

1. Using scientific procedures to test whether watching violent movies increases the frequency of emotionally upsetting dreams best illustrates
 - A) functionalism.
 - B) Freudian psychology.
 - C) an empirical approach.
 - D) positive psychology.

2. Three key attitudes of scientific inquiry are
 - A) pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity.
 - B) ingenuity, practicality, and certainty.
 - C) certainty, creativity, and curiosity.
 - D) curiosity, skepticism, and humility.

3. Rodesia insists that Dr. Phillips' theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of
 - A) pride.
 - B) skepticism.
 - C) practicality.
 - D) enthusiasm.

4. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to
 - A) avoid multiple levels of analysis.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) recognize the errors in our own ideas.
 - D) respect political beliefs that contradict our own.

5. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates
 - A) introspection.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - D) an empirical approach.

6. Critical thinking most clearly involves
 - A) a biopsychosocial approach.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) evaluating evidence.
 - D) the psychodynamic perspective.

7. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) critical thinking.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
8. Melinda expressed concerns as to whether the wording of the questions in a life satisfaction survey may have encouraged respondents to convey unusually positive levels of well-being. Melinda's concerns best illustrated
- A) introspection.
 - B) an empirical approach.
 - C) critical thinking.
 - D) the neuroscience perspective.
9. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates
- A) critical thinking.
 - B) functionalism.
 - C) the biopsychosocial approach.
 - D) introspection.
10. When you question the claim that hypnosis helps people to recall memories more accurately, you are most clearly demonstrating
- A) introspection.
 - B) the neuroscience perspective.
 - C) an empirical approach.
 - D) critical thinking.
11. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the
- A) brain.
 - B) throat.
 - C) heart.
 - D) stomach.
12. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
- A) animal intelligence.
 - B) personality development.
 - C) social influence.
 - D) mental processes.

13. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes using
- A) a biopsychosocial perspective.
 - B) an evolutionary perspective.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) scientific methods.
14. The early school of thought that used introspection to reveal the mind's makeup was called
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) behaviorism.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) evolutionary psychology.
15. Introspection was the basic research tool used by _____ in order to study people's inner sensations and mental images.
- A) John B. Watson
 - B) Charles Darwin
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) B. F. Skinner
16. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) humanistic psychology.
17. Research participants are asked to monitor and report their own immediate sensory reactions to differently colored objects. This research involves a technique known as
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) introspection.
18. The unreliability of _____ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.
- A) introspection
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) behaviorism
 - D) humanistic psychology

19. William James was a prominent American
- A) psychoanalyst.
 - B) behaviorist.
 - C) functionalist.
 - D) psychiatrist.
20. Functionalism was a school of psychology that focused attention on the
- A) adaptive value of thoughts and behaviors.
 - B) component elements of sensory experience.
 - C) disruptive effects of unconscious motives.
 - D) treatment of psychological disorders.
21. Which theorist most clearly influenced William James' efforts to understand the adaptive functions of thinking and consciousness?
- A) John B. Watson
 - B) Sigmund Freud
 - C) Carl Rogers
 - D) Charles Darwin
22. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to _____.
- A) behaviorism
 - B) humanistic psychology
 - C) cognitive neuroscience
 - D) functionalism
23. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?
- A) Jean Piaget
 - B) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - C) Rosalie Rayner
 - D) Mary Whiton Calkins
24. Early psychologists such as Wilhelm Wundt and William James focused on the study of
- A) mental processes.
 - B) clinical psychology.
 - C) unconscious motives.
 - D) conditioned responses.

25. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of
- A) genetic influences.
 - B) self-esteem.
 - C) conscious thoughts and feelings.
 - D) observable behavior.
26. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) positive psychology.
27. Behaviorists dismissed the value of
- A) science.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) neuroscience.
 - D) applied research.
28. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are conditioned was of most central interest to
- A) Freudian psychology.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) behaviorism.
 - D) structuralism.
29. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the introspective study of self-esteem to be
- A) applied research.
 - B) a positive psychology.
 - C) an unscientific method.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.
30. John B. Watson is to Edward Titchener as _____ is to _____.
- A) biology; environment
 - B) observable behavior; inner sensations
 - C) mental illness; psychiatry
 - D) cognitive perspective; psychodynamic perspective

31. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?
- A) evolutionary psychology
 - B) Freudian psychology
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) behaviorism
32. Sherry is often overly generous in sacrificing her time to help others. Her friend suggests that by keeping busy in this way Sherry avoids confronting her own unconscious conflicts. Her friend's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of
- A) evolutionary psychology.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) structuralism.
 - D) Freudian psychology.
33. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) cognitive neuroscience.
 - D) behavior genetics.
34. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's
- A) childhood memories.
 - B) genetic predispositions.
 - C) unconscious thought processes.
 - D) potential for growth.
35. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the science of
- A) conscious and unconscious mental activity.
 - B) observable responses to the environment.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.
36. Smiling is to feeling as _____ is to _____.
- A) evolution; natural selection
 - B) behavior; mental process
 - C) conscious; unconscious
 - D) nurture; nature

37. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and
- A) economics.
 - B) biology.
 - C) geography.
 - D) sociology.
38. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian
- A) chemist.
 - B) physician.
 - C) theologian.
 - D) politician.
39. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist
- A) Edward Bradford Titchener.
 - B) Margaret Floy Washburn.
 - C) William James.
 - D) Jean Piaget.
40. Today's psychology is best described as increasingly
- A) introspective in its methods.
 - B) psychodynamic in its perspective.
 - C) globalized in its influence.
 - D) controversial in its application.
41. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology involved a renewal of interest in the scientific study of
- A) mental processes.
 - B) hereditary influences.
 - C) unconscious motives.
 - D) learned behaviors.
42. The scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information is most central to
- A) clinical psychology.
 - B) humanistic psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) cognitive psychology.

43. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between
- A) natural selection and genetic predispositions.
 - B) childhood memories and psychological disorders.
 - C) thought processes and brain functions.
 - D) philosophy and physiology.
44. Investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's recollections of a stressful experience would be of most direct interest to the specialty area known as
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) functionalism.
45. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that _____ make to the development of psychological traits.
- A) introspection and nerve cell activity
 - B) unconscious and conscious motives
 - C) behavior and mental processes
 - D) genes and experience
46. Innate ability is to learned skill as _____ is to _____.
- A) observation; introspection
 - B) psychology; psychiatry
 - C) nature; nurture
 - D) behavior; mental processes
47. Efforts to discover whether the intelligence of children is more heavily influenced by their biology or their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding
- A) structuralism and functionalism.
 - B) conscious and unconscious thought.
 - C) observation and introspection.
 - D) nature and nurture.

48. Lissette wonders whether personality differences between her friends who recently moved from Nigeria and those who moved from Thailand result primarily from biological influences or from cultural influences. In this instance, Lissette is primarily concerned with the relative contributions of
- A) neuroscience and cognition.
 - B) nature and nurture.
 - C) behavior and mental processes.
 - D) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
49. Plato's assumption that we inherit character traits and intelligence is most directly relevant to the controversy regarding
- A) conscious and unconscious thoughts.
 - B) observation and introspection.
 - C) nature and nurture.
 - D) basic and applied research.
50. In the context of debates over the origins of psychological traits, nature is to nurture as
- A) Plato is to Aristotle.
 - B) Watson is to Skinner.
 - C) Aristotle is to Plato.
 - D) Skinner is to Watson.
51. Professor McClure believes that young children are frequently able to make morally correct decisions because humans are endowed with an inborn knowledge of basic ethical principles. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of
- A) Aristotle.
 - B) Plato.
 - C) John B. Watson.
 - D) B. F. Skinner.
52. Who is best known for highlighting the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?
- A) Plato
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Edward Titchener
 - D) Charles Darwin

53. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the _____ that he encountered.
- A) unconscious thought processes
 - B) species variation
 - C) biopsychosocial approach
 - D) cognitive neuroscience
54. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as
- A) functionalism.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) structuralism.
55. Natural selection refers to the principle that variations in _____ that contribute to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations.
- A) learned habits
 - B) inherited traits
 - C) levels of analysis
 - D) cultural practices
56. Exploring how we humans are alike because of our common biology and evolutionary history is the focus of
- A) cognitive neuroscience.
 - B) community psychology.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) evolutionary psychology.
57. Exploring how we humans are diverse because of our differing genes and environments is the focus of
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) cognitive psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) humanistic psychology.
58. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature endows, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with a capacity for
- A) inborn ideas.
 - B) natural selection.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) learning and adaptation.

59. The enduring traditions, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a large group of people constitute their
- A) culture.
 - B) levels of analysis.
 - C) behavior genetics.
 - D) community psychology.
60. The transmission of customs for showing respect to those in positions of authority best illustrates the importance of
- A) functionalism.
 - B) culture.
 - C) introspection.
 - D) behavior genetics.
61. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for
- A) promoting structuralism.
 - B) inhibiting introspection.
 - C) discerning human similarities and differences.
 - D) encouraging natural selection.
62. The risk of being color deficient is greater for men than for women. This best illustrates an important
- A) conditioned response.
 - B) psychodynamic perspective.
 - C) empirical approach.
 - D) gender difference.
63. Psychological differences between the genders are
- A) of little interest to contemporary psychologists.
 - B) simply reflections of biological differences between the sexes.
 - C) no longer evident in contemporary Western societies.
 - D) far outweighed by gender similarities.

64. Depression and suicide are more common in today's North American culture than they were in the very different North American culture of nearly a century ago. But in both the past and the more recent cultural settings, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness corresponded to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that _____ often underlie cultural differences in behavior.
- A) genetic differences
 - B) unconscious motives
 - C) early childhood memories
 - D) common psychological processes
65. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues that help individuals and communities to thrive is the major focus of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) positive psychology.
 - C) evolutionary psychology.
 - D) behavior genetics.
66. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different
- A) cognitive functions.
 - B) unconscious motives.
 - C) levels of analysis.
 - D) natural selections.
67. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences integrated within the larger framework of
- A) the psychodynamic perspective.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) multiple levels of analysis.
68. Janna has low self-esteem because she is often teased for being overweight. Appreciating the complexity of Janna's difficulties requires
- A) introspection.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) a biopsychosocial approach.

69. The biopsychosocial approach incorporates different levels of analysis, which
- A) have little value for applied research.
 - B) typically contradict common sense.
 - C) are generally impossible to test scientifically.
 - D) complement one another.
70. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by
- A) environmental circumstances.
 - B) blood chemistry.
 - C) unconscious conflicts.
 - D) subjective interpretations.
71. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) neuroscience
72. Professor Lopez believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Lopez favors a _____ perspective on depression.
- A) neuroscience
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavior genetics
 - D) cognitive
73. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) cognitive
 - C) behavioral
 - D) social-cultural

74. Which perspective would suggest that the facial expressions associated with the emotions of lust and rage are inherited?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) social-cultural
75. Professor Crisman believes that most women prefer tall and physically strong partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors' genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the _____ perspective.
- A) social-cultural
 - B) cognitive
 - C) evolutionary
 - D) psychodynamic
76. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment on our individual differences?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavior genetics
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) psychodynamic
77. Professor Brody attempts to measure the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on sexual preferences and behavior patterns. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) behavioral
 - D) cognitive
78. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on
- A) natural selection.
 - B) brain chemistry.
 - C) unconscious conflicts.
 - D) learned behaviors.

79. Mrs. Alfieri believes that her husband's angry outbursts against her result from his unconscious hatred of his own mother. Mrs. Alfieri is looking at her husband's behavior from a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) evolutionary
 - B) behavioral
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavior genetics
80. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) behavioral
 - D) behavior genetics
81. Akira believes that her son has become a good student because he is frequently praised for his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) behavioral
82. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how
- A) feelings are influenced by blood chemistry.
 - B) people try to understand their own unconscious motives.
 - C) behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
 - D) people encode, process, store, and retrieve information.
83. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) behavior genetics
84. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?
- A) cognitive
 - B) behavioral
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) behavior genetics

85. Which perspective in psychology is most likely to focus on how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) neuroscience
 - C) cognitive
 - D) social-cultural
86. Which perspective would focus on the extent to which different parenting styles are encouraged among various ethnic groups?
- A) evolutionary
 - B) psychodynamic
 - C) social-cultural
 - D) neuroscience
87. Dr. Wilson attributes the delinquent behaviors of many teens to the pressures associated with being a member of a street gang. Her account best illustrates a(n) _____ perspective.
- A) behavior genetics
 - B) social-cultural
 - C) neuroscience
 - D) evolutionary
88. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of
- A) behavior genetics.
 - B) introspection.
 - C) basic research.
 - D) positive psychology.
89. Dr. Robinson conducts research on the relationship between brain chemistry and intellectual functioning. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Robinson's research best represent?
- A) social psychology
 - B) clinical psychology
 - C) biological psychology
 - D) industrial-organizational psychology

