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| 1. The type of thinking that examines assumptions, appraises the source, discerns hidden biases, evaluates evidence, and assesses conclusions is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | speculation. | |  | d. | gut-level reasoning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 2. Surveys indicate that people are more likely to support “gun safety laws” than “gun control laws.” These survey results best illustrate the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | wording effects. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 3. Questioning whether conclusions are warranted by the existing evidence best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 4. In their research on people’s perception of how prisoners accused of terrorism are questioned, Dr. Pedersen and Dr. MacDonald have found that people are more approving of “enhanced interrogation” than “torture.” This finding demonstrates which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | wording effects | |  | d. | case study |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 5. Patricia recently read an online article about the meaning of horoscopes, which explained how the locations of the stars at one’s birth determines one’s personality and life course. Patricia is skeptical of this information. She concludes that the assumptions and conclusions of this article are faulty, the writer is biased and lacks credibility, and the evidence to support this claim does not justify a cause-effect conclusion. Patricia has engaged in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | speculation. | |  | d. | emergent thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 6. People often fail to make accurate generalizations because they are unduly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cases.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | randomly selected | |  | b. | vivid | |  | c. | representative | |  | d. | operationally defined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 7. Checking on the credibility of the sources of information you use in a class report is most indicative of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 8. Sixteen-year-old Marc would like to learn to drive, but his parents won’t let him. When he asks why, they remind him about two family members who were involved in collisions with younger drivers. “Teenagers are always getting into accidents,” his father tells him. Marc’s parents’ reasoning best illustrates the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | generalizing from vivid cases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 9. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | d. | an empirical approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. When people generalize from a few vivid but unrepresentative cases, they are falling prey to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions. | |  | b. | hypothesizing. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | sampling bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 11. Critical thinking most clearly involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | evaluating evidence. | |  | d. | the psychodynamic perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control group. | |  | b. | correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | population. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 13. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 14. All those in a group being studied make up the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | population. | |  | b. | sample. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | survey. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 15. Jennifer was worried that the wording of the questions in a diet and exercise survey may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive levels of health. Jennifer’s concern best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | the neuroscience perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 16. To learn about the gaming habits of all the children attending Eastchester High School, Professor Matteo 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 17. Shane is discussing climate change with Brandon. Shane is convinced that climate change is not real because it has been an unusually cold summer. Brandon believes that climate change is real but is open to the possibility that he could be wrong. Who would be most likely to engage in critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Shane | |  | b. | Brandon | |  | c. | both Shane and Brandon | |  | d. | neither Shane nor Brandon |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 18. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 19. Which of the following is NOT associated with critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debunking popular presumptions | |  | b. | making factual claims based on one’s gut | |  | c. | revealing surprising findings | |  | d. | identifying effective policies |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 20. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. Janice is concerned about pollution and its effects on the planet. She has read several news articles, paying careful attention to the content in the articles and the sources of the information. She has also reviewed information that seems contrary to her view. She is involved in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | making assumptions. | |  | d. | sharing false information. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 22. Senator Scott always held his political rallies at large stadiums because of the big, enthusiastic crowds that attended. As a result, he became falsely confident of his chances of re-election. In this instance, the senator needs to be alerted to the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | experimental control. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 23. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 24. To assess opinions about a planned student walkout at her school, Aaliyah sent a questionnaire to every tenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Aaliyah is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | random sampling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 25. Who speculated that a meal makes us sleepy by causing gas and heat to collect around our heart?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Aristotle | |  | b. | Plato | |  | c. | Skinner | |  | d. | Darwin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 26. Suppose you want to find out which candidate women will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample you survey is representative of the nation’s population of women, you should survey   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | only a small sample of women. | |  | b. | only politically informed women. | |  | c. | every woman in the country. | |  | d. | a large representative sample of the population of women.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 27. Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain. | |  | b. | throat. | |  | c. | heart. | |  | d. | stomach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 28. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 29. Who developed the first psychological laboratory?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | Plato | |  | c. | Freud | |  | d. | James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 30. To accurately generalize study results, researchers need   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a good population base. | |  | b. | a highly reliable survey. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | a representative sample. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. Wilhelm Wundt developed the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used in psychology, which measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental study | |  | b. | theoretical perspective | |  | c. | experimental apparatus | |  | d. | subfield |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 32. Dr. Dimitrov would like to study marijuana use among young adults. To generalize her findings to all young adults, she needs a representative sample. To obtain such a sample, Dr. Dimitrov should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | offer a reward to young adults who complete her questionnaire. | |  | b. | use naturalistic observation in her study. | |  | c. | seek a random sample of participants. | |  | d. | exhibit sampling bias when selecting participants. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 33. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animal intelligence. | |  | b. | personality development. | |  | c. | social influence. | |  | d. | mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 34. Which two research designs often show that one trait or behavior tends to correlate with another?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study and experiment | |  | b. | survey and correlation | |  | c. | naturalistic observation and survey | |  | d. | experiment and correlation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 35. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 36. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 37. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the structure of the human mind?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism | |  | b. | behaviorism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | humanism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 38. During the COVID-19 pandemic, higher rates of mask-wearing predicted fewer reported COVID-19 symptoms. We could also say that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mask-wearing correlated negatively with reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | b. | mask-wearing correlated positively with reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | c. | there is a direct relationship between mask-wearing and reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | d. | there is likely some third variable involved. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 39. Edward Titchener and others attempted to reveal the basic elements of the mind by asking people to look inward. They were using a method known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | empiricism. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | conditioning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 40. To study how religious beliefs may predict political preferences, Professor Steele and his colleagues are most likely to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study approach. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational measures. | |  | d. | experimental research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 41. Which early psychologist aimed to discover the mind's structure?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Edward Bradford Titchener | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Charles Darwin | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 42. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 43. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. To determine whether students’ intelligence scores are related to their later professional achievements, researchers would most likely employ   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. Looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 46. Professor Stevens wants to examine the relationship between false news and negative attitudes about refugees. Professor Stevens’ research would be an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlational research. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | a case study. | |  | d. | an experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 47. Antonio and other research participants are asked to report elements of their experience as they look at differently shaped objects. This research involves a technique known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. Professor Terrance has conducted a study that examined the relationship between level of physical activity and academic performance among children. He is most likely to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine if a relationship exists.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | meta-analysis | |  | b. | preregistration | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient | |  | d. | experimental research |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 49. The unreliability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ led to the waning popularity of structuralism.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection | |  | b. | behavior genetics | |  | c. | behaviorism | |  | d. | humanistic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 50. A direct relationship in which two factors increase together or decrease together represents   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a dependent variable. | |  | b. | an independent variable. | |  | c. | a positive correlation. | |  | d. | a negative correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 51. Edward Titchener is to William James as structuralism is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | psychoanalytic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 52. The weakest degree of relationship between two variables is expressed in which of the following correlation coefficients?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | –.15 | |  | b. | –.99 | |  | c. | +.20 | |  | d. | –.65 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 53. Edward Titchener is to structuralism as William James is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 54. A positive correlation indicates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together. | |  | b. | an inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease. | |  | c. | one of the variables causes the other. | |  | d. | the independent and dependent variables are indirectly related. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 55. William James was a prominent American   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalyst. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | functionalist. | |  | d. | psychiatrist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 56. Dr. Abe is an expert in weight-loss management and techniques. He repeatedly finds that as consumers eat fewer calories, they also lose weight. This is an example of a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | negative correlation. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | neutral relationship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 57. Which early psychologist aimed to study the evolved functions of our thoughts and feelings?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Edward Bradford Titchener | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Charles Darwin | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 58. Professor Schmidt is a developmental psychologist who examines external influences on the parent-child relationship. She has found that as parental work pressure decreases, the level of parental stress decreases, which then increases the level of parent-child interaction. The relationship between parental work pressure and parental stress is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | negative correlation. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | neutral relationship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 59. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 60. Professor Madigan’s research would most likely show a positive correlation between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | education and income. | |  | b. | poverty and physical health. | |  | c. | self-esteem and depression. | |  | d. | school grades and school absences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 61. Which early school of thought in psychology focused on how the mind functions?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | functionalism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | humanism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 62. An inverse relationship in which one factor increases as another factor decreases represents   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a dependent variable. | |  | b. | an independent variable. | |  | c. | a positive correlation. | |  | d. | a negative correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 63. Late in the nineteenth century, Kumar was interested in studying how mental and behavioral processes enable the organism to adapt, survive, and flourish. Kumar’s school of thought was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanism.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 64. 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. | wealthy people are less likely to have a psychological disorder than are non-wealthy people. | |  | c. | psychological disorders usually prevent people from accumulating wealth. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 65. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 66. Stan is reading peer-reviewed research studies that have found that as the amount of corporal punishment increases, the physical health of the child decreases. This demonstrates a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | neutral relationship. | |  | c. | absence of cause and effect. | |  | d. | negative correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 67. Who was the American philosopher-psychologist who authored a textbook in 1890 for the emerging discipline of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | John B. Watson | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud | |  | d. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 68. If Professor Juan discovered that people with lower incomes are more satisfied with their lives than people with higher incomes are, this would indicate that wealth and life satisfaction are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | causally related. | |  | b. | negatively correlated. | |  | c. | independent variables. | |  | d. | positively correlated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 69. The psychology textbook that William James authored was titled   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *The New Science.* | |  | b. | *Psychology.* | |  | c. | *Principles of Psychology.* | |  | d. | *The Abstract Mind.* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 70. If the correlation between adolescents’ sugar consumption and their athletic ability is –1.00, this would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is very little statistical relationship between adolescents’ sugar consumption and their athletic ability. | |  | b. | adolescents’ sugar consumption has a negative effect on their athletic ability. | |  | c. | among adolescents, better athletic ability is associated with lower sugar consumption. | |  | d. | adolescents’ sugar consumption has no causal influence on their athletic ability. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 71. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 72. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 73. Which psychologist was the first woman to officially earn a doctorate degree and was the author of the influential book, *The Animal Mind*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | b. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | c. | Anna Freud | |  | d. | Marla Wundt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 74. Suppose that people who see a lot of violent movies are also more likely to be aggressive. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violent movies increases 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 75. In the United States, Canada, and Europe, which of the following is true regarding gender and psychology today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Most published psychological research is authored by women. | |  | b. | Women are especially likely to have their research published in top journals. | |  | c. | Most psychology doctorates are earned by women. | |  | d. | Psychology continues to be a male-dominated discipline.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 76. A large survey revealed that children with relatively high self-esteem tend to view their teachers as kind and helpful, whereas those with lower self-esteem tend to view their teachers as hostile and unsupportive. The researchers concluded that the children's self-esteem had influenced their views of their teachers. This conclusion best illustrates the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | failing to use operational definitions. | |  | b. | generalizing from vivid examples. | |  | c. | being influenced by a confounding variable. | |  | d. | assuming that association proves causation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 77. Between 1997 and 2020, more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science were women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 25 | |  | c. | 50 | |  | d. | 75 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 78. If psychologists discovered that older parents tend to have children with higher intelligence scores than do younger parents, this would demonstrate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intelligence is inherited. | |  | b. | older parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do younger parents. | |  | c. | the age of parents is positively correlated with the intelligence scores of their children. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 79. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 80. Dr. Mirza has found that adults who watch more television are more likely to be obese. Which conclusion can he reach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watching television leads to obesity. | |  | b. | Adults who are obese enjoy watching television. | |  | c. | Watching a lot of television is correlated with obesity. | |  | d. | There is likely some third variable that triggers both increased television-watching and obesity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 81. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 82. Dr. Dundon has researched the effects of sexual media content for the past four years and has repeatedly found that teenagers who view more sexual media are also more likely to report engaging in unprotected sex, having sex with several partners, and consuming alcohol or drugs prior to having sex. What does this mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Exposure to sexual content in the media causes risky sexual behaviors. | |  | b. | College students who engage in risky sexual behaviors are drawn to sexually explicit media. | |  | c. | Exposure to sexual content in the media is correlated with risky sexual behaviors. | |  | d. | Dr. Dundon cannot come to a conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 83. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 84. Based on a recent survey indicating that people who smoke regularly report having less energy, a news article includes the headline “Smoking Makes You Sleepy!” What is wrong with this conclusion?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was derived from a survey study. | |  | b. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | This finding is not problematic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 85. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 86. To support her argument that corporal punishment during childhood leads to criminal behavior in adulthood, Shaistha cites a recent report stating that “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children.” This is problematic because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it was derived from a survey study. | |  | b. | correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | the experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | This finding is not problematic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 87. Behaviorists dismissed the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | science. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | neuroscience. | |  | d. | applied research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 88. What do the parallel research findings of “Eighty percent of prisoners in the United States were spanked as children” and “Seventy-five percent of college students in the United States were spanked as children” demonstrate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The survey method leads to causal results. | |  | b. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | Experimental designs cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | These statements do not demonstrate any problem. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 89. John B. Watson was an American   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatrist. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | structuralist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 90. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 91. Beverly is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the schoolyard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | Freudian psychology | |  | c. | humanistic psychology | |  | d. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 92. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 93. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 94. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 95. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anxiety | |  | b. | intelligence | |  | c. | depression | |  | d. | crying |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 96. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 97. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 98. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 99. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson | |  | b. | Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner | |  | d. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 100. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 101. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious thought processes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology | |  | b. | psychoanalytic psychology | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 102. Professor Stone wants to determine how self-esteem can affect test performance. Specifically, he wants to prove that poor self-esteem causes poor test performance. Professor Stone must use which research design?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 103. Elena spends most of her time helping others. Her mother suggests that by keeping busy in this way Elena avoids confronting her own unconscious sexual conflicts. Her mother’s suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 104. Which research method provides the best way of assessing whether aerobic exercise boosts mental alertness?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | the experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 105. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | behavior genetics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 106. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 107. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people’s   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | childhood memories. | |  | b. | genetic predispositions. | |  | c. | unconscious thought processes. | |  | d. | growth potential. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 108. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 109. Dr. Anderson is a therapist who tends to focus on his clients’ growth potential and their need for love and acceptance. Dr. Anderson’s area of specialization is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | personality psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 110. Dr. Bole is studying the relationship between background noise and college students’ ability to study. He randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group studies in a noisy room; the second group studies in a quiet room. Which is the experimental group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions | |  | b. | the group of students who studied in the noisy room | |  | c. | the group of students who studied in the quiet room | |  | d. | There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 111. Beginning in the 1960s, psychological science returned to its earlier interest in mental processes. This movement was inspired by the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | emergence of community psychology. | |  | b. | push for a positive psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive revolution. | |  | d. | free love movement. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 112. Professor Landau is studying the effect of sexual content on sexual thoughts. She assigns participants to one of two conditions. The first group is exposed to sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in a letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b\_d could be completed as “bed” (indicating sexual thought) or “bad” (which has no sexual connotation). The second group is not exposed to sexual content but is given the same word-completion task. The experimental group consists of the participants who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | were not exposed to sexual content. | |  | b. | were exposed to sexual content. | |  | c. | completed the word as “bad.” | |  | d. | completed the word as “bed.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 113. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 114. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 115. Cognitive psychology   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | emphasizes the effects of learning. | |  | b. | focuses on unconscious aspects of the mind. | |  | c. | focuses on the positive potential of people. | |  | d. | emphasizes the study of mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 116. Professor Vescio is studying the effects of social interaction on problem solving. In his study, some research participants are instructed to work on problem sets together; other participants are told to work on the problem sets alone. Those who work alone are assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | survey | |  | c. | control | |  | d. | correlational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 117. The scientific study of mental activities involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, and communicating is most central to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychology. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | cognitive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 118. Dr. Basias is conducting a study on the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. In her study, research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages prior to having their anxiety levels assessed. Those who received the decaffeinated drinks were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | control  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 119. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity that underlies mental activity is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 120. To assess the effectiveness of the pneumonia vaccine for city residents, Mr. Bromberg wants to administer vaccine injections to all city residents rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Mr. Bromberg 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 121. The branch of psychology that can be considered a marriage between the science of the mind and the science of the brain is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | Freudian psychology. | |  | c. | neuroscience. | |  | d. | cognitive neuroscience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 122. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 123. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 124. To minimize preexisting differences between a control group and an experimental group, experimenters should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | case studies. | |  | d. | correlation coefficients. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 125. Professor Thomas is investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people’s memories of the day they graduated from college. Professor Thomas is interested in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 126. To assess the impact of challenging tasks on children’s perseverance, researchers plan to give one group an easy task and another group a more difficult task. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are naturally better at completing tasks than those in the other group, the researchers should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | a double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | operational definitions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 127. Professor Duncan studies how people learn new information and how additional stimuli affect their memory of that information. Professor Duncan’s area of specialization is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | personality psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 128. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 129. Psychology is currently 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 130. Theresa is working on her dissertation and is assigning participants to the experimental and control groups by chance. She is using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlational design. | |  | b. | a case study. | |  | c. | forced participation. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 131. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 132. Mark is defining psychology for a classmate who is thinking about taking a course. Which definition of psychology is most accurate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes. | |  | b. | Psychology is the study of mental processes. | |  | c. | Psychology is a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential. | |  | d. | Psychology is the study of the structure of the human mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 133. One research team randomly assigned hospitalized premature infants either to formula feedings or to breast feedings. Which research method did they use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | experimentation | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | correlational research |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 134. Smiling is to feeling as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolution; natural selection | |  | b. | behavior; mental process | |  | c. | conscious; unconscious | |  | d. | nurture; nature |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 135. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 136. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be double-blind when the participants and the research staff are unaware of who has received an actual treatment and who has not.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 137. Professor Melendez is studying children’s reactions to being unfriended on Facebook. Their reactions can be considered a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | type of learning. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 138. Neither the researchers nor the participants in a study of a weight-loss pill know which participants have actually received a drug designed to help weight loss 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 139. In defining *psychology,* our internal, subjective experiences are considered   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviors. | |  | b. | actions. | |  | c. | mental processes. | |  | d. | conclusions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 140. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 141. Professor Istrati is examining the effect that the early death of a parent has on adult children’s feelings of security. The attitude regarding feelings of security can be considered a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | action. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 142. In a study of the effects of caffeine, some participants who unknowingly drank decaffeinated coffee reported feeling energetic and jittery afterward. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a dependent variable. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | random assignment.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 143. In the following definition of *psychology*the science of behavior and mental processes—what is the key word?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior | |  | b. | science | |  | c. | mental processes | |  | d. | all words are key words |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 144. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 145. The young science of psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | economics. | |  | b. | biology. | |  | c. | geography. | |  | d. | sociology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 146. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 147. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | chemist. | |  | b. | physician. | |  | c. | theologian. | |  | d. | politician. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 148. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 149. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 150. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on feelings and behaviors.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure | |  | b. | random sampling | |  | c. | expectations | |  | d. | hindsight bias |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 151. The fact that the International Union of Psychological Science now has 89 member nations illustrates that psychology is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a Western field of study. | |  | b. | decreasing in popularity. | |  | c. | viewed as a science. | |  | d. | growing and globalizing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 152. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dose (none versus peak dose) was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variable. | |  | b. | dependent variable. | |  | c. | random sample. | |  | d. | independent variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 153. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 154. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 155. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 156. Dr. Flint is conducting an experimental study of the impact of bullying on self-esteem. In his study, being bullied would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replicated | |  | b. | dependent | |  | c. | confounding | |  | d. | independent  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 157. Innate ability is to learned skill as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observation; introspection | |  | b. | psychology; psychiatry | |  | c. | nature; nurture | |  | d. | behavior; mental processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 158. Factors other than those of interest that can potentially influence the results of a study are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variables. | |  | b. | dependent variables. | |  | c. | confounding variables. | |  | d. | randomly assigned variables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 159. A study of whether children’s personalities are more heavily influenced by their biology or by their caregivers relates most directly to debates about   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism and functionalism. | |  | b. | conscious and unconscious thought. | |  | c. | observation and introspection. | |  | d. | nature and nurture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 160. If participants in the experimental group of a study of athletic ability are much older 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 161. Annika is babysitting for her new neighbors’ three little boys. Peter is high-strung and sensitive, Jake is calm and easygoing, and Andy is shy and timid. Annika wonders if these differences are the result of biological influences or parental influences. In other words, she is curious about the relative contributions of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience and cognition. | |  | b. | nature and nurture. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | conscious and unconscious thoughts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 162. To help control for possible confounding variables, researchers use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental designs. | |  | b. | the scientific method. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | participation effects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 163. Plato's assumption that we inherit character 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 164. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 165. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 166. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 167. Professor Goshaw argues that people are able to make informed life decisions because they are born with a basic level of intelligence. The professor's belief is most consistent with the views of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Aristotle. | |  | b. | Plato. | |  | c. | John B. Watson. | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 168. For an experiment to study the effect of sugar consumption on activity level, the experimenters specify the procedures used to measure activity level. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the independent variable. | |  | b. | an operational definition. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 169. The English naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ivan Pavlov. | |  | b. | Charles Darwin. | |  | c. | John B. Watson. | |  | d. | Carl Rogers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 170. For an experiment designed to study how drinking alcohol might affect romantic attraction, Dr. Washburn clearly identified the procedures used to measure romantic attraction. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the independent variable. | |  | b. | an operational definition. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random assignment.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 171. Charles Darwin attempted to explain the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he encountered.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | unconscious thought processes | |  | b. | species variation | |  | c. | biopsychosocial approach | |  | d. | cognitive neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 172. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 173. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 174. Which of the following is NOT a weakness of the experimental method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lack of feasibility | |  | b. | lack of control of variables | |  | c. | reduced generalizability | |  | d. | ethical limitations on manipulation of variables |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 175. Who is best known for highlighting the reproductive advantages of environmentally adaptive traits?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Plato | |  | b. | Aristotle | |  | c. | Edward Titchener | |  | d. | Charles Darwin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 176. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 177. The survival of organisms best suited to a particular environment is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | behavior genetics. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 178. Detecting naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 179. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 180. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive research. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | an experiment. | |  | d. | longitudinal research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 181. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 182. The field that focuses on how we individually differ because of our differing genes and environments is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 183. Professor Matoaka is studying the impact of alcohol consumption on driving ability. She divides participants into two groups: one that consumes alcohol, and another that does not. Participants then complete several tasks to measure their reaction time and motor coordination. Professor Matoaka finds that those who consumed alcohol have a slower reaction time and poorer coordination than those who did not consume alcohol. She concludes that alcohol consumption would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She obtained participants’ informed consent before beginning the experiment. | |  | b. | She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate. | |  | c. | Her experiment tested theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors. | |  | d. | She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 184. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically endowed with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | inborn ideas. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | brain plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 185. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 186. Zack has advanced in competitive gymnastics rather quickly because he is genetically predisposed to enjoy competition and is physically quite flexible. This best illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nature outweighs the importance of nurture. | |  | b. | nature limits our adaptive capacities. | |  | c. | nurture works on what nature provides. | |  | d. | nature selects traits that contribute to survival. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 187. One central issue in debates about the use of animals in research concerns 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 188. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | culture. | |  | b. | levels of analysis. | |  | c. | massed practice. | |  | d. | community psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 189. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 190. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 191. Research on animal subjects has demonstrated that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animals can benefit from research. | |  | b. | animals are always harmed during research. | |  | c. | it is not possible for animals to benefit from research. | |  | d. | research using animal subjects is unethical. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 192. The fact that people diagnosed with a specific learning disorder exhibit the same brain malfunction whether they are Italian, French, or British demonstrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are heavily influenced by their society and culture. | |  | b. | genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than environment is. | |  | c. | the same underlying processes guide people everywhere. | |  | d. | there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 193. Which of the following is NOT an example of animal research guidelines, as discussed in the text?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | informed consent | |  | b. | companions for social animals | |  | c. | humane care | |  | d. | minimize discomfort |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 194. People from around the world are able to communicate through facial expressions, such as a smile or a frown. This demonstrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are heavily influenced by their society and culture. | |  | b. | genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment. | |  | c. | the same underlying processes guide people everywhere. | |  | d. | there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 195. 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. | temporarily deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment. | |  | d. | allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 196. Across cultures, loneliness is magnified by shyness and low self-esteem. This demonstrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are heavily influenced by their society and culture. | |  | b. | genetics and biology are more influential on developmental outcomes than one's environment. | |  | c. | the same underlying processes guide people everywhere. | |  | d. | there are cultural variations in the expression of developmental commonalities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 197. Professor Landau is studying the effect of sexual media on sexual thoughts. She assigns participants to one of two conditions. The first group is exposed to sexual content and then given a word-completion task, which involves filling in a letter missing from each word. Based on the letter added, the word could be of a sexual nature or not. For instance, b\_d could be completed as “bed” (indicating sexual thought) or “bad” (which has no sexual connotation). The second group is not exposed to sexual content but is given the same word-completion task. To ensure ethical treatment of participants, Professor Landau will NOT need to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation. | |  | b. | keep personal information about participants confidential. | |  | c. | protect participants from harm and discomfort. | |  | d. | share individual participant results with both groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 198. Studying people of all cultures is most helpful for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | promoting structuralism. | |  | b. | inhibiting introspection. | |  | c. | discerning human similarities and differences. | |  | d. | encouraging natural selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 199. Which of the following is NOT included in the ethics code of the APA for using human participants in research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Researchers must obtain potential participants' informed consent to participate. | |  | b. | Researchers must keep personal information of participants confidential. | |  | c. | Researchers must fully debrief participants following participation in a research study. | |  | d. | Researchers must report the results of individual participants. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 200. Mandi’s grandmother has taught Mandi how to cook and sew and has explained to Mandi that these are important skills for women in their country. This illustrates how   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | grandparents can influence their families. | |  | b. | grandparents have more influence on young people than parents do. | |  | c. | gender stereotypes are formed. | |  | d. | culture may influence views related to gender. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 201. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 202. Which of the following is NOT a documented gender difference?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | what we dream | |  | b. | emotional expression | |  | c. | depression rates | |  | d. | developmental milestones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 203. The ethics codes of the APA and Britain’s BPS 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 204. How are Jennifer and her brother Daniel most likely to differ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | memory storage of emotional events | |  | b. | progression of developmental milestones | |  | c. | overall intelligence | |  | d. | emotional expression |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 205. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 206. Which of the following statements provides the best comparison of gender identity and sex?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gender identity is biologically influenced; sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | b. | Gender identity and sex are both biologically influenced, but only sex is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | c. | Sex is biologically influenced; gender identity is our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female. | |  | d. | Gender identity and sex both refer to our sense of being male, female, neither, or some combination of male and female, but only gender identity is biologically influenced. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 207. Once Professor Caste completes running data collection for her research study, she will explain to the participants the true purpose of the study and any deceptions that were used. Her explanations are referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debriefing. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 208. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 209. Dr. Jimenez wants to conduct a research study that will examine the sexual behaviors of college students. Before she can begin data collection, she must submit her research proposal to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | her institution’s review board. | |  | b. | the APA. | |  | c. | the BPS. | |  | d. | her department chair for review. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 210. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 211. Some of psychology’s classic experiments used methods that were stressful and deceptive. Which of the following is NOT an example of a practice that safeguards against such methods today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Researchers must explain temporary deceptions to participants afterward. | |  | b. | Researchers must obtain participants’ informed consent. | |  | c. | Researchers must ensure that their values do not impact their scientific judgment. | |  | d. | Researchers must protect participants against greater-than-usual harm and discomfort. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 212. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | behavior genetics. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | positive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 213. Studies conducted in the late 1990s in which the researcher concluded that children who received the MMR vaccination developed autism were   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | withheld from the public intentionally. | |  | b. | accurate. | |  | c. | never published by academic journals. | |  | d. | discovered to be fraudulent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 214. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | understanding the roots of abuse. | |  | b. | developing emotional traits that promote thriving. | |  | c. | curing disease. | |  | d. | addressing the psychological manifestations of poverty. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 215. Because of a study suggesting that the MMR vaccination caused autism, U.S. measles rates in 2019   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increased to their highest levels in 25 years. | |  | b. | increased only slightly from 2010. | |  | c. | decreased by 10 percent compared with the year before. | |  | d. | decreased by 25 percent compared with the year before. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 216. Dr. Campbell is studying how thriving in late adulthood relates to a person's degree of social engagement. Her approach is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 217. 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 218. Professor Nguyen studies the psychological benefit of meaningful volunteer work during adolescence. Which approach best describes his research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | positive psychology | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 219. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 220. We are each unique individuals who are part of a larger social system, such as a family, ethnic group, and culture. This demonstrates that we are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological systems. | |  | b. | impressionable systems. | |  | c. | neurological systems. | |  | d. | biopsychosocial systems. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 221. Dr. Ibrahim and Dr. Garba are observing a preschool class to study children’s social interactions. When one child refuses to share a toy with a classmate, Dr. Ibrahim notes that the child is “resolute and determined”; Dr. Garba notes that the child is “inflexible and unsympathetic.” What issue does this reflect in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychological science has the power to persuade. | |  | b. | Researchers’ attitudes can influence their interpretations. | |  | c. | Fraudulent studies can cause great harm. | |  | d. | It is critical to obtain study participants’ informed consent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 222. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 223. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | we tend to generalize from samples that we observe. | |  | b. | correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | the words used can reflect values. | |  | d. | an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 224. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 225. Psychological research indicates that happy, healthy people tend to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceive their intellectual abilities as fixed by their genes. | |  | b. | live spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals. | |  | c. | prioritize relationships with supportive friends. | |  | d. | be more physically attractive than average. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 226. Clinical psychologists use the \_\_\_\_\_ to help people with mental disorders.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biopsychosocial approach | |  | b. | psychodynamic perspective | |  | c. | behavioral approach | |  | d. | social-cultural perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 227. Psychological research indicates that regular aerobic exercise is an effective way to minimize   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | mild depression. | |  | c. | overconfidence. | |  | d. | diabetes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 228. Rahul, whose parents both smoke, has tried many times to quit. He usually begins smoking again when he has an argument with his partner or a difficult day at work. Appreciating the complexity of Rahul’s problem requires   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 229. Which of the following is NOT likely to help you become a stronger person and a better student?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | getting a full night's sleep | |  | b. | viewing your mental abilities as fixed | |  | c. | setting long-term goals | |  | d. | prioritizing relationships |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 230. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 231. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 232. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 233. The testing effect is sometimes called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the retrieval practice effect. | |  | b. | test-enhanced learning. | |  | c. | both the retrieval practice effect and test-enhanced learning. | |  | d. | neither the retrieval practice effect nor test-enhanced learning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 234. Which perspective would help us to understand the impact of strokes and brain diseases on memory?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 235. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and review.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | revise | |  | b. | reason | |  | c. | retrieve | |  | d. | research |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 236. Professor Assan believes that optimism is the result of individual brain chemistry and particular brain circuits that enable positive emotions. Professor Assan favors a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on optimism.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 237. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | massed practice. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | retrieving information. | |  | d. | random sampling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 238. Professor Andres is examining brain circuits that may cause people to be red in the face when angry. Which perspective is she using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 239. In one study, English-speaking students who had been tested repeatedly recalled the meaning of 20 previously learned Lithuanian words better than those who had spent the same time restudying the words. The results of this study demonstrate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social learning. | |  | b. | the benefits of heuristics. | |  | c. | the testing effect. | |  | d. | the SQ3R method. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 240. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | social-cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 241. One way to improve our understanding and retention of course material is to actively retrieve the information by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self-testing. | |  | b. | rehearsal. | |  | c. | both self-testing and rehearsal. | |  | d. | neither self-testing nor rehearsal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 242. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 243. Miguel just opened his psychology textbook to read the chapter that is being covered this week. He turns to the learning objectives listed at the beginning of the chapter and tries to answer each one. He is currently using which part of the SQ3R method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read | |  | b. | retrieve | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | question  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 244. Jeremy is interested in how anger facilitated the survival of our ancestors’ genes. He is studying anger based on which perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 245. Sofia, who is taking her first psychology class, forgot much of what she’d studied and received a disappointing grade on her first exam. What can she do to help improve her retention of the material?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Engage in spaced practice. | |  | b. | Engage in massed practice. | |  | c. | Type out her instructor’s exact words in her lecture notes. | |  | d. | Avoid overlearning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 246. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 247. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 248. Professor Thornton is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | gender psychology. | |  | c. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | d. | positive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 249. 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:* | a | |

