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| 1. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empirical. | |  | b. | psychodynamic. | |  | c. | introspective. | |  | d. | clinical. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 2. What is an evidence-based method that draws on both observation and experimentation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an empirical approach | |  | b. | critical thinking | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 3. What does it mean to use an empirical approach?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to examine assumptions, appraise the source, and evaluate evidence | |  | b. | to rely on evidence from both observation and experimentation | |  | c. | to use introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind | |  | d. | to examine how humans adapt, survive, and flourish |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 4. Professor Van Fleet’s use of scientific methods to investigate the claim that a pessimistic outlook on life is harmful to people’s physical health best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | an empirical approach. | |  | c. | behavior genetics. | |  | d. | functionalism.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 5. The use of which of the following makes psychology a science?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empirical approach | |  | b. | critical thinking | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 6. Dr. Alfonso is interested in how children interact with peers during play. She collects data from hundreds of hours of observation of children playing at a local playground. She is using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an empirical approach. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 7. Curiosity, skepticism, and humility are all   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | aspects of the empirical approach. | |  | b. | included in the definition of psychology today. | |  | c. | related to subfields in psychology. | |  | d. | elements of the scientific attitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 8. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking. | |  | b. | most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong. | |  | c. | claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence. | |  | d. | people usually have ulterior motives for acting. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 9. Brenda claims that she can predict the future. Her brother insists that Brenda’s belief needs to be empirically tested. Brenda’s brother best illustrates the scientific attitude of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pride. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | practicality. | |  | d. | introspection.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | practicality. | |  | b. | self-control. | |  | c. | humility. | |  | d. | curiosity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 11. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | curiosity | |  | b. | skepticism | |  | c. | humility | |  | d. | speculation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 12. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humility. | |  | b. | respect for animals. | |  | c. | curiosity. | |  | d. | skepticism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 13. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | immediately accepting conclusions | |  | b. | examining assumptions | |  | c. | appraising the source of information | |  | d. | evaluating evidence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 14. Dr. Jamison has used his observations of people at work to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | Freudian psychology. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 15. Jamie is generally cynical about news reports regarding climate change. Based on current research, you can conclude that Jamie is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intellectually humble. | |  | b. | lacking in critical thinking skills. | |  | c. | open to new perspectives. | |  | d. | academically competent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 16. Critical thinkers can best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | questioning. | |  | b. | cynical. | |  | c. | pessimistic. | |  | d. | impatient. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 17. Critical thinking has been associated with which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debunking popular presumptions | |  | b. | making factual claims based on intuition | |  | c. | increased confidence | |  | d. | decreased academic performance |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 18. A refusal to consider potential evidence that might conflict with one's preconceived ideas best illustrates a lack of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | culture. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 19. Which of the following people acted on the idea that “in order to love and honor God, it is necessary to fully appreciate the wonders of his handiwork”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Copernicus and Newton | |  | b. | Aristotle and Plato | |  | c. | Aristotle and Newton | |  | d. | Plato and Copernicus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 20. Which naturalist and philosopher suggested that the source of our personality is the heart?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | Darwin | |  | c. | Aristote | |  | d. | James  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | James | |  | c. | Aristotle | |  | d. | Washburn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 22. Who created an experimental apparatus that measured how long it took for people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | Ivan Pavlov | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud | |  | d. | John B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 23. The first psychological laboratory was established by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John Watson. | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | d. | Jean Piaget. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 24. Wundt promoted the school of thought in psychology known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | behaviorism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatry. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 26. Structuralism focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how the mind functions. | |  | b. | understanding the structures of the mind. | |  | c. | observable aspects of behavior. | |  | d. | human growth potential. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 27. The school of thought in psychology that attempted to classify and understand the basic elements of the mind was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | psychoanalysis.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. Wundt and Titchener promoted which school of thought?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalytic psychology | |  | b. | behaviorism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | evolution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 29. Edward Titchener trained people to report elements of their experience and promoted a school of thought known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 30. Structuralism used a method known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reveal the basic elements of the mind.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conditioned responding | |  | b. | positive psychology | |  | c. | introspection | |  | d. | psychoanalysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 31. Introspection, which was used by Edward Titchener to study the elements of the mind, involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observing and recording people’s behavior as they are conditioned. | |  | b. | looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings. | |  | c. | analyzing the environments that nurture or limit personal growth. | |  | d. | uncovering elements of our unconscious mind and childhood experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 32. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | inherited traits. | |  | b. | maladaptive behaviors. | |  | c. | unconscious motives. | |  | d. | sensory experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 33. Rida, who is participating in a study, is instructed to observe and report her immediate thoughts and feelings in response to smelling a series of different fragrances. The researchers are using the method known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | natural selection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 34. Which research method lost popularity because its results varied between different people and different experiences?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | empiricism | |  | b. | introspection | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | critical thinking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. The early school of thought in psychology that focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable us to adapt and survive was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behavior genetics. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 36. Darwin influenced the early school of thought in psychology known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | behaviorism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 37. The early school of thought in psychology known as functionalism was promoted by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |  | b. | William James. | |  | c. | John B. Watson. | |  | d. | Carl Rogers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 38. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | behaviorism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 39. William James was primarily concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the mind.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functions | |  | b. | elements | |  | c. | disorders | |  | d. | biological origins |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 40. Functionalism focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how the mind functions. | |  | b. | the structures of the mind. | |  | c. | observable aspects of behavior. | |  | d. | human growth potential. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. The early school of thought in psychology that emphasized exploring how human consciousness has enabled us to survive and reproduce is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | behavior genetics. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 42. Functionalism is to structuralism as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to Edward Titchener.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Carl Rogers | |  | b. | B. F. Skinner | |  | c. | William James | |  | d. | John B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 43. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | Radcliffe College; John B. Watson | |  | c. | Harvard University; William James | |  | d. | Cornell University; Edward Titchener |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | b. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | c. | Jean Piaget | |  | d. | Margaret James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled *The Animal Mind*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | b. | Rosalie Rayner | |  | c. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | d. | Jean Piaget |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 46. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James | |  | b. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | c. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 47. When Mary Whiton Calkins joined William James graduate seminar,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the doors for women psychologists were opened. | |  | b. | all the male students in the program rejoiced. | |  | c. | all the instructors quit the university. | |  | d. | all the male students dropped out. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. Who outscored all the male students on the qualifying exams in their program?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | b. | Rosalie Rayner | |  | c. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | d. | Anna Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 49. Which of the following statements is NOT true of women in contemporary psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the United States, Canada, and Europe, women earn most psychology doctorates. | |  | b. | Women are required to earn their doctorates only from schools for women. | |  | c. | A gender gap persists in publishing psychological research. | |  | d. | Between 1997 and 2020, more than half of the presidents of Association for Psychological Science (APS) were women.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 50. Who would agree with the statement that “What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | B. F. Skinner | |  | b. | Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | Carl Rogers | |  | d. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 51. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watson and Skinner | |  | b. | Freud and James | |  | c. | Wundt and Titchener | |  | d. | Rogers and Maslow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 52. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freudian psychologists. | |  | b. | functionalists. | |  | c. | structuralists. | |  | d. | behaviorists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatrist. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | structuralist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 54. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson. | |  | b. | William James. | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | d. | Wilhelm Wundt. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 55. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | maladaptive drinking habits. | |  | b. | the meaning of childhood experiences. | |  | c. | effective teaching techniques. | |  | d. | crime-deterring police practices.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 56. In which of the following events would a behaviorist be most interested?