

Chapter 1: Psychology and Scientific Thinking

Total Assessment Guide

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
Quick Quiz 1	Multiple Choice	4, 8, 10	1, 6, 9	2–3, 5, 7
Quick Quiz 2	Multiple Choice	6, 9	1–2, 5, 7	3–4, 8, 10
Learning Objective 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.	Multiple Choice	3–4, 10, 12	1–2, 5–6, 8	7, 9
	Fill-in-the-Blank	1–2		
	Essay			
	Critical Thinking			
Learning Objective 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.	Multiple Choice	15–16, 22–23, 33–34, 36	13–14, 17, 21, 24, 29, 37–38	18–20, 25–28, 30–32, 35
	Fill-in-the-Blank			3
	Essay		1	
	Critical Thinking		1	1
Learning Objective 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.	Multiple Choice	39, 42–43, 46, 48–50, 58	47, 56	40–41, 45, 51–55, 57, 119
	Fill-in-the-Blank	4–6		
	Essay		2	
	Critical Thinking			2
Learning Objective 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.	Multiple Choice	62–64, 68, 70, 76	44, 59–60, 69	61, 65–67, 71–75, 77
	Fill-in-the-Blank	7–8, 10–11		9, 12–13
	Essay			
	Critical Thinking	3		
Learning Objective 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.	Multiple Choice	79–81, 85	78, 83–84	82
	Fill-in-the-Blank	14		15
	Essay			
	Critical Thinking			
Learning Objective 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.	Multiple Choice	86, 88, 90–91, 97, 99, 102, 109, 114, 116–117	11, 96, 98, 104, 108, 111–113	87, 89, 92–95, 100–101, 103, 105–107, 110, 115, 118
	Fill-in-the-Blank	17–19		16
	Essay		3	
	Critical Thinking		4	
Learning Objective 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.	Multiple Choice	120–125, 129–130, 132, 135, 137	126, 131, 136	127–128, 133–134
	Fill-in-the-Blank	20–23		24
	Essay	4		
	Critical Thinking			
Learning Objective 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.	Multiple Choice	138, 140–141, 144	143	139, 142
	Fill-in-the-Blank			
	Essay			
	Critical Thinking			

Topic		Factual	Conceptual	Applied
Learning Objective 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.	Multiple Choice	146, 149, 151	147, 150	145, 148
	Fill-in-the-Blank	25		
	Essay		5–6	
	Critical Thinking			
Learning Objective 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.	Multiple Choice	152, 155		153–154
	Fill-in-the-Blank			26
	Essay			
	Critical Thinking			

Name _____

Chapter 1 Quick Quiz 1

1. A psychologist is often skeptical of claims suggesting that _____.
A) people are influenced by others' thoughts and behaviors
B) a particular behavior is the result of a single causal variable
C) a person's culture is a strong influence on his or her everyday thoughts and behaviors
D) a person's future behavior is often difficult to predict accurately
2. Professor Clark gives her students an assignment to develop hypotheses on global warming. To be consistent with a scientific method, students should develop their hypotheses based on _____.
A) their own existing beliefs about the issue
B) reports discussed on television
C) untestable predictions
D) a well-supported scientific theory
3. Curtis is considering buying a new workout machine that promises weight loss at twice the rate of other machines. When Curtis questioned such a claim with the manufacturer, the customer service representative stated this was a new system and previous research on weight loss was not applicable. This example illustrates which warning sign of pseudoscience?
A) evasion of peer review
B) absence of connectivity
C) overreliance on anecdotes
D) lack of self-correction
4. Assuming that something is true simply because a teacher or religious authority said it is so, is an example of the _____ fallacy.
A) appeal to authority
B) circular reasoning
C) hasty generalization
D) naturalistic
5. Dr. Wolpe designs an experimental test of his theory of aggression against a competing theory. After conducting the appropriate statistical tests, he finds that the data are better explained by the competing theory. His willingness to accept the evidence that another theory is superior is a characteristic of _____.
A) dogmatism
B) gullibility
C) pathological skepticism
D) scientific skepticism
6. An astute observer of human nature should state research questions in a manner that leads either to their being supported or refuted by the available evidence. This is the critical thinking principle of _____.
A) falsifiability
B) Occam's Razor
C) replicability
D) ruling out rival hypotheses
7. A classmate tells you the following: "It's not how a teacher answers your question that matters, but how you interpret his or her attempt at answering your question that leaves you satisfied or unsatisfied with his or her answer." This statement fits most closely with ideas from the school of thought known as _____.
A) behaviorism
B) cognitivism
C) psychoanalysis
D) structuralism
8. A _____ psychologist works in prisons, jails, and other settings to assess inmates and assist in rehabilitation.
A) clinical
B) school
C) biological
D) forensic

9. Which of the following ideas is the most compelling evidence *against* the idea of free will?
- A) Most of people's behavior is deliberate and controlled.
 - B) People often lack direct access to the causes of their behavior.
 - C) Recent brain imaging studies have shown that readiness potential and conscious intention to behave co-occur.
 - D) We select when, where, and how to assert our option to engage in one behavior rather than in another.
10. What famous American psychologist also heavily influenced the field of advertising?
- A) William James
 - B) Carl Rogers
 - C) B. F. Skinner
 - D) John Watson

Chapter 1 Quick Quiz 1 Answer Key

1. B Explanation: Most behaviors are the result of multiple factors. A single-factor explanation is very rarely accurate. (What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition, Conceptual, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.1a)
2. D Explanation: A hypothesis is a testable prediction derived from a scientific theory. (What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition, Applied, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.1b)
3. B Explanation: One of the warning signs of pseudoscience is lack of connectivity to other research (i.e., findings that are vastly different than those of previous research on the same topic). (Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science, Applied, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.2a)
4. A Explanation: The authors point out that even authority figures or experts in a particular topic must be questioned and their claims must be subjected to intense scrutiny. (Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science, Factual, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.2b)
5. D Explanation: Scientific skepticism requires us to be open to all possibilities, including the possibility that our own theories are not accurate. (Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction, Applied, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.3a)
6. A Explanation: In order for a theory to be valuable, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be wrong (Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction, Conceptual, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.3b)
7. B Explanation: The cognitive school of thought suggests that it is our interpretation of things that happen to us that matters. (Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been, Applied, APA LO 1.2, TEXT LO 1.4a)
8. D Explanation: This is a general job description of a forensic psychologist. (Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been, Factual, APA LO 5.1, TEXT LO 14b)
9. B Explanation: The idea that people often do things without truly knowing why is counterevidence to the concept of free will. (Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been. Conceptual, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.4c)
10. D Explanation: As one of the earlier pioneers of the behavioral school of thought, Watson's influence spread into many fields. (Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been, Factual, APA LO 1.3, TEXT LO 1.4d)

Name _____

Chapter 1 Quick Quiz 2

1. If you examine the research that has been conducted in psychology, you will find that much of the knowledge from popular, less-scientific psychology sources _____.
 - A) is consistent with the results of psychological research
 - B) is contradicted by what psychological research has demonstrated
 - C) is not able to be studied empirically
 - D) is of no or very little interest to psychologists
2. Because none of us wants to believe we are wrong, we are usually reluctant to give up cherished notions. This phenomenon is known as _____.
 - A) belief perseverance
 - B) the confirmation bias
 - C) the availability heuristic
 - D) the fundamental attribution
3. A group of animal behaviorists has discovered several new species of insects in the Amazon jungle. They collect the new species for later study back at the camp. Due to advances in computer technology, they are able to transfer their findings immediately to other researchers studying insects. Their willingness to share these findings with other scientists shows their commitment to _____.
 - A) critical thinking
 - B) falsifiability
 - C) peer review
 - D) pseudoscience
4. The fact that many people, when looking at the moon that orbits Earth, see a face (commonly called “the man in the moon”) can be explained by the phenomenon of _____.
 - A) chaos
 - B) metaphysics
 - C) patternicity
 - D) apophenia
5. Time, expertise, and resources are all obstacles that _____.
 - A) diminish skepticism
 - B) diminish metaphysical claims
 - C) increase reliance on authorities
 - D) increase reliance on empiricism
6. In the natural world, there often are many different factors associated with the occurrence of a particular outcome. Therefore it is important that we as critical thinkers _____ whenever possible.
 - A) create unfalsifiable theories
 - B) propose complex statements of causation
 - C) remember that correlation equals causation
 - D) rule out rival hypotheses
7. With its concern on the adaptive functions provided by the various psychological characteristics, evolutionary psychology is most like what early psychological school of thought?
 - A) Behaviorism
 - B) Functionalism
 - C) Psychoanalysis
 - D) Structuralism
8. Nico is meeting with his academic advisor. He wishes to pursue a career where he’ll work to diagnose and treat mental disorders. Nico aspires to be a(n) _____ psychologist.
 - A) clinical
 - B) experimental
 - C) forensic
 - D) school

9. Which of the following psychologists would be most likely to argue that free will is something that does not truly exist, and that we are simply unaware of the environmental influences that affect our behaviors at any given moment?

- A) B. F. Skinner
- C) Wilhelm Wundt

- B) Sigmund Freud
- D) Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi

10. If you were conducting a study designed to determine which type of psychotherapy is most effective in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder, what type of research would you employ?

- A) basic
- C) academic

- B) applied
- D) sociobiological

Chapter 1 Quick Quiz 2 Answer Key

1. B Explanation: Many of the popular beliefs are demonstrated to be incorrect when they are appropriately researched. (What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition, Conceptual, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.1a)
2. A Explanation: Belief perseverance is the tendency to stick to our initial beliefs even when evidence contradicts them. (What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition, Conceptual, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.1b)
3. C Explanation: Many warning signs help us to recognize pseudoscience, including lack of peer review. Peer review is necessary for a truly scientific process. (Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science, Applied, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.2a)
4. C Explanation: Patternicity is the tendency to see order, or structure, where it does not exist. Seeing a “face” in the various rocks and chasms of the moon is a good example of this phenomenon. (Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science, Applied, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.2b)
5. C Explanation: The general population often doesn’t possess the expertise, time, or resources to evaluate claims on our own. (Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction, Conceptual, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.3a)
6. D Explanation: Our willingness to eliminate alternate explanations for a phenomenon is what is at play here. (Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction, Factual, APA LO 2.1, TEXT LO 1.3b)
7. B Explanation: The theories of Charles Darwin and evolutionary psychology were most salient to the school of thought known as Functionalism. (Psychology’s Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It’s Been, Conceptual, APA LO 1.2, TEXT LO 1.4c)
8. A Explanation: The evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders is the key responsibility of a clinical psychologist. (Psychology’s Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It’s Been, Applied, APA LO 5.1, TEXT LO 1.4b)
9. A Explanation: Skinner, a staunch behaviorist, believed that free will is an illusion. (Psychology’s Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It’s Been, Factual, APA LO 1.1, TEXT LO 1.4c)
10. B Explanation: Applied research examines how we can use basic research to solve real-world problems. (Psychology’s Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It’s Been, Applied, APA LO 1.3, TEXT LO 1.4d)

Chapter 1: Psychology and Scientific Thinking

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. When students begin to read through their introductory psychology textbook, they are often surprised to learn that _____.

A) commonsense explanations abound in the field of psychology

Incorrect. Commonsense explanations are frequently accurate, but they are not consistent with the science of psychology unless they have been appropriately researched.

B) many of their beliefs about the causes of thoughts and behaviors are incorrect

Correct. Popular psychology has led many people to have incorrect impressions about many psychological phenomena.

C) psychologists do not study people's everyday behaviors

D) psychology is a unique field of study separate from philosophy and biology

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

2. When you examine the research that has been conducted in psychology, you will find that much of the knowledge from popular, less-scientific psychology sources _____.

A) is consistent with the results of psychological research

B) is contradicted by what psychological research has demonstrated

Correct. Many of the popular beliefs are demonstrated to be incorrect when they are appropriately researched.

C) is not able to be studied empirically

Incorrect. Most of the information that you will see in a psychology course is capable of being examined empirically in one form of research or another. Not all questions, however, can be explored experimentally. This means that cause-and-effect relationships cannot always be adequately demonstrated.

D) is of no or very little interest to psychologists

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

3. According to the authors, psychology is a method for _____.

- A) determining simple answers to complex questions
- B) acquiring more insight into the hows and whys of human behavior
- C) knowing how to turn people from maladaptive to adaptive actions, feelings, and thoughts
- D) restating commonsense findings in a more convoluted manner

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

4. According to your authors, the discipline of psychology is best thought of as _____.

- A) a field of self-help principles to eliminate mental problems
- B) a mixture of anecdotes and personal intuition about human behavior and mental processes
- C) a process for encouraging people to reach their ultimate potential
- D) the scientific study of the mind, brain, and behavior

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

5. A psychologist is often skeptical of claims suggesting that _____.

- A) people are influenced by others' thoughts and behaviors
- B) a particular behavior is the result of a single causal variable

Correct. Most behaviors are the result of multiple factors. A single-variable explanation is very rarely accurate.

- C) a person's culture is a strong influence on his or her everyday thoughts and behaviors

Incorrect. Recent years have seen an enormous increase in psychology's recognition that the impact of culture on behaviors must always be considered.

- D) a person's future behavior is often difficult to predict accurately

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

6. What is the term used to explain why different people can respond to the same situation in a variety of manners?

- A) idiosyncratic distracters
- B) idiographic anomalies
- C) individual differences
- D) confounding variables

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

7. Michelle constantly tells her boyfriend Niccolai that he doesn't pay attention to her, and that this is why she tends to nag him to pay attention. Her repeated criticisms cause Niccolai to tune her out, which causes her to nag him even more. This bidirectional pattern of influence is what Albert Bandura would have called _____.

A) reciprocal determinism

Correct. Reciprocal determinism suggests that various behaviors affect each other mutually, at the same time.

B) scientific skepticism

C) the premise of Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor suggests that the simplest explanation for a phenomenon is usually the most accurate explanation. It is not related to this question.

D) cyclical impingement

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

8. Entire subfields of psychology focus on the _____ that distinguish one person's interaction with the world from another's.

A) nomothetic applications

Incorrect. Your book does not reference something called nomothetic applications, but such a term would refer to commonalities between people, not individual differences.

B) individual differences

Correct. Such differences between our reactions to various encounters with the world around us are what underlie much of psychological research.

C) correlative traits

D) objective traits

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

9. A famous college football coach believes that if he bends down and eats a little of the grass every time his team is visiting another school's stadium, his team will have good luck in the game. He has done this for two years and has yet to lose an "away" game. His tendency to believe he sees the world correctly, and that the world exists precisely as he sees it, is called _____.

A) popular psychology

B) naive realism

Correct. Naive realism refers to a person's belief that he or she accurately and objectively sees the world as it is.

C) common sense

Incorrect. It is an unfortunate truth that the way we want the world to be is infrequently the way the world is. Common sense would tell us not to expect things to come out just the way we want them to.

D) a single-variable explanation

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

10. _____ refers to the belief that we see the world precisely as it is.

- A) Common sense
- B) Confirmation bias
- C) Single-variable explanation
- D) Naïve realism

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

11. A major problem with commonsense proverbs is that they often coexist with their complete opposite.

This violates which principle of critical thinking?

- A) extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence
- B) falsifiability

Correct. Because the proverbs are true no matter which way you present them, they cannot be demonstrated to be wrong. This violates the critical thinking principle of falsifiability.

- C) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

- D) replicability

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

12. Which of the following is the best statement of your authors' position regarding the use of intuition in decision-making situations?

- A) Intuition is actually the foundation of analysis, and thus there is no true distinction between these two aspects of decision-making.
- B) Intuition is more likely than not to lead to disastrous mistakes.
- C) The existence of "intuition" is actually a myth, as decisions made without careful analysis are always wrong.
- D) Intuition comes in handy in many situations and often guides people to the truth.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

13. Due to its reliance on proper research methods to help verify its claims, modern psychology is best considered to be a _____.

- A) collection of pieces of folk wisdom
- B) series of contradictions to be sorted out
- C) science
- D) therapeutic process

Correct. The study of psychology is a science, which means that there are specific methods for asking questions, gathering data, and answering questions.

D) therapeutic process

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

14. A science is defined by _____.

A) knowledge

Incorrect. Science may be considered the quest for knowledge, but this is not how science is defined.

- B) its concern with solving real-life practical problems
- C) its popularity among the general public
- D) its approach to dealing with evidence

Correct. Science is an approach to gathering and dealing with evidence that helps prevent us from fooling ourselves.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

15. The science of psychology is often founded on _____, which is the premise that knowledge should initially be acquired through observation.

- A) pseudoscience
- B) hypothesis-testing

Incorrect. A hypothesis is an educated guess regarding how variables will relate to each other which is followed by testing the variables after gathering data. A hypothesis is part of the scientific method. This is not the best answer, however.

C) theory

D) empiricism

Correct. This is the beginning of data collection within the science of psychology.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

16. In science, a *scientific theory* is defined as a(n) _____.

- A) educated opinion about the natural world
- B) explanation for a large number of findings in the natural world

Correct. In order for a premise to be considered useful, it must provide an explanation for a large number of findings that occur in the natural world, including the psychological world.

- C) personal understanding of natural laws
- D) testable prediction about the natural world

Incorrect. A testable prediction about the natural world is a hypothesis, not a theory.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

17. When a psychologist mentions the term *scientific theory*, he or she is referring to something that _____.

- A) explains a single event
- B) explains a wide range of observations
- C) is no better an explanation than another person's opinion
- D) refers to an educated guess

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

18. Dr. Rashad offers the class an explanation for an extensive group of research findings connecting emotionality and nonverbal communication. Her explanation for this group of findings is a(n) _____.

- A) hypothesis

Incorrect. A hypothesis is a testable prediction—an educated guess—that is based on an existing theory.

- B) empirical conclusion
- C) operational definition
- D) scientific theory

Correct. A scientific theory is an explanation for a large number of findings in the natural world.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

19. Professor Clark gives her students an assignment to develop hypotheses on global warming. To be consistent with a scientific method, students should develop their hypotheses based on _____.

A) their own existing beliefs about the issue

Incorrect. In fact, for research to be as “clean” and accurate as possible, researchers have to be very careful NOT to let their own beliefs or biases influence their research.

B) reports discussed on television

C) untestable predictions

D) a well-supported scientific theory

Correct. A hypothesis is a testable prediction derived from a scientific theory.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

20. Dr. Richburg’s botany class gathers specimens outside of the classroom for further study. Dr. Richburg instructs his students to develop a scientific theory that helps explain the biodiversity of the plants. The resulting theory should _____.

A) provide an educated guess about the biodiversity of the plants

B) explain observations about the plants and predict new findings about plant biodiversity

Correct. A scientific theory is an explanation for a large number of findings in the natural world that leads to testable predictions.

C) explain a few findings about the biodiversity of the plants

Incorrect. A theory is an explanation for a large number of findings in the natural world.

D) interpret what has already been discovered about the biodiversity of the plants

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

21. Which of the following would be best described as an “educated guess”?

A) method

B) theory

Incorrect. A theory is actually generated as a result of past research, and is used to guide the educated guesses, or hypotheses, about future explorations.

C) hypothesis

Correct. A hypothesis is a testable prediction that is derived from an existing scientific theory. Therefore, it is a guess about a specific outcome that is informed by past knowledge.

D) design

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

22. A testable prediction derived from a scientific theory is called a _____.

A) hypothesis

Correct. A hypothesis is a testable prediction that is derived from an existing scientific theory. Therefore, it is a guess about a specific outcome that is informed by past knowledge.

B) theory

Incorrect. A theory is actually generated as a result of past research and is used to guide educated guesses, or hypotheses, about future explorations.

C) method

D) design

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

23. The tendency to look for supportive evidence, rather than actively seeking out contradictory evidence, is known as _____.

A) the availability heuristic

B) belief perseverance

C) confirmation bias

D) the hindsight bias

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

24. "Seek and ye shall find" is a short and simple way to sum up _____.

A) naive realism

Incorrect. This cliché suggests that we tend to find what we are looking for. That is the basis of confirmation bias.

B) belief perseverance

C) empiricism

D) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out information that supports our point of view and ignore evidence that contradicts our point of view.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

25. Gwen has posted a questionnaire on Facebook asking her friends to support her idea of cell phones in the classroom. She ignores anyone opposing her beliefs, which is an example of _____.

A) naïve realism

Incorrect. Naïve realism suggests that we believe that we see the world precisely as it is. The best answer to this question is confirmation bias.

B) conjunctive fallacy

C) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out information that supports our point of view and ignore evidence that contradicts our point of view.

D) attribution bias

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

26. Dr. Andorski regularly looks at the Internet to see what his patients are saying about him. When a patient posts a positive, complimentary review, the doctor reads it intently and takes note of the comments. Dr. Andorski tends to ignore critical reviews and just assume that those patients don't know what they are talking about. As a result of this _____, Dr. Andorski tends to miss good feedback that could make him a better physician.

A) naïve realism

Incorrect. Naïve realism suggests that we believe that we see the world precisely as it is. The best answer to this question is confirmation bias.

B) conjunctive fallacy

C) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out information that supports our point of view and ignore evidence that contradicts our point of view.

D) attribution bias

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

27. Dr. Garonski is testing his hypothesis that people use hand gestures more in communication when emotionally aroused than when calm. When his results were reviewed, it was noted that Dr. Garonski sometimes missed seeing small gestures in the calm condition. This is an example of the _____.

A) conjunctive fallacy

B) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out information that supports our point of view and ignore evidence that contradicts our point of view.

C) attribution error

D) single-variable explanation

Incorrect. The tendency to only consider information that is consistent with our views is called confirmation bias.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

28. When people watch a debate, they often point out the internal contradictions, flaws in logic, and hypocrisy in positions they oppose while glossing over the same shortcomings for positions they support. This is an example of _____.

A) the availability heuristic

B) belief perseverance

Incorrect. Belief perseverance occurs when we cling to a belief even after we've been shown evidence that it is wrong.

C) confirmation bias

Correct. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out information that supports our point of view and ignore evidence that contradicts our point of view.

D) healthy skepticism

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

29. Because none of us wants to believe we are wrong, we are usually reluctant to give up cherished notions. This phenomenon is known as _____.

A) belief perseverance

Correct. Belief perseverance is the tendency to stick to our initial beliefs even when evidence contradicts them.

B) confirmation bias

Incorrect. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out evidence that supports our preexisting beliefs and to neglect contradictory evidence.

C) the availability heuristic

D) the fundamental attribution

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

30. Rona believes that women make better elementary school teachers than men because women are more nurturing and less legalistic. When you present her with data that indicate male teachers perform just as well as women at the elementary level, she tries to discredit the information. She even goes as far as to say, "I don't care what those studies show. We all know that women are better teachers!" Rona is a victim of _____.

A) confirmation bias

Incorrect. Confirmation bias is the tendency to seek out evidence that supports our preexisting beliefs and to neglect contradictory evidence.

B) naive realism

C) belief perseverance

Correct. Belief perseverance is the tendency to stick to our initial beliefs even when evidence contradicts them.

D) critical thinking

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

31. Recall from your text that researchers gave students false feedback about their abilities to distinguish between false and real suicide notes. At the conclusion of the study, the researchers informed the students that their feedback was in no way related to their actual performance. However, on a subsequent task where the students had to estimate their performance on a similar task, they used this false feedback to guide their estimates. This is an example of _____.

A) belief perseverance

B) confirmation bias

C) the hindsight bias

D) overconfidence

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

32. Chandra believes that her astrological sign, Libra, provides a guide for her daily and weekly actions. She reads her horoscope every morning without fail, and even has an astrology application on her cell phone that regularly gives her "advice" on what to do as the day goes on. She tells her friends that the advice is always right, and the only time it makes a mistake is when she fails to do as it says. When they say it doesn't work for them, she says, "That is because you don't really believe in astrology!" Because Chandra's beliefs are not truly open to being tested, they would be an example of a(n) _____ claim.

A) metaphysical

Correct. Metaphysical claims are those that are not directly testable and, by extension, not disprovable.

B) psychophysiological

C) religious

D) "Occam's"

Incorrect. This answer confuses metaphysics with the philosophical precept of Occam's Razor. The latter suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct explanation.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

33. Which of the following categories involves claims that are always untestable?

- A) metaphysics
- B) pseudoscience
- C) science
- D) popular psychology

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

34. Metaphysical claims might involve assertions about the existence of all but which of the following?

- A) God
- B) love
- C) an afterlife
- D) the soul

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

35. Dr. Simmons teaches philosophy and discusses several topics in the course, including religion. Paulo, a student in the class, believes that when he dies, he will be resurrected. Paulo's claim falls under the area of _____.

- A) metaphysics

Correct. Metaphysical claims make assertions that are not testable and relate to subjects like the existence of God, the soul, and the afterlife.

- B) science
- C) pseudoscience

Incorrect. Assertions or beliefs about topics like God or the afterlife are central to the topic of metaphysics, not pseudoscience.

- D) rational thinking

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

36. Scientist Stephen Jay Gould made which of the following contentions about the relationship between science and religion?

- A) Religion and science can coexist, but are generally antithetical to each other.
- B) Religion and science are inextricably linked and can never be separated from each other.
- C) Where religion exists, science cannot. Where science exists, religion cannot.
- D) Religion and science are entirely different and nonoverlapping realms of understanding the world.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

37. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the notion that science should be a "prescription for humility"?

- A) "My data are flawless."
- B) "But I might be wrong."

Correct. The willingness to accept that one's findings might be incorrect is key to the idea that science should be an exercise in humility.

- C) "I've proven my hypothesis."

Incorrect. As your authors state, the idea of proving a phenomenon is something to be avoided in a science.

- D) "There is no need to research that question because the answer is already clear."

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

38. According to Firestein (2015) and McFall (1997), science can be usefully described as a prescription for _____.

- A) chaos
- B) order
- C) proof
- D) humility

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

39. According to the text authors, _____ of the claims made by self-help proponents have been scientifically examined.

- A) few
- B) many
- C) none
- D) roughly half

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

40. Ginny and Latroya are at the bookstore together, and Ginny is browsing in the “Self-Help” section. Latroya tells her not to bother with the books there, because her psychology textbook pointed out that about _____ percent of those books have never been properly examined using appropriate scientific research methods.

- A) 25
- B) 40
- C) 75
- D) 95

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

41. Jan decides to read a self-help book that is designed to help her get control over her eating habits and experience rapid “perfectly healthy” weight loss. Though the advice is very useful, Jan should be cautious in believing the results of this inventory because the results _____.

- A) are factual
- B) are based on scientific methods

Incorrect. In fact, many self-help products of this type have no basis in science and should only be considered entertainment.

- C) may be part of the misinformation explosion

Correct. Despite the growth and accessibility of popular psychology, the industry has succumbed to the misinformation explosion, with little control over the quality of untested products.

- D) may lead to better decision making

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

42. The major difference between pseudoscience and science is that _____.
A) pseudoscience addresses different questions than science
B) pseudoscience is less similar to popular psychology than science is
C) pseudoscience lacks the safeguards against cognitive biases that characterize science
D) pseudoscience lacks the general level of public support that characterizes science

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

43. The term _____ refers to a claim or statement that superficially appears to be scientific but is not.

- A) misinformation
B) anecdotal evidence
C) pseudoscience
D) common sense

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

44. Which of the following statements would your authors probably find the most worrisome?

- A) Being open-minded about topics associated with pseudoscience is no big deal.
B) The majority of Americans do not believe in the existence of ghosts or witches.
C) Pseudoscience seems to be so much more popular and accepted than science.
Correct. If people believe that the untested claims found in pseudoscience are more interesting than regular science, they will be likely to follow unproven and untested courses of action.
D) Science cannot answer all of the questions I am interested in, such as "Why am I here?" or "What is my life's purpose?"

Incorrect. The recognition that science is imperfect and cannot answer every question is part of the humility that is required to be a scientist.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

45. Imagine that you see the textbook authors on television talking with Larry King about popular psychology. What point are you most likely to hear them make?

A) All information from popular psychology and/or self-help is useless.

B) Beware of exaggerated claims without supporting evidence.

Correct. Remember that exaggerated claims require extraordinary evidence. When such evidence is absent, there is something to be wary of!

C) Psychology and medicine often marginalize those with ideas that differ from conventional wisdom.

D) Self-help therapies are rigorously tested before people can write books about them.

Incorrect. While some self-help programs are probably effective, a majority of them have not been supported by scientific research.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

46. The _____ hypothesis refers to an escape hatch or a loophole that defenders of a theory or belief can use to insulate their belief from falsification.

A) confirmatory

B) ad hoc immunizing

C) availability heuristic

D) representativeness

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

47. Which sin of pseudoscience is synonymous with stating an unfalsifiable hypothesis or theory?

A) evasion of peer review

B) lack of self-correction

Incorrect. A lack of self-correction is a serious problem with pseudoscience, but it is not directly related to the requirement of falsifiability in a theory.

C) overreliance on anecdotal evidence

D) overuse of ad hoc immunizing hypotheses

Correct. The ad hoc immunizing hypothesis is one that insulates itself from being proven wrong. In order for a hypothesis or theory to be useful, it must be capable of being falsified.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

48. Which of the following is one of the classic warning signs of a pseudoscience?

- A) overuse of peer review
- B) underreliance on anecdotal evidence
- C) an abundance of self-correction
- D) use of meaningless psychobabble

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

49. A key characteristic of a pseudoscience is that incorrect theories are _____.

- A) discarded
- B) formulated and revised as needed
- C) never corrected or changed
- D) seldom believed by the general public

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

50. Which of the following is found in science but NOT in pseudoscience?

- A) amazing, counterintuitive claims
- B) the presence of difficult-to-understand jargon or technical information
- C) reliance on anecdotal evidence to support one's theory of human behavior
- D) self-correction of incorrect hypotheses and theories

Incorrect. In fact, the more psychobabble jargon that is used, the more pseudoscientific a claim is.
Correct. In pseudoscience, hypotheses that are not supported by the data are rarely adjusted. In a science, theories are adapted to the evidence that is gathered about them.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

51. Recently, the local radio station has played ads for some natural herbs that will calm you, increase your sense of well-being, and make you happier within days of taking your first dose. In fact, one ad even says, "users who feel that their happiness is increasing too much are advised to cut down to a half dose each day!" You are sure this is a pseudoscientific claim because it is _____.

A) psychobabble

B) exaggerated

Correct. Exaggerated claims are one of several warning signs of pseudoscience.

C) anecdotal

Incorrect. Although these ads may use anecdotal claims from people who say the product works for them, the best answer to this question is that the claims are exaggerated.

D) hypothetical

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

52. A group of animal behaviorists has discovered several new species of insects in the Amazon jungle. They collect the new species for later study back at the camp. Due to advances in computer technology, they are able to transfer their findings immediately to other researchers studying insects. Their willingness to share these findings with other scientists shows their commitment to _____.

A) critical thinking

B) falsifiability

Incorrect. The willingness to let other people examine your research is called peer review, and it is essential in a science.

C) peer review

Correct. Many warning signs help us to recognize pseudoscience, including lack of peer review. Peer review is necessary for a truly scientific process.

D) pseudoscience

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

53. According to the authors, one reason to be wary of programs that promise to teach you speed reading techniques in return for money is that such claims do not fit with the available data on information processing and memory. This is consistent with the pseudoscience error known as _____.

A) absence of connectivity to other research

Correct. Connectivity refers to a consistency between different research findings.

B) evasion of peer review

C) exaggerated claims

D) psychobabble

Incorrect. The term psychobabble refers to using complex jargon and terminology that most people would not understand. It is used to mask the absence of true science in a finding.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

54. Curtis is considering buying a new workout machine that promises weight loss at twice the rate of other machines. When Curtis questioned such a claim with the manufacturer, the customer service representative stated this was a new system and previous research on weight loss was not applicable. This example illustrates which warning sign of pseudoscience?

A) evasion of peer review

Incorrect. The lack of connection between existing research and the product being peddled demonstrates a lack of collectivity, not an evasion of peer review.

B) absence of connectivity to other research

Correct. One of the warning signs of pseudoscience is lack of connectivity to other research (i.e., findings that are vastly different than those of previous research on the same topic).

C) overreliance on anecdotes

D) lack of self-correction

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

55. Steve and Julie have purchased a program that promises to drastically improve marital relationships in just two weeks. Although the program has not been tested scientifically, they were impressed by the use of scientific phrasing such as “co-dependency,” “holistic healing,” and “subjective well-being.” This example illustrates which warning sign of pseudoscience?

A) psychobabble

Correct. To recognize pseudoscience, one should take care not to be persuaded by fancy terms that don't really mean anything (psychobabble).

B) absence of connectivity

C) exaggerated claims

Incorrect. While this program does make some extraordinary claims, its biggest failure is the use of psychobabble to confuse potential consumers.

D) lack of self-correction

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

56. What is an important limitation of anecdotal evidence in developing scientifically sound treatments or procedures?

A) Anecdotes cannot help to establish cause-effect relationships.

Correct. Anecdotes can describe an individual event, but they do not describe how one variable may cause changes in another variable.

B) Anecdotes effectively address the issue of representativeness of the cases.

Incorrect. Anecdotes are based on one individual's experience and do not describe other cases or situations.

C) Anecdotes are extremely too easy for others to falsify.

D) Anecdotes are generalizable to the population from which the individual giving the anecdote came.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

57. Dr. McDonald uses only the testimonies of parents and teachers as support for his treatment of ADHD; this illustrates which warning sign of pseudoscience?

A) exaggerated claims

Incorrect. Dr. McDonald's claims that his treatment works are not necessarily exaggerated, but in this case they are only supported by anecdotal evidence coming from parents and teachers.

B) lack of self-correction

C) overreliance on anecdotes

Correct. Overreliance on anecdotes involves ignoring large-scale studies and instead using testimonies from people who support the researcher's claim.

D) evasion of peer review

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

58. When a particular claim relies on one individual's account of their experiences, it is often a sign that pseudoscience rather than science is being employed. This individual experience is called _____ evidence.

- A) nomothetic
- B) idiographic
- C) metaphysical

Incorrect. A metaphysical claim is one that is entirely incapable of being tested and, by extension, disproven.

- D) anecdotal

Correct. Yes, anecdotal evidence relies on people's accounting of their own experiences. While they may be accurate in their account, the information does not provide scientific evidence regarding their claim.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

59. Pinker (1997) and others have demonstrated that humans display an adaptive predisposition to make order out of disorder and sense out of nonsense. This tendency can account for _____.

- A) reliance on confirmation bias
- B) skepticism

Incorrect. In fact, scientific skepticism often helps us realize that there is no order in disorder, and there is no sense in nonsense.

- C) the popularity of pseudoscience

Correct. Pseudoscience helps us simplify the world in which we live. It helps us find order in disorder and make sense out of the senseless.

- D) belief perseverance

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

60. According to your textbook authors, the primary reason why pseudoscience is so attractive to so many people is because of our brains' tendency to _____.

- A) seek order out of disorder and find sense in nonsense
- B) disregard things that are inconsistent with how we want them to be
- C) rely on anecdotal evidence
- D) look for complexity rather than simplicity in the world around us

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological

61. Tiffany spends a great deal of time reading self-help books on relationships. She has had several failed relationships and is bewildered by the events related to them. Even though she knows most of these books are pseudoscience, Tiffany is attracted to them because _____.

A) she is comforted by the realization she is not alone

Incorrect. While Tiffany may in fact be comforted by the fact that she is not alone, what she is trying to do is come up with a rational explanation for things that don't make sense to her. This is an example of making order out of disorder.

B) she is trying to make order out of disorder

Correct. Pseudoscience helps us simplify the world in which we live.

C) she suffers from apophenia

D) she is experiencing pareidolia

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

62. The term _____ refers to the tendency to perceive meaningful connections among unrelated phenomena.

A) patternicity

B) confirmation bias

C) parsimony

D) interconnectivity

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

63. We experience the phenomenon of patternicity when we _____.

A) accept anecdotal evidence in place of scientific evidence

B) fall victim to erroneous information given to us by others

C) see a connection between related events

D) see a pattern where none really exists

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

64. The term _____ refers to phenomena like ESP that fall outside the realm of traditional science.

A) peripatetic

B) patternetic

C) mystical

D) paranormal

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

65. Once a guest appeared on *The Tonight Show*, with former host Johnny Carson, and showed her collection of potato chips that resembled famous celebrities or historical figures. One example was a potato chip that was said to resemble Abraham Lincoln. In actuality, this guest was providing an example of _____.

- A) apoplexia
- B) belief perseverance

Incorrect. This occurs when one continues to “cling” to specific thought processes or beliefs even when shown evidence of the inaccuracy of those beliefs.

- C) confirmation bias
- D) patternicity

Correct. Patternicity is the tendency to see order, or structure, where it does not exist. Seeing a “face” in the various rocks and chasms of the moon is a good example of this phenomenon.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

66. According to the discussion about Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy, we often _____.

- A) actively seek out parsimonious explanations for complicated problems

Incorrect. In fact, the most parsimonious explanation for the similarities between Lincoln and Kennedy is that they were coincidences.

- B) chalk up coincidences as being due to chance rather than to supernatural events
- C) overestimate how unusual certain patterns of coincidental information really are

Correct. Because there were several commonalities between these two presidents, we tend to believe that those commonalities suggest some underlying meaning that does not exist. We also tend to ignore all of the differences between them.

- D) prefer skepticism to conspiracy theory explanations about presidential assassinations

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

67. The fact that many people, when looking at the moon that orbits Earth, see a face (commonly called “the man in the moon”) can be explained by the phenomenon of _____.

- A) chaotics
- B) metaphysics

Incorrect. A metaphysical claim is one that is not directly testable, and therefore is resistant to falsification.

- C) patternicity

Correct. Patternicity is the tendency to see order, or structure, where it does not exist. Seeing a “face” in the various rocks and chasms of the moon is a good example of this phenomenon.

- D) apophenia

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

68. According to _____ management theory, an awareness of the inevitability of our own death leaves many people with an underlying sense of fear.

- A) discontinuity
- B) thanatos
- C) mortality
- D) terror

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

69. According to terror management theory, what is a mechanism used by many people around the world to deal with the fear caused by our awareness of our own mortality?

A) Adopting a broad worldview that associates our lives with a broader meaning and purpose.
Correct. Your authors suggest that this broadening of our own horizons, which may include concepts of an afterlife, helps offset the fear associated with our awareness of the inevitability of our own death.

B) Focusing on the “here and now” rather than waiting for what might not ever occur.
Incorrect. Many cultures advocate for a combining of the past, present, and future as a way of having a full and complete life.

C) Reconciling our past with our future so that we are always “ready” for death, should it occur.

D) Remembering that the greatest accomplishment that we can possibly have is to raise children as well as we can.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

70. Traps in thinking that can lead to mistaken conclusions are called _____.

- A) confirmation biases
- B) experiential thought patterns
- C) logical fallacies
- D) systematic information biases

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

71. Talk show pundits often take extreme positions and use language that is designed to anger and upset persons who AGREE with the pundit's position. These strong, negative feelings are likely to encourage the _____.

- A) bandwagon fallacy
- B) either-or fallacy

Incorrect. The either-or fallacy is the erroneous belief that there are only two possible answers to a given question.

- C) emotional reasoning fallacy

Correct. The emotional reasoning fallacy occurs when we use our emotions as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim.

- D) not me fallacy

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

72. During the presidential election, Sona and his friend Eriqa often got into heated discussions about their preferred candidates. Sona would go out of his way to make inflammatory comments, just to see if he could upset Eriqa. When this happened, she would lash out at Sona, even if he made valid points.

Eriqa was falling prey to the _____.

- A) bandwagon fallacy
- B) either-or fallacy

Incorrect. The either-or fallacy is the erroneous belief that there are only two possible answers to a given question.

- C) not me fallacy

- D) emotional reasoning fallacy

Correct. The emotional reasoning fallacy occurs when we use our emotions as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

73. Imagine that a researcher conducts a study in which the participants are either strongly for or strongly against allowing openly gay soldiers to serve in the military. The researcher presents participants with a policy that is supposedly endorsed by an authority with views similar to their own. What are the results of such a study likely to indicate?

- A) Participants are most likely to be convinced by a policy that is dissimilar to their own ideas.

Incorrect. In fact, the authority figures tend to lose their ability to persuade us of things when they present us with views that contradict our own. This tends to occur whether or not our views are accurate.

- B) Participants are most likely to be convinced by a policy that is similar to their own ideas.

Correct. Consistent with the concept of confirmation bias, we tend to put more faith in authority figures who tell us views that are consistent with our own beliefs.

- C) Participants are most likely to be convinced only by a policy with strong evidence.

- D) Participants are unlikely to be convinced on the basis on authority alone.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

74. Dr. Shaver is conducting an experimental research study to determine the effect of a specific medication on stomach pain. Despite the fact that he should use a “double blind” approach to avoid the influence of any bias, he tells himself, “I won’t fall for any experimenter bias. I am more objective than most researchers.” Which fallacy is Dr. Shaver committing?

A) the not-me fallacy

Correct. This fallacy occurs when people believe that they won’t make errors that commonly affect other people.

B) the bandwagon fallacy

C) the circular reasoning fallacy

D) the quasi-experiment fallacy

Incorrect. Although this sounds like a good answer, there is really no such thing as a quasi-experiment fallacy.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

75. You are asked by a friend to tell him whether a color is either black or white. When you look at it, you think it is neither of these two extremes but is more a shade of gray. Your friend’s question is an example of the _____ fallacy.

A) bandwagon

B) either-or

Correct. The either-or fallacy is the erroneous belief that there are only two possible answers to a given question.

C) emotional reasoning

Incorrect. The emotional reasoning fallacy occurs when we use our emotions as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim.

D) not me

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

76. Assuming that something is so simply because a teacher or religious authority said it is so, is an example of the _____.

A) appeal to authority fallacy

B) circular reasoning fallacy

C) hasty generalization fallacy

D) naturalistic fallacy

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

77. Television infomercials often contain phrases like “according to experts” or “just listen to what experts have to say!” This is the _____.

- A) appeal to authority fallacy
- B) circular reasoning fallacy
- C) hasty generalization fallacy
- D) naturalistic fallacy

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

78. Scientific skepticism requires that any claim is met with _____.

- A) an open mind

Correct. Despite what many think, being skeptical requires an open, not closed, mind.

- B) regard for authority

- C) healthy resistance to persuasion

Incorrect. Skepticism requires that we allow ourselves to be persuaded by legitimate, scientifically-derived evidence, particularly when it shows that a previously-held position is inaccurate.

- D) hypothetical aptitude

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

79. A *skeptic* is one who _____.

- A) accepts claims on the basis of persuasive scientific evidence

Correct. Scientific skepticism is marked by the demand for supportive evidence of a claim.

- B) accepts claims only from trusted authority figures

Incorrect. Scientific skepticism requires us to question even authority figures' claims, but to do so with an open mind.

- C) accepts claims only on the basis of logical reasoning

- D) accepts claims only on the basis of their popularity with the public

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

80. According to the authors, a *skeptic* is someone who _____.

- A) is close-minded when evaluating evidence
- B) evaluates all claims with an open mind and insists on persuasive evidence before accepting a claim
- C) is dismissive of any evidence that contradicts his or her beliefs
- D) seeks out evidence that is inconsistent with a theory he or she doesn't believe in

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

81. An individual who accepts claims only on the basis of supportive scientific evidence is a(n)

_____.

- A) scientific skeptic
- B) authority figure
- C) peer reviewer
- D) pseudoscientist

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

82. Dr. Wolpe designs an experimental test of his theory of aggression against a competing theory. After conducting the appropriate statistical tests, he finds that the data are better explained by the competing theory. His willingness to accept the evidence that another theory is superior is a characteristic of

_____.

- A) dogmatism

Incorrect. A dogmatic view of the world is not open to alternate explanations for various phenomena.

- B) gullibility
- C) pathological skepticism
- D) scientific skepticism

Correct. Scientific skepticism requires us to be open to all possibilities, including the possibility that our own theories are not accurate.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

83. According to the authors, one reason we must sometimes look to authorities is because we have difficulty evaluating claims of human behavior due to _____.

A) lack of time or expertise

Correct. The general population often doesn't possess the expertise, time, or resources to evaluate claims on our own.

B) biases

C) susceptibility to pseudoscience

D) an inability to think hypothetically

Incorrect. It's not our inability to think hypothetically that causes us to look to authority figures. It is often our lack of time, resources, and expertise.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

84. Time, expertise, and resources are all obstacles that _____.

A) diminish skepticism

B) diminish metaphysical claims

C) increase reliance on authorities

Correct. The general population often doesn't possess the expertise, time, or resources to evaluate claims on our own.

D) increase reliance on empiricism

Incorrect. These obstacles actually decrease our reliance on empiricism.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

85. The hallmark of scientific skepticism is _____.

A) critical thinking

B) dogmatic belief

C) narrow-mindedness

D) reliance on authority

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

86. In the natural world, there often are many different factors associated with the occurrence of a particular outcome. Therefore, it is important that we as critical thinkers _____ whenever possible.

A) create unfalsifiable theories

Incorrect. Theories that are unfalsifiable are not valuable. In order for a theory to have value, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be wrong.

B) propose complex statements of causation

C) remember that correlation equals causation

D) rule out rival hypotheses

Correct. Our willingness to eliminate alternate explanations for a phenomenon is what is at play here.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

87. Walter and Lisa are driving their new car from Houston to Oklahoma City. Walter insists on doing most of the driving because he claims to be the "much better driver." When they get to their destination, the car dashboard reports that they got 34 miles per gallon of gasoline during the trip. Walter brags that, as the better driver, he knows how to get more out of the same amount of gasoline. Lisa smiles and decides not to mention that the new car has a more fuel-efficient engine. Which error is Walter making by taking credit for the higher fuel economy on this trip?

A) He has made a claim that cannot be falsified.

B) He has engaged in too much replication.

C) He has not ruled out rival explanations.

Correct. Walter has not considered anything but his driving ability as an explanation for the increased fuel economy. This means he has not ruled out any rival explanations.

D) He has not remembered the concept of Occam's Razor.

Incorrect. Walter's explanation is, in fact, a very simple one. So the idea of Occam's Razor does not apply to this example.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

88. The assumption that a relationship between two variables indicates a direct, cause-and-effect relationship between them is the basis of the _____ fallacy.

A) pseudoscience

B) confounding

C) correlation-causation

D) bandwagon

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

89. Developmental psychologists are trying to evaluate different explanations for the effects of poor parenting on behavior problems in children. One important scientific thinking principle that the psychologists should keep in mind is to _____.

A) rule out rival hypotheses using additional research

Correct. One principle of scientific thinking is ruling out rival hypotheses using additional research.

B) accept the most popular explanation even if it competes with other explanations

C) accept only those explanations which are unfalsifiable

D) develop their own explanation and exclude all others

Incorrect. In order for a theory to be useful, it must explore and consider all other explanations for the data.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

90. Perhaps the most basic error that nearly all laypersons make is to assume that _____.

A) correlation is the same as causation

B) good theories make safe, not risky, predictions

C) research questions or theories must be falsifiable

D) simple theories are preferred to complex ones

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

91. When conducting psychological research, a _____ is any situation that can change or fluctuate over time.

A) constant

B) variable

C) confound

D) dependent

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

92. When discussing the upcoming Super Bowl, John and Kamran were talking about the strengths and weaknesses of each team. While Kamran anticipated that one team was going to win and then backed up his prediction, John made no such statement. Instead, John commented on each team and what they would have to do in order to win. After the game, John noted that he had correctly analyzed the game, noting why the winning team had triumphed. Because none of his statements could be disproven, which concept of a science was John violating?

A) falsifiability

Correct. Because John made no solid prediction, he could claim to be “right” no matter how the game turned out.

B) replicability

Incorrect. There was nothing in the question that spoke to a repeating of findings.

C) correlation vs. causation

D) overreliance on anecdotal evidence

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

93. In opening her new private preschool, Mrs. Alvarez plans to only accept students who come from upper-middle income families, because she read that students who perform well come from higher socioeconomic families. Mrs. Alvarez is making the _____ error of critical thinking.

A) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

B) extraordinary claims

C) confirmation bias

D) correlation vs. causation

Correct. In scientific thinking, we must remember that correlation is not causation; the correlation-causation fallacy is the error of assuming that because one thing is associated with another, it must cause the other.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

94. Researchers in Taiwan have found that contraceptive use was strongly related to the number of electrical appliances (i.e., toaster, fans, etc.) in the home. What is the best explanation for this result?

- A) The researchers made a mistake and no one else would ever replicate this finding.
- B) Contraceptive use causes people to purchase larger numbers of electrical appliances.

Incorrect. It is important to remember that correlation does not indicate causation.

- C) Having many electrical appliances causes people to use contraceptive devices.

D) A third variable, such as educational level, is associated with each and produces the observed relationship.

Correct. This supports the critical thinking principle of correlation vs. causation.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

95. A therapist notices that several clients with anxiety disorders also demonstrate symptoms consistent with major depressive disorder. Why should she be cautious in making the assumption that experiencing an anxiety disorder causes one to experience major depressive disorder?

- A) Her observations may not be replicated by other researchers.

B) The relationship may really be in the opposite direction; having major depressive disorder causes one to experience anxiety disorders.

Incorrect. While this might be true, it is impossible to know the direction of cause as a result of a correlational observation.

- C) The relationship may really be the result of a third variable, such as lack of personal control.

Correct. This supports the critical thinking principle of correlation vs. causation.

- D) The observed relationship creates an unfalsifiable research question.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

96. A claim must be falsifiable in order to be useful. However, we also need this claim to _____.

- A) contradict the available body of evidence

B) be detailed and, when necessary, complex in its explanation of the evidence

- C) be replicated by others

D) be unique to a specific sample without overgeneralizing to a larger population

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

97. Which of these is a principle of scientific thinking?

- A) hypothetico-deductive reasoning
- B) Occam's Razor
- C) variation
- D) conventional morality

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

98. An astute observer of human nature should state research questions in a manner that leads either to their being supported or refuted by the available evidence. This is the critical thinking principle of _____.

- A) falsifiability

Correct. In order for a theory to be valuable, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be wrong.

- B) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

- C) replicability

- D) ruling out rival hypotheses

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

99. For a scientific claim to be meaningful, it must be capable of being disproven. This is the critical thinking principle of _____.

- A) empirical investigation

- B) falsifiability

- C) skepticism

- D) constructive alternativism

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

100. Before attempting to demonstrate their abilities, astrologists often try to explain away inaccurate predictions. Such excuses violate the critical thinking principle of _____.

A) falsifiability

Correct. Claims must be capable of being disproven if they are to be of value. This is the main theme of the principle of falsifiability.

B) skepticism

C) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

D) replicability

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

101. A researcher published an article proposing a theory that body language is central to human communication. He keeps in mind that his theory may or may not be supported by the evidence, and may be proven wrong. The researcher's perspective illustrates the scientific thinking principle of _____.

A) falsifiability

Correct. As one of the principles of scientific thinking, falsifiability is the requirement that claims can be disproven (i.e., that there is some conceivable finding that could disprove it).

B) replicability

C) extraordinary claims

D) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

102. If a person were to say that a scientific finding was replicated, he or she would be saying that the finding was _____.

A) accurate and truthful

B) capable of being consistently duplicated

C) not the result of correlation

D) parsimonious and straightforward

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

103. Initial reports in the media that listening to classical music made students more intelligent were followed by several failed attempts to reproduce the effects in the laboratories of other researchers. This is an example of the failure to _____.

- A) accurately communicate
- B) achieve parsimony
- C) correlate

Incorrect. A correlation describes a relationship between variables. It is not related to a failure to reproduce other researcher's results.

- D) replicate

Correct. Replication refers to repeating somebody's research and coming up with the same, or at least similar, findings.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

104. If a researcher's initial findings that a particular relationship or effect exists are not reliably demonstrated by other independent researchers, how are these initial findings thought of in the discipline of psychology?

- A) As a deliberate, unethical attempt to falsify one's data
- B) As a one-time fluke in research

Correct. If findings cannot be repeated, they are usually inaccurate.

- C) As a hoax or scam

Incorrect. The inability to replicate somebody's findings does not suggest that they were engaging in a hoax or scam. It does, however, suggest that their results were not accurate.

- D) As a real phenomenon that exists for some gifted people but not for everyone

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

105. A group of teachers develops a math curriculum to help students increase their scores on required tests in math. The teachers find promising results with the students in their school, so they develop a plan to test the curriculum in all of the schools in their county. This plan shows that the teachers recognize the importance of _____.

- A) proving that their theory is falsifiable
- B) demonstrating their pathological skepticism

Incorrect. There is no such concept as pathological skepticism mentioned in your chapter.

- C) showing that required math tests are invalid

- D) replicating the original findings to increase confidence in them

Correct. Replicability means that a study's findings can be consistently duplicated. Replicated results increase confidence in research findings.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

106. A group of scientists is attempting to verify recent data published on the chemical composition of tears and the presence of Alzheimer's disease. This illustrates the critical thinking principle of _____.

- A) ruling out rival hypotheses
- B) falsifiability
- C) replicability

Correct. Replicability is the independent duplication of research results.

- D) Occam's Razor

Incorrect. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

107. Suppose Dr. Honeydew is proposing a theory of attraction that posits that "Opposites Attract." Most of the available evidence suggests that "Birds of a Feather Flock Together" (i.e., similarities attract) rather than opposites attract. For his theory to be accepted by the scientific community, Dr. Honeydew will need to _____.

- A) adhere to the principle of parsimony in his theoretical explanation
- B) construct a falsifiable theory of attraction
- C) demonstrate the replicability of his initial findings

Incorrect. Eventually Dr. Honeydew will have to demonstrate the replicability of his findings, but initially he'll have to provide extraordinary evidence to support his extraordinary claims.

- D) supply extraordinary evidence to support his extraordinary claim

Correct. When unusual or extraordinary claims are made, they must be backed up by extraordinary evidence. This is a major principle of critical thinking.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

108. According to the text's authors, one of the bottom lines of scientific thinking is _____.

- A) if a claim is extraordinary, we should trust what the authorities say

Incorrect. Your authors point out that a key to critical thinking is that extraordinary claims must be supported by extraordinary evidence. The word of an authority figure is not considered extraordinary evidence.

- B) if a claim runs counter to what we already know, we can accept it if it appears in a peer-reviewed journal

- C) if a claim runs counter to what we already know, it should be supported by extraordinary evidence

Correct. Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.

- D) if a claim contradicts what we already know, we should disregard it even if it appears in a scientific journal

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

109. Logical simplicity (parsimony) is the notion behind _____.

- A) skepticism
- B) Occam's Razor
- C) metaphysical claims
- D) pseudoscience

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

110. Residents of a small town on the gulf coast of Florida reported numerous UFO sightings. Military personnel eventually disclosed that they had been running tests on a new missile over the open waters, which would account for the strange lights the local people were witnessing. Which critical thinking principle does this example best demonstrate?

- A) Occam's Razor

Correct. Occam's Razor holds that simpler explanations for a phenomenon are more often right than wrong.

- B) extraordinary claims
- C) ruling out rival hypotheses
- D) falsifiability

Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability suggests that in order for theory to be valuable, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be incorrect.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

111. Using the criteria of Occam's Razor, a good theory is one that is the _____ explanation for the available data.

- A) most complex

Incorrect. In fact, Occam's Razor suggests exactly the opposite. It says that the simplest explanation for a phenomenon is usually the correct explanation.

- B) most popular
- C) most conventional
- D) most simple

Correct. Occam's Razor holds that simpler explanations for a phenomenon are more often right than wrong.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

112. A key characteristic of a good scientific theory is that it is a simple explanatory device. This key characteristic is explained as the critical thinking principle of _____.

A) falsifiability

Incorrect. The principle of falsifiability suggests that in order for theory to be valuable, it must be capable of being demonstrated to be incorrect.

B) Occam's Razor

Correct. Occam's Razor is a concept that suggests that the simplest explanation for an event is usually the correct one.

C) replication

D) ruling out rival hypotheses

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

113. According to Occam's Razor, evaluation of psychological phenomena demands the most _____ explanation to account for the available data.

A) complex

Incorrect. In fact, Occam's Razor suggests exactly the opposite. It says that the simplest explanation for a phenomenon is usually the correct explanation.

B) popular

C) conventional

D) simple

Correct. Occam's Razor states that when two explanations account for a set of findings equally well, we should generally choose the one that is simpler.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

114. Occam's Razor is another name for what critical thinking principle?

A) correlation differing from causation

B) Hume's dictum

C) principle of falsifiability

D) principle of parsimony

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

115. The key take-home message from the author's discussion of crop circles is that _____.
A) aliens or some form of extraterrestrial being has been trying to communicate with humans for hundreds of years

B) the cause of some real-world events are unexplainable and unknowable

Incorrect. While it may be true that some questions cannot currently be explained or answered, the crop circles are demonstrated neatly by the principle of Occam's Razor. In this case, the simplest explanation is that the crop circles were a hoax.

C) critical thinkers must select the simpler of two claims that fit with the available evidence

Correct. Occam's Razor states that when two explanations account for a set of findings equally well, we should generally choose the one that is simpler.

D) hoaxers often impede scientific progress into the understanding of unexplainable events like the English crop circles

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

116. Philosopher Sir Karl Popper would be most impressed with a hypothesis if it made a(n) _____ prediction.

A) irrefutable

B) falsifiable

C) safe

D) unfalsifiable

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

117. The fact that certain psychological effects appear to shrink over time is called the _____ effect.

A) normative

B) decline

C) regression

D) recession

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

118. While listening to the radio, Mrs. Schwartz heard about a new product. "Swallow our capsule, and it will grow to 100 times its size! This keeps your stomach feeling full and decreases your appetite. You can lose up to 20 pounds in the first two weeks!" Which principle of critical thinking should Mrs. Schwartz use before ordering this magic pill?

A) Remembering that the claim is correlational, not causal.

B) Remembering that the claim is not consistent with Occam's Razor.

C) Remembering that the claim must be falsifiable.

Incorrect. This particular claim can be falsified if research into its validity finds it to be untrue.

D) Remembering that extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence.

Correct. Such an extravagant claim must be backed by real data if it is to be considered legitimate.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

119. One evening, when he couldn't sleep, Mr. Bradley turned on the television and saw an infomercial for a new sleep aid. As a critical thinker, Mr. Bradley should be most cautious about this new product if _____.

A) the product had been subjected to an experimental study and the scrutiny of a peer-review process

B) its makers claim it has been "proven" to induce sleep in 80 percent of test participants

Correct. Remember that extraordinary claims without extraordinary evidence are one of the keys to identifying a pseudoscience.

C) its makers discuss the scientific investigations that have compared it to other effective sleep aids rather than relying on testimonials of those with insomnia

D) the results of research connect the efficacy of the sleep-aid to other widely accepted scientific findings

Incorrect. Providing properly gathered scientific evidence is a key for supporting extraordinary claims.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

120. Psychology was once difficult to distinguish from which of the following disciplines?

A) biology

B) journalism

C) philosophy

D) theology

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

121. What individual is often credited with establishing the first psychological laboratory, thus establishing psychology as an experimental science?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) William James
- C) John Watson
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

122. Introspection requires _____.

- A) metaphysical experiences
- B) self-skepticism about experiences
- C) empiricism
- D) reflection on the self

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

123. What early psychologist was most concerned with developing answers to questions about the structure of human conscious mental experiences?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) Joseph Jastrow
- C) E. B. Titchener
- D) John B. Watson

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

124. E. B. Titchener founded which perspective of psychology?

- A) cognitivism
- B) functionalism
- C) structuralism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

125. What early American psychologist yearned to create a "periodic table of the elements" of consciousness?

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) William James

Incorrect. Not only did James not think that this sort of endeavor was possible, he did not even feel that it would be valuable.

- C) B. F. Skinner
- D) E. B. Titchener

Correct. Titchener, a student of Wundt's, wanted to create a way of categorizing the human conscious experience.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

126. The lasting contribution of the psychological school of thought known as structuralism is _____.

- A) its concern with understanding the adaptive purposes of consciousness
- B) the importance it placed on systematic observation in studying consciousness

Correct. Structuralism embraced the concept of introspection, or systematic observation of one's own psychological processes.

- C) its concern with developing a scientific model of human learning
- D) its findings that underscored the importance of unconscious mental processes in daily life

Incorrect. The school of psychological thought that emphasized the unconscious was the psychoanalytic school.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

127. Suppose you were one of the early graduate students in the newly-developed field of psychology. Your mentor is interested in discovering the answers to questions like, "Why is the ability to forget helpful?" "How do emotions assist us in social situations?" and "Why is self-presentation a useful technique for gaining social rewards?" Your mentor's approach is most consistent with the _____ perspective.

- A) behaviorist
- B) functionalist

Correct. The purpose of psychological phenomena was the primary concern for the functionalists.

- C) psychoanalytic
- D) structuralist

Incorrect. The structuralists were more concerned with the makeup, or structure, of consciousness than with its function or purpose.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

128. Professor Selmon was a psychologist in the last 1800s who adhered to a model that was drastically impacted by the work of evolutionary theorist Charles Darwin. Professor Selmon was probably a

- A) behaviorist
- B) functionalist

Correct. Functionalism was strongly impacted by Darwin and his work on evolution, including the concept of natural selection.

- C) psychoanalytic
- D) structuralist

Incorrect. The structuralists were more concerned with the makeup, or structure, of consciousness than with its function or purpose.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

129. B. F. Skinner is most associated with which perspective?

- A) cognitivism
- B) behaviorism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

130. Behaviorism is associated with which two leading figures?

- A) John Watson and B. F. Skinner
- B) Jean Piaget and Ulric Neisser
- C) William James and Charles Darwin
- D) Sigmund Freud and E. B. Titchener

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

131. What psychological school of thought was most concerned with the influence of the general principles of learning on an organism's or a person's actions?

A) behaviorism

Correct. Behaviorism is founded on the principles of learning, including classical and operant conditioning and observational learning.

B) cognitivism

Incorrect. The cognitivists were more interested in our intrapsychic interpretation of events, rather than focusing on the principles of learning.

C) psychoanalysis

D) structuralism

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

132. The uncovering of learning processes that explain all behaviors, especially observable behaviors, is the goal of which perspective?

A) psychoanalysis

B) behaviorism

C) functionalism

D) structuralism

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

133. You are listening in on a discussion among a group of psychology majors. One major says that the field will move forward only if we use objective methods for understanding the principles that guide human actions. This statement is most consistent with _____.

A) behaviorism

Correct. Staunch behaviorists believe that the science of psychology should only focus on that which can be observed and measured.

B) functionalism

C) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. Psychoanalysis focuses largely on the unconscious, something that cannot be objectively measured.

D) structuralism

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

134. A classmate tells you the following: "It's not how a teacher answers your question that matters but how you interpret his or her attempt at answering your question that leaves you satisfied or unsatisfied with his or her answer." This statement fits most closely with ideas from the school of thought known as _____.

A) behaviorism

B) cognitivism

Correct. The cognitive school of thought suggests that it is our interpretation of the things that happen to us that matters.

C) psychoanalysis

Incorrect. The psychoanalytic school of thought focuses on unconscious processes and the way they impact us.

D) structuralism

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

135. Which psychologist, a cognitivist at heart, argued that the way in which a child thinks about the world differs substantially from the way in which adults do?

A) B. F. Skinner

B) Sigmund Freud

Incorrect. Freud's model, the psychodynamic approach, emphasized unconscious determinants of behavior.

C) Jean Piaget

Correct. Piaget's theories are considered the seminal work emphasizing the cognitive developmental stages of children.

D) E. B. Titchener

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

136. The key to understanding human behavior, according to Sigmund Freud, was to focus on _____ and the _____ level of the human mind.

A) external factors; conscious

B) external factors; unconscious

C) internal psychological processes; conscious

D) internal psychological processes; unconscious

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

137. Sigmund Freud was a leading figure in which perspective of psychology?

- A) cognitivism
- B) behaviorism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

138. Psychologists are most frequently found working _____.

- A) in K schools
- B) for a governmental agency
- C) self-employed in a clinical practice
- D) at universities and 4-year colleges

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

139. Nico is meeting with his academic adviser. He wishes to pursue a career where he'll work to diagnose and treat mental disorders. Nico aspires to be a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A) clinical

Correct. The evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of mental disorders are the key responsibilities of a clinical psychologist.

- B) experimental

- C) forensic

Incorrect. Forensic psychologists work in prisons, jails, and other settings to assess and diagnose inmates and assist with their rehabilitation and treatment.

- D) school

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

140. A _____ psychologist examines the physiological bases of behavior in animals and humans.

- A) clinical
- B) school
- C) biological
- D) forensic

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

141. A _____ psychologist works in prisons, jails, and other settings to assess inmates and assist in rehabilitation.

- A) clinical
- B) school
- C) biological
- D) forensic

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

142. Jennifer works in Boston using research methods to examine the way children learn language skills. She works for an organization that uses her findings, and those of her colleagues, to assist schools in developing new curricula for preschools. Jennifer is most likely a(n) _____ psychologist.

- A) experimental

Correct. An experimental psychologist uses research methods to conduct studies and their findings are often applied in real world situations.

- B) personality
- C) industrial-organizational
- D) school

Incorrect. A school psychologist works with teachers, parents, and children to remedy students' behavioral, emotional, and learning difficulties.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

143. All types of psychology involve _____.

- A) interactions between patients and therapists
- B) replicating what is already known via common sense
- C) treating people's behavioral and emotional problems

Incorrect. In fact, most of the subfields of psychology do not deal directly with people who suffer from behavioral and emotional problems.

- D) the use of scientific methods.

Correct. Despite the fact that psychology has many different variations of job roles, they are all joined by their reliance on science.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

144. In which subfield of psychology did most women earn their Ph.Ds in 1974, 1990, and 2005?

- A) clinical psychology
- B) cognitive psychology
- C) developmental psychology
- D) feminist psychology

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 5.1

TEXT LO: 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

145. Imagine that you were a psychology professor lecturing on the nature-nurture debate in 1920. You would have likely emphasized the importance of _____. Now imagine that you are a psychology professor lecturing on the same topic today. You would be likely to emphasize the importance of _____.

- A) nature; the interaction of nature and nurture

Incorrect. The first part of this answer is incorrect, because earlier models suggested that we are born a blank slate and are a result of our environmental influences. The second half of this answer is correct.

- B) nurture; the interaction of nature and nurture

Correct. Earlier models suggested that we are born a blank slate, and whatever we become is a result of our environment. More recent models recognize the interaction of both genetic and environmental factors.

- C) nurture; nature

- D) nature; nurture

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

146. Evolutionary psychology _____.

- A) provides easily testable hypotheses
- B) focuses on animal behavior
- C) applies Darwin's theory of natural selection
- D) has solved the nature-nurture debate

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

147. With its concern on the adaptive functions provided by the various psychological characteristics, evolutionary psychology is most like what early psychological school of thought?

A) behaviorism

Incorrect. While behaviorism might have been slightly influenced by evolutionary psychology, the best answer to this question is functionalism.

B) functionalism

Correct. The theories of Charles Darwin and evolutionary psychology were most salient to the school of thought known as functionalism.

C) psychoanalysis

D) structuralism

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

148. Perhaps you have seen the movie *The Lion King*. Two brother lions were at the center of the plot, Scar and Mufasa. Scar was weak, thin, and rather lanky. Mufasa was strong, muscular, and had a very dominant presence. Because Mufasa had the qualities and traits that would help him survive and reproduce at a higher rate than his brother, biologists would say that he had a higher level of _____.

A) androgen

Incorrect. Androgen is a male hormone, and while Mufasa may have had more of it, it is not the best answer to this question.

B) drift

C) genetics

D) fitness

Correct. These skills that help with survival and reproductive success fall under the quality called fitness.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

149. Biological psychologists refer to _____ as the extent to which a trait increases the chances that organisms that possess this trait will survive and reproduce at a higher rate than competitors who lack it.

A) instinct

B) fitness

C) drift

D) heritability

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

150. Which of the following ideas is the most compelling evidence *against* the idea of free will?

A) Most of people's behavior is deliberate and controlled.

Incorrect. If this were the case, then it would be evidence for the idea of free will.

B) People often lack direct access to the causes of their behavior.

Correct. The idea that people often do things without truly knowing why is counterevidence to the concept of free will.

C) Recent brain imaging studies have shown that readiness potential and conscious intention to behave co-occur.

D) We select when, where, and how to assert our option to engage in one behavior rather than in another.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

151. Which of the following psychologists would be most likely to argue that free will is something that does not truly exist, and that we are simply unaware of the environmental influences that affect our behaviors at any given moment?

A) B. F. Skinner

B) Sigmund Freud

C) Wilhelm Wundt

D) Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

152. _____ research examines how the mind works, then _____ research examines how we can use the former to solve real-world problems.

A) Simple; formal

B) Applied; basic

C) Basic; applied

D) Formal; applied

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

153. Brandon is an industrial-organizational psychologist who has been hired by a large hotel chain to determine why their turnover rate is so high for their maids. This is an example of _____ research.

A) applied

Correct. Applied research examines how we can use basic research to solve real-world problems.

B) basic

Incorrect. Basic research examines how the mind works, but does not directly apply to any real-world phenomena.

C) experiential

D) laboratory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

154. If you were conducting a study designed to determine which type of psychotherapy is most effective in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder, what type of research would you employ?

A) basic

Incorrect. Basic research examines how the mind works, but does not directly apply to any real-world phenomena.

B) applied

Correct. Applied research examines how we can use basic research to solve real-world problems.

C) academic

D) sociobiological

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

155. What famous American psychologist also heavily influenced the field of advertising?

A) William James

B) Carl Rogers

C) B. F. Skinner

D) John Watson

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. _____ refers to a person's belief that he or she accurately and objectively sees the world as it is.

Answer: Naive realism

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

2. An explanation for a large number of findings in the natural world is what a scientist would call a(n) _____ theory.

Answer: scientific

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

3. Tatiana is a manager of a large grocery store, and she believes that, if left to their own devices, her high school and college-age workers would do nothing but text and talk on their cell phones. She constantly watches and warns these employees about being written up or fired for repeated violations of the no cell-phone use policy. However, she often ignores the same behavior by her older adult employees. It would be wise to warn her of the dangers of the _____ bias.

Answer: confirmation

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

4. Most people get their knowledge about psychological topics not from scientific journals or academic-related books, but rather from _____.

Answer: popular psychology (or the popular psychology industry) (Instructors may wish to accept "pseudoscience" as an answer.)

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

5. _____ refers to claims or statements that superficially appear to be scientific but are not.

Answer: Pseudoscience

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

6. The tendency to detect meaningful patterns in random stimuli—to see order amidst chaos, so to speak—is called _____.

Answer: patternicity

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

7. The use of the emotions one experiences as a guide for evaluating the validity of scientific claims is called _____ by psychologists.

Answer: emotional reasoning

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

8. Mistakenly assuming that the popularity of a theory is in some way indicative of a theory's correctness or accuracy is the definition of the _____ fallacy.

Answer: bandwagon

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

9. In the *Star Wars* movie *Revenge of the Sith*, Anakin Skywalker/Darth Vader tells his former mentor, Obi-Wan Kenobi, "If you are not with me, then you are my enemy." This is an example of the _____ fallacy.

Answer: either-or

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

10. The argument from _____ fallacy assumes that, just because an idea has been around for a long time, it must have lost its validity.

Answer: antiquity

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

11. Assuming that because a scientific fact exists means a certain behavior is therefore morally acceptable is what is known as the _____ fallacy.

Answer: naturalistic

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

12. Tim believes that because evolutionary psychologists speculate that the ability to lie is adaptive, it must be OK to lie to his parents. Tim has committed the _____ fallacy.

Answer: naturalistic

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

13. You overhear Sheila tell a friend, "Never date a fraternity guy! Every one I dated cheated on me!" Sheila has committed the _____ fallacy.

Answer: hasty generalization

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

14. Scientific skepticism requires that any claim is met with a(n) _____.

Answer: open mind

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

15. During a class discussion on the effects of day care on later social adjustment, Dr. Barnes frequently reminded her students to focus on the scientific evidence rather than on their feelings about day care. Dr. Barnes is promoting _____ in his students.

Answer: critical thinking ("scientific skepticism" may also be considered a correct answer)

Diff: 1

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

16. In an experiment, a researcher attempts to create situations where support for one position indicates a lack of support for other positions. This is an application of the critical thinking principle of _____.

Answer: ruling out rival hypotheses

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

17. For a scientific claim to be meaningful, it must be capable of being disproven. This is the critical thinking principle of _____.

Answer: falsifiability

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

18. _____ refers to the idea that a study's results have been independently verified and reproduced by others and are not simply the result of chance or coincidence.

Answer: Replicability

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

19. _____ is the philosophical precept that suggests that the simplest explanation to an observed phenomenon tends to be the correct one.

Answer: Occam's Razor

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

20. The development of psychology as a discipline focused on scientific experimentation after 1879 and led to a movement away from its roots in _____.

Answer: philosophy

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

21. Biologist Charles Darwin proposed the concept of _____, which was the principle that organisms that possess adaptations survive and reproduce at a higher rate than do other organisms.

Answer: natural selection

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

22. The psychological school of _____ was concerned with scientific efforts to understand the basic foundations of everyday conscious experience.

Answer: structuralism

Diff: 3

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

23. _____ was the psychological school that argued most strongly on the importance of an observable and objective science of psychology.

Answer: Behaviorism

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

24. Randi is giving a talk on theoretical frameworks in psychology. In her talk, she mentions the importance of understanding internal psychological processes and that we are frequently unaware of the underlying causes for many of our thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Randi's talk is most likely on _____.

Answer: psychoanalysis

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

25. Many psychologists believe that free will is a(n) _____ because of the automaticity of many behaviors.

Answer: illusion

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

26. Antonio is investigating the best method for using what is known about persuasion to develop an effective anti-littering campaign in his town and county. This is an example of _____ research.

Answer: applied

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Essay

1. Evaluate critically the kind of information that one gains from common sense.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain information from the following sections of Chapter 1 for full credit.

Much of common sense is demonstrably incorrect.

We often believe contradictory ideas with equal strength in their accuracy (which leads to commonsense proverbs being unfalsifiable).

Naive realism and logical fallacies mentioned in text are used to buttress claims of the accuracy of common sense (appeals to authority, argument from antiquity fallacy, bandwagon fallacy).

Confirmation bias and belief perseverance allow us to continue to hold erroneous beliefs because we only look for supportive evidence (confirmation bias) and we refuse to modify/correct our false beliefs (belief perseverance).

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

2. Analyze how the signs of pseudoscience are often examples of violations of the principles of critical thinking.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain examples similar to the following information for full credit.

Overuse/use of ad hoc immunizing hypotheses violates the principle of falsifiability because it involves giving after-the-fact explanations that describe the negative findings of the research.

Overreliance on anecdotes may also violate the spirit of falsifiability because anecdotes are difficult at best, impossible at worst, to verify.

Overreliance on anecdotes violates the principle of correlation versus causation. People assume that the world operates in the way they have observed, but just having an example of something does not mean that one has established a cause-and-effect relationship. Anecdotal evidence is also inadequate for discussing the representative nature of one outcome to other individuals.

A lack of self-correction is very problematic for pseudoscience, as your authors note, "wrong claims never seem to go away." This is because of a concept called belief perseverance, which reminds us that people tend to cling with an iron grasp to their own positions and beliefs, even when they are presented with evidence that those positions are errant. In a true science self-correction is essential.

Absence of connectivity to other research suggests that a singular finding has been used to support a given position, and this is not a scientific position from which to examine the world.

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

3. Apply the critical thinking principles discussed in Chapter 1 to a discussion of how science is an approach to evidence.

Answer: Answers may vary but a full credit answer will contain the following points.

Needs to discuss the ideas of falsifiability, replication, and a process of ruling out alternate hypotheses when examining the findings of one's research.

Because our work will be publicly verified by others (peer review), we are required to ask questions in a manner that allows them to be shown to be supported or refuted (falsifiability).

Critical thinking principles provide the tools to choose between theories: parsimony, kind of evidence necessary to modify what is currently known (extraordinary claims need extraordinary evidence), replicability is needed to help ensure the accuracy of initial findings, and the questions should be structured so that rival explanations are eliminated via research.

Must understand that demonstrating a relationship (correlation) isn't the same as demonstrating causation.

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

4. Discuss the concerns that John Watson would have had with both the structuralist and psychoanalytic perspectives on psychology.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include any three of the following for full credit.

Behaviorists are concerned with studying observable behavior that contains no subjectivity on the part of the individual reporting the data or recording the data. Both structuralism and psychoanalysis would include unobservable information that would be subjective rather than objective.

Behaviorists were more concerned with the external, or observable, world. Psychoanalysis and structuralism focused on issues internal to the individual.

Behaviorists focused more on the importance of research and the use of the scientific method than did psychoanalysts.

Behaviorists focused more on the importance of the conscious level of the mind while psychoanalysts were most interested in studying the unconscious level.

Diff: 2

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

5. According to your authors, how should the critical thinking student explain how the field of psychology feels about the evidence regarding the nature-nurture debate and the free will–determinism debate?

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit. The student needs to include supportive evidence for each of the following for full credit as well.

Most psychologists agree that both genes and our social environment play critical roles in our behavior. However, research continues to explore when the two will interact together and when one is more important than the other for specific behaviors.

Many psychologists believe that human behavior is largely deterministic and that we are unaware of so many of the influences on our behavior that we mistakenly believe we are free actors.

Diff: 2

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.2

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

6. Describe how the fact that psychological influences are often unknown plays a key role in the philosophical debate over the relative influences of free will and determinism.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

Many key influences are often overlooked by people, or their importance is discounted.

Because of the previous factor, many people often come to view their behavior as intentional and self-directed when it is really not.

The idea that we are not actively aware of all of the factors that contribute to our decisions and/or actions prompted some to describe free will as an illusion.

Also, much of human behavior is the result of automatic responses. Despite this fact, we continue to believe that we control our destiny and can influence real-life circumstances even when we cannot.

We then come up with after the fact explanations that sound reasonable to us, despite the fact that they are completely erroneous explanations for our behavior.

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 1.1

TEXT LO: 1.4c Describe the two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Topic: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Critical Thinking

1. Illustrate how confirmation bias has created a problem for a friend or family member in the past.

Answer: Answers will vary but should include the following information for full credit.

Student should mention the basic idea of confirmation bias (seek out supportive evidence but fail to seek out, ignore, or distort contradictory information).

Student should clearly and correctly identify a situation where they observed an individual using confirmation bias and how the person came to an erroneous conclusion.

Diff: 3

Skill: Applied/Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Topic: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

2. Demonstrate a time that you fell victim to at least one of the following logical fallacies (bandwagon fallacy, emotional reasoning fallacy, either-or fallacy, genetic fallacy, appeal to ignorance fallacy, appeal to authority fallacy, or not me fallacy) and how it negatively affected the quality of your decision on that occasion.

Answer: Answers will vary but should contain the following information for full credit.

Student clearly and correctly identifies at least one of the fallacies listed above in his/her answer.

Student provides supportive detail to show how the fallacy negatively affected them.

Diff: 2

Skill: Applied

APA LO: 1.3

TEXT LO: 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

3. Describe the dangers of pseudoscience and why the dangers should matter to you.

Answer: Answers will vary but at least three of the following are needed for full credit.

People use valuable resources (primarily money), time, and energy on pseudoscientific treatments that either don't work or have no research on their effectiveness as treatments.

Meanwhile, they are missing out on scientifically documented, effective treatments that could relieve their suffering.

The widespread appeal and use of pseudoscience inhibits the ability of people to think in a truly scientific fashion.

Persons may be directly harmed when opinion rather than scientific proof is used in the application of a treatment.

Pseudoscience impacts people in their daily lives (it impacts the education their children may get, it impacts the workplace, it impacts their community through politics and other means).

Diff: 1

Skill: Factual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Topic: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

4. Explain how the principles of critical thinking can assist a person in making more informed and, hopefully, more accurate decisions in one's day life. Do you think these principles are actually necessary, or are they just a means to be too critical of research?

Answer: Answers will vary but should include *at least four* of the following ideas for full credit.

The principle of falsifiability helps to inform us of the kinds of questions that we can ask and actually find a scientific answer.

The principle of parsimony reminds us to focus on the simplest explanation with the fewest assumptions as being the best.

The principles of replicability and extraordinary claims requiring extraordinary evidence address the ability to verify other people's claims (we need concurrence from independent sources) and that this is especially true when our claims contradict what is "known."

Extraordinary claims also require stronger evidence because they are asking us to put aside our current beliefs in favor of a new theory that explains both the known and the new information we have gathered.

We need to have gathered the evidence in such a way that our explanation/understanding is the only possible rational reason for the data (ruling out rival hypotheses).

We must remember that just because two things are related doesn't mean that one caused the other (third variable explains each and the relationship we observe comes from that).

Diff: 3

Skill: Conceptual

APA LO: 2.1

TEXT LO: 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Topic: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

CHAPTER 1: PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC THINKING

The Beginnings of Psychology

1. Structuralism emphasizes _____.

- a. individual differences
- b. the application of biological principles to the mind
- c. the influence of subconscious urges on conscious behavior
- d. the basic units of experience and their combinations

Answer d % correct 45 a= 12 b= 30 c= 14 d= 45 r = .41

2. Wertheimer was associated with _____ psychology.

- a. functionalist
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. Gestalt
- d. existential

Answer c % correct 50 a= 23 b= 21 c= 50 d= 6 r = .43

3. John Watson was the founder of the school of thought that became known as _____.

- a. functionalism
- b. structuralism
- c. behaviorism
- d. humanism

Answer c % correct 50 a= 13 b= 20 c= 50 d= 17 r = .23

4. The first psychology laboratory was founded by _____.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 7 c= 18 d= 16 r = .21

5. B. F. Skinner is associated with _____.

- a. psychodynamic psychology
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. existentialism

Answer b % correct 69 a= 12 b= 69 c= 12 d= 8 r = .39

6. Freud was the founder of _____.

- a. existential psychology
- b. behavioral psychology
- c. psychoanalysis
- d. behaviorism

Answer c % correct 70 a= 2 b= 22 c= 70 d= 6 r = .49

7. A young man reads in a letter that he has just won \$1,000 in a state-wide lottery and he literally jumps for joy. Which neurons are sending messages from his brain to his legs ordering them to jump?

- a. sensory neurons
- b. motor neurons
- c. interaction neurons
- d. association neurons

Answer b % correct 89 a= 7 b= 89 c= 4 d= 1 r = .34

8. In the late 20th century, psychology _____.

- a. expanded dramatically
- b. stagnated
- c. contracted slightly
- d. contracted dramatically

Answer a % correct 80 a= 80 b= 9 c= 4 d= 6 r = .29

9. Like Watson, Skinner believed that psychology should study only _____.

- a. mental processes
- b. perceptions
- c. elements of thought
- d. observable behavior

Answer d % correct 62 a= 23 b= 5 c= 10 d= 62 r = .31

10. By general agreement, psychology was born in _____.

- a. 1642
- b. 1853
- c. 1879
- d. 1906

Answer c % correct 32 a= 12 b= 50 c= 32 d= 6 r = .23

11. Freud's theories differed radically from the views of his predecessors because of _____.

- a. its extensive use of laboratory research to support its claims
- b. the emphasis it placed on Eastern philosophies and culture
- c. the emphasis it placed on unconscious processes
- d. its emphasis on environmental learning as the source for most personality characteristics

Answer c % correct 71 a= 6 b= 4 c= 71 d= 19 r = .40

12. The first psychology laboratory was opened by _____.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

Answer a % correct 71 a= 71 b= 8 c= 6 d= 14 r = .38

13. Titchener was a member of the _____ school of thought.

- a. structuralists
- b. functionalist
- c. behaviorist
- d. reductionist

Answer a % correct 70 a= 70 b= 16 c= 12 d= 3 r = .39

14. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.

- a. Watson
- b. Titchener
- c. James
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 63 a= 63 b= 8 c= 15 d= 13 r = .50

15. Wertheimer was associated with the _____ school.

- a. functionalist
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. Gestalt
- d. behaviorist

Answer c % correct 66 a= 9 b= 13 c= 66 d= 11 r = .43

16. Freud believed that many unconscious desires are:

- a. the result of excessive punishment.
- b. by-products of introspection.
- c. the result of excessive reinforcement.
- d. sexual in nature.

Answer d % correct 79 a= 1 b= 8 c= 12 d= 79 r = .48

17. As a science, psychology is approximately how old?

- a. 50 years
- b. 125 years
- c. 175 years
- d. 2500 years since the field dates back to the ancient Greeks

Answer b % correct 26 a= 3 b= 26 c= 23 d= 47 r = .36

18. Modern psychology is said to have begun when:

- a. Greek philosophers began studying the differences between people.
- b. Wundt opened the first laboratory devoted to the scientific study of psychology.
- c. Freud developed psychoanalytic theory and therapy.
- d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical basis.

Answer b % correct 77 a= 17 b= 77 c= 4 d= 3 r = .26

19. The psychological school that asks, "What are mental processes for?" rather than "What are mental processes?" is which of the following?

- a. structuralism
- b. functionalism
- c. humanism
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 76 a= 13 b= 76 c= 2 d= 10 r = .48

20. Which of the following is NOT associated with Gestalt psychology?

- a. Koffka
- b. James
- c. Wertheimer
- d. Kohler

Answer b % correct 83 a= 6 b= 83 c= 6 d= 6 r = .42

21. The psychologist John Watson is associated with the _____ school of psychology and argued that psychology must concern itself only with _____.

- a. behavioral; behavior
- b. behavioral; mental processes
- c. cognitive; thought and action
- d. cognitive; behavior

Answer a % correct 72 a= 72 b= 15 c= 11 d= 3 r = .33

22. Which of the following does NOT fit with the other three?

- a. Wundt
- b. 1879
- c. functionalism
- d. introspection

Answer c % correct 55 a= 8 b= 4 c= 55 d= 33 r = .26

23. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

- a. structuralism
- b. functionalism
- c. behaviorism
- d. humanism

Answer a % correct 64 a= 64 b= 14 c= 12 d= 10 r = .52

24. The primary method of investigation used by structuralists was:

- a. natural observation.
- b. dream interpretation.
- c. analytic introspection.
- d. experimentation.

Answer c % correct 54 a= 20 b= 2 c= 54 d= 24 r = .42

25. The founder of behaviorism is:

- a. James.
- b. Skinner.
- c. Watson.
- d. Wundt.

Answer c % correct 77 a= 2 b= 15 c= 77 d= 5 r = .41

26. Psychology is said to have begun when

- a. medicine was seen to be ineffective in treating neurosis.
- b. Wilhelm Wundt started the first psychological laboratory .
- c. Sigmund Freud opened his private practice in Vienna.
- d. it was discovered in the early 1900s that many illnesses have no medical.

Answer b % correct 74 a= 8 b= 74 c= 3 d= 15 r = .28

27. Scientific psychology is formally recognized to have begun:

- a. in Greece, with the work of Hippocrates.
- b. in the United States, with the work of James.
- c. in Austria, with the work of Freud.
- d. in Germany, with the work of Wundt.

Answer d % correct 90 a= 2 b= 3 c= 5 d= 90 r = .30

28. The first psychology laboratory was opened by _____.

- a. Wundt
- b. James
- c. Titchener
- d. Watson

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 2 c= 2 d= 1 r = .20

29. Skinner is associated with _____.

- a. structuralism
- b. behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. existentialism

Answer b % correct 78 a= 7 b= 78 c= 14 d= 1 r = .20

30. For Freud, much of our behavior is controlled by _____.

- a. unconscious desires
- b. environmental stimuli
- c. mental Gestalts
- d. mental associations

Answer a % correct 90 a= 90 b= 7 c= 1 d= 2 r = .27

31. The school of thought that became known as behaviorism was founded by _____.

- a. Watson
- b. Titchener
- c. James
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 53 a= 53 b= 11 c= 17 d= 17 r = .40

32. Watson felt that psychologists should study _____.

- a. consciousness
- b. observable behavior
- c. mental imagery
- d. elements of thought

Answer b % correct 86 a= 2 b= 86 c= 1 d= 11 r = .31

33. Behaviorist J. B. Watson objected to early theories of psychology because of their focus on:

- a. evolution.
- b. science.
- c. mental processes.
- d. physical processes.

Answer c % correct 35 a= 16 b= 22 c= 35 d= 28 r = .21

34. Psychologists should only study observable behavior, according to _____.

- a. Freud
- b. Titchener
- c. Galton
- d. Watson

Answer d % correct 58 a= 14 b= 17 c= 12 d= 58 r = .41

35. John Watson was a behaviorist who argued that the science of psychology must concern itself only with

- a. experiences as whole units.
- b. observable events.
- c. unconscious mental processes.
- d. early childhood experiences.

Answer b % correct 93 a= 1 b= 93 c= 3 d= 3 r = .23

36. Which of the following is associated with Gestalt psychology?

- a. Skinner
- b. Werheimer
- c. James
- d. Jones

Answer b % correct 80 a= 3 b= 80 c= 10 d= 7 r = .45

37. The psychologist John Watson is associated with the _____ school of psychology and argued that psychology must concern itself only with _____.

- a. behavioral; behavior
- b. behavioral; mental processes
- c. cognitive; thought and action
- d. cognitive; behavior

Answer a % correct 69 a= 69 b= 17 c= 8 d= 5 r = .40

38. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

- a. cognitive
- b. humanistic
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

Answer d % correct 62 a= 10 b= 15 c= 12 d= 62 r = .50

39. Which school of psychology assumes that human activity cannot be broken down into separate units for analysis but must be evaluated as wholes?

- a. humanism
- b. Gestalt
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

Answer b % correct 79 a= 7 b= 79 c= 8 d= 7 r = .43

40. Which one of the following psychologists was responsible for originating the behavioral school of psychology?

- a. Pavlov
- b. Watson
- c. Skinner
- d. Rayner

Answer b % correct 49 a= 10 b= 49 c= 38 d= 3 r = .23

41. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which school of psychology?

- a. cognitive
- b. humanistic
- c. functionalism
- d. behaviorism

Answer d % correct 78 a= 9 b= 6 c= 8 d= 78 r = .46

42. Wundt is to structuralism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.

- a. Freud
- b. Watson
- c. Rogers
- d. Maslow

Answer a % correct 95 a= 95 b= 3 c= 0 d= 3 r = .24

43. Watson is to behaviorism as _____ is to psychoanalysis.

- a. Freud
- b. James
- c. Skinner
- d. Wundt

Answer a % correct 91 a= 91 b= 1 c= 6 d= 2 r = .23

Modern Psychology

44. A group of psychologists study how adults change and grow, both psychologically and physiologically, as they age. These psychologists are most like _____.

- a. personality psychologists
- b. social psychologists
- c. organizational psychologists
- d. developmental psychologists

Answer d % correct 93 a= 3 b= 2 c= 2 d= 93 r = .21

45. After more than a year in Iranian prisons, 52 American hostages were released by Iran's revolutionary government and allowed to return to the United States. Of the following professionals, _____ psychologists would probably have LEAST professional interest in that event.

- a. counseling
- b. clinical
- c. social
- d. experimental

Answer d % correct 77 a= 5 b= 11 c= 7 d= 77 r = .23

46. Which of the following is the correct order which psychologists use in studying a particular behavior?

- a. describe, explain, predict, control
- b. explain, describe, predict, control
- c. predict, describe, explain, control
- d. describe, predict, explain, control

Answer a % correct 60 a= 60 b= 3 c= 24 d= 13 r = .53

47. Naturalistic observation is _____.

- a. re-creating natural conditions in the laboratory as closely as possible to make an experiment more valid
- b. studying behavior in its natural context
- c. basically the same process as objective introspection
- d. observing behavior in the lab without taking formal notes or using technological equipment to measure the experiment findings

Answer b % correct 97 a= 3 b= 97 c= 0 d= 0 r = .23

48. Each day in class, Dr. Helms explains to his students that they are wonderful whether they are academic successes or failures. He also points out that each individual consciously chooses to attend class and study and that these choices dramatically affect whether one is academically successful. Dr. Helms is most likely a _____ psychologist.

- a. psychoanalytic
- b. humanistic
- c. behavioral
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 77 a= 3 b= 77 c= 17 d= 4 r = .36

49. Which of the following types of psychologists is most prepared to help a person who hears voices and believes she is Joan of Arc?

- a. forensic
- b. counseling
- c. school
- d. clinical

Answer d % correct 87 a= 3 b= 10 c= 1 d= 87 r = .34

50. Steve, a college sophomore, is seeing a psychologist because of his intense fear of people. His counselor feels that Steve's fear is a product of unresolved conflicts about his parents, and his childhood experiences with them. Steve's therapist is most characteristic of which school of psychology?

- a. behaviorism
- b. psychoanalytic
- c. humanistic
- d. Gestalt

Answer b % correct 80 a= 6 b= 80 c= 13 d= 1 r = .33

51. Which of the following assumptions associated with the psychoanalytic school produced the strongest negative reaction?

- a. Psychology, as therapy, is more philosophical than scientific.
- b. All human behavior is a product of one's experiences.
- c. Humans are basically good.
- d. All humans, including infants, have sexual motivations and drives.

Answer d % correct 79 a= 7 b= 9 c= 5 d= 79 r = .31

52. Cognitive psychology is contributing to the development of _____, which attempts to make computers learn and solve problems the way people do.

- a. educational technology
- b. forensic psychology
- c. virtual reality
- d. artificial intelligence

Answer d % correct 65 a= 19 b= 3 c= 13 d= 65 r = .32

53. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. A psychologist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- b. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of emotional disturbances.
- c. Clinical psychologists treat severe psychological disturbances and psychiatrists treat mild disorders.
- d. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists can prescribe medications to their patients.

Answer b % correct 83 a= 4 b= 83 c= 10 d= 4 r = .36

54. Humanistic psychologists believe that:

- a. humans are basically destructive and must constantly fight negative impulses.
- b. psychologists should study only objective events such as stimuli and behaviors.
- c. people are basically good and will generally strive to achieve positive social goals.
- d. none of the above

Answer c % correct 85 a= 3 b= 7 c= 85 d= 5 r = .37

55. Which of the following is the correct order which psychologists use in studying a particular behavior?

- a. describe, explain, predict, control
- b. explain, describe, predict, control
- c. predict, describe, explain, control
- d. describe, predict, explain, control

Answer a % correct 58 a= 58 b= 3 c= 26 d= 13 r = .40

56. Psychologists use techniques based on _____.

- a. cultural ethnocentrism
- b. objective introspection
- c. philosophical logic
- d. the scientific method

Answer d % correct 76 a= 0 b= 20 c= 3 d= 76 r = .26

57. A psychologist bases his/her theories completely on measuring observable behaviors. This psychologist is probably a _____.

- a. humanist
- b. behaviorist
- c. structuralist
- d. functionalist

Answer b % correct 88 a= 1 b= 88 c= 9 d= 1 r = .21

58. Psychology:

- a. has an applied side.
- b. is a science of behavior.
- c. has goals of describing, predicting, and explaining events.
- d. all of the above

Answer d % correct 87 a= 1 b= 10 c= 2 d= 87 r = .29

59. What early school of thought in psychology was noted for its emphasis on the unconscious determinants of behavior?

- a. Structuralism
- b. Behaviorism
- c. Gestalt psychology
- d. Psychoanalytic theory

Answer d % correct 86 a= 0 b= 8 c= 5 d= 86 r = .32

60. Cognitive psychologists are a subgroup of experimental psychologists who are concerned primarily with:

- a. neurobiological events which underlie behavior.
- b. the function of age on behavior.
- c. mental events which intervene between stimuli and responses.
- d. how people are affected by social situations.

Answer c % correct 77 a= 16 b= 2 c= 77 d= 6 r = .22

61. Cognitive psychologists are concerned with the scientific study of _____.

- a. reinforcement
- b. alienation and apathy
- c. mental processes
- d. self-actualization

Answer c % correct 90 a= 4 b= 0 c= 90 d= 6 r = .29

62. Studying the elements of sensations, feelings, and images is most directly associated with which school of psychology?

- a. structuralism
- b. functionalism
- c. behaviorism
- d. humanism

Answer a % correct 49 a= 49 b= 19 c= 22 d= 10 r = .38

63. Psychologists stopped relying on the method of analytic introspection as their primary research tool because:
- a. they wanted to study mental processes rather than observable behavior.
 - b. results were inconsistent across labs.
 - c. laboratory research was replaced by field research.
 - d. the technique did not provide useful information for therapists.

Answer b % correct 56 a= 31 b= 56 c= 3 d= 9 r = .27

Psychology: The Science

64. Political polls taken before major elections are examples of _____ research.

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

Answer d % correct 92 a= 4 b= 1 c= 3 d= 92 r = .21

65. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

- a. naturalistic observation method
- b. experimental method
- c. correlational method
- d. psychometric approach

Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b= 2 c= 1 d= 1 r = .20

66. Observing behavior as it happens in real-life natural settings without imposing laboratory controls is known as the _____.

- a. naturalistic observation method
- b. experimental method
- c. correlational method
- d. psychometric approach

Answer a % correct 100 a= 100 b= 0 c= 0 d= 0 r = .0

67. A detailed, well-researched biography of a famous historical person is technically an example of the _____ method of research.

- a. psychometric
- b. naturalistic observation
- c. case study
- d. correlational

Answer c % correct 83 a= 5 b= 9 c= 83 d= 2 r = .18

68. When you watch dogs play in the park or watch how your professors conduct their classes, you are engaging in a form of _____.

- a. case study research
- b. survey research
- c. naturalistic observation
- d. psychometric study

Answer c % correct 99 a= 1 b= 0 c= 99 d= 0 r = .0

69. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is _____.

- a. correlation
- b. validity
- c. reliability
- d. a hypothesis

Answer a % correct 97 a= 97 b=0 c= 1 d= 2 r = .09

70. The degree of relationship between two or more variables is:

- a. correlation.
- b. validity.
- c. reliability.
- d. a hypothesis.

Answer a % correct 96 a= 96 b= 1 c= 2 d= 1 r = .29

71. Anything that follows a response, making that response more likely to recur, is _____.

- a. an antecedent
- b. an enhancement
- c. reinforcement
- d. consequence

Answer c % correct 88 a= 3 b= 4 c= 88 d= 4 r = .41

72. Positive correlation shows:

- a. the extent to which two independent variables change together.
- b. that as one independent variable increases, another decreases.
- c. that as one variable changes, another changes in the same direction.
- d. that as one variable changes, another changes in the opposite direction.

Answer c % correct 62 a= 18 b= 9 c= 62 d= 11 r = .40

73. A researcher wished to study the relationship between high school grades and college grades. Of the following research methods, which would be the most appropriate?

- a. case study
- b. correlation
- c. experiment
- d. survey

Answer b % correct 37 a= 22 b= 37 c= 10 d= 31 r = .31

74. A correlation of .00 means:

- a. you made a mistake in calculation.
- b. you did not find out anything about the relationship between the two variables.
- c. the two variables are unrelated.
- d. everyone who scored low on one variable scored high on the other variable, and vice versa.

Answer c % correct 56 a= 2 b= 26 c= 56 d= 17 r = .25

75. The greatest disadvantage of correlation is:

- a. it has a limited range of values, being only -1 to +1.
- b. it does not enable cause-and-effect conclusions.
- c. its value can be negative.
- d. its value can be zero.

Answer b % correct 85 a= 11 b= 85 c= 4 d= 1 r = .44

76. A correlation tells us:

- a. whether a cause-effect relationship exists.
- b. whether two variables are related
- c. whether or not a test is efficient.
- d. if people are responding to demand characteristics.

Answer b % correct 87 a= 9 b= 87 c= 4 d= 0 r = .35

77. A psychologist uses the correlational method to _____.

- a. explain the effects of one variable on another
- b. compare two groups of subjects
- c. determine what causes a variable to change
- d. identify relationships between variables

Answer d % correct 73 a= 11 b= 14 c= 2 d= 73 r = .42

78. The survey method of research is _____ in nature.

- a. correlational
- b. experimental
- c. field experimental
- d. both correlational and field experimental group

Answer a % correct 31 a= 31 b= 9 c= 16 d= 43 r = .22

79. As children grow older, their discretionary income usually increases. The best conclusion to draw about the variables age and income are that they are:

- a. causally related
- b. uncorrelated
- c. negatively correlated
- d. positively correlated

Answer d % correct 92 a= 1 b= 3 c= 4 d= 92 r = .31

Quiz 1.1: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

Quiz: What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Multiple Choice Single Select

EOM Q1.1.1

As a discipline, psychology spans multiple _____, which can be thought of as the rungs on a ladder.

- a) levels of analysis
- b) points of view
- c) phenomena
- d) neurochemicals

ANS: a

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: We can view psychological phenomena, such as depression, with lower rungs being more biological and higher rungs being more social. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOM Q1.1.2

Dr. Frohardt is a psychology professor who has been asked to explain what all people will look at first when they view photographs of dangerous animals. Dr. Frohardt will find this task difficult because _____.

- a) eye-tracking studies show differences between cultures when inspecting visual materials
- b) research on this subject has never been completed scientifically
- c) of his confirmation bias
- d) this is a Wason selection task

ANS: a

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: European Americans tend to focus on central details, whereas Asian Americans tend to focus on peripheral or incidental details. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOM Q1.1.3

Which term describes the common sense belief that we see the world as it really is?

- a) free will-determinism
- b) healthy skepticism
- c) naive realism
- d) intuition

ANS: c

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: We assume that "seeing is believing" and trust our intuitive perceptions of the world and ourselves. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOM Q1.1.4

People have a tendency to continue holding on to their beliefs even when those beliefs have been shown to be wrong. This phenomenon is known as _____.

- a) confirmation bias
- b) bias protection
- c) metaphysical certitude
- d) belief perseverance

ANS: d

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Because none of us wants to think we are wrong, we are usually reluctant to give up our cherished notions. LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

EOM Q1.1.5

The idea that we can dismiss scientific theories (such as Darwinian evolution) from serious consideration because a theory "is just an educated guess" is _____.

- a) a misconception
- b) an important observation
- c) empirically obvious
- d) partly true

ANS: a

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Darwinian evolution and other well-established theories are not guesses about how the world works, because they have been substantiated over and over again by independent investigators. LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Quiz 1.2: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

Quiz: Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Multiple Choice Single Select

EOM Q1.2.1

Bud and Sandy are discussing the merits of new automobiles. Bud noted, "This car model has been tested by four different consumer agencies in hundreds of tests with virtually the same outcomes each time; it is very reliable." Sandy countered, "Yeah, but my neighbor down the street bought that car, and he has had nothing but problems. I would stay away from it." Which hallmark of pseudoscience has Sandy fallen prey to?

- a) the ad hoc immunizing hypothesis
- b) overreliance on anecdotes
- c) insisting on evidence rather than proof
- d) lack of self-correction

ANS: b

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: How would you weigh the evidence presented by Bud compared to the evidence presented by Sandy? LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

EOM Q1.2.2

Some main warning signs of pseudoscientific claims include overreliance on anecdotes, exaggerated claims, absence of connectivity to other research, lack of peer review, and _____.

- a) talk of evidence instead of proof
- b) replication by independent agencies
- c) the scientific method
- d) use of scientific-sounding terms that make little sense

ANS: d

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Analyze It

Objective=LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Difficulty=Difficult

Consider This: The following statement is pseudoscientific: Sine-wave filtered auditory stimulation is carefully designed to encourage maximal orbitofrontal dendritic development. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

EOM Q1.2.3

One reason people are drawn to believing in pseudoscience is that we use our emotions as guides to evaluate the validity of claims. This is known as the affect heuristic or the _____.

- a) attribution fallacy
- b) bandwagon fallacy
- c) emotional reasoning fallacy
- d) pathetic fallacy

ANS: c

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: We should not make the mistake of assuming that because a scientific claim makes us feel uncomfortable or indignant, it must be wrong. LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

EOM Q1.2.4

Science writer Michael Shermer coined the term "patternicity" to refer to _____.

- a) the human tendency to see patterns in meaningless data
- b) the patterns researchers must use to create falsifiable research studies
- c) the way people use patterns to re-create existing objects in the world
- d) common heritable characteristics that are passed down via the Y chromosome

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Our brains seek out patterns and connections among events, because of a basic evolutionary principle: "better safe than sorry." LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

EOM Q1.2.5

Ten-year-old Candace Newmaker died as a result of a pseudoscientific treatment called "rebirthing therapy." This is an example of pseudoscience causing _____.

- a) direct harm
- b) indirect harm
- c) scientific regression
- d) cultural indifference

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Candace died of suffocation after her "therapists" wrapped her in a flannel blanket and squeezed her to simulate birth contractions. LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Quiz 1.3: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

Quiz: Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Multiple Choice Single Select

EOM Q1.3.1

Alice is looking for an effective diet program. She is able to evaluate the claims of competing programs in an open-minded and careful fashion by _____, the hallmark of scientific skepticism.

- a) being open to metaphysical reasoning
- b) using her common sense and intuition
- c) remembering that extraordinary claims require ordinary evidence
- d) using her critical thinking skills

ANS: d

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Difficulty=Moderate, ISBN=0134567749

Consider This: Also known as scientific thinking, it is the form of thinking that allows us to evaluate scientific claims not only in the laboratory, but also in everyday life. LO 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

EOM Q1.3.2

An important principle of scientific thinking states that if two explanations account equally well for a phenomenon, we should generally select the simpler one. This principle is known as _____.

- a) replicability
- b) Occam's Razor
- c) falsifiability
- d) correlation vs. causation

ANS: b

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Good researchers use this principle to cut away needlessly complicated explanations to arrive at the simplest explanation that does a good job of accounting for the evidence. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOM Q1.3.3

The "third variable problem" is associated with which scientific thinking principle?

- a) Correlation is not causation.
- b) ruling out rival hypotheses
- c) falsifiability
- d) replicability

ANS: a

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Just because two variables are associated with each other does not necessarily mean that one results from the other. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOM Q1.3.4

Psychological researchers have become more aware of the importance of replicating research results. Part of this awareness is driven by the observation that the size of certain psychological findings appears to be shrinking over time. This phenomenon is known as the _____.

- a) skepticism effect
- b) correlation-causation fallacy
- c) reproducibility fallacy
- d) decline effect

ANS: d

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Skill=Analyze It

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Difficult

Consider This: Early studies of a phenomenon may show larger effects than later studies of that same phenomenon. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOM Q1.3.5

Laurie told her friend Sandi, "I had a headache this morning so I used an old family cure: Three sips of ginger ale, and an hour later my head felt better." Sandi replied, "I am glad you are feeling more comfortable now, but maybe the sheer passage of time made your headache go away." Sandi is offering a(n) _____ in response to Laurie's explanation.

- a) rival hypothesis
- b) causal correlation
- c) falsifiable pretext
- d) extraordinary claim

ANS: a

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact from Fiction

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: We should ask ourselves: Is this the only good explanation for this finding? LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Quiz 1.4: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long Strange Trip It's Been

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

Quiz: Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long Strange Trip It's Been

Multiple Choice Single Select

EOM Q1.4.1

E.B. Titchener was a leading figure in which framework of psychology, which advocated the use of introspection to identify basic elements of experience?

- a) structuralism
- b) functionalism
- c) cognitivism
- d) psychoanalysis

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Followers of this field dreamed of creating a comprehensive "map" of the elements of consciousness. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

EOM Q1.4.2

Just as behaviorism was gaining popularity in the United States, Sigmund Freud was founding a new field of psychology, one that focused on internal psychological processes such as unconscious impulses, thoughts, and memories. This approach is called _____.

- a) psychoanalysis
- b) cognitive psychology
- c) structuralism
- d) functionalism

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: According to this view, the primary influences on behavior aren't forces outside the organism, like rewards and punishments, but rather unconscious drives, especially sexuality and aggression. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

EOM Q1.4.3

You meet a psychologist who tells you that she conducts research on children to determine how their cognitive processes differ as the child gets older. You recognize that this person is most likely a(n) _____.

- a) developmental psychologist
- b) school psychologist
- c) experimental psychologist
- d) biological psychologist

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Psychologists who specialize in this subfield study people from the cradle to the grave. LO 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists, and identify what each of them does.

EOM Q1.4.4

Evolutionary psychology has been criticized because _____.

- a) its predictions are difficult to falsify
- b) evolution is just a theory
- c) it favors determinism over free will
- d) researchers prefer newer psychology theories

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Analyze It

Objective=LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Difficulty=Difficult

Consider This: Behavior does not leave fossils. LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

EOM Q1.4.5

The police have arrested a suspect in an assault case and the victim has agreed to look at a lineup to see if he can identify the person who attacked him. Gary, a police psychologist, is advising the detectives on the most accurate way to put together a lineup. What should he recommend that they use?

- a) simultaneous lineup
- b) sequential lineup
- d) segregated lineup

ANS: b

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Preferably, victims should view each person individually and then decide whether she or he was the perpetrator of the crime. LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Chapter 1 Quiz: Psychology and Scientific Thinking

Key: Answer, Page, Type, Learning Objective, Level

Type

A=Applied

C=Conceptual

F=Factual

Level

(1)=Easy; (2)=Moderate; (3)=Difficult

LO=Learning Objective

SG=Used in Study Guide

p=page

Chapter Quiz: Psychology and Scientific Thinking

Multiple Choice Single Select

EOC Q1.1

Science begins with the premise that knowledge should first be acquired through observation. This premise is called _____.

- a) empiricism
- b) intuition
- c) structuralism
- d) rationalism

ANS: a

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: The scientific process refines our observations, subjecting them to stringent tests to determine whether they are accurate. LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

EOC Q1.2

A friend says he will not have his new baby inoculated against any childhood diseases because he is afraid the shots will cause autism. You point out that there is *no* scientific evidence to support that idea. He says he knows that, but he just *feels* that it is true. What logical fallacy is at work?

- a) emotional reasoning fallacy
- b) bandwagon fallacy
- c) appeal to authority fallacy

Consider This: The fallacy described here is the error of using our feelings as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

- d) argument from adverse consequences fallacy

Consider This: The fallacy described here is the error of using our feelings as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: The fallacy described here is the error of using our feelings as guides for evaluating the validity of a claim. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

EOC Q1.3

Wilhelm Wundt developed the first full-fledged psychological laboratory in 1879 in Leipzig, Germany. He pioneered the technique of _____, in which trained observers reflected on and reported on their own mental experiences.

- a) introspection
- b) heuristics
- c) behaviorism
- d) insight analysis

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Difficulty=Easy, Division=Humanities and Social Sciences, ISBN=0134567749

Consider This: People who adopt this technique might ask participants to look at an object, such as an apple, and carefully report everything they see. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

EOC Q1.4

Georgio does not want to take the SAT or ACT exams because he thinks they will not accurately reflect his ability to succeed in college and are no more useful than flipping a coin. His guidance counselor explains that psychologists have determined that, although not perfect, these tests are significantly better than chance at predicting college success. These psychologists are sharing some _____ with Georgio.

- a) clinical psychology
- b) applied research
- c) fallacies
- d) hasty generalizations

ANS: b

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been.

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Taking psychological findings outside of the laboratory in which they were discovered is an important process. LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

EOC Q1.5

British philosopher John Locke stood on the nurture side of the nature-nurture debate, comparing the mind of a newborn to a sheet of paper that had yet to be written on. Others later used which term to describe the same idea?

- a) tabula rasa
- b) free will
- c) determinism
- d) genetic inheritance

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Locke thought we were shaped exclusively by our environments. LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

EOC Q1.6

The outgoing behavior of other people can make an extraverted person act even more extraverted. Bandura called this mutual influence on one another's behavior _____.

- a) reciprocal determinism
- b) reflexivity
- c) operant conditioning
- d) reactivity

ANS: a

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: People often influence each other, frequently making it difficult to pin down what causes what. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOC Q1.7

According to David Hume, an eighteenth-century Scottish philosopher, the more a claim contradicts what we already know, the more _____ must be the evidence for the claim.

- a) persuasive
- b) interesting
- c) recent
- d) unusual

ANS: a

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

Skill=Understand the Concepts, Division=Humanities and Social Sciences

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Extraordinary evidence is not necessarily good evidence. Think about what qualities good evidence ought to have. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOC Q1.8

Ways of thinking that appear to make intuitive sense but are actually traps that lead to mistaken conclusions are called _____.

- a) logical fallacies
- b) patternicity
- c) ad hoc immunizing hypotheses
- d) confirmation biases

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: It is easy for us to make these errors, because they seem to make intuitive sense. LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

EOC Q1.9

In the 1950s and 1960s, many psychologists were disillusioned with behaviorism's neglect of the mental processes involved in different aspects of thinking. Arguing that thinking has a powerful effect on behavior, psychologists such as Jean Piaget began to develop the field of _____.

- a) cognitivism
- b) structuralism
- c) functionalism
- d) psychotherapy

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Analyze It

Objective=LO 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: This approach has encouraged psychologists to peek inside behaviorism's black box to examine the connections between environmental inputs and behavioral outputs. LO 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

EOC Q1.10

According to astronomer Carl Sagan, scientific skepticism includes (1) a willingness to keep an open mind to all claims, and (2) a willingness to _____.

- a) believe in the possibility of life existing throughout the universe
- b) read and learn more about scientific subjects
- c) change our minds when we encounter persuasive people
- d) accept claims only after researchers have subjected them to careful scientific tests

ANS: d

Topic=Scientific Thinking: Distinguishing Fact From Fiction

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Being skeptical does not mean being a naysayer. LO 1.3a Identify the key features of scientific skepticism.

EOC Q1.11

Which type of psychologist is most likely to work with patients who have serious mental disorders such as major depression?

- a) clinical psychologist
- b) counseling psychologist
- c) developmental psychologist
- d) forensic psychologist

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Think of an example of what each type of psychologist listed here might do, then narrow down your choices. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

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EOC Q1.12

Psychics who perform poorly in laboratory tests and then blame their poor performance on "bad vibes" from skeptical researchers are displaying which sign of pseudoscience?

- a) ad hoc immunizing hypotheses
- b) overreliance on anecdotes
- c) lack of self-correction when contrary evidence is presented
- d) insisting on evidence rather than proof

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: This sign of pseudoscience is a loophole that defenders of a theory use to protect the theory from being disproven. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

EOC Q1.13

Twin and adoption studies addressing the nature-nurture debate are typically conducted by _____.

- a) behavior geneticists
- b) cognitive behaviorists
- c) developmental psychologists
- d) forensic psychologists

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Human behavior results from the interplay of environment and genetics. LO 1.4c Describe two great debates that have shaped the field of psychology.

EOC Q1.14

One reason that intuition and common sense are not a good basis for scientific psychology is that we often do not notice _____.

- a) contradictions between our views
- b) universal traits across individuals
- c) when we are in a dangerous situation
- d) empirical findings in non-standard forms

ANS: a

Topic=What is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Analyze It

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Difficult

Consider This: Our common sense can lead us to believe two things that cannot both be true simultaneously, or at least that are largely at odds with each other. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOC Q1.15

Your friend is an emergency room nurse. He tells you the ER is always busier when there is a full moon; he claims it is because unstable people are more affected by the moon's gravitational pull. To evaluate his claim, you should understand that _____.

- a) correlation is not causation
- b) the moon has more gravity when it is full
- c) his direct experience of the phenomenon is important evidence
- d) it is the quality of moonlight that affects unstable people, not the increased gravity

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: This is an error of assuming that because one thing is associated with another, it must be the reason for the other. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOC Q1.16

The phrase "don't confuse me with the facts" would best describe which self-deception trap?

- a) belief perseverance
- b) confirmation bias
- c) naive realism
- d) individualism

ANS: a

Topic=What is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: People are usually reluctant to give up their cherished notions and firmly-held positions. LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

EOC Q1.17

One of the great debates that has shaped the field of psychology is the question of whether people choose their behaviors or are obliged to act in certain ways by factors beyond their control. This is known as the _____ debate.

- a) free will-determinism
- b) nature-nurture
- c) evolutionary psychology
- d) good vs. evil

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Difficulty=Easy, Division=Humanities and Social Sciences

Consider This: To what extent are our behaviors chosen by us rather than caused by factors outside our control? LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

EOC Q1.18

The theoretical framework of psychology known as structuralism had two major problems. One was that highly trained introspectionists often disagreed on subjective reports. The other was the discovery of _____.

- a) imageless thought
- b) systematic observation
- c) psychoanalysis
- d) natural selection

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4b Describe different types of psychologists and identify what each of them does.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Structuralists could not disagree with this discovery, and it undermined part of the basis of their primary methodology. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

EOC Q1.19

Research has shown that people are especially prone to find patterns of meaning in meaningless stimuli when they _____.

- a) do not feel a sense of control
- b) are psychic
- c) are under 18
- d) have a lot of life experience

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Order is generally preferred over chaos, mentally and environmentally. LO 1.2b Identify reasons we are drawn to pseudoscience.

EOC Q1.20

An approach to psychology that relied heavily on dream interpretation, symbolism, unconscious motives, and the suppression of sexual and aggressive urges was developed by _____.

- a) William James
- b) Sigmund Freud
- c) Jean Piaget
- d) Rene Descartes

ANS: b

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: Think of the main school of thought associated with each of the people listed here. LO 1.4a Identify the major theoretical frameworks of psychology.

EOC Q1.21

The idea of placing a third brake light at the base of a car's back windshield and changing the color of fire engines from red to yellow are examples of _____.

- a) applied psychological research
- b) critical multiplism
- c) psychoanalysis
- d) basic psychological research

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Apply What You Know

Objective=LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Psychological science has found its way into far more aspects of contemporary society than most of us realize. LO 1.4d Describe how psychological research affects our daily lives.

EOC Q1.22

According to philosopher of science Sir Karl Popper, for a scientific claim to be meaningful, it must be falsifiable, which means _____.

- a) it can be tested to determine if it is false
- b) it has been proven to be false
- c) it predicts every possible outcome
- d) it is inconsistent with any conceivable body of evidence

ANS: a

Topic=Psychology's Past and Present: What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: A key implication of the falsifiability principle is that a theory that explains everything in effect explains nothing. LO 1.3b Identify and explain the text's six principles of scientific thinking.

EOC Q1.23

Of the 3,500 or so self-help books published every year, what percentage are scientifically tested?

- a) about 5 percent
- b) 25 percent
- c) 40 percent
- d) up to 95 percent

ANS: a

Topic=Psychological Pseudoscience: Imposters of Science

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: "Popular" and "scientific" are not necessarily one and the same. LO 1.2a Describe psychological pseudoscience and distinguish it from psychological science.

EOC Q1.24

In thinking of the multiple levels of analysis in psychology, the neurochemical level is considered to be _____ because this level is more closely tied to biological influences.

- a) at the top of the ladder
- b) near the top of the ladder
- c) toward the lower end of the ladder
- d) on the same rung of the ladder as personal relationships

ANS: c

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Remember the Facts

Objective=LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

Difficulty=Easy

Consider This: The higher rungs of the "analysis ladder" represent social and cultural influences. LO 1.1a Explain why psychology is more than just common sense.

EOC Q1.25

Because religious concepts cannot be tested scientifically, we should consider that _____.

- a) religion is a pseudoscience
- b) science and religion are nonoverlapping realms of understanding the world
- c) science is inadequate to explain the physical world
- d) moral values are unimportant because there is no data about them

ANS: b

Topic=What Is Psychology? Science Versus Intuition

Skill=Understand the Concepts

Objective=LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.

Difficulty=Moderate

Consider This: Incompatible views are not necessarily "right" or "wrong" in comparison to one another. LO 1.1b Explain the importance of science as a set of safeguards against biases.