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| 250. Professor Benson’s research investigates the relative contributions of inborn traits and social influences on mating preferences. This best illustrates the interests of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 251. Carolyn is attending a class lecture. She listens for the main ideas and sub-ideas of the lecture and writes them down. She also asks questions during class as well as after class. Carolyn is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thinking critically. | |  | b. | using massed practice. | |  | c. | processing the information actively. | |  | d. | overlearning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 252. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural selection. | |  | b. | brain chemistry. | |  | c. | unconscious conflicts. | |  | d. | learned behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 253. Using note cards to test yourself on course material while studying aids   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | using massed practice. | |  | c. | processing the information actively. | |  | d. | overlearning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 254. Ada believes that her husband's difficulty in showing affection results from his unconscious resentment toward his own mother. Ada is examining her husband's behavior from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 255. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | behavior genetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 256. Maria believes that her daughter Laura has become a good student because she frequently praises Laura for working hard and bringing home high grades. Her belief best illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 257. Professor James is studying how mice navigate a new maze. His research study is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 258. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 259. Which perspective is most concerned with how individuals interpret their experiences?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | neuroscience | |  | d. | behavior genetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 260. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 261. Memory processes are to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective as cultures are to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive; social-cultural | |  | b. | neuroscience; evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics; behavioral | |  | d. | psychodynamic; neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 262. Professor Warburton is interested in how memory cues help us to retrieve stored information. He is working from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 263. Professor Alvarez is studying divided attention and its impact on memory. This research topic is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 264. Dr. Lahiri is studying anger in high-school students who engage in bullying behavior. He is particularly interested in how teens’ home environments relate to their feelings of anger, as well as how feelings of anger affect their thought processes. He is working from a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary perspective. | |  | b. | behavioral perspective. | |  | c. | cognitive perspective. | |  | d. | psychodynamic perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 265. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 266. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 267. Dr. Davis studies the ways in which poverty and social inequality contribute to teens’ membership in street gangs. Her account best illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | neuroscience | |  | d. | evolutionary |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 268. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 269. Dr. Gupta’s research focuses on the effect of brain chemistry on emotional expression. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Gupta's research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychology | |  | b. | clinical psychology | |  | c. | biological psychology | |  | d. | industrial-organizational psychology  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 270. Dr. Stembridge conducts research on how children’s reasoning power changes as they grow older. Dr. Stembridge is probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | developmental | |  | d. | industrial-organizational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 271. Which subfield in psychology investigates persistent traits?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | cognitive psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 272. Dr. Guash conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. Guash is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | biological | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 273. Dr. Michelin studies how best to assess gender similarities and differences in traits such as emotional expression and sociability. Which specialty area does her research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 274. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 275. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | biological psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 276. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in applied research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial-organizational psychologists | |  | b. | developmental psychologists | |  | c. | personality psychologists | |  | d. | biological psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 277. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 278. Which of the following specialty areas in psychology is likely to focus on applied research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | developmental psychology | |  | d. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 279. What is a common feature of industrial-organizational psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They are less likely to engage in applied research. | |  | b. | They are likely to engage in both basic and applied research. | |  | c. | They are more likely to conduct basic research. | |  | d. | They are more likely to conduct applied research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 280. Dr. Ramakrishnan helps people cope with career challenges, such as job loss or the inability to find meaningful work. Dr. Ramakrishnan is most likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological psychologist. | |  | b. | counseling psychologist. | |  | c. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | d. | social psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 281. Clinical psychologists specialize in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | constructing surveys. | |  | b. | conducting animal research. | |  | c. | providing therapy to people with psychological disorders. | |  | d. | providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 282. Joshua has suddenly and unexpectedly begun to feel so depressed that he frequently stays home from school. It would be best for Joshua to contact a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | personality | |  | d. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 283. Dr. Bryson is working to decrease the prevalence of bullying in after-school programs in his city. He is most likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community psychologist. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | d. | forensic psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 284. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist. | |  | b. | personality psychologist. | |  | c. | developmental psychologist. | |  | d. | psychiatrist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 285. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 286. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 287. Unconscious gut feelings, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, provide(s) a sharp contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory | |  | b. | meta-analysis | |  | c. | common sense | |  | d. | naturalistic observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 288. Commonsense thinking has several flaws. Which of the following is NOT one of those flaws?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | scientific inquiry | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 289. Francis is talking to her husband about their son, Marcus, who is in the tenth grade. Marcus seems to have changed dramatically. He has found a new group of friends, stays out past curfew, and has been caught smoking marijuana. Also, his grades have dropped significantly. Francis’ husband remarks, “I knew this would happen! We should never have let him spend time with those kids.” This best demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | scientific inquiry. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 290. As COVID-19 cases began to mount, many citizens blamed the initial underreaction of authorities who, they believed, should have anticipated the seriousness of the threat. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | superforecasting. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 291. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 292. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 293. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 294. Dr. Romero told one group of study participants that smoking marijuana has been found to increase sexual desire, and the other group that smoking marijuana has been found to reduce sexual desire. The fact that neither group was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cause-effect conclusions. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | the placebo effect.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 295. Following a presidential election, voters often believe they correctly predicted the outcome. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | wording effects. | |  | d. | hindsight bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 296. Irwin’s banker has informed him that his bank account is overdrawn. When Irwin tells his wife, she angrily responds, “I could have told you that you shouldn’t have put a down payment on a new car!” Her comment best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | replication.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 297. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes, after the fact, what has happened better than it predicts what will happen.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Theory | |  | b. | Chance-based explanation | |  | c. | Common sense | |  | d. | The scientific method |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 298. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 299. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 300. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | overconfidence. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 301. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sequences | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | discerning hidden values | |  | d. | creativity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 302. Shelly, an American, was certain that she would never marry someone from another country. But when she met Pierre, a Frenchman, she fell in love and decided to marry him after all. Shelly’s experience best illustrates  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | overconfidence.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 303. Research has shown that about two percent of people are able to accurately predict social behavior. Psychologist Philip Tetlock (with Dan Gardner) has referred to these successful predictors as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfident. | |  | b. | victims of hindsight bias. | |  | c. | critical thinkers. | |  | d. | superforecasters. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 304. Johann has tossed a coin 20 times and has correctly predicted heads or tails six times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Johann’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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 305. Most people tend to perceive patterns in random events. This often leads to their overestimating the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | commonsense thinking. | |  | b. | operational definitions. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 306. Six of the people in Sam’s office were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as amazing and unlikely. 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 307. Statisticians have commented, “But with a large enough sample, any outrageous thing is likely to happen.” What were they referring to?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | scientific inquiry | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 308. A “modern culture where people's emotions and personal beliefs often override their acceptance of objective facts” is Oxford English Dictionary's definition of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news. | |  | b. | post-truth. | |  | c. | powerful examples. | |  | d. | repetition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 309. Which of the following can reduce people’s acceptance of objective facts?