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A woman feels nervous when she approaches the street where she was mugged. | |  | b. | A child learns not to grab toys from other children. | |  | c. | A man has a dream about his childhood home. | |  | d. | A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 57. Sherilyn is babysitting and has been given a very detailed schedule to follow for the evening. She notices that the schedule requires her to take the toddler she is babysitting to the potty every 30 minutes. Instructions also include giving the toddler a sticker each time he uses the potty. Sherilyn recognizes that this method of potty training is based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | psychoanalytic psychology. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 58. The mind's defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson. | |  | b. | Charles Darwin. | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 59. Dr. Alvarez studies the ways in which the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our behavior. Her research is in the area of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | psychoanalytic psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 60. The early branch of psychology that focused on our human need for love and acceptance and on environments that nurture or limit personal growth was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | humanistic psychology. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 61. Humanistic psychologists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized people's growth potential.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt and Titchener | |  | b. | Freud and James | |  | c. | Rogers and Maslow | |  | d. | Watson and Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 62. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | functionalism | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | humanistic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 63. In the 1960s, renewed interest in the scientific study of mental processes was triggered by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the cognitive revolution. | |  | b. | the humanistic movement. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 64. Cognitive psychology is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychological perspective that emphasized human growth potential. | |  | b. | science of behavior and mental processes. | |  | c. | view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable behavior. | |  | d. | scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 65. Which of the following is the most contemporary branch of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | cognitive psychology | |  | c. | humanistic psychology | |  | d. | psychoanalytic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 66. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | cognitive psychology | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | positive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 67. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity associated with cognition (perception, thinking, memory, and language) is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | clinical psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 68. Dr. Pacia is conducting research on brain activity in people who have a problem remembering events from the past. Which of the following best matches his field of study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | humanistic psychology | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | Freudian psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 69. The science of behavior and mental processes is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 70. In the definition of *psychology,* behavior is considered to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | any internal, subject experience. | |  | b. | any action that can be observed and recorded. | |  | c. | any action that takes place unconsciously. | |  | d. | unobservable actions and thoughts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 71. Professor Belsky is studying high school students’ interactions at a dance. According to the definition of psychology, the students’ interactions would be considered a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | action. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion.  ​  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 72. Professor Sandaas is examining social interactions among 3-year-olds in a play group. According to the definition of psychology, social interactions would be considered a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | action. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 73. Maryam posts a photo of herself on social media, then worries that her friends won’t like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; her worry is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior; belief | |  | b. | action; reaction | |  | c. | behavior; mental process | |  | d. | sensation; perception |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 74. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | psychoanalysis. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | scientific methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 75. Behavior is to mental processes as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nature; nurture | |  | b. | sensation; memory | |  | c. | talking; understanding | |  | d. | clinical psychology; psychiatry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 76. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an American philosopher and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an Austrian physician.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov | |  | b. | William James; Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson | |  | d. | Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 77. Wilhelm Wundt was both a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. | |  | b. | physiologist and philosopher. | |  | c. | sociologist and psychiatrist. | |  | d. | theologian and philosopher. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 78. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning. | |  | b. | perception. | |  | c. | personality. | |  | d. | mental illness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 79. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | levels of analysis dilemma. | |  | b. | structuralism-functionalism debate. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience controversy. | |  | d. | nature–nurture issue. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 80. Nature is to nurture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior; mental processes | |  | b. | psychology; psychiatry | |  | c. | biology; experience | |  | d. | reason; emotion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 81. Terri and Jan’s two sons are very different: Kris is shy and fearful, and Matt is bold and daring. “I think it’s because Kris was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby,” Terri muses. “No, it’s definitely genetic; Kris is a lot like I was as a kid, and you’re fearless, just like Matt,” Jan replies. Terri and Jan are debating 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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| 82. Christina wonders whether her outgoing personality was learned or inherited. Christina’s concern is most directly relevant to the issue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observation and introspection. | |  | b. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | c. | nature and nurture. | |  | d. | conscious mind and unconscious mind.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 83. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conscious and unconscious thought. | |  | b. | observation and introspection. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | nature and nurture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 84. In the context of debates regarding the origins of knowledge, Aristotle is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Plato is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mind; body | |  | b. | structuralism; functionalism | |  | c. | introspection; behaviorism | |  | d. | nurture; nature |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 85. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Aristotle | |  | b. | Plato | |  | c. | Skinner | |  | d. | Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 86. Professor Watson suggests that all 9-year-old children, whether from Zimbabwe or Australia, can distinguish between singular and plural verbs because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor’s suggestion would have been most readily accepted by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Plato. | |  | b. | John B. Watson. | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner. | |  | d. | John Locke.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 87. Unlike Plato, Aristotle emphasized that knowledge is a product of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | logical reasoning. | |  | b. | inborn ideas. | |  | c. | sensory experience. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 88. Charles Darwin suggested that the evolution of living organisms is guided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rational thought. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | unconscious motives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 89. Who is best known for arguing that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Plato | |  | b. | Aristotle | |  | c. | Edward Titchener | |  | d. | Charles Darwin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 90. Which principle suggests that inherited traits contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | structuralism | |  | c. | natural selection | |  | d. | positive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 91. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of most central interest to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | social psychology. | |  | c. | community psychology. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 92. Dr. Santiago is studying how humans are alike because of their shared biology and evolutionary history. Dr. Santiago most likely works in the field of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | positive psychology.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 93. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | b. | behavior genetics. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 94. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Tina and Sasha, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves most likely works in the field of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | positive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 95. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Rich, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genetics and environment are different. | |  | b. | Dr. Thomas, who treats patients with psychological disorders. | |  | c. | Dr. Aaron, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning. | |  | d. | Dr. Smith, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 96. Danah quickly learned to excel in the highly competitive gymnastics program at her high school because she is more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | some ideas are innate. | |  | b. | the mind is a blank slate on which experience writes. | |  | c. | nurture works on what nature provides. | |  | d. | nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 97. Professor Jamison conducts research on epigenetics, which is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the study of human flourishing. | |  | b. | an integrated approach to studying the human experience. | |  | c. | a science that aims to increase the knowledge base in a subfield. | |  | d. | the study of how experience can influence genetic expression. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 98. Our enormous capacity to learn and adapt is referred to as brain   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | culture. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | plasticity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 99. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | the cognitive revolution. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 100. Culture is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the entire collection of character strengths that help individuals and communities to thrive. | |  | b. | the enduring ideas, attitudes, behaviors, values, and traditions shared by a group and transmitted from one generation to the next. | |  | c. | the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors. | |  | d. | basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 101. Which of the following is NOT a shared aspect of humanity?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hunger pangs | |  | b. | visual sensations | |  | c. | auditory sensations | |  | d. | language variations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 102. In one nation, slender women are considered especially beautiful; in another, larger women are viewed this way. In both nations, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often underlie cultural differences.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | common psychological processes | |  | b. | gender differences | |  | c. | unconscious preferences | |  | d. | genetic dissimilarities |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 103. Which of the following statements is FALSE?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gender differences exist in dream content. | |  | b. | Gender differences exist in the development of depression. | |  | c. | Gender differences exist in childhood developmental stages. | |  | d. | The genders are overwhelmingly similar, despite some differences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 104. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | alcohol use disorder. | |  | b. | depression. | |  | c. | eating disorders. | |  | d. | obesity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 105. To balance psychology's historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 106. Martin Seligman and colleagues believe that more research is needed to examine human flourishing. Their approach is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanism. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | community psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 107. Which approach to psychology holds that happiness is a by-product of a pleasant, engaged, and meaningful life?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | humanism | |  | c. | positive psychology | |  | d. | community psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 108. The approach to psychology that uses scientific methods to explore the building of a “good life” that engages our skills, and a “meaningful life” that points beyond ourselves is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanism. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | community psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 109. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection. | |  | b. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | multiple levels of analysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 110. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 111. Good health, a happy home life, and a network of close friends have all contributed to Mr. Mortimer’s optimistic views. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his happiness requires   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | an evolutionary level of analysis.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 112. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a biological influence on behavior or mental processes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learned fears and expectations | |  | b. | genetic mutations | |  | c. | emotional responses | |  | d. | perceptual interpretations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 113. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive processing | |  | b. | genetic predispositions | |  | c. | genetic mutations | |  | d. | family expectations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 114. According to the biopsychosocial approach, mass media influences on behavior and mental processes would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | biological | |  | c. | psychological | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 115. Dr. Janssen is studying how cultural expectations influence gender roles. She is examining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | biological | |  | c. | psychological | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 116. Dr. Abram studies the genetic underpinnings of intellectual capacity; Dr. Rossi studies the influence of educational experiences on intellectual capacity. According to the biopsychosocial approach, Dr. Abram’s and Dr. Rossi’s research   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is complementary. | |  | b. | is difficult to test scientifically. | |  | c. | illustrates the distinction between behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | illustrates the conflict between psychology and psychiatry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 117. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 118. Professor Brune’s class lecture emphasized the extent to which brain circuitry can contribute to depression. The professor’s lecture highlighted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on psychological disorders.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychodynamic | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | cognitive  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 119. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on human traits.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | introspection | |  | b. | natural selection | |  | c. | unconscious motives | |  | d. | rational thought |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 120. Professor Delos believes that most men prefer physically attractive and well-built partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors’ genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | evolutionary | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 121. Which perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of genes and environment to differing levels of human emotional expression?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 122. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | b. | conscious and unconscious motives. | |  | c. | nature and nurture. | |  | d. | structuralism and functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 123. Professor Sklar attempts to assess the extent to which both genes and environment contribute to gender differences in the risk for eating disorders. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychodynamic | |  | b. | behavior genetics | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | behavioral  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 124. Professor Rivera’s research investigates the contribution of hereditary and environmental factors to gender differences in suicide risk. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavior genetics | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 125. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is employing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | social-cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 126. Jennifer believes that violent outbursts are an outlet for unconscious hostility. Her view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 127. Monika’s therapist suggests that her romantic feelings for her boss reflect her unconscious longings for her father’s attention. The therapist's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 128. The behavioral perspective focuses on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how our genes and environment influence our individual differences. | |  | b. | how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information. | |  | c. | how we learn observable responses. | |  | d. | how behavior and thinking vary across situations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 129. Dr. Zin believes that psychology should study only observable behavior. His view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 130. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | inherited traits. | |  | d. | self-esteem. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 131. Simona believes that girls learn to be more caring than boys because girls are more frequently pressured to comfort and care for family members. Simona’s belief is best described as an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | neuroscience  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 132. The evolutionary perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the behavioral perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | applied research; basic research | |  | b. | nature; nurture | |  | c. | clinical psychology; psychiatry | |  | d. | unconscious mind; conscious mind |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 133. Professor Estrella is interested in problem-solving abilities among adults. This research topic is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 134. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | evolutionary |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 135. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is concerned with the reasoning processes that enable effective problem solving.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 136. Dr. McElroy contends that the way people think about the information they read in the news will strongly influence their later opinions. Dr. McElroy’s ideas most directly exemplify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 137. 137. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is concerned with how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 138. Which psychological perspective would most likely examine how membership in a political party or ethnic group influences individual attitudes and behaviors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | evolutionary | |  | d. | social-cultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 139. Dr. Jeffers has concluded that very few people in a small South American country suffer from antisocial personality disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | neuroscience | |  | d. | social-cultural  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 140. Dr. Appleton is studying how people interpret social situations and when and why they react to a social situation with anger. He is examining anger from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 141. Dr. Carly is studying differences in the expression of anger across different cultures. She is examining anger from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | psychodynamic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 142. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | limited in its scope. | |  | b. | likely to contradict other perspectives. | |  | c. | of little value for applied research. | |  | d. | impossible to test scientifically. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 143. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial-organizational psychologists | |  | b. | cognitive psychologists | |  | c. | community psychologists | |  | d. | clinical psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 144. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | study the brain circuits that underlie behavior. | |  | b. | describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it. | |  | c. | analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors. | |  | d. | understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 145. Dr. Thorndike conducts basic research on the effects of brain trauma on athletes’ problem‑solving skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 146. Which subfield of psychology studies changing abilities across the lifespan?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | cognitive psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 147. Dr. Denton conducts basic research on the personality changes associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Denton is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | social | |  | c. | developmental | |  | d. | industrial-organizational  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 148. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists explore how we view and affect one another.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health | |  | b. | Social | |  | c. | Industrial-organizational | |  | d. | Biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 149. Dr. Batista conducts basic research on the impact of video gaming on information retention. Dr. Batista is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | personality | |  | c. | biological | |  | d. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 150. Dr. Deepwater conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between introverts and extraverts. Dr. Deepwater is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | industrial-organizational | |  | d. | personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 151. Dr. Strapp conducts basic research on the influence of gender prejudice on behavior. Dr. Strapp is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical | |  | b. | social | |  | c. | biological | |  | d. | industrial-organizational  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 152. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | applied research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 153. Dr. Jefferson develops interviewing techniques to identify the most qualified job applicants in an environmental control firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Jefferson’s work best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | c. | biological psychology | |  | d. | clinical psychology  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 154. Dr. Harbison is studying the effect of “Employee of the Month” programs on worker morale and productivity. She is most likely a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist. | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychologist. | |  | c. | biological psychologist. | |  | d. | developmental psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 155. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology. | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychology. | |  | c. | biological psychology. | |  | d. | developmental psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 156. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | developmental psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 157. Dr. Stevenson conducts research on how individuals use and interact with technology as they age. She is most likely a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist. | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychologist. | |  | c. | biological psychologist. | |  | d. | developmental psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 158. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Ott treats adolescents with eating disorders. Dr. Ott is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality | |  | b. | industrial-organizational | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 159. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychologists | |  | b. | clinical psychologists | |  | c. | personality psychologists | |  | d. | psychiatrists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 160. Dr. Jones treats patients who suffer from psychological disorders and often prescribes medication as a form of treatment. Dr. Jones is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community psychologist. | |  | b. | psychiatrist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | personality psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 161. Dr. Jans is interested in ways of increasing bystander intervention during emergency situations. She is likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community psychologist. | |  | b. | psychiatrist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | personality psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 162. A helping profession devoted to assisting people with problems often related to school, work, or relationships is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality psychology. | |  | b. | counseling psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive psychology. | |  | d. | social psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 163. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | community psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | counseling psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 164. The speedy, automatic conclusions triggered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking may sometimes lead us astray.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random events | |  | b. | commonsense thinking | |  | c. | confounding variables | |  | d. | placebo effects |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 165. Which of the following are flaws of commonsense thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study, naturalistic observation, and survey | |  | b. | repetition, false news, and group identity | |  | c. | effect size, the placebo effect, and confounding variables | |  | d. | hindsight bias, overconfidence, and perceiving order in random events |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 166. After rioters breached and vandalized the U.S. Capitol in 2021, many felt that the attack was predictable and should have been anticipated by security officials. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | superforecasting. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 167. In a history class, Roberto is learning about the sequence of events preceding a major global conflict. “But everyone should have known that would lead to war. It was obvious!” he thinks. The flaw in Roberto’s reasoning is the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 168. The election for Governor of New York is quickly approaching. Prior to the election, the Democratic and Republican candidates seem to be tied. After the winner is announced, Jonas proclaims, “I knew Elena would win! Elena ran a great campaign.” This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | scientific inquiry. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 169. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | wording effects. | |  | c. | human intuition. | |  | d. | random assignment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 170. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers' personal values. | |  | b. | psychological research studies are simplified versions of reality. | |  | c. | psychological theories and observations are merely common sense. | |  | d. | psychological research studies are potentially dangerous. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 171. Anita is told that research supports the value of dental implants for boosting self-esteem. Erika is told that the research has refuted the idea that dental implants boost self-esteem. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 172. Arianna’s psychology professor explains that, as research has shown, we are especially attracted to people who are similar to ourselves. “No way,” Arianna thinks. “Everyone knows that opposites attract!” Arianna’s thinking illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most students have been attracted to people different from themselves. | |  | b. | easy-to-remember misconceptions can overwhelm scientific data. | |  | c. | students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves. | |  | d. | we tend to exaggerate our ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 173. According to Jessica’s grandmother, Hitler’s emotional instability made it clear from the beginning of World War II that Germany would inevitably lose. This claim best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | random sequencing.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 174. Dr. Mosselman wants to reduce his students' perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles. | |  | b. | predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results. | |  | c. | explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results. | |  | d. | engage in naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 175. When provided with three-word puzzles, people underestimate the difficulty of solving the anagrams. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variables. | |  | b. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | c. | wording effects. | |  | d. | overconfidence.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 176. Ben, whose grades in his psychology class have so far been poor, is preparing for the final exam. He flips quickly through his textbook, noting that many things look familiar. “I’m done. I totally know enough to get an A,” he thinks. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfidence. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 177. Thinking that she would receive a higher grade than most of her classmates, Heidi was then surprised to receive an average grade on her history test. Heidi’s experience best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfidence. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | perceiving order in random events.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 178. Philip Tetlock found that predictions made with 80 percent confidence, such as that Quebec would separate from Canada, were right less than 40 percent of the time. These predictions illustrate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfidence. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | a chance-related explanation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 179. Which of the following characteristics does NOT describe a superforecaster?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They gather facts. | |  | b. | They can balance clashing arguments. | |  | c. | They avoid overconfidence. | |  | d. | They fall prey to hindsight bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 180. In a random sequence of coin tosses, series of successive heads occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect and series of tails occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 181. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | randomly sampling biblical passages. | |  | b. | generalizing from extreme instances. | |  | c. | assuming that most people share your opinions. | |  | d. | perceiving order in coincidental events. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 182. George and Garland are fraternal twins who were separated at birth and raised in different countries. When they reunited for the first time as adults, the men were amazed to discover that they were both plumbers, both tennis players, and both loved chocolates. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | randomly sampling their life experiences. | |  | b. | attributing these three similarities to chance. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 183. While trying to decide whether she should apply for a job at Sunshine Café, Stefanie receives a “Good morning” text from a friend with a sunshine emoji. “It’s a sign; I’m definitely supposed to apply for that job!” she thinks. Stefanie is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | predicting social behavior. | |  | b. | falling prey to hindsight bias. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | superforecasting. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 184. Which of the following can help us move from false thinking to realistic thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | scientific inquiry | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 185. Which of the following defines *post-truth*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the idea that people’s emotions and personal beliefs tend to override their acceptance of objective facts | |  | b. | the tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it | |  | c. | the tendency to think that one knows more than they actually do | |  | d. | an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 186. Keri, who is extremely concerned about immigration reform in America, believes that most immigrants are criminals who will victimize American citizens. Which of the following is NOT a likely explanation for Keri’s belief?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | partisan bias that feeds her anti-immigrant sentiments | |  | b. | memorable examples that color her judgment | |  | c. | scientific data that demonstrates her claim | |  | d. | social media and news sources that affirm her feelings |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 187. Which of the following statements regarding political party bias is true?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The level of partisan bias is higher among conservatives than among liberals. | |  | b. | The level of partisan bias is higher among liberals than among conservatives. | |  | c. | There is no partisan bias among liberals or conservatives. | |  | d. | The level of partisan bias in both liberals and conservatives is virtually identical. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 188. “Lies in the guise of news” helps define   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | false news. | |  | c. | post-truth. | |  | d. | repetition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 189. In the 2016 U.S. election cycle, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of all Twitter-enabled news consumption was fake news.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1 | |  | b. | 6 | |  | c. | 17 | |  | d. | 32 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 190. Recent research has reported that most people   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cannot tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information. | |  | b. | can often tell the difference between high- and low-quality sources of information. | |  | c. | can distinguish between false and true news reports. | |  | d. | can distinguish between false and true information regardless of the topic or content. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 191. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially as related to politics, for example, tends to spread “significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth.”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Experimental data | |  | b. | Correlations | |  | c. | Vivid events | |  | d. | False news |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 192. Mary’s mother was always concerned about leaving food out that contained mayonnaise. Now Mary believes that foods containing mayonnaise will spoil faster than other foods. Why might Mary believe this false idea?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 193. Maryam thinks it’s best to “feed a cold and starve a fever,” as her mother always told her when she was sick as a child. Why might Maryam believe in this myth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 194. Randy lives in a small town and fears that one of students at their local school will start shooting at fellow students. He tells his friend that these school shootings are repeatedly reported in the news. This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can feed misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | the availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 195. What of the following provides the best way to help create a real-truth world?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | a scientific mindset | |  | c. | embracing critical thinking and a scientific mindset | |  | d. | neither critical thinking nor a scientific mindset |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 196. Stories that are particularly gruesome or violent tend to get reported in the media, often accompanied by vivid images. This explains how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can lead to the public's belief of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 197. Which of the following is NOT associated with the acceptance of misinformation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | forgettable examples | |  | d. | group identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 198. The *scientific method* is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a statistical index of the relationship between two things. | |  | b. | a self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis. | |  | c. | an experimental procedure in which both the research participants and the research staff are ignorant about whether participants have received the treatment or a placebo. | |  | d. | a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 199. Scientists who are experts in their field and provide anonymous evaluations of other scientists’ research in terms of theory, originality, and accuracy are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | meta-analyzers. | |  | b. | peer reviewers. | |  | c. | experimental researchers. | |  | d. | correlational researchers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 200. Dr. McCluskey, a psychologist who is an expert in social psychology, is anonymously evaluating Dr. McElroy’s paper on crowd behavior for its originality and accuracy. Dr. McCluskey is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | meta-analyzer. | |  | b. | peer reviewer. | |  | c. | experimental researcher. | |  | d. | correlational researcher. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 201. An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors or events is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | theory. | |  | d. | survey. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 202. According to Professor Federico, we help people who help us because their generosity makes us also want to help others. His idea is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an operational definition. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | a theory.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 203. Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalytic psychology, proposed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that he believed would organize observations and explain personality development.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory | |  | b. | pattern in random events | |  | c. | a scientific method | |  | d. | a scientific inquiry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 204. The value of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definition | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | replication | |  | d. | theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 205. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | operational definition. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 206. Hypotheses are best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | assumptions. | |  | b. | replications. | |  | c. | explanations. | |  | d. | predictions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 207. Dr. Maldari suggests that because depressive disorders are associated with negative thinking, people who are depressed would be more likely than people who are not depressed to perceive themselves as socially incompetent. Dr. Maldari’s prediction regarding people’s self-perceptions is an example of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definition. | |  | b. | placebo effect. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 208. Dr. Ioannides believes that parental involvement, peer influence, and socioeconomic status are all related to childhood socialization. This idea is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hunch.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 209. A statement describing how a researcher manipulates an independent variable is known as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control condition. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 210. In reporting the effect on self-awareness of the arousal sometimes caused by group participation, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-awareness. They are thereby providing a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental hypothesis. | |  | b. | case study. | |  | c. | double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | operational definition.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 211. Mieko is conducting a research study on the effects of parental divorce on children’s academic performance. She is measuring academic performance based on end-of-year class grades. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the use of theory. | |  | b. | an operational definition. | |  | c. | an experimental design. | |  | d. | survey research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 212. Operational definitions are most likely to facilitate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | positive correlations. | |  | c. | hypotheses. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 213. Replication involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the selection of random samples. | |  | b. | randomly assigning research participants to different groups. | |  | c. | repeating an earlier research study. | |  | d. | rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 214. To verify the reliability of a new scientific finding, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | positive correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 215. Professor Hoover claims that his experimental research demonstrates that reading to children every day improves their reading skills. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | case studies | |  | d. | correlational research  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 216. Replication failures often result when   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sample sizes are small. | |  | b. | sample sizes are exceedingly large. | |  | c. | samples are unbiased. | |  | d. | samples are randomly selected. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 217. Professor Thomas is conducting a research study on the effects of prosocial media exposure and prosocial behaviors among consumers. What advice would you give him to help ensure that his findings are accurate and can be replicated by future researchers?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “Make sure you befriend your participants.” | |  | b. | “Make sure you explain your hypotheses to participants in your study.” | |  | c. | “Make sure you include a large sample of participants in your study.” | |  | d. | “Make sure you only include fifteen participants in your study.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 218. Preregistration in psychological science encourages   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | deception and debriefing. | |  | b. | planning and approval. | |  | c. | replication and debriefing. | |  | d. | openness and transparency. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 219. The use of preregistration safeguards against all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | later changing the hypotheses to fit the data. | |  | b. | publishing only those results that support a researcher’s predictions. | |  | c. | publishing only those results that have been subject to peer review. | |  | d. | publishing only those results that replicate earlier findings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 220. Dr. Jones is preparing to start a new research study. He has openly communicated his hypotheses, study design, and plan for data collection, and how he intends to analyze the data in order to test his hypotheses. He is engaging in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | prediction. | |  | d. | debriefing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 221. Which of the following prevents researchers from later modifying their study, such as changing their hypotheses to fit the data?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a meta-analysis | |  | b. | preregistration | |  | c. | peer review | |  | d. | repetition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 222. Exploratory research involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | using preregistered hypotheses and preplanned analyses to test a theory. | |  | b. | gathering data and then seeking to identify patterns in the data that can be used to guide theories in the field. | |  | c. | observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations. | |  | d. | manipulating one or more variables to observe the effect on some behavior or event. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 223. Dr. Marilyn is conducting a research study in hopes of identifying factors that influence the impact of serial migration on children. She is conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 224. Studies conducted to test and confirm theories are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 225. Dr. Broome’s research goal is to evaluate the drive-reduction theory of motivation in relation to eating behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic. He is conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exploratory | |  | b. | confirmatory | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | replication |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 226. A statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion is referred to as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | longitudinal study. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | experimental design. | |  | d. | case study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 227. Which of the following is a procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | meta-analysis | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 228. Dr. Deliscar is combining the results of many studies that have examined factors related to academic performance among college students. He is conducting a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey. | |  | b. | correlation. | |  | c. | experiment. | |  | d. | meta-analysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 229. Dr. Lahiri would like to know what previous studies have determined to be the overall effect of viewing unnaturally thin models on women’s body satisfaction. Which procedure is he likely to use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | meta-analysis | |  | d. | experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 230. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | case study. | |  | c. | experiment. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 231. Case studies have helped us to understand psychological concepts related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain damage. | |  | b. | childhood cognition. | |  | c. | animal intelligence. | |  | d. | all of these instances. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 232. To better understand how brain damage influences behavior, Dr. Carpenter carefully observes and questions two football players who have suffered a concussion. Which research method is Dr. Carpenter using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 233. In an effort to understand gender identity in pre-teens, Dr. Nieder is studying Claire, a transgender sixth-grader, in depth. Dr. Nieder’s method is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational research. | |  | d. | an experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 234. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children's thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | random assignment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 235. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | false generalization. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 236. Dr. Phong has carefully studied the emotional reactions of a few young people who have lost their parents to cancer. Based on his results, Dr. Phong began to overestimate the national rate of cancer deaths. In this instance, Dr. Phong should be warned that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be misleading.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | surveys | |  | b. | case studies | |  | c. | dependent variables | |  | d. | random samples  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 237. Case study is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as naturalistic observation is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group; determining the extent to which two factors vary together | |  | b. | studying one individual or group in depth; observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations | |  | c. | determining the extent to which two factors vary together; obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group | |  | d. | observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations; studying one individual or group in depth |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 238. Naturalistic observation is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | procedure for statistically synthesizing a body of scientific evidence. | |  | b. | descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation. | |  | c. | descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group. | |  | d. | research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 239. Professor Schiff is interested in how teenagers behave while taking a city bus. To find out, he rides the bus for three consecutive hours every day over a three-week period. Which research method is he using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | survey  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 240. To describe chimpanzee family structures, researchers are most likely to make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey research. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | experimental methods. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 241. To investigate the relationship between sleep and stress in university students, Dr. Abeyta is using naturalistic observation: She asks study participants to wear a smartwatch that measures their nightly hours of sleep, sleep quality, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing, then collects and synthesizes the data. Which of the following conclusions is Dr. Abeyta most likely to reach at the end of the study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | By manipulating students’ sleep schedules, it is possible to improve their stress levels. | |  | b. | Students who get more and better-quality sleep have fewer indicators of stress. | |  | c. | Students’ stress levels indicate that their self-reported sleep patterns may be inaccurate. | |  | d. | By analyzing the results of multiple studies, it becomes clear that students’ sleep quality and stress levels are closely related. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 242. To study the level of happiness in marriages, Dr. Brunkhorst carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal communication among married couples. Which research method did Dr. Brunkhorst employ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 243. A count of positive and negative words in millions of Twitter messages suggests that people seem happiest on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mondays. | |  | b. | Wednesdays. | |  | c. | Fridays. | |  | d. | Sundays. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 244. Naturalistic observation is most useful for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | describing behaviors. | |  | b. | predicting attitudes. | |  | c. | explaining complex emotions. | |  | d. | detecting cause-effect relationships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 245. Using data gathered from social media, researchers have found that around the world, people’s online searches reveal our universal human likeness. This information was obtained by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | surveys. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 246. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties' heart disease rates better than other predictors such as smoking and obesity. This research best illustrates the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | a survey. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 247. Which research method would be most effective for studying the migration patterns of arctic foxes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey research | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 248. In comparing the pace of life in 31 countries, Robert Levine and Ara Norenzayan found that the pace is fastest in Japan and Western Europe and slower in economically less-developed countries. What research method did they use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | survey |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 249. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control factors when they engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | experimentation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 250. The survey is a research method in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment. | |  | b. | a representative, random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors. | |  | c. | an individual or group is studied in great depth. | |  | d. | an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 251. Which of the following methods would be most effective for investigating the relationship between religious beliefs and economic status in the United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | the case study  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 252. Dr. Jeffers is studying how college students’ political attitudes change over the course of their education. Which research method is she most likely to use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | case study | |  | d. | naturalistic observation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 253. Across 24 countries, 1 in 2 people believe in the “existence of intelligent alien civilizations in the universe.” Which research method was used to establish this finding?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | case study | |  | d. | naturalistic observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 254. A majority of respondents in a national survey agreed that “classroom prayer should not be allowed in public schools.” Only 33 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “classroom prayer in public schools should be banned.” These differing findings best illustrate the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | representative samples. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | wording effects.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 255. In her research, Jan has noticed that when participants are asked, “Do you believe teachers should be armed?” they generally answer “No.” However, when participants are asked, “Do you believe that teachers should be able to protect themselves at work?” most answer “Yes.” This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can affect how participants respond to questions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the use of a placebo | |  | c. | research design | |  | d. | wording |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 256. Researchers have found that respondents are more likely to support “aid to those in need” than “welfare.” This finding demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | wording effects. | |  | d. | the case study. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 257. Alice, who watches a lot of reality television, assumes that all young girls like to dress up in frilly gowns and enter beauty pageants. She is surprised when her 9-year-old niece laughs at that idea, telling Aunt Alice that she and her friends would rather wear jeans and play soccer. Alice’s original assumption was the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sampling bias. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | a case study. | |  | d. | random sampling.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 258. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | easy to observe. | |  | b. | homogeneous. | |  | c. | representative. | |  | d. | easy to debrief. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 259. The teenagers in Mr. Louis’ neighborhood drive recklessly on the local roads and have loud parties when their parents are away. He concludes that today’s teens are typically inconsiderate and irresponsible. Mr. Louis ought to remind himself that reasonable generalizations depend on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observing representative samples. | |  | b. | recognizing that others may not share our opinions. | |  | c. | realizing that correlation does not mean causation. | |  | d. | eliminating confounding variables.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 260. Mrs. Jacobs concludes that boys are not as skilled as girls at math because most of the students in her remedial math classes are boys. Mrs. Jacobs’ conclusion best illustrates the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | generalizing from vivid cases. | |  | c. | confusing correlation with causation. | |  | d. | random sampling.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 261. A population can be defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | all those in a group being studied. | |  | b. | a determination of how two factors vary together. | |  | c. | the needed sample to determine cause-effect relationships. | |  | d. | a subset of the group being studied. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 262. In conducting a survey, researchers select a sample of research participants who represent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being studied.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control condition | |  | b. | population | |  | c. | case study | |  | d. | independent variable |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 263. To learn about the religious attitudes of all students enrolled at California State University, Professor Upadana randomly selected 500 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at California State University are considered to be the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | representative sample. | |  | c. | control condition. | |  | d. | population.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 264. How might researchers explain why national election polls sometimes incorrectly predict the election’s outcome?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lack of random sampling | |  | b. | biased interpretation of results | |  | c. | large sample size | |  | d. | incorrect population |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 265. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance. | |  | b. | every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample. | |  | c. | personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent. | |  | d. | all of these situations are true. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 266. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment | |  | b. | replication | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | random sampling |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 267. Website polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | independent variables. | |  | d. | double-blind procedures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 268. Naturalistic observation and surveys often show us that one trait or behavior tends to coincide with another. This means that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they correlate. | |  | b. | one behavior caused the other. | |  | c. | it is a coincidence. | |  | d. | they are not related. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 269. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | experimentation | |  | c. | correlation | |  | d. | extrapolation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 270. A correlation coefficient is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variable. | |  | b. | statistical index. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 271. The statistical measure that reveals the extent to which two things relate is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient. | |  | d. | a survey. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 272. The statistical measure that is most helpful for indicating the extent to which college or university grades predict income is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | population survey. | |  | b. | random sample. | |  | c. | correlation coefficient. | |  | d. | independent variable.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 273. A correlation coefficient can range in value from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 to 100. | |  | b. | 0 to 1.00. | |  | c. | 1 to 99. | |  | d. | –1.00 to +1.00. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 274. Professor Matthews has found that students who take notes by hand often perform better on class assessments than those who use their laptop. Based on his observations, he can say which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Students who take notes by hand are more motivated to learn. | |  | b. | Students who use their laptop are lazy. | |  | c. | Taking notes by hand is correlated with higher grades. | |  | d. | Professor Matthews cannot make any such statement.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 275. Wayne is researching the relationship between violent music lyrics and aggressiveness. Which research design would be most appropriate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | longitudinal study | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | case study |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 276. During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers examined the relationship between rates of mask use and reported COVID-19 symptoms. Which research design did they use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | case study |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 277. Margaret has found that advanced maternal age is related to an increase in autism spectrum disorder among children. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a positive correlation. | |  | b. | a negative correlation. | |  | c. | a neutral relationship. | |  | d. | no relationship. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 278. Dr. Wood has found that adolescents who read frequently as children are more likely to excel academically. What conclusion can Dr. Wood draw?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Early reading causes high academic performance. | |  | b. | Academically gifted adolescents are more likely to be interested in reading. | |  | c. | Early reading is correlated with high academic performance. | |  | d. | Adolescents who were early readers are academically gifted. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 279. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | b. | case studies. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 280. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positively correlated. | |  | b. | independent variables. | |  | c. | dependent variables. | |  | d. | negatively correlated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 281. A positive correlation between conscientiousness and high grades would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a high level of conscientiousness contributes to high grades. | |  | b. | high grades contribute to an increase in conscientiousness. | |  | c. | those who are more conscientious get higher grades than those who are less conscientious. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 282. A correlation of +1.00 between extraversion and frequency of socializing would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | extraversion has no causal influence on socializing. | |  | b. | more frequent socializing is associated with lower levels of extraversion. | |  | c. | it is impossible to predict levels of extraversion based on socializing. | |  | d. | less frequent socializing is associated with lower levels of extraversion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 283. A negative correlation is one in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | both factors decrease together. | |  | b. | one variable is manipulated to cause an effect on another variable. | |  | c. | the manipulated variable of interest does not have an effect on the variable of interest. | |  | d. | one factor increases as another factor decreases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 284. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | body height and body weight. | |  | b. | self-esteem and depression. | |  | c. | education and personal wealth. | |  | d. | intelligence and academic success. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 285. Dr. Hansen finds, in his research, that college students whose parents pay their tuition fees are more likely to have below-average GPAs than students who pay their own tuition fees. He concludes that “increased parental support for college results in lower grades.” Why is this problematic?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was derived from a survey. | |  | b. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | No operational definitions have been established. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 286. Mental illness correlates with smoking. So, why is the statement “Mental illness leads to smoking” problematic?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Survey results may be misleading. | |  | b. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | There may be a third variable at work. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 287. People who are depressed are also particularly likely to have low self-esteem. This does not necessarily indicate that depression triggers low self-esteem. Why?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Random sequences often don’t look random. | |  | b. | A placebo effect may be operating. | |  | c. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | d. | Events seem more probable in hindsight. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 288. Following the scientific discovery that a particular brain structure is significantly larger in extraverted individuals than in introverts, a news headline announces: “Brain Difference Triggers Extraversion.” The journalist should be warned about the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | regression toward the mean. | |  | c. | confusing association with causation. | |  | d. | generalizing from unrepresentative samples.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 289. Given the finding that people living below the poverty line experience more psychological disorders than people living above the poverty line, researchers can say that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | poverty has a negative influence on mental health. | |  | b. | the factors that lead to poverty also cause psychological disorders. | |  | c. | people's economic status and their rates of psychological disorders are negatively correlated. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 290. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a positive self-concept contributes to academic success. | |  | b. | academic success contributes to a favorable self-image. | |  | c. | those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 291. An *experiment* is defined as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers. | |  | b. | measure of the extent to which two factors vary together. | |  | c. | research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process. | |  | d. | technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 292. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experiments. | |  | b. | survey research. | |  | c. | case studies. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 293. Which research design manipulates a factor to determine its effect?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | experiment | |  | d. | correlational design |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 294. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey. | |  | b. | experiment. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 295. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | surveys. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 296. The research method that would most effectively demonstrate that better sleep improves people’s recall of newly learned information is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimentation. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | the survey. | |  | d. | case study.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 297. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | children who view a great deal of television violence are also likely to be unusually aggressive. | |  | b. | people who exercise frequently are less likely to suffer from depression than infrequent exercisers. | |  | c. | people’s friendliness and feelings of happiness are increased by the consumption of alcohol. | |  | d. | people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 298. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operationally defining research procedures. | |  | b. | manipulating the factors of interest. | |  | c. | studying observable behaviors. | |  | d. | replication of previous research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 299. The most effective research method for assessing the effect of testosterone-replacement therapy on men’s sexual functioning is by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | experiments. | |  | c. | correlational measurement. | |  | d. | naturalistic observations.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 300. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | receives a placebo. | |  | b. | is informed about which treatment they are receiving. | |  | c. | is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment. | |  | d. | is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 301. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students’ test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Which is the experimental group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the group of students that was randomly assigned to one of the two conditions | |  | b. | the group of students who took the exam at an unusually cold temperature | |  | c. | the group of students who took the exam at standard room temperature | |  | d. | There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 302. To test of the effects of secondhand smoke on physical development, groups of chimpanzees were raised in either a smoke-free or smoky environment. Chimps in the smoky environment were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlational | |  | b. | survey | |  | c. | control | |  | d. | experimental  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 303. Dr. Karkera is studying the relationship between the number of students in a testing room and grades. She randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group are crowded into a small room with a lot of students; the second group are in a room with the usual number of students. 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 were in the crowded room | |  | c. | the group of students who studied in the room with the usual number of students | |  | d. | There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 304. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | control group. | |  | d. | experimental group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 305. In an experiment, the group that is NOT exposed to the treatment being tested is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standardized | |  | b. | naturalistic | |  | c. | placebo | |  | d. | control |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 306. Dr. Watson is conducting an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating Parkinson’s. Research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | control  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 307. To investigate the impact of distracting sounds on learning effectiveness, research participants tried to memorize lists of words in either a quiet or a noisy setting. Participants in the quiet setting were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | control |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 308. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students’ test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Which is the control group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the group of students that was randomly assigned to one of the two conditions | |  | b. | the group of students who took the exam at an unusually cold temperature | |  | c. | the group of students who took the exam at standard room temperature | |  | d. | There is no control group because this is a naturalistic observation research design. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 309. 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 control group consisted of the students who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | were not exposed to explicit sexual content. | |  | b. | were exposed to explicit sexual content. | |  | c. | completed the word as “bad.” | |  | d. | completed the word as “bed.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 310. The use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effectively equalizes the groups in an experimental design.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlation coefficient | |  | b. | random assignment | |  | c. | a control group | |  | d. | the scientific method |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 311. Random assignment is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | experimental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 312. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | random sampling. | |  | d. | correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 313. Professor Pendergast wants to be sure that her research findings do not result from gender or personality differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. She should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 314. To study the effects of crowding on worker productivity, Professor Thomas and his assistants have one group of people work in a crowded room and a second group work in a room with only a few people. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the differing amount of people in the room, the researcher should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study. | |  | b. | correlational measurement. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | random assignment.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 315. In a research study in which participants either deactivated their Facebook account for four weeks or maintained their current social media use on Facebook, researchers found   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | that those who continued their social media use on Facebook spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who deactivated their account. | |  | b. | that those who deactivated their Facebook account spent more time with friends and family and reported greater happiness than those who maintained their social media use on Facebook. | |  | c. | no difference between participants who maintained their social media use and those who deactivated their Facebook account. | |  | d. | that those who reported that they deactivated their Facebook account, in fact, did not do so and maintained their social media use. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 316. Random sampling is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as random assignment is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlational studies; case studies | |  | b. | surveys; experiments | |  | c. | replication; correlation | |  | d. | description; prediction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 317. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sample. | |  | b. | double blind. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | placebo. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 318. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the testing effect. | |  | c. | a confounding variable. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 319. Dr. Schmidt and colleagues want to test the effectiveness of a new brand of pain pill against the effectiveness of a well-known, older brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 320. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | experimental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 321. Derek has volunteered to participate in an experiment evaluating the effectiveness of acetaminophen. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain acetaminophen or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | a confounding variable. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random sampling.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 322. Judith suffers from depression and believes that she is taking medication to help treat her depression. The medication she is taking is actually a sugar pill. Her depression is declining as she is taking the medication. This is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | debriefing. | |  | d. | the placebo effect.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 323. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | hindsight bias. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 324. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent | |  | b. | confounding | |  | c. | independent | |  | d. | random |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 325. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students’ test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Who or what is the independent variable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | room lighting | |  | b. | exam scores | |  | c. | random assignment | |  | d. | Dr. Branch  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 326. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | confounding variables. | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient. | |  | d. | independent variables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 327. To study some effects of drug use, Dr. Tudosa tested the physical coordination skills of 20-year-old men who had just smoked either 1, 2, or no marijuana joints. In this study, the independent variable consisted of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the age of the research participants. | |  | b. | the physical coordination skills of the research participants. | |  | c. | the amount of marijuana smoked. | |  | d. | the effects of marijuana smoking.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 328. Which of the following best describes a confounding variable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the variable whose effect is being studied | |  | b. | a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study’s results | |  | c. | the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated | |  | d. | in an experiment, the group exposed to the treatment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 329. Professor Jimenez has conducted several studies on the impact of parental divorce on adult children. While the experience of divorce has a lasting impact on adult children, other factors are also involved and may affect her results. Those other factors are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wording effects. | |  | b. | correlation coefficients. | |  | c. | placebo effects. | |  | d. | confounding variables.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 330. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | that is directly manipulated by the investigator. | |  | b. | that may be influenced by the experimental treatment. | |  | c. | whose effect is being studied. | |  | d. | that causes the behavior being studied. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 331. Dr. Branch would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students’ test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Who or what is the dependent variable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | room lighting | |  | b. | exam scores | |  | c. | random assignment | |  | d. | Dr. Branch  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 332. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is stimulated by coffee, mental alertness would be the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control condition. | |  | b. | experimental condition. | |  | c. | independent variable. | |  | d. | dependent variable.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 333. Independent variables are given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which specify the procedures that manipulate the variable in a research study. Dependent variables are given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which outline how the variables will be measured.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions; operational definitions | |  | b. | confounding variables; manipulating variables | |  | c. | operational definitions; confounding variables | |  | d. | operational definitions; manipulating variables |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 334. Conducting a case study best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | a descriptive method. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 335. Case studies, naturalistic observations, and surveys are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 336. Which research method involves collecting data on two or more variables without manipulating the variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 337. Which of the following is a limitation of correlational research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | single cases may be misleading | |  | b. | cause and effect cannot be determined | |  | c. | lack of generalizability | |  | d. | ethical considerations |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 338. Which research method involves manipulating one or more factors and using random assignment of participants?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 339. Which of the following is NOT a possible limitation of the experimental research design?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the design may not be possible for a research topic | |  | b. | results of the study may not generalize to other contexts | |  | c. | it may not be ethical to manipulate certain variables | |  | d. | cause and effect cannot be determined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 340. Psychology experiments are typically designed to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | test principles that help explain behavior. | |  | b. | observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory. | |  | c. | re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people's daily behaviors. | |  | d. | observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 341. Psychological experiments in which participants are required to view blinking faint lights in a dark room can be applied to more complex behaviors such as night flying. This suggests that laboratory research is intended to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | test theoretical principles, using a simplified reality. | |  | b. | determine relationships rather than cause-effect. | |  | c. | uncover unconscious preferences. | |  | d. | safeguard human welfare. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 342. Psychologists study animals because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they want to understand how different species think and behave. | |  | b. | animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology. | |  | c. | it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans. | |  | d. | of all of these reasons. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 343. Which of the following animals resembles humans in how they cope with stress?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honeybees | |  | b. | rats | |  | c. | whales | |  | d. | cats |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 344. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when it comes to the use of animals in scientific research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Whether it is ethical to place the well-being of humans above that of other animals. | |  | b. | What safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research. | |  | c. | How animals and humans can benefit from animal research. | |  | d. | Whether it is necessary to obtain informed consent in animal research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 345. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | support government regulations protecting the humane care of animals used in research. | |  | b. | believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans. | |  | c. | think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies. | |  | d. | insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 346. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | housing social animals with companions. | |  | b. | ensuring the health of research animals. | |  | c. | minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals. | |  | d. | all of these requirements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 347. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience. | |  | b. | realizing that their privacy is being violated. | |  | c. | deciding that they really don't want to take part in the experiment. | |  | d. | trying to confirm the experimenters' predictions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 348. Dr. Ramos would like to study the relationship between room temperature and college students’ test performance. She randomly assigns students to two groups: The first takes an exam in an unusually cold room, and the second takes the same exam at standard room temperature. Dr. Ramos will NOT need to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtain participants' informed consent prior to participation. | |  | b. | keep personal information about participants confidential. | |  | c. | protect his participants from harm and discomfort. | |  | d. | report individual participant results. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 349. Ethical principles developed by the APA and Britain’s BPS urge investigators to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test. | |  | b. | avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings. | |  | c. | ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research. | |  | d. | avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 350. Dr. Isaac is a college professor working on a research paper. She has just finished collecting data from her participants and now is explaining to them the purpose of the study and any type of deception she used. Dr. Isaac’s explanation is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a placebo. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | debriefing.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 351. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people's right to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | choose whether they wish to participate in a research study. | |  | b. | know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group. | |  | c. | replicate the results of a research study. | |  | d. | be fully debriefed following their participation in research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 352. Debriefing refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey. | |  | b. | repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study. | |  | c. | a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect. | |  | d. | explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 353. Some of psychology’s most famous experiments exposed participants to levels of stress and deception that would no longer be considered ethical. Which of the following is NOT an example of a guideline that would make these studies unacceptable today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Debriefing participants after the experiment. | |  | b. | Obtaining potential participants’ informed consent. | |  | c. | Sharing individual participants’ information with the scientific community. | |  | d. | Protecting participants against greater-than-usual discomfort. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 354. Which of the following is considered to be the most important scientific value according to leading scientists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honesty | |  | b. | curiosity | |  | c. | perseverance | |  | d. | overconfidence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 355. Which of the following is NOT one of the most important scientific values, according to scientists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honesty | |  | b. | perseverance | |  | c. | curiosity | |  | d. | overconfidence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 356. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | topics of investigation. | |  | b. | research methods. | |  | c. | explanatory theories. | |  | d. | topics, methods, and theories. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 357. Industrial-organizational psychologists Greta and Gordon, who work as consultants for a large corporation, are examining the impact of a new “Sales Stars” program that rewards the most successful sales representatives with cash prizes. The numbers indicate that this program has increased worker productivity, but employee interviews reveal that it has damaged worker morale. When debating whether or not to recommend that the corporation continue with Sales Stars, Greta and Gordon should remember that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it is more ethical to prioritize worker morale above worker productivity. | |  | b. | their attitudes and values may influence their interpretations of the results. | |  | c. | they must debrief the employees who participated in the study. | |  | d. | they should avoid using labels when they discuss individual workers in their report. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 358. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion to help you live a happy, effective, flourishing life?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exercise regularly | |  | b. | set long-term goals | |  | c. | embrace a fixed mindset | |  | d. | prioritize your relationships |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 359. Your friend Ilma reveals that she hasn’t been feeling particularly happy or effective in her life. Which of the following is NOT something you would do to help her?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Suggesting Ilma set some long-term goals for herself. | |  | b. | Inviting Ilma outside for a brisk walk. | |  | c. | Reminding Ilma that the mental abilities she was born with aren’t likely to change. | |  | d. | Encouraging Ilma to prioritize her relationships. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 360. Psychological research indicates that people who live with greater energy, happiness, and productivity are those who develop a habit of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overestimating how much they can accomplish. | |  | b. | managing their time to get a full night’s sleep. | |  | c. | multitasking and dual processing. | |  | d. | living spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 361. Janet makes sure that she takes practice quizzes before taking graded class quizzes. She has noticed that she often earns high grades on class quizzes, which is a result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the testing effect. | |  | b. | the SQ3R method. | |  | c. | her confidence. | |  | d. | her overlearning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 362. Steve is not doing well in his sociology class. Based on what you know about improving retention and learning, what advice would you give him?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “No worries! You can cram the night before and do well on the exams.” | |  | b. | “There is no need to spend time reading the chapters; just memorize the terms and their definitions.” | |  | c. | “You will do better if you do all of the assignments on the day that they are due.” | |  | d. | “Test yourself on the material several times and rehearse the material you are studying.”  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 363. The enhanced memory that accompanies repeated self-testing of previously learned material best illustrates the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | retrieval practice. | |  | c. | random sampling. | |  | d. | informed consent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 364. The SQ3R method encourages students to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read each text chapter quickly in order to minimize boredom. | |  | b. | read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn. | |  | c. | survey a text chapter's organization before actually reading the chapter itself. | |  | d. | read entire text chapters at one sitting in order to maximize comprehension. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 365. The SQ3R method involves survey, question, and all of the following except   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read. | |  | b. | retrieve. | |  | c. | reconnect. | |  | d. | review. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 366. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spaced practice and overlearning. | |  | b. | speed reading and massed practice. | |  | c. | informed consent and debriefing. | |  | d. | all of these practices. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 367. To remember important ideas presented in class lectures, you would be best advised to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | write them down. | |  | b. | take deep breaths. | |  | c. | monitor your heart rate. | |  | d. | engage in massed practice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 368. Martina always takes notes by hand during class, rather than on a laptop as most of her classmates do. She has found that she often scores higher on exams than her classmates who take notes on their device. One potential reason for this is that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Martina has a growth mindset. | |  | b. | Martina’s classmates are unaware of the testing effect. | |  | c. | taking notes by hand requires active processing of information. | |  | d. | the use of technology in the classroom requires active processing of information. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 369. Both Michael and Susan are trying to learn Spanish as a second language. Susan practices speaking the language frequently, whereas Michael listens to others speak the language. Who is likely to learn the language better?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Michael | |  | b. | Susan | |  | c. | both are likely to learn Spanish | |  | d. | neither is likely to learn Spanish |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 370. The critical thinking needed to improve your performance as a student is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an evidence-based method that draws on observation and experimentation. | |  | b. | the study of mental processes. | |  | c. | the interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with cognition. | |  | d. | thinking that involves evaluating evidence and assessing conclusions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 371. The term used to indicate smart thinking is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | introspection. | |  | c. | speculation. | |  | d. | emergent thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 372. Eugene’s grandfather tells him that if he cracks his knuckles, he will develop arthritis later in life. Eugene decides to look up the information to determine if this statement is true. He is engaged in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | the empirical approach | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |