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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 1. Examining naturally occurring relationships is the basic purpose of conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal | |

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| 2. Based on a fraudulent 1998 study, some parents were misled into thinking that the childhood MMR vaccine increased the risk of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | childhood obesity. | |  | b. | autism spectrum disorder. | |  | c. | infantile amnesia. | |  | d. | stranger anxiety. | |

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| 3. Critical thinkers can best be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | questioning. | |  | b. | cynical. | |  | c. | pessimistic. | |  | d. | impatient. | |

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| 4. Professor Ticich explains that his experimental research demonstrates that children with brothers and sisters are better able to form positive relationships with other children. How might he best offer further support for the reliability of this finding?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | case studies | |  | d. | correlational research | |

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| 5. Digital technologies such as wearable cameras and fitness sensors have enabled the collection of "big data" by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the testing effect. | |  | b. | case studies. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 6. Superforecasters are good predictors of social behavior because they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gather facts and balance clashing arguments before settling on an answer. | |  | b. | have above-average intelligence. | |  | c. | have experienced many different situations. | |  | d. | are able to think quickly about events. | |

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| 7. Participants who are exposed to the treatment being tested in an experiment are said to be assigned to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sample. | |  | b. | experimental group. | |  | c. | standardized treatment. | |  | d. | control group. | |

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| 8. Dr. Barua is preparing to start a new research study. He has openly communicated his hypotheses, study design, plan for data collection, and how he intends to analyze the data in order to test his hypotheses. He is engaging in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | prediction. | |  | d. | debriefing. | |

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| 9. Psychology is currently best defined as the science of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conscious and unconscious mental activity. | |  | b. | observable responses to the environment. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | maladaptive and adaptive behaviors. | |

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| 10. Valerie tells her brother that she can read people’s minds. Her brother, however, insists that Valerie has no evidence to support her claim. Valerie’s brother best illustrates the scientific attitude of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pride. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | practicality. | |  | d. | introspection. | |

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| 11. The science of behavior and mental processes is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | psychology. | |

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| 12. Professor Thornton is studying experiences that influence genetic expression. He is most likely studying   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | gender psychology. | |  | c. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 13. Judith experiences depression, and she is taking medication that she believes will help treat her depression. The medication she is taking is actually a sugar pill. Her depression is declining as she is taking the medication. This is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | debriefing. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 14. Professor Terrance has conducted a study that examined the relationship between level of physical activity and academic performance among children. He is most likely to use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine if a relationship exists.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | meta-analysis | |  | b. | preregistration | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient | |  | d. | experimental research | |

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| 15. Which naturalist and philosopher suggested that the source of our personality is the heart?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | Darwin | |  | c. | Aristotle | |  | d. | James | |

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| 16. Researchers have been able to gauge a region’s level of racism and depression based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | local news reports. | |  | b. | people’s word searches and the questions they ask. | |  | c. | talk show topics during prime time. | |  | d. | popular songs played on the local radio station. | |

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| 17. Research on animal subjects has demonstrated that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animals can benefit from research. | |  | b. | animals are always harmed during research. | |  | c. | it is not possible for animals to benefit from research. | |  | d. | research using animal subjects is unethical. | |

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| 18. One way to improve our understanding and retention of course material is to actively retrieve the information by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | self-testing. | |  | b. | rehearsal. | |  | c. | both self-testing and rehearsal. | |  | d. | neither self-testing nor rehearsal. | |

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| 19. Researchers investigating whether a Labrador Retriever could be conditioned to dig and paw (an aggressive alert) when it detected the odor of a drug would have been of most direct interest to the school of thought known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. | |

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| 20. Suppose that people who see a lot of violent movies are also particularly likely to behave aggressively. This relationship would NOT necessarily indicate that watching violence influences aggressive behavior because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sequences often don't look random. | |  | b. | correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations. | |  | d. | the sample may have been randomly selected. | |

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| 21. Which research method involves manipulating one or more factors and using random assignment of participants?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal | |

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| 22. Professor McDuff is studying the extent to which genes and environment contribute to the risk of hearing loss. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavior genetics | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 23. Roland always takes notes by hand during class rather than on his laptop, as most of his classmates do. He has found that he often scores higher on class exams than classmates who use their devices for note taking. One potential reason for his higher grades is that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | he rarely misses class. | |  | b. | he sits toward the front of the classroom. | |  | c. | taking notes by hand requires active processing of information. | |  | d. | the use of technology in the classroom requires active processing of information. | |

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| 24. The enduring traditions, values, attitudes, ideas, and behaviors shared by a group of people constitute their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | culture. | |  | b. | levels of analysis. | |  | c. | behavior genetics. | |  | d. | community psychology. | |

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| 25. Researchers make no effort to manipulate or control variables when they engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | experimentation. | |

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| 26. Dr. Zin believes that psychology should study only observable behavior. His view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 27. The birth of psychology is often attributed to Wilhelm Wundt because he pioneered the investigation of mental processes by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | using a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | adopting an evolutionary perspective. | |  | c. | advocating positive psychology. | |  | d. | conducting the first psychological experiment. | |