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | emotions | |  | b. | personal beliefs | |  | c. | both emotions and personal beliefs | |  | d. | neither emotions nor personal beliefs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 310. Even after being shown specific information regarding the state of the nation’s economy, Shannon still believes that social programs drain the economy. Her persistent belief and refusal to accept the facts provided to her may be related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | her emotions. | |  | b. | her personal beliefs. | |  | c. | both her emotions and personal beliefs. | |  | d. | neither her emotions nor personal beliefs. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 311. Who reported that partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives at identical levels?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gordon Allport | |  | b. | Peter Ditto | |  | c. | Philip Tetlock | |  | d. | Robert Levine |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 312. Who is(are) most likely to hold biased views?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Samantha, who is a Republican | |  | b. | James, who is a Democrat | |  | c. | Steven, who is not affiliated with any major political party | |  | d. | Both Stephanie, who is a Republican, and Derek, who is a Democrat |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 313. In one survey, large percentages of U.S. Republicans and Democrats said that they would not become romantically involved with someone who had voted for the other-party presidential candidate. This indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | both liberals and conservatives are prone to believing untruths. | |  | b. | successful couples have similar political interests. | |  | c. | partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives. | |  | d. | statements become more believable when they are repeated often. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 314. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news. | |  | b. | post-truth. | |  | c. | powerful examples. | |  | d. | repetition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 315. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to why, according to Tom Gilovich (1991), people “know what isn’t so”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increase in false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | limited powerful examples | |  | d. | group identification |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 316. Which of the following is NOT a reason that misinformation can spread through social media?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | We tend to friend people online who think as we do. | |  | b. | Psychologists can use preregistration to publicly communicate their hypotheses online. | |  | c. | False news can easily be shared and re-shared online. | |  | d. | Powerful visual examples are readily available online. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 317. In one analysis of 126,000 stories tweeted by 3 million people, when compared with true information, false information   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was less likely to be believe. | |  | b. | was less likely to be shared. | |  | c. | spread farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly. | |  | d. | was more easily accessible. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 318. Dr. Smith is conducting a research study on people’s belief in real and false information. He is likely to find that participants are more likely to believe false information if it is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | told to them by an expert. | |  | b. | told to them in front of a group of people. | |  | c. | shared with them on multiple occasions. | |  | d. | shared with them anonymously. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 319. To better discern fiction from fact, people should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | trust their intuition. | |  | b. | employ slow, deliberative thinking. | |  | c. | use powerful examples to guide their perspectives. | |  | d. | rely on view-affirming news sources. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 320. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 321. Blaz is especially prone to ulcers and has been told by friends and parents that spicy foods can lead to or aggravate ulcers. When dining with friends at a Mexican restaurant, he opts for a light salad. When asked why he was not indulging, he replies that he cannot eat spicy foods because he is prone to ulcers. Why might Blaz believe this myth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 322. Ten-year-old Asia’s grandmother tells her mother that she believes Asia should be homeschooled, lest she become a victim of a school shooting. To prove her point, the grandmother opens a news story with photos of a recent school shooting. This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | the availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 323. Steven believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 324. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a theory. | |  | b. | a prediction. | |  | c. | the scientific method. | |  | d. | an operational definition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 325. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | having a scientific attitude. | |  | b. | using the scientific method. | |  | c. | forming a theory. | |  | d. | testing a hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 326. When researchers submit their work to a scientific journal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide anonymous evaluations of the study’s theory, originality, and accuracy.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consultants | |  | b. | peer reviewers | |  | c. | counselors | |  | d. | testers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 327. Dr. Stott is an expert in cognitive psychology and is currently reading and reviewing a research study that has been submitted for publication consideration in an academic journal. Dr. Stott does not know who wrote the article and is reviewing the study based on incorporation and application of theory, originality, and accuracy in research design, analysis, and results. Dr. Stott is serving as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consultant. | |  | b. | peer reviewer. | |  | c. | counselor. | |  | d. | tester. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 328. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 329. Professor Valetta believes that identical twins 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 330. Professor Patel contends that oldest children tend to be more conscientious and responsible adults. His idea is best described as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | operational definition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 331. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 332. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 333. Dr. Carlson is studying the relationship between playing nonviolent video games and helpful behavior. Dr. Carlson predicts that those who play more nonviolent games are more likely to perform charitable work. This idea is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hunch.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 334. Professor Martinez believes that because attractive people are perceived as more sensitive, more successful, and more socially skilled, 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.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 335. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 336. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 337. Dr. Farley is conducting a study that examines how violent video games are related to aggression in children. He hypothesizes that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that as children play more violent video games their level of aggression also increases. To ensure that his hypothesis does not influence the results of his study, Dr. Farley should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clearly state his hypothesis. | |  | b. | include a control condition in his research study. | |  | c. | begin by replicating the studies of previous researchers. | |  | d. | specify, clearly, his operational definitions for both aggression and violent video games.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 338. In a published report of a research study on personal control, Drs. Jamison and Phillips included a 30-item questionnaire, which they had used to assess levels of personal control. The psychologists have thus provided their readers with a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothesis. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 339. Dr. Wertheim is studying the effect of studying at night or during the day on high school students’ test performance and has defined time of day as before 5 p.m. or after 5 p.m. This definition is an example of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hunch.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 340. Dr. Jones is studying the effect of room lighting on college students' test performance and has defined room lighting as either dimly lit or brightly lit. This definition is an example of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hunch. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 341. Replication of a research study is most likely to be facilitated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | massed practice. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 342. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 343. Professor Flanders was skeptical about the accuracy of a study indicating that moderate exercise is as beneficial as vigorous exercise. 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  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 344. Dr. Stuart just reviewed an article that found a relationship between playing violent video games and childhood aggression. Dr. Stuart would like to conduct a similar study to see if he obtains the same results. Dr. Stuart is planning on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this study.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operationalizing | |  | b. | replicating | |  | c. | copying | |  | d. | plagiarizing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 345. When multi-lab efforts attempted to replicate 100 psychological studies, they produced mixed findings with 36 to 85 percent of results being replicated. Which of the following is NOT a possible explanation for this?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The psychologists involved in the multi-lab effort did not accurately repeat the original studies. | |  | b. | Psychology involves use of a pseudotreatment. | |  | c. | Some research topics make replication quite difficult. | |  | d. | Using a small sample size makes replication difficult.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 346. What does preregistration mean when used in relation to scientific research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures used in a research study | |  | b. | a descriptive technique in which one individual is studied in depth | |  | c. | publicly communicating planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses | |  | d. | repeating the essence of a research study to see whether the basic finding can be reproduced |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 347. When researchers publicly communicate planned study design, hypotheses, data collection, and analyses, they are engaged in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | prediction. | |  | d. | debriefing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 348. Dr. Vaughn has publicly communicated her planned research design and hypotheses. She has also communicated how she plans to collect data and anticipated analyses that will be used to test her study hypotheses. This is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a meta-analysis. | |  | b. | preregistration. | |  | c. | peer review. | |  | d. | repetition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 349. Preregistration encourages researchers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | report their findings, even when those findings fail to replicate earlier findings. | |  | b. | report only those findings that confirm earlier findings. | |  | c. | report only those findings that have been subject to peer review. | |  | d. | change their hypotheses to fit the data before reporting their findings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 350. When investigators gather data and then seek to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field, they are engaging in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 351. Dr. Gaunt is gathering data on the relationship between age and mental ability. His goal is to develop a theory about whether mental ability declines with age. Dr. Gaunt is engaging in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 352. Theories in psychology can be tested with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 353. When researchers engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research, they may preregister their hypotheses and preplanned analyses.