

Review #1

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Questions

1. A correlation between dating frequency and academic success of -1.00 would indicate that:
 - a. less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of academic success.
 - b. more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of academic success.
 - c. it is impossible to predict level of academic success based on knowledge of dating frequency.
 - d. dating frequency has no causal influence on academic success.

2. In order to assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her college, Susan sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the college registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Susan employed the technique of:
 - a. random assignment.
 - b. naturalistic observation.
 - c. replication.
 - d. correlation.
 - e. random sampling.

3. Tom quickly notices evidence that supports his negative stereotypes of illegal immigrants, but he fails to recognize equally obvious facts contradicting his stereotypes. Tom's observational strategy best illustrates:
 - a. the false consensus effect.
 - b. the hindsight bias.
 - c. critical thinking.
 - d. the confirmation bias.

4. If someone were to flip a coin six times, which of the following sequences of heads (H) and tails (T) would be most likely?
 - a. H H H T T T
 - b. H T T H T H
 - c. H H H H H H
 - d. All the above would be equally likely.

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

6. Contemporary psychology is best defined as the science of:
 - a. conscious and unconscious mental activity.
 - b. observable responses to the environment.
 - c. behavior and mental processes.

- d. thoughts, feelings, and perceptions.
- e. maladaptive and adaptive behaviors.

7. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the religious beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward abortion?

- a. the survey
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. the case study
- d. experimentation

8. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve:

- a. randomly selecting participants.
- b. studying observable behaviors.
- c. manipulating factors of interest.
- d. all the above.

9. 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.

10. The cognitive perspective in psychology emphasizes how:

- a. thoughts and feelings are influenced by brain chemistry.
- b. people seek to understand their own unconscious motives.
- c. behavior is influenced by environmental conditions.
- d. people process, store, and retrieve information.

11. Dr. Winkle conducts basic research on the systematic changes in intelligence associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Winkle is a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. developmental
- d. industrial/organizational

12. Which philosopher most clearly emphasized that human knowledge is heavily dependent upon sensory experience?

- a. Plato
- b. John Locke
- c. Ren Descartes
- d. Immanuel Kant

13. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of:

- a. naturalistic observation.
- b. the survey.
- c. the case study.
- d. experimentation.
- e. correlational research.

14. Mrs. Thompson believes that her son has learned to play the piano because she consistently rewards his efforts to learn with praise and affection. Her belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.

- a. psychiatric
- b. cognitive
- c. biological
- d. psychoanalytic
- e. behavioral

15. In order to study some effects of alcohol consumption, Dr. Chu tested the physical coordination skills of 21-year-old men who were first assigned to drink a beverage with either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol in the laboratory. In this study, the independent variable consisted of:

- a. the age of the research participants.
- b. the amount of alcohol consumed.
- c. the physical coordination skills of the research participants.
- d. the effects of alcohol consumption.
- e. all the above.

16. In order to learn about the TV viewing habits of all the children attending Oakbridge School, Professor Devries randomly selected and interviewed 50 of the school's students. In this instance, all the children attending the school are considered to be a(n):

- a. population.
- b. representative sample.
- c. case study.
- d. independent variable.
- e. control condition.

17. The case study is a research method in which:

- a. a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors.
- b. an individual is studied in great detail.
- c. organisms are carefully observed in their natural environment.
- d. an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior.

18. In its early years, psychology focused on the study of _____; from the 1920s to the 1960s, American psychologists emphasized the study of _____.

- a. mental illness; effective psychotherapy
- b. maladaptive behavior; adaptive behavior

- c. unconscious motives; conscious thoughts and feelings
- d. mental processes; observable behavior

19. A random sample of a large group is one in which:

- a. the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance.
- b. every member in the group has an equal chance of being included.
- c. personality differences among research participants are practically nonexistent.
- d. all the above are true.

20. In order 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. random sample.
- c. independent variable.
- d. control condition.
- e. experimental condition.

21. Dr. Kozak has concluded that the unusually low incidence of alcoholism among citizens of a small African country can be attributed to strong fundamentalistic religious influences in that region. This belief best illustrates a _____ perspective.

- a. psychiatric
- b. cognitive
- c. psychoanalytic
- d. biological
- e. social-cultural

22. Mr. Firkin wonders whether his quiet and introverted 15-year-old son will ever become a more extraverted and talkative adult. Mr. Firkin is primarily concerned with the issue of:

- a. behavior versus mental processes.
- b. nature versus nurture.
- c. rationality versus irrationality.
- d. stability versus change.

23. An integrated set of principles that organizes, predicts, and explains observable behaviors or events is called a(n):

- a. experiment.
- b. hypothesis.
- c. theory.
- d. survey.

24. Molly wonders whether personality differences between her African-American and white friends result from biological or cultural differences. In this instance, Molly is primarily concerned with the issue of:

- a. rationality versus irrationality.

- b. stability versus change.
- c. behavior versus mental processes.
- d. nature versus nurture.
- e. observation versus introspection.

25. Mr. Brown has gathered evidence showing that the weight of grade school students correlates positively with reading skill. Before he uses this evidence to conclude that body weight enhances reading

ability, Mr. Brown should first be reminded that:

- a. events often seem more probable in hindsight.
- b. random sequences of events often don't look random.
- c. sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
- d. correlation does not prove causation.
- e. the tendency to seek confirming information promotes illusory correlations.

26. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of chimpanzees in the jungle are using a research method known as:

- a. the survey.
- b. experimentation.
- c. naturalistic observation.
- d. the case study.
- e. random sampling.

27. Dr. Roberts engages in basic research involving the construction and validation of tests designed to assess individual differences in traits such as assertiveness and self-esteem. Which specialty area

does her research best represent?

- a. psychiatry
- b. biological psychology
- c. personality psychology
- d. industrial/organizational psychology

28. The tendency to overestimate the extent to which others share our own attitudes is known as:

- a. the hindsight bias.
- b. illusory correlation.
- c. the false consensus effect.
- d. an illusion of control.

29. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to:

- a. ignore disconfirming evidence.
- b. reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested.
- c. exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past events.
- d. assume that correlation proves causation.
- e. overestimate the extent to which others share their

opinions.

30. Dr. Lewis is involved in an applied research study of customer satisfaction with a newly developed line of facial cosmetics and other beauty aids. Dr. Lewis is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- a. clinical
- b. developmental
- c. biological
- d. personality
- e. industrial/organizational

31. According to Shere Hite's highly publicized research, 70 percent of women married 5 years or more reported having extramarital affairs. Her survey results were misleading because she failed to use a technique known as:

- a. random sampling.
- b. the case study.
- c. experimentation.
- d. naturalistic observation.
- e. correlation.

32. Which technique involves repeating the essence of an earlier research study with different subjects and in different circumstances?

- a. replication
- b. correlational measurement
- c. random sampling
- d. naturalistic observation
- e. resurveying

33. Random assignment is most likely to be utilized in _____ research.

- a. survey
- b. case study
- c. correlational
- d. experimental

34. Because she had a serious traffic accident on Friday the 13th of last month, Sheryl is convinced that all Friday the 13ths will bring bad luck. Sheryl's belief best illustrates:

- a. the illusion of control.
- b. illusory correlation.
- c. the hindsight bias.
- d. the false consensus effect.
- e. random sampling.

Answers

01b 02e 03d 04d 05c 06c 07a 08c 09b 10d 11c 12b 13d 14e 15b 16a 17b 18d 19b 20d 21e 22d
23c 24d 25d 26c 27c 28c 29c 30e 31a 32a 33d 34b