationality D) pessimism

- 59) We cannot rely on informal observation as a basis for valid conclusions about behavior because such observation 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) has no basis in reality.  
 B) is subject to many potential sources of bias.  
 C) is reducible to one subjective statement.  
 D) gets its validity from many independent confirmations.
- 60) Being skeptical, keeping an open mind, and not jumping to conclusions are characteristics of 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) critical thinking. B) dispositional attribution.  
 C) psychoanalytical thinking. D) a negative approach to life.
- 61) Which of the following would demonstrate the most critical thinking about a reported piece of psychological research? 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Judging whether or not one approves of the results.  
 B) Checking the statistical calculations for accuracy.  
 C) Getting a general feeling for the nature of the research.  
 D) Considering whether results have been repeated.
- 62) Which of the following statements best reflects an attitude of critical thinking with respect to the report of a research project? 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) "I really like what these people are saying."  
 B) "Of course, I've always known that was true."  
 C) "I don't care what they say, I won't believe it."  
 D) "I wonder how they measured that variable."
- 63) Lisa is considered a critical thinker, therefore she would have which of the following characteristics? 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) She has a negative slant on things. B) She jumps to conclusions.  
 C) She is easily persuaded. D) She keeps an open mind.
- 64) To evaluate carefully all aspects of a piece of research and question exactly how it was conducted and what it really means is to use 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) observational definitions. B) critical thinking.  
 C) statistical analysis. D) demand characteristics.
- 65) You read an article in which the authors conducted a study and stated a conclusion based on their research. Which of the following questions does NOT apply the principles of critical thinking that should be used after reading the article? 65) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Is there an alternative explanation that was not mentioned in the article?  
 B) Was there enough evidence to reach the conclusion?  
 C) Was the sample sufficient (size, demographics, etc)?  
 D) Did the authors consider the practical implications of the conclusion?
- 66) The three basic procedures for applying the scientific method to a research question in psychology are: 66) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) observation, correlation, and critical thinking.  
 B) observation, measurement, and experimentation.  
 C) observation, correlation, and the survey method.  
 D) observation, correlation, and experimentation.

- 67) Observation plays an important role in the research methods of psychology when \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) it is measured carefully and accurately. B) subjects know they are being observed.  
 C) it is measured informally. D) it is analyzed subjectively.
- 68) A method of research in which detailed information about individuals is used to develop general principles about behavior is called the \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
 A) interview B) case study  
 C) naturalistic observation D) experimental
- 69) Jean Piaget carefully observed his children as they developed. On the basis of these observations made with just his children, he formulated some very important hypotheses about cognitive development. His approach can best be classified as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
 A) natural survey B) retrospective study  
 C) case study D) experimental
- 70) Freud based many of his ideas about personality on extensive interviews with his clients. He had them tell him about their lives, especially their early childhood experiences. Freud's method of obtaining information would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) systematic desensitization. B) naturalistic observation.  
 C) meta-analysis. D) case study.
- 71) A major advantage of a case study is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the amount of detailed information available.  
 B) how objective and scientific it is.  
 C) how quickly the data can be collected.  
 D) the ability to generalize to many other people.
- 72) A method that involves asking a large number of individuals to complete questionnaires designed to yield information on specific aspects of their behavior or attitudes is called the \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
 A) naturalistic observation B) survey  
 C) case study D) real-world assessment
- 73) Polls in which college-age individuals are asked about their current use of alcohol are examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ method.  
 A) naturalistic observation B) real-world assessment  
 C) case study D) survey
- 74) A research method that can be used to gain a large amount of relatively simple information from a large group of people is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) a case study. B) a survey.  
 C) an experiment. D) naturalistic observation.
- 75) Which research method is most useful for the measurement of attitudes over time? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Introspection. B) Correlations.  
 C) Survey research. D) Experiments.