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 354. Dr. Stanley is conducting a research study to validate the socioemotional selectivity theory in late adulthood. He is conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 355. By combining the results of many studies, researchers who conduct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ avoid the problem of small samples and arrive at a bottom-line result.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | longitudinal studies | |  | b. | meta-analyses | |  | c. | experimental designs | |  | d. | case studies |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 356. Professor Seidman is combining the results of multiple studies that have examined the prosocial effects of media. He is conducting a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | longitudinal study. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | experimental design. | |  | d. | case study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 357. Meta-analysis is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a descriptive technique in which one individual or group is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principles. | |  | b. | a carefully worded statement of the exact procedures (operations) used in a research study. | |  | c. | an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events. | |  | d. | a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 358. Alane, a graduate student in psychology, is working on her dissertation. She is statistically analyzing the results of multiple studies on the effects of physical punishment on children. What research design is she using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | meta-analysis | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 359. Amira would like to know what the last ten years’ worth of research has found about the impact of social media content on aggression. Which procedure is she likely to use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | meta-analysis | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 360. Which of the following is NOT a descriptive method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 361. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 362. To better understand how patients recover from brain damage after an automobile accident, Dr. Thomas carefully observes and questions Michael, who suffered brain damage in an automobile accident over a year ago. Which research method is Dr. Thomas implementing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 363. To understand the anxiety experienced by his 30-year-old client, Dr. Vince, 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  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 364. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | explanation. | |  | b. | prediction. | |  | c. | control. | |  | d. | replication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 365. Dr. Blake is examining Bethany, a patient with schizophrenia, in depth. Dr. Blake hopes to be able to learn more about schizophrenia by studying Bethany so closely. This is an example of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study. | |  | b. | survey. | |  | c. | correlation. | |  | d. | experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 366. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables. | |  | b. | lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level. | |  | c. | among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence. | |  | d. | level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 367. Little Hans' extreme fear of horses was observed as part of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experiment. | |  | b. | survey. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 368. Which of the following is an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | structuralism | |  | c. | empirical approach | |  | d. | humanistic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 369. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of an atypical individual, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often suggests directions for future research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure | |  | b. | random assignment | |  | c. | a case study | |  | d. | a survey |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 370. The empirical approach draws on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observation. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | both observation and experimentation. | |  | d. | neither observation nor experimentation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 371. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 372. Professor Thomas uses scientific procedures to test whether watching violent videos increases the frequency of aggressive behavior among participants. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | Freudian psychology. | |  | c. | an empirical approach. | |  | d. | positive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 373. Studying one individual or group in depth is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey; correlation | |  | b. | case study; naturalistic observation | |  | c. | correlation; survey | |  | d. | naturalistic observation; case study |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 374. Ceylan is pregnant. Her friend claims to be able to predict the baby’s sex and birth date. To test this claim, Ceylan can use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | the empirical approach. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 375. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 376. Which of the following is true regarding the field of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It is a pseudoscience. | |  | b. | It is a science, similar to biology and chemistry. | |  | c. | It is a field that is often confused with science. | |  | d. | It is not based on scientific methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 377. A researcher who carefully watches the behavior of polar bears in the Arctic tundra is using a research method known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | the case study.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 378. Putting a scientific attitude into practice requires humility as well as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced critical thinking. | |  | b. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | curiosity and skepticism. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 379. James, a graduate student, is observing parents as they interact with their children on a playground. He is not trying to change or manipulate the situation. Rather, he is recording their interactions without interruption or influence. This is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational research. | |  | d. | an experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 380. Less helpfulness and unrealistic academic confidence have been associated with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced critical thinking. | |  | b. | a lack of curiosity. | |  | c. | increased skepticism. | |  | d. | a lack of humility. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 381. Professor Sampson carefully observes and records the behaviors of high school students as they gather at a local hangout to track the development of their ability to maintain relationships. Professor Sampson is most clearly engaged in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey research. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | replication.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 382. Professor Kimmons realizes that researchers may err as a result of personal bias. The professor is expressing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced critical thinking. | |  | b. | a lack of curiosity. | |  | c. | increased skepticism. | |  | d. | an attitude of humility. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 383. New technologies such as phone apps, social media, and online searches have enabled the collection of “big data” by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | meta-analyses. | |  | b. | case studies. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 384. One of psychology's early mottos was “the rat is always right.” Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humility | |  | b. | respect for animals | |  | c. | curiosity | |  | d. | skepticism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 385. Dr. Packwood is examining Twitter messages among teens from around the world as part of her research project. This is an example of how modern technology has improved research using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlations. | |  | d. | an experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 386. In a research study that asked 40,000 teens to identify math concepts they knew, males from advantaged backgrounds often   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | claimed to know nonexistent concepts. | |  | b. | recalled fewer terms than females from advantaged backgrounds. | |  | c. | recalled more terms than females from advantaged backgrounds. | |  | d. | could not remember anything. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 387. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 388. Psychologist Fathali Moghaddam noted that intellectual humility is necessary for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an empirical approach. | |  | b. | curiosity and skepticism. | |  | c. | evaluating others’ agendas. | |  | d. | democratic citizenship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 389. 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 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 390. Three key elements of the scientific attitude are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | skepticism, enthusiasm, and ingenuity. | |  | b. | ingenuity, humility, and certainty. | |  | c. | certainty, creativity, and curiosity. | |  | d. | curiosity, skepticism, and humility. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 391. Which of the following methods provides an interesting snapshot of behavior without controlling for the factors that may influence it?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment | |  | b. | informed consent | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 392. A desire to use data to evaluate predictions is related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism. | |  | b. | curiosity. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 393. In one study, introductory psychology students were fitted with electronically activated recorders so that researchers could sample their daily activities. The researchers were employing a scientific method known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | the case study.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 394. In conducting research, Brandon demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | curiosity | |  | b. | indifference | |  | c. | certainty | |  | d. | sureness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 395. 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. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 396. The finding that twice as many millennials report having no sexual partners since the age of 18, compared with those born in the 1960s and 1970s, was derived from the use of which research method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | case study | |  | d. | naturalistic observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 397. Virginia insists that Dr. Chewning’s theory regarding violent behavior be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humility. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | practicality. | |  | d. | enthusiasm. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 398. Which research method would a psychologist most likely use for studying the relationship between the political beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward government assistance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |