

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: APA Goal

Information Field: Difficulty

Information Field: Objective

Information Field: Page Ref

Information Field: SectionRef

Highest Answer Letter: E

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: Chapter 01: Introduction and Research Methods

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is a function of modern-day psychologists?

- A) Study and treat abnormal behavior
- B) Study conformity
- C) Study creativity.
- D) All of the above

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 2

SectionRef: Introduction to Psychology and Its Research Methods

2. In your text, psychology is defined as the \_\_\_\_.

- A) science of conscious and unconscious forces on behavior
- B) empirical study of the mind
- C) scientific study of the mind
- D) scientific study of behavior and mental processes

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 4

SectionRef: Introducing Psychology

3. In your textbook, the process of objectively evaluating, comparing, analyzing, and synthesizing information is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) empiricism
- B) science
- C) critical thinking
- D) mental processing

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 4

SectionRef: Introducing Psychology

4. Dr. Kristin makes up her responses to radio listeners, using mostly her own commonsense, beliefs, and values rather than scientific research. This practice is more like \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) fraud; vice
- B) pseudopsychology; psychology
- C) illegal behavior; legal behavior
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 4

SectionRef: Introducing Psychology

5. Which of the following is NOT a mental process?

- A) thinking

- B) feeling
- C) reading
- D) dreaming

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.1

Page Ref: 5

SectionRef: Introducing Psychology

6. According to your textbook, the goals of psychology are to \_\_\_\_.
- A) explore the conscious and unconscious functions of the human mind
  - B) understand, compare, and analyze human behavior
  - C) improve psychological well-being in all individuals from conception to death
  - D) describe, explain, predict, and change behavior

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

7. Which of the following is the BEST example of psychology's goal of describing behavior?
- A) giving an interest-inventory (test) at a college counseling center to determine what career or college choices would best suit a student
  - B) conducting an experiment to determine if watching violent cartoons increases aggressive behavior in preschoolers
  - C) videotaping an intersection with four-way stop signs and measuring the ratio of complete to incomplete stops made by drivers
  - D) sending first-time drug offenders to an inpatient treatment program rather than to jail

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

8. Timothy has been reluctant to ask or answer questions in a classroom because when he spoke in his second-grade class his peers laughed at him. This is a demonstration of which goal of psychology?

- A) describing behavior
- B) explaining behavior
- C) predicting behavior
- D) changing behavior

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

9. You believe that most behaviors are a product of your environment; your best friend argues that behaviors are a result of heredity. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the nature-nurture controversy
- B) applied vs. basic research
- C) a doomed friendship
- D) an objective vs. subjective argument

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

10. A process in which multiple factors mutually influence one another and the outcome is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) empiricism
- B) psychology
- C) interaction
- D) behaviorism

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

11. Hsao-Wei was sent to the school psychologist to be tested) Based on her IQ score, she was placed in a program for gifted children. This is an example of which goal of psychology?

- A) describing behavior
- B) explaining behavior
- C) predicting behavior
- D) changing behavior

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

12. Which of the following is the BEST example of psychology's goal of changing behavior?

- A) sending first-time drug offenders to an inpatient treatment program rather than jail
- B) exploring the function of cutting behavior in a teenager's life so the teenager can understand her/his options and make choices regarding the behavior.
- C) giving an interest-inventory (test) at a college counseling center to determine what career or college choices would best suit a student
- D) videotaping an intersection with four-way stop signs and measuring the ratio of complete to incomplete stops made by drivers

Ans: B

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.2

Page Ref: 6

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

13. You decide you want to work in the mental health field. Which of the following careers will

allow you to prescribe medication to psychiatric patients?

- A) health psychologist
- B) psychiatrist
- C) clinical psychologist
- D) none of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 7

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

14. Dr. DiMassio is studying PET (brain) scans in patients with schizophrenia and comparing them to PET scans in people who have no psychological disorders. It is likely that Dr.

DiMassio is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) health psychologist
- B) developmental psychologist
- C) neuropsychologist
- D) psychiatrist

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 8

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

15. Samantha specializes in evaluating, diagnosing, and treating mental and behavioral disorders. Samantha is a \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

- A) experimental
- B) biopsychologist
- C) clinical
- D) developmental

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 8

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

16. Shirley examines learning processes, motivation, and emotion. It is likely that Shirley is a(n) psychologist.

- A) experimental
- B) cultural
- C) developmental
- D) cognitive

Ans: A

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 8

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

17. Lloyd is fascinated by interpersonal behavior, especially prejudice and other attitudes. It is likely that Lloyd is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

- A) cultural
- B) forensic
- C) experimental
- D) social

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.3

Page Ref: 8

SectionRef: Psychology's Goals: Describe, Explain, Predict, and Change

18. The science of psychology began, in the 17th century, to consider topics largely studied previously by \_\_\_\_.

- A) medicine
- B) philosophy
- C) theology
- D) biology

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

19. The father of psychology is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) B. F. Skinner
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) William James

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

20. Diane is keeping an in-depth record of her conscious awareness including sensation, images, feelings, and thoughts that she is aware of experiencing. Diane is practicing what Wundt would call \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Structuralism
- B) Empiricism
- C) Functionalism
- D) Introspection

Ans: D

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 9

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

21. The psychological school of thought called structuralism is associated with \_\_\_\_\_, and engages in the method of studying experience called \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) Siskel & Ebert; critical review
- B) Ben & Jerry; decadent indulgence
- C) Tom & Jerry; cutting to the chase
- D) Wundt & Titchener; introspection

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

22. Structuralism made an important contribution to the science of psychology because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Established a model for the scientific study of mental processes.
- B) Showed how separate thoughts combined to form an idea.
- C) Explained why individuals experience stimuli differently.
- D) Highlighted why different scientific methods are needed to study children and animals versus studying adult humans.

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

23. \_\_\_\_\_ investigates how mental processes help people adapt to their environment.

- A) Structuralism
- B) Gestalt
- C) Cognitive processing
- D) Functionalism

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

24. Functionalism made an important contribution to the science of psychology because it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Explained why different individuals experience stimuli differently.
- B) Drew the line between branches of psychology so each had its own function.
- C) Expanded the scope of psychology to consider such topics as emotion and observable behavior.
- D) Specified precisely the scope of psychology as dealing with mental processes.

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

25. The psychoanalytic/psychodynamic perspective is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Freud
- B) Skinner
- C) Watson
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10/11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

26. Psychotherapy or 'talk therapy' was developed by whom?

- A) B. F. Skinner
- B) Carl Rogers
- C) William James
- D) Sigmund Freud

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

27. The belief that the unconscious mind has an influence on one's behavior is part of what theory of personality?

- A) psychobiological
- B) psychosocial
- C) psychoanalytic
- D) psychobehavioral

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

28. Many years after his death, the name Sigmund Freud is still recognized as being relevant to psychotherapy. However, much criticism of Freud remains and even some of his closest followers broke with his school of thought. Why?

- A) It was believed he put too much emphasis on sex and aggression as motives for behavior.
- B) He believed too strongly that the mind influences the body in such diseases as cancer and Alzheimer's Disease.
- C) He put too much emphasis on social relationships and social motives in explaining the behavior of his patients.
- D) He proposed the concept of defense mechanisms such as projection, which are believed to be unrealistic.

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

29. The clinician who was fascinated by the ability of the mind to influence the body was

- 
- A) Edward Tichner
  - B) Sigmund Freud
  - C) William James
  - D) B. F. Skinner

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

30. The psychological perspective that emphasizes objective, observable environmental influences of overt behavior is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Psychodynamic perspective
- B) Functionalist perspective.
- C) Overt perspective.
- D) Behavioral perspective.

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

31. Dr. Watson, from the \_\_\_\_\_ school of psychology, focused on objective, observable behavior rather than on the unconscious.

- A) behaviorism
- B) cognitive
- C) developmental
- D) conditional

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

32. The sound of music makes your feet start tapping. A behaviorist would say that the music is a \_\_\_\_\_, because it causes you to start foot-tapping.

- A) stimulus
- B) activating event
- C) sound
- D) organismic event

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

33. Behaviorists were different conceptually from earlier psychologists for all EXCEPT which reason.

- A) They believed mental processes were too obscure to be studied scientifically.
- B) They thought the influences of the unconscious mind could not be studied scientifically.
- C) They believed classical conditioning only applied to animals such as Pavlov's dogs.
- D) They objected to the practice of introspection.

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

34. Behaviorists are MOST successful in treating \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Neuroses of the mind
- B) Overt behavior problems
- C) Low self esteem
- D) Psychotic disorders

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

35. According to your text, behaviorists have been most successful in treating people with problems such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Depression
- B) Anxiety
- C) Alcoholism
- D) schizophrenia

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

36. The psychological perspective that emerged in the 1950s that stressed free will, self-actualization, and human nature as naturally positive and growth seeking was the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

- A) Behavioral
- B) Cognitive
- C) Humanistic
- D) Psychodynamic

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.4  
Page Ref: 11  
SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

37. According to the humanistic perspective, human behavior is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ causes.

- A) Voluntary

- B) External
- C) Objective
- D) Psychoanalytic

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

38. A state of self-fulfillment in which we realize our highest potential, according to Abraham Maslow, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) self satisfaction
- B) joy
- C) self actualization
- D) accomplishment

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 11

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

39. The scientific study of optimal human function is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) optimism
- B) learned hopefulness
- C) positive psychology
- D) optimistic psychology

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

40. Structuralists and modern-day cognitive psychologist share interest in
- A) introspection
  - B) sensation
  - C) overt behavior
  - D) the elements of thought

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

41. The psychological perspective that studies how we gather, encode, and store information is the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
- A) cognitive
  - B) gestalt
  - C) concept formation
  - D) information processing

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

42. Cognitive psychology focuses on \_\_\_\_.
- A) Conflict within the conscious mind.
  - B) The positive, creative, growth-seeking potential of human nature.
  - C) Mental processes, language, and perception.
  - D) Complex biochemical events involved in information processing.