90. Dr. Santaniello conducts research on how children's moral thinking changes as they grow older. It is most likely that Dr. Santaniello is a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) social
 - B) clinical
 - C) developmental
 - D) industrial-organizational
91. Dr. Caleigh conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Caleigh is most likely a _____ psychologist.
- A) cognitive
 - B) biological
 - C) clinical
 - D) social
92. Dr. Roberts studies how best to assess individual differences in traits such as impulsiveness and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?
- A) social psychology
 - B) biological psychology
 - C) industrial-organizational psychology
 - D) personality psychology
93. Dr. Mills conducts research on why individuals conform to the behaviors and opinions of others. Which specialty area does his research best represent?
- A) cognitive psychology
 - B) social psychology
 - C) developmental psychology
 - D) clinical psychology
94. Which psychologists are MOST likely to be involved in applied research?
- A) industrial-organizational psychologists
 - B) developmental psychologists
 - C) personality psychologists
 - D) biological psychologists

95. Dr. Lipka focuses on ways to improve employee job satisfaction and productivity. Dr. Lipka is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A) clinical
 - B) developmental
 - C) personality
 - D) industrial-organizational
96. Dr. Vazquez helps people make career choices by assisting them in identifying their strengths and interests. Dr. Vazquez is most likely a
- A) biological psychologist.
 - B) counseling psychologist.
 - C) cognitive psychologist.
 - D) social psychologist.
97. Clinical psychologists specialize in
- A) constructing surveys.
 - B) animal research.
 - C) providing therapy to troubled people.
 - D) providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders.
98. For no apparent reason, Adam has recently begun to feel so tense and anxious that he frequently stays home from work. It would be best for Adam to contact a _____ psychologist.
- A) developmental
 - B) clinical
 - C) personality
 - D) biological
99. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a
- A) clinical psychologist.
 - B) personality psychologist.
 - C) developmental psychologist.
 - D) psychiatrist.
100. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, _____ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.
- A) counseling psychologists
 - B) cognitive psychologists
 - C) community psychologists
 - D) clinical psychologists

101. In contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning, an effortless and immediate automatic judgment is best described as a(n)
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) chance-based explanation.
 - C) intuition.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
102. Mark meets briefly with applicants for positions in his company and relies on his immediate gut-level first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a job. Mark's employment decisions are most clearly guided by
- A) an operational definition.
 - B) the testing effect.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) intuition.
103. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to
- A) dismiss the value of skepticism.
 - B) reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
 - C) exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome.
 - D) overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions.
104. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly facilitated by
- A) random assignment.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the placebo effect.
105. Giving half the members of a group some purported psychological finding and the other half an opposite finding is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) confounding variables.
 - C) hindsight bias.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.

106. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
- A) replication.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) the placebo effect.
107. Several weeks after a political election, voters often exaggerate their ability to have predicted the election outcome. This best illustrates
- A) the placebo effect.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) wording effects.
 - D) hindsight bias.
108. Mike Crampton's stockbroker has informed him that he has suffered substantial investment losses. When Mike tells his wife, she angrily responds, "I could have told you that your investment plan would fail!" Her comment best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) replication.
109. A sense of humility regarding the accuracy of our intuitions is most likely to be undermined by
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) correlational evidence.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) operational definitions.
110. Formulating testable predictions before conducting research is most directly useful for restraining a thinking error known as
- A) random sampling.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) random assignment.

111. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) overconfidence.
 - D) random assignment.
112. Megan was certain that she would never live far away from her family. However, when offered a job in another state, she decided to move. Megan's experience best illustrates
- A) hindsight bias.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) overconfidence.
113. The tendency to perceive order in random events often leads to overestimating the value of
- A) intuition.
 - B) operational definitions.
 - C) informed consent.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
114. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy
- A) defies the laws of statistical probability.
 - B) illustrates hindsight bias.
 - C) is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
 - D) is a random and coincidental occurrence.
115. Six of the children in Mr. Myers' class were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
 - B) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) correlation does not prove causation.
116. A theory is an explanation using an integrated set of principles that _____ observations and _____ behaviors or events.
- A) questions; surveys
 - B) replicates; controls
 - C) organizes; predicts
 - D) randomly samples; randomly assigns

117. Professor Shalet contends that parents and children have similar levels of intelligence largely because they share common genes. His idea is best described as a(n)
- A) theory.
 - B) replication.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definition.
118. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable
- A) assumptions.
 - B) correlations.
 - C) predictions.
 - D) variables.
119. A hypothesis is a(n)
- A) observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables.
 - B) testable prediction that gives direction to research.
 - C) set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts.
 - D) unprovable assumption about the unobservable processes that underlie psychological functioning.
120. Testing hypotheses and refining theories in light of those tests is central to
- A) debriefing.
 - B) the testing effect.
 - C) the scientific method.
 - D) informed consent.
121. Professor Delano suggests that because people are especially attracted to those who are good-looking, handsome men will be more successful in getting a job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of
- A) informed consent.
 - B) the placebo effect.
 - C) a hypothesis.
 - D) a confounding variable.

122. A statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
 - B) control condition.
 - C) replication.
 - D) operational definition.
123. In a published report of a research study on social anxiety, psychologists included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of social anxiety. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)
- A) hypothesis.
 - B) independent variable.
 - C) operational definition.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
124. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by
- A) massed practice.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) operational definitions.
 - D) the placebo effect.
125. Repeating the essence of a previous research study to verify whether its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
126. Professor Ambra was skeptical about the accuracy of recently reported research on sleep deprivation. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) replication
 - C) random sampling
 - D) the case study

127. The case study is a research method in which
- A) a single individual or group is studied in great depth.
 - B) a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
 - C) organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment.
 - D) an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.
128. To understand the unusual behavior of an adult client, a clinical psychologist carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
129. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)
- A) experiment.
 - B) survey.
 - C) case study.
 - D) double-blind procedure.
130. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it
- A) is based on naturalistic observation.
 - B) may be unrepresentative of what is generally true.
 - C) overestimates the importance of operational definitions.
 - D) leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events.
131. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called
- A) random sampling.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
132. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzee societies in the jungle are using a research method known as
- A) the survey.
 - B) experimentation.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) the case study.

133. Professor Ober carefully observes and records the behaviors of children in their classrooms in order to track the development of their social and intellectual skills. Professor Ober is most clearly engaged in
- A) survey research.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) replication.
134. New technologies such as smart-phone apps and body-worn sensors have enabled the collection of “big data” by means of
- A) the testing effect.
 - B) case studies.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
135. One research team studied the ups and downs of human moods by counting positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries. The researchers' method best illustrates the use of
- A) experimentation.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) case studies.
 - D) a survey.
136. Which of the following facilitates more exact descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?
- A) random assignment
 - B) informed consent
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) the double-blind procedure
137. University of Texas students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers employed a scientific method known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) the case study.

138. To compare the pace of life in different countries, investigators measured the speed with which postal clerks completed a simple request. Which research method did this illustrate?
- A) the case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) the double-blind procedure
 - D) the survey
139. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) debriefing.
 - C) a case study.
 - D) a survey.
140. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?
- A) the survey
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) the case study
 - D) experimentation
141. Surveys indicate that people are less likely to support “welfare” than “aid to the needy.” These somewhat paradoxical survey results best illustrate the importance of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) wording effects.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
142. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by _____ cases.
- A) randomly selected
 - B) vivid
 - C) representative
 - D) operationally defined

143. After noting that a majority of professional basketball players are African-American, Ervin concluded that African-Americans are better athletes than members of other racial groups. Ervin's conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) replication.
 - B) random assignment.
 - C) the placebo effect.
 - D) generalizing from vivid cases.
144. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger
- A) control group.
 - B) correlation coefficient.
 - C) dependent variable.
 - D) population.
145. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as
- A) the case study.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
146. Which of the following is most useful for helping survey researchers avoid false generalizations?
- A) the case study
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) random sampling
 - D) operational definitions
147. Governor Donovan was greeted by large, enthusiastic crowds at all of his political rallies. As a result, he became overconfident about his chances of reelection. In this instance, the governor needs to be alerted to the value of
- A) replication.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) experimental control.
 - D) naturalistic observation.