- 85) For which of the following correlation coefficients is the degree of relationship the strongest? 85) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A)  $-0.60$                                       B)  $+0.10$                                       C)  $-0.30$                                       D)  $+0.55$
- 86) As the strength of a negative correlation increases, the ability to predict the value of one variable from another 86) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) increases.                                      B) stays the same.  
 C) decreases.                                      D) cannot be determined.
- 87) The major usefulness of a correlation is that it allows us to 87) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) find out what caused something to happen.  
 B) know how people really act in some situation.  
 C) understand why someone is good in school.  
 D) predict one variable when we know the other.
- 88) A research study using the correlational method yields a correlation coefficient of  $-0.87$  between job satisfaction and absences that required a person to use their sick leave. Which of the following statements is correct? 88) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Subjects who are more satisfied with their job may take less sick leave.  
 B) Subjects who are more satisfied with their job may take more sick leave.  
 C) An error in the research method occurred because the correlation was negative.  
 D) Subjects who are less satisfied with their job may take less sick leave.
- 89) If the number of storks (birds) in an area is fairly high, the number of human births 9 months later will be fairly high. Therefore, storks cause babies. This example points out the difficulty with 89) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) experimentation.                                      B) ornithology.  
 C) correlation.                                      D) case method.
- 90) Suppose there is a strong correlation between wearing magnets and pain reduction. The main reason why we cannot draw the conclusion that wearing magnets causes pain reduction is that 90) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) psychologists know no reason why this should be true.  
 B) it is impossible to accurately measure smiling.  
 C) correlations cannot prove causal relationships.  
 D) all mothers and all children are different.
- 91) The major strength of the experimental method is that it allows us to 91) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) draw cause-and-effect conclusions.  
 B) calculate positive and negative correlations.  
 C) measure variables more objectively.  
 D) measure more than one variable at a time.
- 92) An experiment is a procedure in which the researcher 92) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) systematically manipulates and observes a situation.  
 B) observes people acting naturally in their normal environment.  
 C) collects information from a very large number of people.  
 D) uses complex statistical analyses to interpret observations.
- 93) If one wants to know the cause of behavior, one should use 93) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) experimentation.                                      B) correlation.  
 C) observation.                                      D) surveys.

- 94) The scientific method used to determine if variables are related to each other by systematically changing one and observing the effects of these changes on another variable is called the \_\_\_\_\_ 94) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) naturalistic observation method. B) correlational method.  
 C) experimental method. D) pseudoscience.
- 95) Relationship is to cause-and-effect as \_\_\_\_\_ 95) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) experiment is to correlation. B) case study is to naturalistic observation.  
 C) naturalistic observation is to case study. D) correlation is to experiment.
- 96) The \_\_\_\_\_ method is needed to be able to conclude that emotion suppression can alter memory. 96) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) sampling B) correlational C) experimental D) naturalistic
- 97) The two key steps in conducting experimental research are the systematic alteration of a variable and \_\_\_\_\_ 97) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) careful measurement of the variable's effects.  
 B) a positive relationship between the two variables.  
 C) a negative relationship between the two variables.  
 D) careful naturalistic observation.
- 98) The factor that is systematically varied in an experiment is the \_\_\_\_\_ 98) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) correlational variable. B) operational variable.  
 C) independent variable. D) dependent variable.
- 99) In an experiment, the factor that is varied by the researcher is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable. 99) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) dependent B) control C) independent D) stimulus
- 100) In an experiment, the independent variable is the variable that is \_\_\_\_\_ 100) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) directly controlled by the experimenter.  
 B) correlated with the experimental variables.  
 C) predicted by the experimenter.  
 D) measured to see if it shows any effect.
- 101) In an experiment, the dependent variable is the variable that is \_\_\_\_\_ 101) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) measured to see if it shows any effect.  
 B) randomly assigned to groups.  
 C) supposed to have an effect on something else.  
 D) directly controlled by the experimenter.
- 102) The variable that is manipulated by the researcher is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable and the resulting change in behavior is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable. 102) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) independent; dependent B) experimental; independent  
 C) experimental; dependent D) dependent; independent
- 103) An experiment can be considered a way to tell whether manipulations of the \_\_\_\_\_ variable have an effect on measurements of the \_\_\_\_\_ variable. 103) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) independent; dependent B) correlational; control  
 C) dependent; independent D) control; correlational

- 104) In an experiment on how classroom seating affects grades, a researcher had students sit in randomly assigned seats for a lecture and then take a test. The researcher found that those sitting in front got higher test scores than those sitting at the back of the room. In this experiment, the independent variable would be 104) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the test scores. B) the seating location.  
C) the lecture. D) the college students.
- 105) In an experiment on the effects of wearing magnets on pain reduction of individuals, the group of individuals who do not wear magnets is called the 105) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) bypassed group. B) control group.  
C) uncontrolled group. D) experimental group.
- 106) The procedure used to assure that all research participants have an equal chance of being assigned to each of the experimental conditions is called 106) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) confound assignment. B) experimental assignment.  
C) random assignment. D) control manipulation.
- 107) In an experimental study, the first group receives a new drug designed to reduce blood pressure and the second group receives an empty capsule. Which of the following statements is true? 107) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) The first group is the control group and the second group is under the experimental condition.  
B) The first group is the control group and the second group is the performance group.  
C) The first group is under the experimental condition and the second group is the control group.  
D) The first group is under the experimental condition and the second group is the performance group.
- 108) Participants should be assigned \_\_\_\_\_ to conditions so that all participants have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of being exposed to all conditions. 108) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) based on their similarities; reduced chance  
B) randomly; equal chance  
C) randomly; varied chance  
D) based on their similarities; varied chance
- 109) The procedure used to reduce the possibility that differences in experimental subjects' performance are due to the differences that subjects brought with them into the experiment is 109) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) experimental assignment. B) bias reduction.  
C) confound assessment. D) random assignment.
- 110) If another variable besides that which is systematically manipulated by the experimenter can affect the measured behaviors in an experiment, a \_\_\_\_\_ is said to exist in the experiment. 110) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) confound B) deception C) bias D) meta-analysis
- 111) In an experiment, all subjects in a noisy condition are tested on Mondays and those in the no noise condition are tested on Wednesdays. The noise and day of week variables are 111) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) contrived. B) implicated. C) interactive. D) confounded.
- 112) The presence of a \_\_\_\_\_ variable makes it difficult to conclude that the independent variable was not influenced or compromised. 112) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) confounding B) dependent C) systematic D) random

- 113) Which of the following statements about the use of experimental methods in psychology is NOT true? 113) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) It is not always practical to use the experimental method.
  - B) Psychologists tend to prefer other methods of conducting research.
  - C) Although the experimental method is highly effective, other methods offer important advantages as well.
  - D) It is not always ethical to use the experimental method.
- 114) An experiment that may cause harm to participants 114) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) should not be conducted because other methods are more desirable.
  - B) should not be conducted because it will not yield relevant information.
  - C) should not be conducted because it is unethical.
  - D) can only be conducted under the close supervision of the researcher.
- 115) Which of the following is NOT listed in your text as one of the techniques for effective studying? 115) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Do all of your studying at one time.
  - B) Engage in active studying.
  - C) Reward yourself for progress.
  - D) Begin with an overview.
- 116) Which of the following is NOT good advice for effective studying? 116) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Use active rather than passive studying techniques.
  - B) Minimize distraction.
  - C) Reward yourself for attaining selected goals.
  - D) Read an entire chapter straight through.
- 117) Which of the following is an example of an active studying technique? 117) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Having your favorite music playing when you study.
  - B) Visualizing an example of a concept after reading about it in the text.
  - C) Listening to a lecture without taking notes.
  - D) Reading each chapter straight through.
- 118) The cognitive perspective in psychology emphasizes how 118) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) people process, store, and retrieve information
  - B) behavior is altered by drugs.
  - C) thoughts and feelings are influenced by brain chemistry.
  - D) people seek to understand their own unconscious motives.
- 119) Clinical psychologists are most likely to be involved in 119) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) assessing the linkages between biology and behavior.
  - B) providing therapy to troubled people.
  - C) studying how adolescents grow to adulthood.
  - D) the experimental study of motivation and emotion.
- 120) Mrs. Thompson believes that her son has learned to play the piano because she has consistently rewarded his efforts to learn with praise and affection. Which perspective is Mrs. Thompson using? 120) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Cognitive.
  - B) Behavioral.
  - C) Psychodynamic.
  - D) Biological.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 121) The field of psychology developed as a result of the idea that the scientific methods used in other disciplines, such as philosophy, biology, medicine, physics, and physiology, can be applied to human behavior. 121) \_\_\_\_\_
- 122) The field of behavioral psychology emerged as a result of recent debates about the nature vs. nurture question. 122) \_\_\_\_\_
- 123) Today most psychologists believe that learning and experience play a much greater role in "human behavior" than do genetic factors. 123) \_\_\_\_\_
- 124) A psychologist interested in how young children think when learning how to play games is using the psychodynamic perspective. 124) \_\_\_\_\_
- 125) Evolutionary psychology suggests that human behavior can be influenced by inherited mechanisms and can often be solely determined by them. 125) \_\_\_\_\_
- 126) In 2003, the American Psychological Association issued guidelines that encouraged psychologists to take multiculturalism and diversity into account for all professional activities. 126) \_\_\_\_\_
- 127) Knowledge about behavior that is based on common sense can be inconsistent and contradictory. 127) \_\_\_\_\_
- 128) The availability heuristic can lead to error because some information that is easier to remember can also be inaccurate or unimportant. 128) \_\_\_\_\_
- 129) Practice in critical thinking will help you think in a more objective way. 129) \_\_\_\_\_
- 130) The key values used in the scientific method are fundamentally different from the values used in critical thinking. 130) \_\_\_\_\_
- 131) Sigmund Freud used the experimental method of collecting the information from a few patients to form his famous theories of personality and mental illness. 131) \_\_\_\_\_
- 132) When psychologists use the case study method of research, they eliminate the risk of becoming emotionally involved with the subjects because this method minimizes researcher/subject contact. 132) \_\_\_\_\_
- 133) Case studies can be useful in fields such as management when psychologists are interested in learning more about individual companies. 133) \_\_\_\_\_
- 134) The survey method allows an investigator to collect large amounts of information and detect changes in behavior and attitudes over time. 134) \_\_\_\_\_
- 135) Sampling is important in a study that uses the survey method because errors in prediction can easily occur if the subjects are not representative of the larger population. 135) \_\_\_\_\_
- 136) If the results of a study yield a large negative correlation, there is no relationship between the two variables. 136) \_\_\_\_\_

- 137) If a correlation is strong enough, one can conclude that there is a cause-and-effect relationship between two variables. 137) \_\_\_\_\_
- 138) The correlational method is used most often by psychologists to explain a cause-and-effect relationship between two or more variables. 138) \_\_\_\_\_
- 139) A researcher should randomly assign participants to control and experimental conditions. 139) \_\_\_\_\_
- 140) The control group does not receive the same treatment as the experimental group so that their responses to the independent variable can be compared to the responses of the experimental group. 140) \_\_\_\_\_

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 141) What is the multicultural perspective of psychology? 141) \_\_\_\_\_
- 142) List and define the four basic values that form the scientific method. 142) \_\_\_\_\_
- 143) According to the text authors, why should we not rely on common sense to understand human behavior? 143) \_\_\_\_\_
- 144) Name three characteristics of a critical thinker. 144) \_\_\_\_\_
- 145) Why is it important to carefully address the issue of sampling when using a survey to predict behavior? 145) \_\_\_\_\_
- 146) Why is the wording used for a question important for the results of a survey? 146) \_\_\_\_\_
- 147) Why are correlations important to the field of psychology? 147) \_\_\_\_\_
- 148) A researcher asks participants to consume a sports drink before running on a treadmill so that he can measure performance; however, he is unfriendly and discouraging to the participants before they begin. Why would it be difficult to make conclusions about the effects of the sports drink on performance? 148) \_\_\_\_\_
- 149) When asked to consume a sports drink and then run on a treadmill, the researcher wishes to measure the amount of time and/or distance run. What variable is the distance or time run? 149) \_\_\_\_\_
- 150) What is confounding in an experiment? 150) \_\_\_\_\_
- 151) Which research method is the only method that allows for cause-and-effect relationships to be established? 151) \_\_\_\_\_
- 152) What are the three "grand issues" about behavior addressed by psychology? 152) \_\_\_\_\_
- 153) Define evolutionary psychology. 153) \_\_\_\_\_

154) List the major perspectives (or theories) in modern psychology. 154) \_\_\_\_\_

155) What three things can you gain from the study of psychology? 155) \_\_\_\_\_

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

156) Why do evolved psychological mechanisms only provide the potential for the occurrence of certain behaviors?

157) What is critical thinking and why is it important to the field of psychology?

158) Describe the impact that the exportation of psychology has had on other fields. Cite an example of how the exportation of psychology has been used to improve the quality of life for some people.

159) List and describe the guidelines for effective studying.

160) Distinguish between an independent variable and a dependent variable.

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) C
- 11) B
- 12) A
- 13) D
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) D
- 19) B
- 20) D
- 21) D
- 22) C
- 23) B
- 24) D
- 25) C
- 26) D
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) C
- 31) A
- 32) A
- 33) B
- 34) A
- 35) D
- 36) D
- 37) D
- 38) A
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) B
- 43) D
- 44) A
- 45) D
- 46) B
- 47) B
- 48) B
- 49) C
- 50) A

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 51) D
- 52) A
- 53) C
- 54) D
- 55) C
- 56) A
- 57) B
- 58) A
- 59) B
- 60) A
- 61) D
- 62) D
- 63) D
- 64) B
- 65) D
- 66) D
- 67) A
- 68) B
- 69) C
- 70) D
- 71) A
- 72) B
- 73) D
- 74) B
- 75) C
- 76) A
- 77) D
- 78) A
- 79) B
- 80) C
- 81) C
- 82) C
- 83) B
- 84) B
- 85) A
- 86) A
- 87) D
- 88) A
- 89) C
- 90) C
- 91) A
- 92) A
- 93) A
- 94) C
- 95) D
- 96) C
- 97) A
- 98) C
- 99) C
- 100) A

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 101) A
- 102) A
- 103) A
- 104) B
- 105) B
- 106) C
- 107) C
- 108) B
- 109) D
- 110) A
- 111) D
- 112) A
- 113) B
- 114) C
- 115) A
- 116) D
- 117) B
- 118) A
- 119) B
- 120) B
- 121) TRUE
- 122) FALSE
- 123) FALSE
- 124) FALSE
- 125) TRUE
- 126) TRUE
- 127) TRUE
- 128) TRUE
- 129) TRUE
- 130) FALSE
- 131) FALSE
- 132) FALSE
- 133) TRUE
- 134) TRUE
- 135) TRUE
- 136) FALSE
- 137) FALSE
- 138) FALSE
- 139) TRUE
- 140) TRUE
- 141) It represents a focus on issues relating to the effects of ethnic identity and cultural factors on behavior.
- 142) Accuracy- a commitment to gathering and evaluating information about the world in as careful, precise, and error-free a manner as possible.  
Objectivity- a commitment to obtaining and evaluating such information in a manner free from bias as humanly possible.  
Skepticism- a commitment to accepting findings as accurate only after they have been verified over and over again, preferably by many different scientists.  
Open-mindedness- a commitment to changing one's views- even views that are strongly held- in the face of evidence that these views are inaccurate.

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 143) Common sense can often be unreliable and contradictory; many errors can occur when we process information.
- 144) A critical thinker always asks, "HOW?", is aware that emotions may influence thinking, and is always prepared to be skeptical
- 145) The subjects should be representative of the larger population about which predictions will be made. Failure to do so might result in an unrepresentative sample, leading to an inaccurate prediction.
- 146) Biased language can influence the way subjects will answer the question, causing any conclusions based on these findings to be biased.
- 147) When used with caution, they can be used to predict one variable from information about one or more other variables.
- 148) Because the researcher's treatment of the participants is confounded with the independent variable.
- 149) Dependent variable
- 150) Confounding occurs when factors other than the experimental variable are permitted to vary across experimental conditions.
- 151) The experimental method is the only method that allows for analysis of cause-and-effect relationships.
- 152) Stability versus change, nature-nurture, rationality versus irrationality
- 153) Evolutionary psychology is a new branch of psychology suggesting that, because of evolution, humans possess a number of evolved psychological mechanisms that help us to deal with important problems relating to survival.
- 154) behavioral, cognitive, biological, evolutionary, developmental, psychodynamic, and social (multicultural)
- 155) You can gain better self-insight, enhanced life skills, and help in career goals.
- 156) External factors and experience play a large role in determining behavior because humans have the ability to change. Humans are not "forced" by genes to behave in a certain way, but are likely influenced by psychological mechanisms for survival.
- 157) Critical thinking involves considering issues, ideas, or claims in the way that scientists do. Critical thinking is important to psychology because it is used to closely examine claims and assumptions, carefully evaluates existing evidence, and cautiously assesses all conclusions.
- 158) Other fields, such as business and industry, have used psychology to solve practical problems about human behavior. Examples from the text include helping colleagues in business understand entrepreneurship and helping medical doctors design equipment that reduces the chances of harm to patients.
- 159) Begin with an overview- outline each chapter, minimize distractions- study in a quiet place and don't do all of your studying at once, set attainable goals- set a concrete goal for each study session, reward progress- do something you enjoy after you reach your goals, engage in active studying- think about the material and ask yourself questions.
- 160) The independent variable is the variable that the researcher manipulates whereas the dependent variable is the variable is just measured.