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology



43. The model that suggests that we process input gathered from the environment in a series of stages is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stepwise model
- B) information processing model
- C) cognitive processing model
- D) reasoning approach

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

44. Biopsychologists emphasize \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) that behavior is the result of genetics and physiological processes occurring in the brain and nervous system
- B) the belief that biology is destiny
- C) the evolution of mental behavior
- D) that the way to understand human behavior is to first understand animal behavior

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

45. The idea that depression is influenced by genetics and neurotransmitters, learned responses and thinking patterns, and socioeconomic status and culture represents the \_\_\_\_\_ model of psychology.

- A) psychiatric
- B) evolutionary
- C) biopsychosocial
- D) eclectic

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

46. Natural selection, adaptation, and the evolution of behavior patterns are major emphases in the \_\_\_\_\_ perspective of psychology.

A) psychobiological

B) psychosocial

C) ecological

D) evolutionary

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

47. Which of the following terms do NOT belong together?

A) structuralism: observable behavior

B) behaviorism: stimulus-response

C) psychoanalytic: unconscious conflict

D) cognitive: thought

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10, 11, 12

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

48. Malcolm hits Jason because he took his toy. A psychologist from which psychological perspective would explain this behavior by explaining that humans learned to behave aggressively because aggression conveys a survival or reproductive advantage?

- A) a behavioral psychologist
- B) a cognitive psychologist
- C) a biopsychologist
- D) an evolutionary psychologist

Ans: D

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

49. Sociocultural psychology is the study of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) influence of culture and social interactions on people's behavior
- B) superiority of some cultures over others
- C) common behaviors that occur in all cultures
- D) none of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

50. A group of children gather around an elder to hear stories in one part of the world whereas children file into a classroom to learn about history from a teacher. Which psychological perspective would MOST emphasize these environmental factors as important in shaping behavior?

- A) Behavioral
- B) Sociocultural
- C) Environmental
- D) evolutionary

Ans: B

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

51. The first woman to be recognized in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Laura Schlesinger
- B) Ruth Westheimer
- C) Karen Horney
- D) Mary Calkins

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

52. The first African American to earn a Ph.D. in psychology was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Dr. Sumner
- B) Dr. Titchener
- C) Dr. Wundt
- D) Dr. Marley

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 13

SectionRef: Origins of Psychology

53. Which of the following is NOT one of the major contemporary perspectives in psychology?

- A) behavioral
- B) evolutionary
- C) functionalism
- D) cognitive
- E) they are all contemporary perspectives in psychology

Ans: E

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 14

SectionRef: Modern Perspectives: Seven Approaches and One Unifying Theme

54. A new, integrative model that proposes that physiological and genetic, cognitive and emotional, and environmental factors all affect and are affected by one another is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) biobehavioral environmental model.
- B) Eclectic model
- C) Biopsychosocial model
- D) Consolidation model

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 14

SectionRef: Modern Perspectives: Seven Approaches and One Unifying Theme

55. The biopsychosocial model is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) integrative model
- B) unifying theme
- C) consolidation model
- D) eclectic conceptualization

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.5

Page Ref: 15

SectionRef: Modern Perspectives: Seven Approaches and One Unifying Theme

56. The term basic research is BEST defined as research that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is basic to one field only
- B) advances scientific knowledge
- C) is done to get a grade or a tenured teaching position
- D) solves basic problems encountered by humans and animals in a complex world

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

57. A scientist who seeks knowledge for his/her own sake is conducting \_\_\_\_\_.

A) basic research

B) applied research

C) elemental research

D) fundamental research

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

58. If you prepared a study to determine which areas of the brain are used for working memory, you would be conducting \_\_\_\_\_ research.

A) dependent

B) independent

C) application

D) basic

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

59. The term, applied research, is BEST defined as research that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) is designed to solve practical problems

- B) is conducted in an applied setting rather than in the laboratory
- C) studies psychological principles
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

60. If you prepared a study to determine ways to enhance athletic performance, you would be conducting \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- A) independent
- B) basic
- C) dependent
- D) applied

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

61. Replication increases scientific confidence in a theory if the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) citations are accurate
- B) findings are similar
- C) statistics are accurate
- D) statistics are significant

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

62. Carlos and Bonita were intrigued by the results of a study about the biases people display toward work done by males compared to work done by females. They decided to perform the same study, following the same procedures, to see if they would get the same results. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an invalid research method
- B) a replication of studies
- C) plagiarism
- D) a waste of research time and funding

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

63. This is a statistical procedure for combining and analyzing data from many studies.

- A) operational research
- B) recombinant analysis
- C) meta-analysis
- D) data synthesis

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

64. Tara is in 11th grade and is interested in studying the effects of text-messaging rather than talking on the phone on the quality of friendships. The first step Tara would perform in order to follow the scientific method is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) forming a testable hypothesis
- B) developing a theory
- C) reviewing the literature of existing theories
- D) designing a study

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology



Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 1.6  
Page Ref: 17  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

65. The first step in the scientific method is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) developing a theory
  - B) forming a testable hypothesis
  - C) designing a study
  - D) reviewing the literature of existing theories

Ans: D  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.6  
Page Ref: 17  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

66. Your text defines a hypothesis as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) specific prediction about how one variable is related to another
  - B) precise definition of how variables will be observed and measured in a study
  - C) concept that explains previously gathered data
  - D) all of these options

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.6  
Page Ref: 17  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

67. When a scientist chooses between using natural observation, case studies, surveys, or experimental method; (s)he is choosing the best \_\_\_\_\_ for her study.
- A) hypothesis
  - B) theory
  - C) algorithm

D) research design

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

68. Mathematical methods used to organize, summarize, and interpret numerical data are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) empirical evidence
- B) operational definitions
- C) statistics
- D) data

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

69. According to your text, when a scientist submits a study for publication to a journal where other scientists will read it and decide whether or not it will be published, the article is undergoing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) external observation
- B) peer review
- C) statistical analysis
- D) critical examination

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

70. How often, in scientific studies, does the scientist first develop a theory and then conduct the research?

- A) always
- B) 50% of the time
- C) Never
- D) sometimes

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

71. A precise description of how the variables in a study will be observed and measured is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) algorithm
- B) operational definition
- C) hypothesis
- D) theory

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

72. Your text defines a theory as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an explanation for a behavior being studied that can be answered or affirmed by an experiment or series of observations
- B) an interrelated set of concepts that explains a body of research
- C) the expression of a prediction or a statement of cause and effect
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

73. Numerous studies have been conducted on student test-taking behavior. The data from these studies have been compiled, and researchers have developed a set of concepts to explain this interrelated data and generate testable questions to verify these concepts. This set of concepts is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) hypothesis
- B) experimental study
- C) abstract
- D) theory

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 17

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

74. A participant's agreement to take part in a study after being told what to expect is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) participant observer
- B) placebo effect
- C) informed consent
- D) debriefing

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18-19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

75. You are unsure whether you want to complete an experiment you began an hour ago. According to the rules of informed consent, when you ask the researcher if you have to continue, the researcher should respond with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) "You have the right to drop out of the study at any time."

- B) "I'm sorry, the experiment must continue."
- C) "Please continue. I will debrief you afterwards."
- D) "You may drop the study now, but you will forfeit credit."

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

76. Deception is sometimes used in psychological research in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) create a realistic situation with genuine reactions
- B) protect the public from unpleasant research realities
- C) protect participants from being harmed
- D) prevent sample bias, ethnocentric bias, and experimenter bias

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

77. According to the rules of informed consent, a researcher must disclose all EXCEPT which of the following before the study begins?

- A) potential physical risks and discomforts
- B) potential unpleasant emotional experiences
- C) the reasons for involuntary participation and deception
- D) the hypothesis of the study

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

78. Which of the following is NOT an ethical concern of psychologists?

- A) the safety and health of research animals
- B) protecting client confidentiality
- C) deception in research
- D) subject bias

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

79. According to your text, debriefing is \_\_\_\_.

- A) interviewing subjects after a study to find out what they were thinking during their participation
- B) explaining the purpose of the study, anticipated results, and deceptions used when the study is over
- C) disclosing potential physical and emotional risks, and the nature of the study prior to its beginning
- D) interviewing subjects after a study to determine whether any deceptions were effective in preventing them from learning the true purpose of the study

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 19

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

80. If a psychology teacher lets students earn extra credit by volunteering for research, he/she is ethically required to \_\_\_\_.

- A) volunteer for a study himself/herself
- B) provide an alternative extra credit activity of equal value
- C) help conduct the study himself
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 1.7  
Page Ref: 19  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

81. Which of the following is NOT one of the guidelines covered by the APA in their Ethical Principles?

- A) informed consent
- B) restricted use of deception
- C) confidentiality
- D) involuntary participation

Ans: D  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.7  
Page Ref: 18-19  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

82. Which of the following is NOT true about animal research?

- A) It accounts for only 7-8% of psychological research.
- B) 90% of animal research uses rats or mice.
- C) Animal researchers use punishments as often as they use rewards.
- D) Research benefits both human and nonhuman animals

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 1.7  
Page Ref: 19  
SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

83. A therapist may be required to break client confidentiality if the client \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) threatens to hurt himself
- B) threatens to hurt others
- C) is abusing a child or an elder adult
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 20

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

84. Which of the following therapists is NOT violating psychology's ethical standard of confidentiality?

- A) Dr. Novak called the Department of Social Services to report her client, who admitted during their session together that she was abusing her nine-year-old daughter.
- B) Dr. Jones describes detailed case histories of former clients to his psychology class without disguising their characteristics.
- C) Dr. Smith-Nguyen discusses a client with his wife to get her advice.
- D) Dr. Polanski told two of his colleagues that he was treating a local television news anchor for major depression, but didn't name her.

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 20

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology

85. Molly is a clinical psychologist doing therapy with a man who has reported his wife has been unfaithful. He tells Molly he is going to go home and kill his wife. What does Molly do in this case?

- A) She can try to talk him out of it but cannot call the police no matter what the outcome due to confidentiality concern.
- B) Have him committed to a mental institution
- C) Call the police and inform his wife if she cannot talk him out of it
- D) Nothing; due to confidentiality concerns she is powerless.

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 20

SectionRef: The Science of Psychology



86. The BEST definition of an experiment is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a standardized scientific procedure for conducting investigations  
B) the identical treatment of participants in two groups to determine the effect of a dependent variable on an independent variable  
C) a systematic recording of behavior exhibited by participants in the laboratory  
D) a carefully controlled scientific procedure that determines whether variables manipulated by the experimenter have a causal effect on other variables

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.8

Page Ref: 21

SectionRef: Research Methods

87. Researchers can isolate a single factor and examine the effect of that factor alone on a particular behavior through use of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) experiment  
B) correlational study  
C) biological study  
D) descriptive study

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.8

Page Ref: 21

SectionRef: Research Methods

88. Experimenter bias refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) intentional subtle cues given by a researcher that lead a subject to guess what the correct response should be  
B) the tendency of experimenters to influence the results of a study in the expected direction  
C) the experimenter's belief that his or her study results are more accurate than any other study's results  
D) the tendency of experimenters to unintentionally report their results in a manner which

always supports their hypotheses

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.10

Page Ref: 22

SectionRef: Research Methods

89. While conducting research, you unintentionally provide subtle cues to the study's participants about the purpose of the research, which influences your results in the direction you expected. This is a demonstration of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ethnocentric research
- B) misapplication of an independent variable
- C) experimenter bias
- D) none of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.10

Page Ref: 22

SectionRef: Research Methods

90. The BEST definition of an independent variable is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) measurable behavior that is exhibited by a participant and is affected by the dependent variable
- B) variable that is manipulated by the experimenter to determine its causal effect on the dependent variable
- C) variable that is kept constant during an experiment to prevent contamination of other variables
- D) variable that cannot be manipulated by anyone

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 23

SectionRef: Research Methods

91. In experiments, \_\_\_\_\_ variables are selected and manipulated by the experimenter.

- A) independent
- B) intervening
- C) controlled
- D) dependent

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 23

SectionRef: Research Methods

92. \_\_\_\_\_ are manipulated; \_\_\_\_\_ are measured.

- A) dependent variables; independent variables
- B) surveys; experiments
- C) statistics; correlations
- D) IVs; DVs

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 23

SectionRef: Research Methods

93. Professor Matsos wants to determine if rewards will increase recycling efforts on campus.

The dependent variable in this example is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) rewards vs. no rewards
- B) the amount of recycling done by students and faculty on campus
- C) the students who recycle
- D) Professor Matsos

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 23

SectionRef: Research Methods

94. Students were divided into two groups. Students in one group were ignored when they talked without raising their hands. Students in the other group were attended to in the teacher's usual manner. The independent variable in this experiment was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) initial levels of talking
- B) decreased talking
- C) attention from the teacher
- D) division of students into two groups

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 23

SectionRef: Research Methods

95. The experimental group in an experiment is the group in which the participants \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) do not receive the independent variable
- B) receive the dependent variable
- C) do not receive the DV
- D) receive the IV or treatment

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

96. In a drug-study to test the effectiveness of a new drug for treating the common cold, you are randomly assigned to a group that gets the drug. This means that you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) will probably get a cold
- B) are in the experimental group
- C) are in the placebo group
- D) are being used unethically as a "guinea pig"

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

97. The control group in an experiment is the group in which participants \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) receive no treatment
- B) receive the dependent variable
- C) do not receive the DV
- D) receive the IV

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

98. If researchers gave participants varying amounts of a new "memory" drug and then gave them a story to read and measured their scores on a quiz, the \_\_\_\_\_ would be the independent variable (IV), and the \_\_\_\_\_ would be the dependent variable (DV).

- A) response to the drug; amount of the drug
- B) experimental group; control group
- C) exposure to the drug; quiz scores
- D) researcher variables; extraneous variables

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

99. If this causes that, then this is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable, and that is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

- A) dependent; independent
- B) independent; dependent
- C) constant; dependent
- D) constant; independent

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

100. The BEST definition of a dependent variable is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a measurable behavior that is affected by the independent variable
- B) a variable that is controlled by the experimenter and is applied to the participant to determine its effect
- C) a variable that is kept constant during an experiment to prevent contamination of other variables
- D) a variable that cannot do anything by itself

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

101. In a study to test the effects of alcohol on driving, you were in a group of participants that drove poorly. This means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) you were in the experimental group
- B) you were in the control group
- C) there is insufficient information to determine your group
- D) your license will be revoked at the end of the study

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.9

Page Ref: 24

SectionRef: Research Methods

102. The BEST definition of a double blind study is research in which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nobody knows what they are doing  
B) neither the participants in the treatment group nor the control group knows which treatment is being given to which group  
C) both the researcher and the participants are unaware of who is in the experimental and control groups  
D) two control groups (or placebo conditions) must be used

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

103. Your research class conducted an experiment on caffeine-induced stress in which neither the class researchers nor the participants in the experiment knew who did and did not receive caffeine until after the study was completed. This research technique is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) counterbalanced design  
B) double-blind study  
C) unknown condition experiment  
D) controlled deception condition

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 27

SectionRef: Research Methods

104. A new anti-depressant is being tested in a study in which neither the patient nor the physician knows whether a patient is getting the drug or the placebo. However, due to the reported side effects, a questionnaire given after the data are collected reveals the 85% of participants and patients were correct in identifying whether they were in the experimental or control condition. Contrary to design expectations, the experiment was not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Effective

- B) Reliable
- C) Correlational
- D) Double blind

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

105. A placebo is defined in your text as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a sugar pill that is used to fool subjects into thinking it is a drug
- B) an inactive substance or fake treatment used as a control technique
- C) the location where an experiment is conducted
- D) none of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

106. Ethnocentrism in research refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the belief that a typical behavior in one's culture is typical of all cultures
- B) a researcher's inflated sense of his or her own research abilities
- C) a central need to include people from all races and cultures in an experiment
- D) an attitude among researchers that their field of study is more important than any other field

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods



107. One of the BEST ways to deal with ethnocentrism in scientific research is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) create culturally diverse research review committees
- B) provide cultural sensitivity training to all researchers
- C) use cross-cultural sampling
- D) ignore it because cultural universals are more prevalent than cultural specifics

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

108. According to your text, sample bias occurs when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the sample of participants in a research study are not representative of the larger population
- B) participants exhibit behaviors that are considered typical in their own culture
- C) an experimenter biases a sample by providing unintentional cues about correct responses
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

109. The inability to generalize research results to other people or situations is directly affected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) experimenter bias
- B) sample bias
- C) the placebo effect
- D) the lack of adequate controls

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

110. A sample is BEST defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a group of participants in a study who have sampled the treatment condition
- B) a selected group of participants that is representative of a larger population
- C) the total of all possible cases from which a population is selected
- D) a group of participants in a study that is atypical of the larger population

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

111. One way to ensure less sample bias is to select a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

- A) representative/random
- B) homogenous/ethnocentric
- C) placebo/control
- D) heterogeneous/ethnocentric

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 25

SectionRef: Research Methods

112. Ashlee is a researcher interested in whether boys or girls grow more as a result of eating high-protein breakfast cereal. She has a control group that eats regular cereal. Although Ashlee manipulates variables in her study, it is not a true experiment because it lacks \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a dependent variable
- B) a research question
- C) random assignment to groups
- D) Naturalistic observation

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11  
Page Ref: 25  
SectionRef: Research Methods

113. In a study on student conformity, researchers selected a group of college students who appeared to represent the characteristics of students from the entire college campus. The selected group served as the \_\_\_\_\_ of the college \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) representatives; campus
- B) population; representatives
- C) sample; population
- D) representatives; sample

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 1.11  
Page Ref: 25  
SectionRef: Research Methods

114. In a procedure called \_\_\_\_\_, participants are placed in experimental conditions on the basis of chance, thus minimizing biases or preexisting differences in the groups.

- A) random sampling
- B) random assignment
- C) group selection
- D) experimental assignment

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.11  
Page Ref: 26  
SectionRef: Research Methods

115. As you walk into your Introductory Psychology class, your teacher flips a coin to determine whether you should be in Group A or Group B for her in-class experiment. This procedure is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) experimental assignment

- B) independent selection
- C) representative grouping
- D) random assignment

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 26

SectionRef: Research Methods

116. Research participants who try to present themselves in a good light are demonstrating \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) good judgment
- B) the social desirability response
- C) a placebo effect
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 26

SectionRef: Research Methods

117. One way to decrease participant bias is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) conduct single-blind studies
- B) offer anonymous participation
- C) use placebo controls
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.11

Page Ref: 26

SectionRef: Research Methods

118. Dutton and Aron, in their famous study involving crossing either a high (230 foot) bridge or a low (10 foot) bridge had a female researcher approach men with a questionnaire in the middle of the bridge. They found that men crossing the high bridge were more sexually attracted to the female researcher than men crossing the low bridge. The results of this study are believed to highlight the phenomenon known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Fatuous love
- B) Misattribution of arousal
- C) The adventurer hypothesis
- D) Reaction formation

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.12

Page Ref: 27

SectionRef: Research Methods

119. \_\_\_\_\_ research observes and records behaviors without manipulating variables or producing causal explanations.

- A) Descriptive
- B) Empirical
- C) Independent
- D) Dependent

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 28

SectionRef: Research Methods

120. In a naturalistic observation, a researcher would be most likely to do which of the following?

- A) conduct an in-depth study of a single subject
- B) observe participants as they behave naturally in the laboratory
- C) observe and systematically record behavior in a participant's natural state or habitat
- D) none of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 29  
SectionRef: Research Methods

121. A research student is assigned the task of watching and recording the interactions between members of a Koala family on an Australian plantation. This research is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an animal husbandry survey
- B) a quasi-experiment
- C) introspection
- D) naturalistic observation

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 29  
SectionRef: Research Methods

122. Jack is studying psychology and wants to see how people behave when his friend enters an elevator and keeps her back to the door versus eye contact when she stands near a doorway between classes. His research method is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Naturalistic observation
- B) Survey
- C) Case study
- D) Experimental

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 29  
SectionRef: Research Methods

123. Stephanie wants to observe how her 2-year old, Olivia, is behaving at daycare, so she sits in the back of the room to observe. Which research strategy was Stephanie trying to use?

- A) Correlational study
- B) Experiment
- C) Naturalistic observation
- D) Survey

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 29

SectionRef: Research Methods

124. The main advantage of naturalistic observation is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) eliminates extraneous variables
- B) allows researchers to obtain data about natural behavior
- C) is less time-consuming and expensive than other research methods
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 29

SectionRef: Research Methods

125. A survey is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) experimental technique for sampling a population's attitudes
- B) research technique for assessing behaviors and attitudes of a sample or population
- C) noncorrelational research technique for sampling a wide variety of populations
- D) unreliable and invalid research technique, usually used by magazines and political or commercial pollsters

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 30

SectionRef: Research Methods

126. Maria is thinking of running for student body president, but she wonders whether her campaign should emphasize campus security, improved parking facilities, or increased health services. Which scientific method of research would you recommend she use to determine the focus of her campaign?

- A) a case study
- B) naturalistic observation
- C) an experiment
- D) a survey

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 30

SectionRef: Research Methods

127. Surveys can be used to \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.

- A) describe
- B) predict
- C) explain and change
- D) describe or predict

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 30

SectionRef: Research Methods

128. What was one advantage of survey research that was mentioned in your text?

- A) Surveys can identify causes of behavior
- B) Surveys can provide more in-depth information than other research methods.
- C) Surveys can identify subject bias.
- D) Surveys can be used on larger samples than other research methods.

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium



Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 30  
SectionRef: Research Methods

129. If you wanted to study someone with a rare disorder such as photophobia (the fear of light), your BEST research option would be a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) experimental study
- B) correlational study
- C) case study
- D) survey

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 30  
SectionRef: Research Methods

130. In a case study, a researcher is most likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) interview many research subjects who have a single problem or disorder
- B) conduct an in-depth study of a single research participant
- C) choose and investigate a single topic
- D) use any of these options, which describe different types of case studies

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 1.13  
Page Ref: 30  
SectionRef: Research Methods

131. In \_\_\_\_\_ research, a researcher observes or measures (without manipulating) two or more variables to find relationships between them, without inferring a causal relationship.

- A) experimental
- B) correlational
- C) basic
- D) applied

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 31

SectionRef: Research Methods

132. Cause and effect conclusions can be drawn from \_\_\_\_\_ studies.

A) experimental

B) descriptive

C) correlational

D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.13

Page Ref: 33

SectionRef: Research Methods

133. A number that indicates the degree and direction of the relationship between variables is called a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

A) inference

B) inferential statistic

C) correlation coefficient

D) quasi-correlation

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 32

SectionRef: Research Methods

134. Which is the stronger correlation, -1.00 or +1.00?

A) +1.00

- B) They are the same.
- C) -1.00
- D) Neither; -1.00 does not exist.

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 32

SectionRef: Research Methods

135. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relation?

- A) +.78
- B) -.84
- C) +.35
- D) .00

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 32

SectionRef: Research Methods

136. Salary and years of education are \_\_\_\_\_ correlated, and grade point average and the number of hours of television watched per day are \_\_\_\_\_ correlated.

- A) not; positively
- B) negatively; positively
- C) positively; not
- D) positively, negatively

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 32

SectionRef: Research Methods

137. Which of the following is an example of a zero correlation?

- A) the relationship between your personality and the position of various stars and planets on the day of your birth
- B) the relationship between your height and your intelligence
- C) the relationship between what you had for breakfast and what the student closest to you is wearing
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 32

SectionRef: Research Methods

138. \_\_\_\_\_ research is used to study the brain and other parts of the nervous system.

- A) Traditional
- B) Psychological
- C) Biological
- D) Clinical

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 33

SectionRef: Research Methods

139. If you use a small wire to record the brain's electrical activity, the output produces an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) EGG
- B) EEG
- C) EKG
- D) none of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 33

SectionRef: Research Methods

140. Both early and modern-day brain researchers have used \_\_\_\_\_ to study the brain.

- A) dissection of the brains of deceased humans
- B) lesion experiments on animals
- C) clinical observations or case studies of living people
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 34

SectionRef: Research Methods

141. You destroyed the amygdala in a research rat in order to observe changes in its behavior.

This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) lesioning research
- B) unethical research
- C) ablation research
- D) animal husbandry

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 34

SectionRef: Research Methods

142. Dr. Penfield is inserting electrodes into specific areas of your brain to prepare for performing brain surgery. It is MOST likely that you are undergoing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ESB
- B) EEG
- C) EGG
- D) EFG

Ans: A

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 36

SectionRef: Research Methods

143. This is an X ray procedure that reveals cross-sectional views of internal structural damage or problems in the brain.

- A) positron emission tomography (PET)
- B) computerized tomography scan (CT)
- C) magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- D) none of these options; X rays cannot be used safely on brain tissue

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 35

SectionRef: Research Methods

144. Gideon has been injected with radioactive glucose and his doctor is observing the activity levels in various parts of his brain. Gideon is having a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) near death experience
- B) PET scan
- C) MI scan
- D) CT scan

Ans: B

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 35

SectionRef: Research Methods

145. A method of brain stimulation that delivers a large current through a wire coil placed on the skull is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) computed tomography
- B) impedance craniotomy
- C) transcranial magnetic stimulation
- D) functional magnetic resonance imaging

Ans: C

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 35

SectionRef: Research Methods

146. \_\_\_\_\_ scans measure brain activity by monitoring blood flow to specific areas of the brain.

- A) EMG
- B) EEG
- C) CT
- D) fMRI

Ans: D

APA Goal: 2 Research Methods in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 36

SectionRef: Research Methods

147. Universalists believe \_\_\_\_\_ provide the clearest example of a possible cultural universal.

- A) Language acquisition
- B) Hemisphere specialization
- C) Facial emotional expression
- D) Lateralization of functioning

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.16

Page Ref: 38

SectionRef: Research Methods

148. How, when, and where facial expressions are expressed are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) display rules
- B) expression rules
- C) social norms
- D) expressive permissiveness

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.16

Page Ref: 38

SectionRef: Research Methods

149. SQ4R stands for \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) Survey, question, read, recite, review, write
- B) Scan, query, read, repeat, reword, recite
- C) Survey, query, review, read, reread, recite
- D) Scan, question, read, write by rewording, repeat

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 1.17

Page Ref: 41

SectionRef: Tools for Student Success

150. Which of the following is NOT an identified step in time management that was identified in your text?

- A) establish a baseline
- B) set up a realistic schedule
- C) reward yourself for good behavior
- D) maximize your time
- E) all are identified steps

Ans: E

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium



Objective: 1.17  
Page Ref: 43, 44  
SectionRef: Tools for Student Success

151. What is the single most important key to improving grades that was identified in your text?

- A) distributed study time
- B) note taking
- C) complete learning
- D) understanding the professor

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 1.17  
Page Ref: 44  
SectionRef: Tools for Student Success

Essay

152. List and describe the four goals of psychology giving an original example of how either basic or applied research could be used to achieve each goal.

Ans:

Objective: 1.2, 1.6  
Page Ref: 16-17; 6-7

153. Maria is considering a career in psychology. Using information from this chapter, describe to Maria what her options might be in the field of psychology providing a career example for each option.

Ans:

Objective: 1.3  
Page Ref: 7-9

154. Contrast the following three schools/perspectives in psychology with regard to their research methods, beliefs about the effects of the past on behavior, and areas of emphasis: psychoanalytic, behaviorism, and cognitive psychology and their contributions to the biopsychosocial model. Explain which perspective you find most intriguing.

Ans:

Objective: 1.4

Page Ref: 10 -15

155. Suppose you believe that stress causes headaches. Describe what you would need to do for each of the six basic steps in the scientific method to research your belief.

Ans:

Objective: 1.6

Page Ref: 16 - 18

156. Imagine that you are a psychologist. Describe ethical considerations for human participants in research studies, and the benefits, limitations, and ethical considerations for animal research. Then, describe what you would tell a therapy client about what she can expect with regard to your maintaining her confidentiality. Finally, state the possible consequences of violating ethical standards in psychology.

Ans:

Objective: 1.7

Page Ref: 18 - 20

157. Suppose you wanted to determine whether the use of marijuana is related to car accidents. Discuss the major limitations and merits of using each of the following research methods: an experiment, a naturalistic observation, a survey, and a case study; then state which method you would ultimately use.

Ans:

Objective: 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11

Page Ref: 18-30

158. Suppose you believe negative advertising causes people to vote against the political candidate attacked in the ad) Describe an experiment you could perform to test your theory. Be sure to include a hypothesis, operational definitions of your independent and dependent variables, who your participants would be, and how you would randomly assign them to experimental or control groups.

Ans:

Objective: 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11

Page Ref: 21-27

159. Discuss correlational research and why it is often a precursor to experimental studies. Why is correlation so important?

Ans:

Objective: 1.14

Page Ref: 31-32

160. Contrast the three types of brain scans: CT, PET, and MRI (or fMRI), providing an example of when each scan might be used)

Ans:

Objective: 1.15

Page Ref: 33-36

161. Discuss cultural psychology, including why it is important today. State your text's example of a culturally universal behavior and one way it may manifest itself in a culturally specific way.

Ans:

Objective: 1.16

Page Ref: 38-39



Import Settings:  
Base Settings: Brownstone Default  
Information Field: APA Goal  
Information Field: Difficulty  
Information Field: Objective  
Information Field: Page Ref  
Information Field: SectionRef  
Highest Answer Letter: E  
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: Chapter 02: Neuroscience and Biological Foundations

### Multiple Choice

1. The scientific study of the biology of behavior and mental processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) biopsychocognition  
B) behavioral biology  
C) biopsychology  
D) biobehaviorism

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.1  
Page Ref: 50  
SectionRef: Neuroscience and Biological Foundations

2. The interdisciplinary field that studies how biological processes relate to behavioral and mental processes is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) biopsychocognition  
B) behavioral biology  
C) neuroscience  
D) biobehaviorism

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.1  
Page Ref: 50  
SectionRef: Neuroscience and Biological Foundations

3. A neuron is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) The part of a nerve cell that receives information.  
B) The part of a nerve cell that sends information.  
C) The part of a nerve cell that creates energy.  
D) A cell of the nervous system responsible for receiving and transmitting electrochemical information.

Ans: D  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.1  
Page Ref: 52  
SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

4. The basic units of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves that process, store, and transmit information are the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) neurons  
B) neurotransmitters  
C) synapses  
D) myelin

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.1  
Page Ref: 52  
SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

5. The cells that provide structural, nutritional, and other support for neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_

cells.

- A) nerve
- B) axon
- C) glial
- D) dendrite

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 52

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

6. The branching neuron structures that receive neural impulses from other neurons and convey them toward the cell body are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) myelin sheaths
- B) axon buttons
- C) dendrites
- D) nerves

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

7. The branches of the neuron that receive neural impulses from other neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_, and the tube-like structure that conveys impulses toward other neurons is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) somas; axon
- B) dendrites; axon
- C) axons; dendrite
- D) dendrites; soma

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

8. An impulse travels through the structures of the neuron in the following order:

- A) cell body, axon, dendrites
- B) cell body, dendrites, axon
- C) dendrites, cell body, axon
- D) axon, cell body, dendrites

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

9. Which of the following is TRUE of the cell body?

- A) It accepts incoming information from dendrites.
- B) It determines whether the neuron should fire and pass information on to the axon.
- C) It contains the cell nucleus.
- D) All of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

10. The long tube-like structure that conveys impulses away from the cell body toward other neurons, muscles, or glands is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dendrite
- B) soma
- C) myelin sheath
- D) axon

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy



Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for the cell body.

- A) ganglia
- B) soma
- C) nerve
- D) cell

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

12. What part(s) of the cell receive incoming messages?

- A) axons and cell body
- B) dendrites
- C) dendrites and cell body
- D) axons

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

13. The BEST definition of the myelin sheath is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) protein membrane that increases the electrical receptivity of axons
- B) fatty substance that collects inside axons, slowing the rate of an action potential
- C) fatty insulation wrapped around some axons that increases the rate at which impulse travel along the axon
- D) protein that converts food into energy within the nucleus of a neuron

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

14. One important difference between a myelinated and unmyelinated axon is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the neural impulse is faster in the myelinated axon
- B) the neural impulse is faster in the unmyelinated axon
- C) only the myelinated axons have nodes
- D) the unmyelinated axons are heavier

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53, 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

15. Rosa has multiple sclerosis, a degenerative disorder that causes myelin to disintegrate. What effect is this going to have on Rosa's nerve impulses?

- A) They will slow down.
- B) They will be stopped in the soma.
- C) They will speed up.
- D) None of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

16. Lynn has a disease that makes her muscle coordination difficult called Multiple Sclerosis (MS). MS results from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a lack of electrolytes in the brain

- B) fatty mitochondria
- C) two nuclei in some neurons
- D) progressive deterioration of the myelin sheath

Ans: D

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

17. What is the basic function of a neuron?

- A) to maintain the structure of the brain
- B) to connect the spine with the hands and feet
- C) to release chemicals into the blood stream
- D) to transmit information to and from the brain and spinal cord

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

18. The tips of the branches of the axon are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dendrites
- B) terminal buttons
- C) soma
- D) mitochondria

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

19. Neurotransmitters are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) released from the terminal button of a cell
  - B) responsible for electrical communication within a cell
  - C) part of the power house of a cell
  - D) all of the above

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 53

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

20. Neurotransmitters perform different functions such as:
- A) regulate the actions of glands and muscles
  - B) inhibit memory traces from being formed
  - C) promote digestion of food
  - D) all of the above

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

21. This neurotransmitter affects sleep, appetite, and emotional states, among other behaviors.
- A) acetylcholine
  - B) dopamine
  - C) norepinephrine
  - D) serotonin

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

22. Certain forms of depression are related to lowered levels of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Prozac
- B) Zoloft
- C) GABA
- D) serotonin

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

23. This neurotransmitter is suspected of playing a role in Alzheimer's disease.

- A) acetylcholine
- B) dopamine
- C) GABA
- D) Norepinephrine

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

24. Which of the following neurotransmitters plays a role in memory?

- A) acetylcholine
- B) dopamine
- C) norepinephrine
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

25. Too much of this neurotransmitter may be related to schizophrenia whereas too little of this neurotransmitter may be related to Parkinson's disease.

- A) acetylcholine
- B) dopamine
- C) norepinephrine
- D) serotonin

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

26. Parkinson's Disease, which Michael J. Fox has, results from

- A) too little serotonin
- B) too much dopamine
- C) too little dopamine
- D) too much serotonin

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 54

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

27. This neurotransmitter's major role is to inhibit neural transmissions in the central nervous system.

- A) acetylcholine
- B) dopamine
- C) GABA
- D) Norepinephrine

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 2.3  
Page Ref: 54  
SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

28. A chemical substance in the nervous system that is involved in pain control, pleasure, and memory is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) morphine  
B) epinephrine  
C) endorphins  
D) acetylcholine

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 2.3  
Page Ref: 54  
SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

29. Communication within a cell is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) electrical  
B) caused by hardening of the cell membrane  
C) both electrical and chemical  
D) chemical

Ans: D  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.2  
Page Ref: 54, 56  
SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

30. When an axon is not stimulated it is in a polarized state called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) steady state  
B) homeostasis  
C) the resting potential  
D) super polarized

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

31. With regard to the all-or-none law, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an electrical current crosses the synapse completely or not at all
- B) nerve cells are continuously active
- C) an axon either fires an action potential or does not
- D) all the neurons in a particular area of the brain fire or none of them fire

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

32. Similar to firing a bullet from a gun, an action potential either fires completely or not at all. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ law.

- A) big-bang
- B) dead-or-alive
- C) all-or-none
- D) on-or-off

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

33. Your text book likens the depolarization and repolarization of a neuron that fires to \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) the wave done by the crows at a sports event
- B) a door opening and closing
- C) a tree bending in the wind
- D) a car speeding up and slowing down

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

34. Your textbook's definition of an action potential is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the likelihood that a neuron will take action when stimulated
- B) the tendency for a neuron to be potentiated by neurotransmitters
- C) a neural impulse that carries information along the axon of a neuron
- D) the firing of a nerve, either toward or away from the brain

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 55

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

35. Communication within neurons is \_\_\_\_\_ whereas communication between neurons is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) electrical; chemical
- B) unmyelinated; myelinated
- C) chemical; electrical
- D) very slow; very fast

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

36. Chemical messengers that are released by axons and stimulate dendrites on another neuron are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) chemical messengers
- B) neurotransmitters
- C) synaptic transmitters
- D) neuromessengers

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

37. Neurotransmitters are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) chemicals that cross the synaptic gap and bind to receptors on another neuron
- B) excitatory chemicals that make it more likely that a neuron will fire
- C) inhibitory chemicals that make it less likely that a neuron will fire
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

38. What type(s) of messages can one neuron deliver to another?

- A) excitatory
- B) inhibitory
- C) both excitatory and inhibitory
- D) compound

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

39. Your body has designed a traffic signal for action potentials traveling from one neuron to another. In this system, a red light represents \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) an excitatory neurotransmitter
- B) an inhibitory neurotransmitter
- C) a combination of excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmitters
- D) none of these options; once started, an action potential never stops

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

40. In the lock-and-key analogy for neurotransmitters, the lock refers to the \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the key refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) dendrite receptors; 3-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter
- B) 3-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter; dendrite receptors
- C) axon receptors; 3-dimensional shape of the neurotransmitter
- D) vesicles inside the axon; dendrite receptors