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| 28. Which of the following enables more exact descriptions of ongoing behaviors without explaining them?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment | |  | b. | informed consent | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure | |

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| 29. An understanding of behavior and mental processes can be misused to manipulate people. That’s why some worry about the potential dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variables. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | experimental debriefing. | |  | d. | psychology. | |

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| 30. By revealing what can happen through an in-depth examination of an atypical individual, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often suggests directions for future research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure | |  | b. | random assignment | |  | c. | a case study | |  | d. | a survey | |

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| 31. Professor Soares told one class that research has found thatwheat flax prevents the loss of brain cells. He informed another class that researchers have found that there is no brain benefit to eating wheat flax. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 32. Which subfield of psychology studies changing abilities across the life span?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | cognitive psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology | |

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| 33. Dr. Strapp conducts basic research on the impact of LGBTQ prejudice on behavior. Dr. Strapp is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical | |  | b. | social | |  | c. | biological | |  | d. | industrial-organizational | |

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| 34. Which of the following is most likely to inhibit critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | random assignment | |  | d. | informed consent | |

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| 35. One of the three central concerns of positive psychology is the study and promotion of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | test-enhanced learning. | |  | b. | character traits such as courage and compassion. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | epigenetics. | |

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| 36. Dr. Appleton is studying how people interpret social situations and when and why they react to a social situation with anger. He is examining anger from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | psychodynamic | |

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| 37. Dr. Carly is studying differences in the expression of love across different cultures. She is examining love from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | psychodynamic | |

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| 38. Which of the following is true for both clinical and counseling psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They conduct only applied research. | |  | b. | They are medical doctors. | |  | c. | They give advice only to people with community-related problems. | |  | d. | They give and interpret tests, and they provide therapy.  ​ | |

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| 39. In a psychological experiment, researchers are interested in studying the potential effects of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent | |  | b. | confounding | |  | c. | independent | |  | d. | random | |

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| 40. A researcher would be most likely to discover a negative correlation between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | body height and body weight. | |  | b. | self-esteem and depression. | |  | c. | education and personal wealth. | |  | d. | intelligence and academic success. | |

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| 41. Curiosity, skepticism, and humility are all   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | aspects of epigenetics. | |  | b. | included in the definition of psychology today. | |  | c. | related to subfields in psychology. | |  | d. | elements of the scientific attitude. | |

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| 42. Dr. Tate is an excellent professor. She is curious, humble, and skeptical. These are all characteristics of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | having a scientific attitude. | |  | b. | using the scientific method. | |  | c. | forming a theory. | |  | d. | testing a hypothesis. | |

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| 43. In an effort to prevent participants in an experiment from trying to confirm the researchers' predictions, psychologists sometimes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtain written promises from participants to respond honestly. | |  | b. | treat information about individual participants confidentially. | |  | c. | deceive participants about the true purpose of an experiment. | |  | d. | allow people to decide for themselves whether they want to participate in an experiment. | |

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| 44. While trying to decide whether she should apply for a job at Sunshine Café, Stefanie receives a “Good morning” text from a friend with a sunshine emoji. “It’s a sign; I’m definitely supposed to apply for that job!” she thinks. Stefanie is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | predicting social behavior. | |  | b. | falling prey to hindsight bias. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | superforecasting. | |

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| 45. Dr. Stott is an expert in cognitive psychology and is currently reading and reviewing a research study that has been submitted for publication consideration in an academic journal. Dr. Stott does not know who wrote the article and is reviewing the study based on incorporation and application of theory, originality, and accuracy in research design, analysis, and results. Dr. Stott is serving as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consultant. | |  | b. | peer reviewer. | |  | c. | counselor. | |  | d. | tester. | |

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| 46. Which of the following provides the best way to help create a real-truth world?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | a scientific mindset | |  | c. | embracing critical thinking and a scientific mindset | |  | d. | neither critical thinking nor a scientific mindset | |

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| 47. A factor other than the independent variable that might produce an effect in an experiment is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wording effect. | |  | b. | correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | placebo effect. | |  | d. | confounding variable. | |

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| 48. Psychological research indicates that people who are both happier and healthier than average tend to be those who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceive their intellectual abilities as fixed by their heredity. | |  | b. | live spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals. | |  | c. | give priority to relationships with supportive friends. | |  | d. | are more physically attractive than average. | |

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| 49. The simultaneous processing of information at both conscious and unconscious levels is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | dual processing. | |

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| 50. Trond explains to friends that children’s ability to remember and use what they learn from their textbooks is influenced by how they organize and think about the material in the text. Trond’s belief most directly illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics | |

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| 51. Observing and recording people's behavior as they are being conditioned is a central interest of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Freudian psychology. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | cognitive neuroscience. | |

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| 52. The British Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association have issued guidelines for animal research. These guidelines call for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | housing social animals with companions. | |  | b. | ensuring the health of research animals. | |  | c. | minimizing the infliction of pain on research animals. | |  | d. | all of these requirements. | |