148. To learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor DeVries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n)
- A) population.
 - B) representative sample.
 - C) independent variable.
 - D) control condition.
149. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Ariana sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Ariana is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) replication.
 - D) random sampling.
150. Suppose you want to find out which candidate college students will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample of college students you survey is representative of the college student population, you should
- A) survey only a small sample of college students.
 - B) survey only politically informed college students.
 - C) survey every college student on your own campus.
 - D) survey a large representative sample of the college student population.
151. In a survey, psychologists select a random sample of research participants in order to ensure that
- A) the participants are representative of the population they are interested in studying.
 - B) there will be a large number of participants in the research study.
 - C) the study will not be influenced by the researcher's personal values.
 - D) the same number of participants will be assigned to each of the experimental conditions.
152. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors
- A) vary together.
 - B) are random samples.
 - C) influence each other.
 - D) are dependent variables.

153. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of
- A) explanation.
 - B) prediction.
 - C) control.
 - D) replication.
154. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use
- A) the case study approach.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) correlational measures.
 - D) experimental research.
155. Which of the following is a statistical measure of both the direction and the strength of a relationship between two variables?
- A) a correlation coefficient
 - B) a random sample
 - C) a double-blind procedure
 - D) an independent variable
156. To determine whether the strength of people's self-esteem is related to their income level, researchers would most likely make use of
- A) case studies.
 - B) correlational research.
 - C) experimentation.
 - D) naturalistic observation.
157. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between
- A) intelligence and academic success.
 - B) poverty and physical health.
 - C) self-esteem and depression.
 - D) school grades and school absences.
158. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are
- A) causally related.
 - B) negatively correlated.
 - C) independent variables.
 - D) positively correlated.

159. If the correlation between children's body weight and their reading ability is -1.00 , this would indicate that
- A) there is very little statistical relationship between children's body weight and reading ability.
 - B) low body weight has a negative effect on children's reading ability.
 - C) among children, better reading ability is associated with lower body weight.
 - D) body weight has no causal influence on the reading ability of children.
160. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?
- A) naturalistic observation
 - B) correlational research
 - C) the case study
 - D) the experimental method
161. Suppose that people who watch a lot of violence on TV are also particularly likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because
- A) we most readily notice associations that confirm our beliefs.
 - B) association does not prove causation.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) the sample may have been randomly selected.
162. An extensive survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to picture God as kind and loving, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to perceive God as angry. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had apparently influenced their views of God. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of
- A) failing to use operational definitions.
 - B) generalizing from extreme examples.
 - C) being influenced by a confounding variable.
 - D) assuming that association proves causation.
163. If psychologists discovered that more intelligent parents have smarter children than less intelligent parents, this would demonstrate that
- A) intelligence is inherited.
 - B) more intelligent parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do less intelligent parents.
 - C) the intelligence of parents and children is positively correlated.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.

164. A negative correlation between degree of wealth and likelihood of suffering from a psychological disorder would indicate that
- A) poverty makes people vulnerable to psychological disorders.
 - B) people who are poor are more likely to have a psychological disorder than are wealthy people.
 - C) psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth.
 - D) all of these statements are correct.
165. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?
- A) the survey
 - B) the experiment
 - C) correlational research
 - D) naturalistic observation
166. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate
- A) facts from theories.
 - B) causes from effects.
 - C) case studies from surveys.
 - D) random samples from representative samples.
167. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by
- A) obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment.
 - B) summarizing participants' responses with a correlation coefficient.
 - C) holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups.
 - D) fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment.
168. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether cigarette smoking boosts mental alertness?
- A) the case study
 - B) the survey
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) the experiment

169. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate at least one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?
- A) the survey
 - B) the case study
 - C) experimentation
 - D) naturalistic observation
170. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) survey research.
 - C) a case study.
 - D) an experiment.
171. Participants who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment are said to be assigned to the
- A) random sample.
 - B) experimental group.
 - C) standardized treatment.
 - D) control group.
172. The group exposed to a newly created drug that is being tested in an experiment is called the _____ group.
- A) control
 - B) standardized
 - C) baseline
 - D) experimental
173. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?
- A) The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior.
 - B) The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments.
 - C) The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment.
 - D) The experimental treatment is absent.

174. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) experimental
 - B) survey
 - C) control
 - D) correlational
175. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the _____ group.
- A) survey
 - B) experimental
 - C) correlational
 - D) control
176. To assess the effectiveness of flu vaccine for county residents, Mr. Carlson wants to administer vaccine injections to all county residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Carlson is most clearly underestimating the importance of
- A) testing a large sample.
 - B) operationally defining his procedures.
 - C) replicating observations of other researchers.
 - D) creating a control group.
177. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned
- A) to that group by chance.
 - B) to the group in which participants are representative of people in general.
 - C) in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable.
 - D) to the group in which participants all have similar personalities.
178. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use
- A) random assignment.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) case studies.
 - D) correlation coefficients.

179. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, researchers plan to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, the researchers should make use of
- A) random assignment.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) naturalistic observation.
 - D) operational definitions.
180. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to
- A) minimize chances that participants in any group know each other.
 - B) increase chances that participants are representative of people in general.
 - C) minimize any differences between groups of participants.
 - D) increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants.
181. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast-milk feedings. Which research method did they use?
- A) case study
 - B) experimentation
 - C) naturalistic observation
 - D) correlational research
182. The most reliable way of testing whether a newly introduced method of psychological therapy is truly effective is to use
- A) survey research.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) correlational research.
 - D) experimental research.
183. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about
- A) what experimental hypothesis is being tested.
 - B) whether the experimental findings will be meaningful.
 - C) how the dependent variable is measured.
 - D) which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving.

184. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of
- A) naturalistic observation.
 - B) random sampling.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) replication.
185. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of
- A) random sampling.
 - B) the double-blind procedure.
 - C) random assignment.
 - D) operational definitions.
186. An inert substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a
- A) placebo.
 - B) coefficient.
 - C) case study.
 - D) replication.
187. In a study of the effects of drinking alcohol, some participants drank a nonalcoholic beverage that actually smelled and tasted like alcohol. This nonalcoholic drink was a
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) replication.
 - C) placebo.
 - D) double blind.
188. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have medicinal benefits illustrates
- A) random assignment.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) debriefing.
 - D) the placebo effect.

189. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of _____ on feelings and behaviors.
- A) the double-blind procedure
 - B) random sampling
 - C) positive expectations
 - D) hindsight bias
190. Random assignment minimizes _____ between experimental and control groups.
Random sampling minimizes _____ between a sample and a population.
- A) similarities; differences
 - B) differences; similarities
 - C) similarities; similarities
 - D) differences; differences
191. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo.
In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dose) was the
- A) confounding variable.
 - B) dependent variable.
 - C) random sample.
 - D) independent variable.
192. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the _____ variable.
- A) dependent
 - B) independent
 - C) control
 - D) experimental
193. In an experimental study of the impact of exposure to criticism on self-esteem, exposure to criticism would be the _____ variable.
- A) replicated
 - B) dependent
 - C) confounding
 - D) independent
194. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a
- A) wording effect.
 - B) correlation coefficient.
 - C) placebo effect.
 - D) confounding variable.

195. If participants in the experimental group of a drug treatment study are much younger than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a
- A) dependent variable.
 - B) correlation coefficient.
 - C) confounding variable.
 - D) replication.
196. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the _____ variable.
- A) dependent
 - B) experimental
 - C) control
 - D) independent
197. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was
- A) insults or compliments.
 - B) physical appearance.
 - C) interpersonal attraction.
 - D) feelings of self-esteem.
198. An experiment was designed to study the potential impact of alcohol consumption on emotional stability. A specification of the procedures used to measure emotional stability illustrates
- A) the independent variable.
 - B) an operational definition.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) random assignment.
199. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to _____ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to _____.
- A) naturalistic observation; case studies
 - B) descriptive methods; correlational methods
 - C) a control group; an experimental group
 - D) correlational research; experimental research

200. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to
- A) predict human behavior in almost all situations.
 - B) perceive order in completely random events.
 - C) develop general principles that help explain behavior.
 - D) observe random samples of human conduct.
201. Psychologists study animals because
- A) animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior.
 - B) experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical.
 - C) the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines.
 - D) similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior.
202. The first major issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals centers on the
- A) usefulness of studying biological processes in animals.
 - B) ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals.
 - C) obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality.
 - D) need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research.
203. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on
- A) whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning.
 - B) when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies.
 - C) whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals.
 - D) what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research.
204. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes
- A) obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly.
 - B) treat information about individual participants confidentially.
 - C) deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment.
 - D) allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment.

205. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking
- A) a representative sample.
 - B) informed consent.
 - C) an operational definition.
 - D) a placebo effect.
206. The ethics codes of the American Psychological Association and the British Psychological Society urge researchers to
- A) avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.
 - B) forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test.
 - C) avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants.
 - D) explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed.
207. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called
- A) debriefing.
 - B) replication.
 - C) informed consent.
 - D) the double-blind procedure.
208. Psychologists' personal values and goals
- A) are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation.
 - B) lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants.
 - C) can bias their observations and interpretations.
 - D) have very little influence on the process of scientific observation.
209. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because
- A) psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes.
 - B) psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions.
 - C) psychological research usually necessitates performing stressful experiments on people.
 - D) psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights.

210. The testing effect refers to the _____ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.
- A) hindsight bias
 - B) naturalistic observation
 - C) enhanced memory
 - D) increasing boredom
211. Students learn and remember course materials best when they
- A) give informed consent.
 - B) engage in massed practice.
 - C) process information actively.
 - D) avoid operational definitions.
212. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, _____, and review.
- A) revise
 - B) reason
 - C) retrieve
 - D) research
213. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of
- A) massed practice.
 - B) replication.
 - C) retrieving information.
 - D) random sampling.
214. Discerning the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates _____, which is an important learning tool.
- A) critical thinking
 - B) the testing effect
 - C) spaced practice
 - D) SQ3R

Answer Key

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

- 45. D
- 46. C
- 47. D
- 48. B
- 49. C
- 50. A
- 51. B
- 52. D
- 53. B
- 54. B
- 55. B
- 56. D
- 57. A
- 58. D
- 59. A
- 60. B
- 61. C
- 62. D
- 63. D
- 64. D
- 65. B
- 66. C
- 67. D
- 68. D
- 69. D
- 70. B
- 71. D
- 72. A
- 73. A
- 74. C
- 75. C
- 76. B
- 77. A
- 78. C
- 79. C
- 80. C
- 81. D
- 82. D
- 83. B
- 84. A
- 85. D
- 86. C
- 87. B
- 88. C
- 89. C
- 90. C

- 91. A
- 92. D
- 93. B
- 94. A
- 95. D
- 96. B
- 97. C
- 98. B
- 99. D
- 100. C
- 101. C
- 102. D
- 103. C
- 104. B
- 105. C
- 106. B
- 107. D
- 108. A
- 109. A
- 110. B
- 111. C
- 112. D
- 113. A
- 114. D
- 115. A
- 116. C
- 117. A
- 118. C
- 119. B
- 120. C
- 121. C
- 122. D
- 123. C
- 124. C
- 125. A
- 126. B
- 127. A
- 128. B
- 129. C
- 130. B
- 131. B
- 132. C
- 133. B
- 134. D
- 135. B
- 136. C

- 137. A
- 138. B
- 139. D
- 140. A
- 141. B
- 142. B
- 143. D
- 144. D
- 145. C
- 146. C
- 147. B
- 148. A
- 149. D
- 150. D
- 151. A
- 152. A
- 153. B
- 154. C
- 155. A
- 156. B
- 157. A
- 158. B
- 159. C
- 160. B
- 161. B
- 162. D
- 163. C
- 164. B
- 165. B
- 166. B
- 167. C
- 168. D
- 169. C
- 170. D
- 171. B
- 172. D
- 173. D
- 174. C
- 175. B
- 176. D
- 177. A
- 178. A
- 179. A
- 180. C
- 181. B
- 182. D

- 183. D
- 184. C
- 185. B
- 186. A
- 187. C
- 188. D
- 189. C
- 190. D
- 191. D
- 192. B
- 193. D
- 194. D
- 195. C
- 196. A
- 197. C
- 198. B
- 199. D
- 200. C
- 201. D
- 202. B
- 203. D
- 204. C
- 205. B
- 206. D
- 207. A
- 208. C
- 209. A
- 210. C
- 211. C
- 212. C
- 213. C
- 214. A