Multiple choice and short answer questions on Chapter 1 for the quiz and for the first test will be selected from the questions below. Multiple choice answers may be in a different order on the test and/or the quiz, and questions or answers might be rephrased slightly to make them clearer. Other types of questions may also be derived from this material.

### Multiple Choice

1) Psychology is the scientific study of ________.
   A) how cultures and societies develop and interact  
   B) behavior and mental processes  
   C) the physiological functions of the brain  
   D) how personality can be determined by the size and shape of one's head

2) A group of psychologists study human, mental, and physical growth from the prenatal period through childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. They are most likely ________ psychologists.
   A) social  
   B) personality  
   C) organizational  
   D) developmental

3) A group of psychologists study the differences among individuals traits such as anxiety, sociability, self-esteem, the need for achievement, and aggressiveness. They are most likely ________ psychologists.
   A) developmental  
   B) psychometric  
   C) clinical  
   D) personality

4) A group of psychologists study how people influence one another, exploring issues such as first impressions, interpersonal attraction, and how attitudes are formed and maintained. These psychologists are most likely ________ psychologists.
   A) developmental  
   B) experimental  
   C) social  
   D) personality

5) In recent years, several Japanese automobile companies have opened factories in the United States, bringing Japanese management practices with them. For the most part, American workers at these plants have refused to unionize in the traditional American mold, preferring to work under the Japanese model. Which type of psychologist would probably be MOST likely to study these events?
   A) industrial/organizational  
   B) developmental  
   C) social  
   D) experimental

6) A specific, testable prediction about a phenomenon, usually derived from a theory, is a ________.
   A) principle  
   B) theory  
   C) prognosis  
   D) hypothesis

7) Lightdale and Prince (1994) found that when comparing how men and women played a computer war game, women were ________ when they were told they were anonymous to researchers and other participants, and were ________ when they thought others would know if they were male or female.
   A) less aggressive than men; less aggressive than men  
   B) just as aggressive as men; less aggressive than men  
   C) just as aggressive as men; just as aggressive as men  
   D) less aggressive than men; just as aggressive as men

8) In 1879, the first psychology laboratory was founded by ________.
   A) James  
   B) Watson  
   C) Titchener  
   D) Wundt

9) Freud’s work with his patients convinced him that many nervous ailments are ________.
   A) physiological in origin  
   B) psychological in origin  
   C) caused by environmental toxins  
   D) genetically inherited

10) Personality theories contending that personality results from various psychological forces that interact within the individual, often outside the conscious awareness of the individual, are ________ theories.
    A) existential  
    B) behavioral  
    C) structural-functional  
    D) psychodynamic
11) John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as ________.
   A) behaviorism
   B) humanism
   C) structuralism
   D) functionalism

12) The idea that psychology should be based only on observable, measurable behaviors is central to ________.
   A) cognitive theory
   B) behaviorism
   C) structuralism
   D) psychodynamic theory

13) The idea that psychology should focus on how people experience and perceive separate objects (such as dots) as whole patterns (such as lines, or objects) is a central concept of ________ psychology.
   A) Gestalt
   B) humanistic
   C) behavioral
   D) cognitive

14) When we listen to a favorite piece of music, we tend to experience the melodies and harmonies as a beautiful single piece of music rather than as the series of separate notes of which the song is actually composed. This phenomenon illustrates an important point made by ________.
   A) Gestalt psychologists
   B) behaviorists
   C) psychoanalysts
   D) humanists

15) A noted psychologist argues that psychology should focus on emphasizing human potential, the importance of love, mental health, well-being, self-understanding, and self-improvement. This psychologist is MOST likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   A) humanistic
   B) existential
   C) cognitive
   D) Gestalt

16) A noted scientist argues that psychology should scientifically study how people process and interpret information, and then use that information to solve problems. This scientist is probably a(n) ________ psychologist.
   A) cognitive
   B) existential
   C) behavioral
   D) humanistic

17) The field of psychology that explores the neurological mechanisms that underlie mental processes such as learning, memory, intelligence, and emotion is ________.
   A) psychoneuroimmunology
   B) evolutionary psychology
   C) Gestalt psychology
   D) cognitive neuroscience

18) A psychologist argues that human characteristics such as jealousy and violence emerged hundreds of thousands of years ago because they were linked to reproductive success. This psychologist is MOST likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   A) behavioral
   B) positive
   C) evolutionary
   D) cognitive

19) A psychologist argues that researchers have learned a great deal about the origins, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness but relatively little about the origins and nurturance of mental wellness, or how normal individuals find fulfillment under benign conditions. This psychologist is MOST likely a(n) ________ psychologist.
   A) Gestalt
   B) cognitive
   C) humanistic
   D) positive

20) Modern approaches to psychology ________.
   A) tend to complement each other, with each approach contributing in its own way to our understanding of human behavior
   B) are becoming more and more mutually exclusive of each other
   C) have become increasingly dominated by Freudian and mentalistic approaches
   D) have become more and more dominated by behavioral and biological approaches

21) Three of the following are central ideas in feminist psychological theory. Which one is NOT?
   A) the questions that psychologists ask and the topics they study reflect what they consider to be important
   B) reports of gender differences tend to exaggerate small differences while ignoring much greater similarities
   C) much of the research supporting key psychological theories has been based on all-male samples
   D) much of the research showing areas of female superiority over males has been deliberately and systematically suppressed by male psychologists until recently
22) Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the ________.
A) experimental method
B) naturalistic observation method
C) psychometric approach
D) correlational method

23) The primary advantage of the naturalistic observation method of research is that it ________.
A) usually allows for behavior that is more natural, varied, and spontaneous than in a laboratory
B) allows for gathering information more easily, quickly, and cheaply than other research methods
C) allows for better control of the experimental situation than other research methods
D) virtually eliminates the problem of observer bias

24) The expectations of a researcher that might distort or influence his or her interpretation of what he or she actually observed is called ________.
A) observer bias
B) sample bias
C) the Phi phenomenon
D) cognitive dissonance

25) A research method in which the real-life behavior of a pre-selected individual or a few individuals is studied at an in-depth level for some time through the use of observation, interviews, and writings (such as letters) is the ________ method of research.
A) survey
B) correlational
C) naturalistic observation
D) case study

26) Which of the following is true of case studies?
A) It is impossible to confidently draw generalized conclusions from their results.
B) They fail to provide observations of real-life behavior.
C) They tend to be lacking in detailed, descriptive information.
D) They eliminate problems of observer bias.

27) The survey method of research involves ________.
A) an intensive description and analysis of a single individual or a group of individuals
B) unobtrusively observing people engaging in normal behavior in their natural environment
C) asking predetermined questions of a carefully selected group of people through interviews or questionnaires
D) studying the naturally occurring relationship between two or more variables

28) Each of the following is true of the survey method of research EXCEPT ________.
A) surveys are relatively inexpensive to run
B) people may not always give honest responses when asked about topics that make them feel embarrassed, guilty, or uncomfortable
C) they are time consuming and difficult to set up
D) the results can be meaningless unless the questions are worded clearly and unambiguously

29) The research finding that "people who drink a lot of alcohol tend to have high blood pressure" indicates ________.
A) that drinking alcohol contributes to high blood pressure
B) that drinking alcohol and blood pressure are correlated
C) that high blood pressure causes people to drink alcohol
D) drinking is unrelated to blood pressure

30) Three of the following are true of correlational studies. Which one is NOT?
A) the relationships they find may be caused by a third, unidentified factor
B) they allow researchers to make some predictions based on their nature
C) they provide a sound basis for drawing conclusions about cause and effect
D) they describe a relationship between two variables

31) The only research method that can demonstrate a cause-and-effect relationship between variables is the ________ method.
A) case study
B) correlational
C) naturalistic observation
D) experimental

32) In an experiment to assess the effects of a new hay fever drug, two groups are used. One group is given the drug while the second group is given a pill that contains no medicine but looks and tastes exactly like the one containing the drug. The group receiving the nonmedicinal pill is called the ________ group.
A) dependent
B) control
C) experimental
D) independent

33) In a research study, a psychiatrist gives depressed patients a particular drug and observes that their symptoms diminish. He concludes that the drug caused the reduction in symptoms. This experiment is flawed because it lacks ________.
A) a control group
B) an explanation for why the drug worked
C) an independent variable
D) a dependent variable
34) Expectations by the experimenter that might influence the results of an experiment or his or her interpretation are called ________.
   A) experimenter bias
   B) sample bias
   C) treatment bias
   D) experimental blinds

35) A psychologist, studying pilot trainees, picks the trainees who will be participating in her study by selecting every third name appearing on the list of available trainees. She is selecting a ________ sample.
   A) stratified
   B) biased
   C) representative
   D) random

36) A researcher goes to great lengths to ensure that the proportion of males and females in his study matches the proportion of males and females nationally. He is selecting a ________ sample.
   A) random
   B) representative
   C) biased
   D) controlled

37) One of the following is NOT a basic principle of the APA's code of ethics. Which one?
   A) risks, possible adverse effects, and limitations on confidentiality must be spelled out in advance
   B) participants can not be deceived or have information concealed from them at any time during an experiment
   C) participants must be informed of the nature of the research in clearly understandable language
   D) informed consent must be documented

38) Currently, in regards to research using animals, the APA ________.
   A) forbids the use of animals except in research involving life-threatening disorders
   B) requires that researchers must ensure appropriate consideration of animals’ comfort health, and humane treatment
   C) has no ethical guidelines
   D) only requires that animals may not be killed as a normal part of research

39) A ________ is a medical doctor with four years of medical training and three years of residency training (spent mostly in supervised clinical practice).
   A) psychiatrist
   B) psychologist
   C) psychiatric social worker
   D) psychoanalyst

40) A mental health professional who typically holds a Ph.D. or Psy. D degree, has completed a one-year internship in psychological assessment and psychotherapy, has had at least one more year of supervised practice, and assesses and treats emotional and behavioral disorders ranging from short-term crises to chronic disorders such as schizophrenia is a ________.
   A) psychiatrist
   B) psychometric psychologist
   C) clinical psychologist
   D) counseling psychologist

Short Answer Questions:

41) Two-part question: A) Diagram or list the steps of the scientific method, including the one that was discussed in class but not in your textbook, and B) List two benefits to using the scientific method.

42) Your textbook describes several kinds of scientific research, including naturalistic observation, case studies, surveys and experiments. Each particular kind has its own strengths and weaknesses. This is a four-part question: A) One specific kind of research is an experiment. Describe, in general, how an experiment works (this is not the same as describing the scientific method!) B) What is the chief strength and the chief weakness of the experiment as a research method? C) Choose one of the other research methods listed at the start of this question, and describe it. D) What are the strengths and weaknesses of the method you described in part C?

43) In regard to one of his theories, Albert Einstein said, "No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right; a single experiment can prove me wrong." This quotation points to some important ideas about how science works, and about the nature of "proof." Two part question: A) What would be necessary for scientific research to prove (beyond any possible doubt) that a theory is correct? and B) What is necessary for a theory to be proven wrong or in need of revision?

44) The first chapter provides an overview of psychoanalytic, cognitive, behavioral, humanistic and biological approaches to psychology (along with several others). Choose three of the five approaches listed in the previous sentence, and briefly describe their basic ideas or concerns.