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

41. Excess neurotransmitters left in the synapse after an action potential \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) are absorbed back into the sending neuron
- B) stay in the synapse waiting for the next action potential
- C) are broken down by enzymes
- D) all of the above
- E) both A and C

Ans: E

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

42. A synapse is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the gap between the brain and the skull that contains cerebrospinal fluid
- B) the junction between neurons
- C) the vesicle that contains neurotransmitters
- D) the place where neurotransmitters exchange ionic molecules

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

43. Endogenous opioid peptides are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) neurotransmitters
- B) endorphins
- C) morphine
- D) curare

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 57

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

44. If you run a marathon, your body will release \_\_\_\_\_ to elevate your mood and reduce your pain.

- A) lactic acid
- B) epinephrine

- C) norepinephrine
- D) endorphins

Ans: D

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 57

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

45. The class of neurotransmitters known as endorphins function to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) elevate mood
- B) reduce pain
- C) affect memory and learning
- D) both A and B
- E) All of the above

Ans: E

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

46. High levels of dopamine are associated with \_\_\_\_\_, whereas low levels of dopamine are associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Parkinson's Disease; schizophrenia
- B) schizophrenia; Parkinson's Disease
- C) Parkinson's Disease; depression
- D) depression; Parkinson's Disease

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 56

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

47. Levels of serotonin, too low in depressed individuals, can be boosted by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) taking antidepressants only
- B) successful psychotherapy only
- C) taking anxiolytics
- D) taking antidepressants or completing successful psychotherapy

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 57

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

48. Drugs act at the synapse by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) causing the action potential to fire
- B) replacing, decreasing, or enhancing the amount of neurotransmitter
- C) initiating the graded potential
- D) acting to enhance the amount of neurotransmitters

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 57

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

49. Dr. Garlitz saw a documentary about South American hunters using curare to paralyze prey. She considered using it during minor surgical procedures so her patients couldn't move. Is this a good idea?

- A) No; it's poison and would kill
- B) Yes; as long as she used just enough to paralyze
- C) No because she couldn't use pain medication
- D) Yes, as long as she kept the lungs operative

Ans: D

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 57

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

50. Nerves transmit messages throughout the body as does \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the exocrine system
- B) the endocrine system
- C) the intergumentary system
- D) dendrites and soma

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

51. A collection of glands found throughout the body that manufacture and secrete hormones into the bloodstream in order to effect behavioral change or maintain normal bodily functions is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) nervous system
- B) alimentary system
- C) endocrine system
- D) hypothalamus

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

52. Chemicals that are manufactured by endocrine glands and circulated in the bloodstream to change or maintain bodily functions are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) vasopressors
- B) gonadotropins
- C) hormones
- D) steroids

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

53. Growth, reproduction, moods, and our responses to stress are all controlled by our \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) mothers
- B) fathers
- C) hormones
- D) teachers

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

54. Which of the following is NOT a function of the endocrine system identified in your text?

- A) impact sexual behavior and reproduction
- B) maintain the body's normal function
- C) influence growth
- D) control the fight-or-flight response

Ans: D

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

55. The endocrine system is composed of all the following EXCEPT the \_\_\_\_\_ gland.

- A) neurotransmitter
- B) pituitary
- C) adrenal



D) thyroid

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

56. Which of the following is NOT associated with the endocrine system?

A) hypothalamus

B) pituitary

C) serotonin

D) hormones

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

57. In your text, the analogy was presented that neurotransmission at the synapse is like \_\_\_\_\_ whereas hormonal communication is like \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a drug; a vitamin

B) a telephone call; a global email

C) Halloween; Christmas

D) a classroom; television

Ans: B

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.3

Page Ref: 58

SectionRef: Neural Bases of Behavior

58. The two major divisions of the nervous system are the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) anterior and posterior
- B) central and peripheral
- C) chemical and mechanical
- D) brain and spinal cord

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

59. What is the major function of our nervous system?

- A) to convey information
- B) to keep us safe
- C) to regulate our heartbeat and respiration
- D) to help us communicate with others

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 60

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

60. The central nervous system \_\_\_\_.

- A) consists of the brain and spinal cord
- B) is the most important nervous system
- C) includes the automatic and other nervous systems
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 60

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

61. The peripheral nervous system \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is composed of the spinal cord and peripheral nerves  
B) is less important than the central nervous system  
C) is contained within the skull and spinal column  
D) includes all the nerves and neurons outside the brain and spinal cord

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 60

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

62. The link between the brain and the spinal cord with the rest of the body's sense receptors, muscles, and glands is the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.  
A) peripheral  
B) autonomic  
C) somatic  
D) sympathetic

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 60

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

63. The difference between neurons in the PNS and neurons in the CNS is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) damage to the PNS neurons is more often fatal  
B) neurons in the PNS can regenerate  
C) damage to PNS neurons is usually irreversible  
D) neurons in the CNS can regenerate

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.4

Page Ref: 61

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

64. Sal had a severe stroke that left him unable to talk for a year. However, during the second year, he gradually regained his ability to speak. What probably happened?

- A) the neurons regenerated
- B) neurons split to form new neurons
- C) stem cells initiated the formation of new cells
- D) the brain rerouted the neurons around the damaged area

Ans: D

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 61

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

65. Neuroplasticity refers to the ability of the brain to change its \_\_\_\_\_ in response to environmental conditions.

- A) shape and size
- B) structure and function
- C) basic organization
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 61

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

66. Replacing lost cells in the brain with new cells is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) neuroplasticity
- B) neuroformulation
- C) neurokinesis
- D) neurogenesis

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.5  
Page Ref: 61  
SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

67. In the future, \_\_\_\_\_ may be used to treat injury, disease, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, diabetes, epilepsy, stress, and strokes.

- A) dopamine
- B) neuroplasticity
- C) stem cells
- D) serotonin

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.5  
Page Ref: 61  
SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

68. A possible future treatment to help people who are paralyzed from spinal cord injuries walk again is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) neuroplasticity
- B) stem cell transplants
- C) neurogenesis
- D) both B and C

Ans: D  
APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.5  
Page Ref: 61  
SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

69. The division and differentiation of nonneuronal cells to produce neurons is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) split-brain genesis
- B) stem cell production
- C) neuroplasticity

D) neurogenesis

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 61

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

70. \_\_\_\_\_ are the immature, precursors that give birth to new specialized cells.

A) Stem cells

B) Dendrites

C) Axons

D) Neurogenic cells

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.5

Page Ref: 61

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

71. The spinal cord is found inside the spinal column and is involved in \_\_\_\_\_.

A) relaying neural information from the body to the brain

B) relaying neural information from the brain to the body

C) reflexes

D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.6

Page Ref: 62

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

72. You have just touched a hot mug of coffee. Your hand immediately and reflexively pulls away. This action was controlled by your \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) central nervous system
- B) spinal cord
- C) brain
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.6

Page Ref: 62

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

73. Movements that are initiated by an external stimulus and bypass input from your brain are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) stupid mistakes
- B) clumsy accidents
- C) the other guy's fault
- D) reflexes

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.6

Page Ref: 62

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

74. An impulse that travels inward from a sensory fiber to the spinal cord, then outward to a muscle fiber is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) inhibitory potential
- B) sensory-motor arc
- C) excitatory potential
- D) reflex arc

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.6

Page Ref: 62

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

75. Lightly stroking the sole of an infant's feet and seeing the toes fan out and the foot turn in is initiating the \_\_\_\_\_ reflex.

- A) eagle
- B) Babinski
- C) rooting
- D) Bondrovsky

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.6

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

76. The peripheral nervous system is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous systems.

- A) sympathetic and parasympathetic
- B) central and somatic
- C) somatic and autonomic
- D) autonomic and parasympathetic

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

77. The somatic nervous system is made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) nerves that connect to sensory receptors and control skeletal muscles
- B) the spinal cord and interneurons in the spine
- C) the nerves that maintain the functioning of the glands, heart muscles, and other smooth muscles
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard



Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

78. Anna hears her teacher ask a question she knows the answer to so she raises her hand so she can speak. Which division of the nervous system was responsible for her hand going up?

- A) central nervous system
- B) autonomic nervous system
- C) somatic nervous system
- D) parasympathetic nervous system

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

79. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is responsible for involuntary tasks whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is responsible for voluntary tasks.

- A) autonomic; somatic
- B) somatic; autonomic
- C) central; peripheral
- D) peripheral; central

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

80. The sympathetic and parasympathetic systems are branches of the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system.

- A) somatic
- B) central
- C) cardinal
- D) autonomic

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

81. The \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is responsible for fight or flight whereas the \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system is responsible for maintaining calm.

- A) central; peripheral
- B) parasympathetic; sympathetic
- C) sympathetic; parasympathetic
- D) autonomic; somatic

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

82. The autonomic nervous system is subdivided into two branches called the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ systems.

- A) automatic; semi-automatic
- B) somatic; peripheral
- C) afferent; efferent
- D) sympathetic; parasympathetic

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 63

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

83. Sensory neurons carry messages \_\_\_\_\_ the central nervous system; motor neurons carry

messages \_\_\_\_\_ the central nervous system.

- A) to; to
- B) away from; to
- C) away from; away from
- D) to; away from

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 64

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

84. Diane got very angry at Chris and they argued over dinner. Afterward, Diane had a stomach ache. This was probably because

- A) her sympathetic nervous system activated and shut down digestion during the argument
- B) her parasympathetic nervous system activated and shut down digestion during the argument
- C) her endocrine system sent out too many hormones to her stomach
- D) her central nervous system signaled for too much acid to be produced in her stomach

Ans: A

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.7

Page Ref: 65

SectionRef: Nervous System Organization

85. Stimulating the \_\_\_\_\_ increases aggressive behavior.

- A) amygdala
- B) hypothalamus
- C) fornix
- D) medulla

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 67, 70

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

86. Three structures associated with the brain stem are the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) CT, PET, and MRI
- B) motor control, sensory, and projection areas
- C) pons, medulla, and the midbrain
- D) cerebrum, cerebellum, and corpus callosum

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 67

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

87. This part of the brain is responsible for survival functions such as heart beat and respiration.

- A) cerebellum
- B) corpus callosum
- C) brain stem
- D) thalamus

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 67

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

88. This term refers to the fact that various parts of the brain are specialized for particular functions.

- A) localization of function
- B) specialized functioning
- C) functional ablation
- D) brain plasticity

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 67

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

89. A main function of the medulla is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) control automatic bodily functions such as respiration and heart rate
- B) coordinate fine motor movement in the fingers and face
- C) regulate the functioning of the pons
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

90. Which of the following structures is NOT a part of the forebrain?

- A) hypothalamus
- B) medulla
- C) limbic system
- D) cerebral cortex

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.8

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

91. Three structures included in the hindbrain are the:

- A) thalamus, hypothalamus, and brainstem
- B) amygdala, pons, and reticular formation
- C) hypothalamus, pons, and the brainstem
- D) medulla, pons, and cerebellum

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 2.8  
Page Ref: 68  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

92. This structure at the top of the brain stem is involved in respiration, movement, waking, REM sleep, and dreaming.

- A) medulla
- B) pons
- C) cerebellum
- D) reticular formation

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 2.8  
Page Ref: 68  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

93. This structure at the base of the brain behind the brain stem is responsible for maintaining smooth movements, balance, and some aspects of perception and cognition.

- A) frontal lobe
- B) motor control area
- C) cerebellum
- D) corpus callosum

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.8  
Page Ref: 68  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

94. The next time you see someone at a party who is having trouble walking properly, you might say, "He has had too much to drink, and it went right to his \_\_\_\_."

- A) reticular formation
- B) cerebellum

- C) frontal lobe
- D) parietal lobe

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.9

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

95. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located near the top of the brainstem and is involved in coordinating eye and body movement, sleep, and arousal.

- A) cerebellum
- B) midbrain
- C) cortex
- D) medulla

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.9

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

96. In addition to coordinating movement and maintaining balance, the cerebellum may also play a role in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) breathing and blood pressure
- B) hunger and satiety
- C) hearing and vision
- D) perception and cognition

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.9

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

97. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a diffuse set of neurons in the core of the brain stem that screen incoming sensory information and arouse the cortex.

- A) thalamus
- B) corpus callosum
- C) limbic system
- D) reticular formation

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.9

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

98. While reading your newspaper in the morning, you notice a crash in the street outside. The part of your brain that refocuses your attention from the paper to the crash is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) medulla
- B) cerebral cortex
- C) reticular formation
- D) auditory cortex

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.10

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

99. The largest and most prominent part of the human brain is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cerebral cortex
- B) hindbrain
- C) midbrain
- D) forebrain

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 68



SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

100. What is the major sensory relay area for the brain?

- A) hypothalamus
- B) thalamus
- C) cortex
- D) hindbrain

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

101. Yuri works as a switchboard operator at a busy company and directs incoming calls from all over the world to appropriate departments for processing. His job can be compared to the job of the \_\_\_\_\_ in your brain.

- A) thalamus
- B) hypothalamus
- C) pons and medulla
- D) cerebral cortex

Ans: A

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 68

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

102. Injury to the thalamus can cause all except which of the following?

- A) deafness
- B) blindness
- C) loss of smell
- D) loss of taste

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

103. Many symptoms of schizophrenia, like hearing voices, misunderstanding social cues, and misinterpreting sensory information could be due to abnormalities in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reticular formation
- B) hypothalamus
- C) thalamus
- D) all of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

104. This is a small structure that maintains homeostasis and regulates emotions and drives such as hunger, thirst, sex, and aggression.

- A) hypothalamus
- B) hippocampus
- C) pituitary gland
- D) thalamus

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

105. The hypothalamus's role in the brain is MOST similar to the role of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) supervisor
- B) employee

- C) educator
- D) air traffic controller

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

106. The hypothalamus is involved with which of the following functions?

- A) hunger and thirst
- B) sex
- C) aggression
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

107. The hippocampus, amygdala, thalamus, and hypothalamus are all parts of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) brain stem
- B) reticular formation
- C) limbic system
- D) neocortical unit

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

108. This is an interconnected group of lower-level brain structures that are responsible for the

arousal and regulation of emotion, motivation, memory, and other mental processes.

- A) brain stem
- B) limbic system
- C) reticular formation
- D) cerebral cortex

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 69

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

109. This almond-shaped structure is part of the limbic system and helps regulate emotion.

- A) fornix
- B) hippocampus
- C) amygdala
- D) none of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.11

Page Ref: 70

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

110. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the cerebral cortex?

- A) It is the convoluted gray matter on the outside surface of the brain.
- B) It controls both autonomic and voluntary behavior.
- C) It regulates most complex behavior.
- D) It is responsible for higher mental processes.

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.12

Page Ref: 71

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

111. The cerebral cortex, with its estimated 30 billion neurons, is about \_\_\_\_ inch thick.

- A) 1/8
- B) 1/4
- C) 1/2
- D) 1

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.12

Page Ref: 71

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

112. Frontal, parietal, temporal, and occipital lobes make up the \_\_\_\_.

- A) subcortical area of the brain
- B) reticular formation
- C) cerebral cortex
- D) association areas of the brain

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.12

Page Ref: 71

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

113. In total, due to the cerebral hemispheres. We have \_\_\_\_ lobes in our brain.

- A) 4
- B) 10
- C) 8
- D) 16

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.12

Page Ref: 71

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

114. The frontal lobes are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) motor control
- B) speech production
- C) higher mental processing
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 72

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

115. Motor control, speech production, thinking, personality, emotion, and memory are all governed by your \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) parents
- B) friends
- C) teacher
- D) frontal lobe

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 72

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

116. Beverly had a stroke that has left her with Broca's aphasia even though she can read and write. This suggests her \_\_\_\_\_ was damaged.

- A) left parietal lobe
- B) right temporal lobe
- C) left frontal lobe
- D) entire occipital lobe

Ans: C

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard  
Objective: 2.13  
Page Ref: 72  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

117. The case of Phineas Gage suggests that the \_\_\_\_\_ lobes regulate our personality and are largely responsible for much of what makes us uniquely human.

- A) frontal
- B) temporal
- C) parietal
- D) occipital

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.14  
Page Ref: 72  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

118. The motor cortex in the \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for your ability to place your foot on the brake pedal and stop at a red light.

- A) pons
- B) frontal lobe
- C) parietal lobe
- D) the brain stem

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.13  
Page Ref: 72  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

119. This is the seat of body sensations and your memory of the environment.

- A) posterior lobe
- B) anterior lobe
- C) parietal lobe

D) temporal lobe

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

120. The \_\_\_\_\_ lobes are involved with hearing, language comprehension, memory, and some emotional control

A) frontal

B) occipital

C) posterior

D) temporal

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

121. \_\_\_\_\_ area is found in the temporal lobe, and is involved with language comprehension.

A) Broca's

B) The association

C) Gage's

D) Wernicke's

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

122. Vision and visual perception occur in the \_\_\_\_\_ lobes.



- A) occipital
- B) frontal
- C) temporal
- D) parietal

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

123. While roller blading without a helmet, Irena fell and hit the back of her head. She was taken to the hospital because she injured her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) motor cortex, and was paralyzed
- B) occipital lobe, and had visual problems
- C) thalamus, and was paralyzed
- D) brain stem, and stopped breathing

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

124. This lobe is involved in the perception of shape, color, and motion.

- A) frontal
- B) parietal
- C) temporal
- D) occipital

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

125. These are the "quiet areas" of the brain that help interpret, integrate, and act on information processed in other areas of the brain.

- A) limbic system
- B) projection areas
- C) association areas
- D) all of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 73

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

126. If your neighbor was abducted by aliens and they removed his right parietal lobe, he would be unable to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) move the left side of his body
- B) move the right side of his body
- C) feel sensations from the left side of his body
- D) feel sensations from the right side of his body

Ans: C

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 74

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

127. The reason you can wiggle your fingers "better" than you can wiggle your toes is because your \_\_\_\_\_ for your fingers than for your toes.

- A) motor cortex is larger
- B) somatosensory cortex is larger
- C) motor cortex is smaller
- D) somatosensory cortex is smaller

Ans: A

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.13

Page Ref: 74

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

128. This is a term for the specialization of the left and right hemisphere of the brain for particular operations.

- A) localization
- B) lateralization
- C) plasticity
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 75

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

129. You have a close friend who has undergone surgery to separate her brain hemispheres. It is MOST likely that prior to surgery she suffered from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) schizophrenia
- B) dyslexia
- C) severe epilepsy
- D) bilateral localization

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 75

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

130. Split-brain is the term used to describe which of the following conditions?

- A) a mental condition also known as schizophrenia
- B) surgical separation of the brain hemispheres
- C) an intellectual condition also known as dyslexia
- D) lateralization of hemispheres

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.15  
Page Ref: 75  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

131. This is the name of the bundle of nerve fibers that carries information between the brain's right and left hemispheres.

- A) corpus callosum
- B) cerebral cortex
- C) cerebellum
- D) none of these options

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.15  
Page Ref: 75  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

132. Although the left and right hemispheres of the brain are specialized, they are normally in close communication through the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reciprocating circuits
- B) thalamus
- C) corpus callosum
- D) cerebellum

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.15  
Page Ref: 75  
SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

133. Your left brain doesn't know what your right brain is doing. It is MOST likely that your

\_\_\_\_\_ has severed.

- A) amygdala
- B) frontal lobe
- C) association cortex
- D) corpus callosum

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 75

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

134. Mandisa is blindfolded and asked to identify several objects. She cannot verbally identify objects placed in her left hand, which suggests that she has had \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a dyslexic episode
- B) split-brain surgery
- C) too much to drink
- D) a lateralization of her brain hemispheres

Ans: B

APA Goal: 4 Application of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 76

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

135. A split-brain patient is presented with the word "TENANT" with "TEN" presented to her right visual field and "ANT" presented to her left visual field. How does she respond when asked what word she sees?

- A) tenant
- B) ten
- C) ant
- D) she reports she sees nothing

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 76

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

136. The right hemisphere of the brain is specialized for \_\_\_\_\_ in most adults.

- A) musical abilities
- B) spatial abilities
- C) recognizing facts
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 76

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

137. Which of the following is FALSE about left-handers?

- A) Brain specialization for language is nearly always reversed in left-handers.
- B) Left-handed people are often penalized in a right-handed world.
- C) Left-handed people often recover better from strokes that damage the language areas in the brain.
- D) A disproportionate number of left-handers have achieved greatness in art, sports, music, and mathematics.

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 78

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

138. Both concussion and contusion are types of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) thought disorders
- B) traumatic brain injuries
- C) cognitive impairment
- D) dementia

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.16

Page Ref: 79

SectionRef: A Tour Through the Brain

139. Behavioral genetics is the study of

- A) the relative effects of behavior and genetics on survival
- B) the relative effects of heredity and environment on behavior and mental processes
- C) the relative effects of genetics on natural selection
- D) how genetics affects correct behavior

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 80

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

140. The study of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) behavioral genetics
- B) genealogy
- C) psychogenetics
- D) biological psychology

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 80

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

141. Evolutionary psychology studies

- A) how humans adapted their behavior to survive and evolve
- B) how humankind's behavior has changed over the millennia
- C) how much humans can evolve to change behavior
- D) how natural selection and adaptation can explain behavior and mental processes

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 81

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

142. The study of principles such as natural selection and genetic mutations that help a species adapt to the environment and engage in similar behaviors is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) behavioral genetics
- B) environmental psychology
- C) evolutionary psychology
- D) Darwinian psychology

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.18

Page Ref: 81

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

143. \_\_\_\_\_ are threadlike strands of DNA molecules that carry genetic information.

- A) Genes
- B) Chromosomes
- C) Stem cells
- D) Heredity cells

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 81

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

144. DNA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Do Not Apprehend



- B) Dual Neurotic Ancestors
- C) Drastically Novel Approach
- D) Deoxyribonucleic acid

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 81

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

145. Genes are found on chromosomes and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) contain threadlike double-strands of DNA molecules
- B) carry the code for hereditary transmission
- C) are precursor cells that give birth to new cells
- D) all of these options

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 81

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

146. If a trait is recessive, this means it will take \_\_\_\_\_ gene(s) for the trait to manifest itself in one's offspring.

- A) 1 dominant
- B) 2 recessive
- C) 2 dominant
- D) any of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 82

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

147. Tongue-curling is a dominant trait. If you can curl your tongue, this means that \_\_\_\_.

- A) at least one of your parents can
- B) everyone in your family can
- C) both your parents have recessive genes for tongue-curling
- D) A or C

Ans: D

APA Goal: 3 Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.17

Page Ref: 82

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

148. This is a measure of the degree to which a characteristic is related to genetic, inherited factors.

- A) heritability
- B) inheritance
- C) the biological ratio
- D) the genome statistic

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.18

Page Ref: 82

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

149. It is likely that your genetics has absolutely nothing to do with the color of the shoes you are wearing right now. This would mean that your choice of shoe color this morning has a heritability estimate of \_\_\_\_.

- A) -1
- B) 0%
- C) +1
- D) 100%

Ans: B

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.18

Page Ref: 82

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

150. If the heritability estimate for height is 90% and your parents are both tall, which of the following statements is ACCURATE?

- A) You have a 90% chance of being tall.
- B) Ninety percent of your parent's children will be tall.
- C) You will achieve about 90% of your parent's combined heights.
- D) None of these options.

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.18

Page Ref: 82

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

151. Which type of twins can be helpful to researchers studying the contribution of genetics and environmental for behavior?

- A) identical
- B) dizygotic
- C) fraternal
- D) all of these options

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.18

Page Ref: 83

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

152. With regard to behavior, when adopted children resemble their adopted family, this is evidence for the \_\_\_\_.

- A) predominance of "nurture"
- B) predominance of "nature"
- C) interacting contributions of "nature" and "nurture"
- D) equal contributions of "nature" and "nurture"

Ans: A  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.18  
Page Ref: 83  
SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

153. \_\_\_\_\_ are suspected causes in disorders such as Down syndrome, Alzheimer's disease, and schizophrenia.

- A) Strokes
- B) Genetic abnormalities
- C) Hormonal abnormalities
- D) All of these options

Ans: B  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Medium  
Objective: 2.18  
Page Ref: 83  
SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

154. Evolutionary psychology is the branch of psychology that looks at \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) how fossil discoveries affect behavior
- B) the relationship between genes and the environment
- C) the relationship between evolutionary changes and behavior
- D) the effect of culture change on behavior

Ans: C  
APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology  
Difficulty: Easy  
Objective: 2.20  
Page Ref: 84  
SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

155. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the evolutionary concept that those with adaptive genetic traits will live and reproduce.

- A) natural selection
- B) evolution
- C) survival of the fittest
- D) all of these options

Ans: A

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 2.20

Page Ref: 84

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

156. Natural selection is MOST accurately summarized by the saying \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) "survival of the fittest"
- B) "might makes right"
- C) "only the good die young"
- D) "Reproduction of the fittest"

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.20

Page Ref: 84

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

157. Genetic mutations are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) continuing, long-term improvement in plant and animal species
- B) differences in concepts of beauty and religions in various cultures
- C) changes in a species that helps them adapt to a particular environment
- D) all of these options

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Objective: 2.21

Page Ref: 85

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

158. Some brain research suggests that women's brains are \_\_\_\_\_ compared to men's brains.

- A) more lateralized
- B) the same when
- C) larger when
- D) less lateralized

Ans: D

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Hard

Objective: 2.21

Page Ref: 85

SectionRef: Our Genetic Inheritance

Essay

159. Diagram a neuron with its major parts, and describe the functions of each part. Note: Artistic ability will not be graded; accuracy will be.

Ans:

Objective: 2.1

Page Ref: 52 - 53

160. Describe the electrochemical process that changes a resting potential into an action potential, including a statement about how neurotransmitters act to excite or inhibit action potentials.

Ans:

Objective: 2.2

Page Ref: 54 - 57

161. Outline the organization of the nervous system, detailing three levels of structure/functional units.

Ans:

Objective: 2.4  
Page Ref: 60 - 65

162. Describe recent research regarding neuroplasticity and neurogenesis, and the role of stem cells in the treatment of various physical and neurological dysfunctions.  
Ans:

Objective: 2.5  
Page Ref: 61

163. Define the major functions of the spinal cord.  
Ans:

Objective: 2.6  
Page Ref: 61-63

164. Describe the main functions and location of the cerebellum, the three parts of the brain stem, and the reticular formation.  
Ans:

Objective: 2.10  
Page Ref: 67 - 68

165. Describe the location and main functions of the subcortical areas of the brain: the thalamus, hypothalamus, and limbic system.  
Ans:

Objective: 2.10, 2.11  
Page Ref: 67-70

166. Define cerebral cortex and diagram the left hemisphere of the brain with its four lobes, the motor control area, somatosensory area, Broca's area, and Wernicke's area. Describe the main functions of each of these lobes and areas, including the "association" areas. Note: Artistic ability will not be graded; accuracy will be.

Ans:

Objective: 2.12, 2.13

Page Ref: 71-74

167. Review the findings regarding brain lateralization and evolutionary psychology, and describe the debate regarding the evolution of gender-differences.

Ans:

Objective: 2.15

Page Ref: 75-78

168. Define behavioral genetics, providing a description of the four methods of study used in this field. State three cautions related to heritability findings.

Ans:

Objective: 2.17, 2.18, 2.19

Page Ref: 80- 84



Import Settings:  
Base Settings: Brownstone Default  
Information Field: APA Goal  
Information Field: Difficulty  
Information Field: Objective  
Information Field: Page Ref  
Information Field: SectionRef  
Highest Answer Letter: E  
Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: Chapter 03: Stress and Health Management

Multiple Choice

1. People have historically believed that emotions and thoughts affect health. However, this popular belief declined in the late 1800s. Why?

- A) Antibiotics were discovered that cured diseases.
- B) Some diseases were found to cause mental symptoms.
- C) Scientist discovered biological causes for infectious disease.
- D) Drug companies made money on drugs so endorsed physical causes of disease.

Ans: C

APA Goal: 1 Knowledge Base of Psychology

Difficulty: Easy

Objective: 3.1

Page Ref: 90

SectionRef: Stress and Health Management

2. This is NOT a major cause of death in the United States today.

- A) pneumonia
- B) cancer
- C) cardiovascular disease
- D) chronic lung disease