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| 53. As students prepare for a test, they often believe that they understand the course material better than they actually do. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfidence. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 54. When every individual in a large population has a small but equal chance of being included in a survey, researchers are using a procedure known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | random sampling. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 55. To study the development of relationships, Dr. Gallardo carefully observed and recorded patterns of verbal and nonverbal behaviors among people in singles bars. Which research method did Dr. Gallardo employ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation | |

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| 56. Charlize has asked you for advice on how to live a happy, effective life. Which of the following is NOT something that you would suggest?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “Make sure you get enough sleep each night.” | |  | b. | “Spend some time each day doing aerobic activity.” | |  | c. | “Maintain close relationships with others.” | |  | d. | “Avoid making long-term goals right now.” | |

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| 57. Which of the following is a conditioned behavior that can be observed?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anxiety | |  | b. | intelligence | |  | c. | depression | |  | d. | crying | |

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| 58. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Dr. Sherck, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genes and environment are different | |  | b. | Dr. Fuentes, who treats patients with psychological disorders | |  | c. | Dr. Rowley, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning | |  | d. | Dr. Burnell, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history | |

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| 59. Arsan has been selected for the Olympics gymnastics team because genetically he has good balance, strength, flexibility, and agility. He has also spent hundreds of hours practicing in his high school gym. This best illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nature outweighs the importance of nurture. | |  | b. | nature limits our adaptive capacities. | |  | c. | nurture works on what nature provides. | |  | d. | nature selects traits that contribute to survival. | |

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| 60. In conducting experiments, psychologists must give participants enough information about their study to enable them to decide whether they wish to participate. This is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | informed consent. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | a double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | critical thinking. | |

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| 61. Professor Estrella is interested in problem-solving abilities among adults. This research topic is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 62. Dr. Neider conducts basic research on how and if memory changes with age. It is most likely that Dr. Neider is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | social | |  | c. | developmental | |  | d. | industrial-organizational | |

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| 63. Which of the following is NOT a suggestion to help you live a happy, effective, flourishing life?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | exercise regularly | |  | b. | set long-term goals | |  | c. | embrace a fixed mindset | |  | d. | prioritize your relationships | |

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| 64. In a study of the effects of drinking coffee, some participants drank a decaf coffee that actually smelled and tasted like coffee. This decaf coffee was a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | placebo. | |  | d. | double blind. | |

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| 65. Which research method would be most appropriate for investigating the relationship between the political beliefs of Americans and their attitudes toward welfare?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation | |

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| 66. Which perspective focuses on how we process information to solve problems?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 67. To accurately isolate cause and effect, experimenters should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | case studies. | |  | d. | correlation coefficients. | |

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| 68. Jennifer was worried that the wording of the questions in a diet and exercise survey may have encouraged respondents to express unusually positive levels of health. Jennifer's concern best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | dual processing. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | the neuroscience perspective. | |

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| 69. A testable prediction that is often implied by a theory is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | operational definition. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | hypothesis. | |

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| 70. We are each unique individuals who are part of a larger social system, such as a family, ethnic group, and culture. This demonstrates that we are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological systems. | |  | b. | impressionable systems. | |  | c. | neurological systems. | |  | d. | biopsychosocial systems. | |

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| 71. Jeremy is interested in how anger facilitated the survival of our ancestors' genes. He is studying anger based on which perspective?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | psychodynamic | |

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| 72. Rico wonders whether he inherited his calm and laid-back personality style or whether his life experiences shaped his personality. Rico’s concern is most directly relevant to the issue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation and causation. | |  | b. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | c. | nature and nurture. | |  | d. | conscious and unconscious mind. | |

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| 73. In which type of research would an investigator manipulate at least one factor and observe its effect on some behavior or mental process?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | naturalistic observation | |

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| 74. Memory processes are to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective as cultures are to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | cognitive | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 75. Bria, who is taking her first psychology class, earned a C on her first exam. Although C is a passing grade, Bria would like to earn an A in this class. What can she do to help improve not only her grade but also her retention of the material?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Set long-term goals. | |  | b. | Break up with her boyfriend. | |  | c. | Cram for the test the night before the exam. | |  | d. | Use the SQ3R method when studying. | |

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| 76. Marijoy has found that advanced maternal age is related to an increase in autism spectrum disorder among children. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a positive correlation. | |  | b. | a negative correlation. | |  | c. | a neutral relationship. | |  | d. | no relationship. | |

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| 77. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two factors   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vary together. | |  | b. | are random samples. | |  | c. | influence each other. | |  | d. | are dependent variables. | |

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| 78. Dr. Abe is an expert in weight-loss management and techniques. He repeatedly finds that as consumers eat fewer calories, they also lose weight. This is an example of a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | negative correlation. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | neutral relationship. | |

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| 79. Humanistic psychologists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized human growth potential.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt and Washburn | |  | b. | Freud and James | |  | c. | Rogers and Maslow | |  | d. | Watson and Skinner | |

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| 80. A negative correlation is one in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | both factors decrease together. | |  | b. | one variable is manipulated to cause an effect on another variable. | |  | c. | the manipulated variable of interest does not have an effect on the variable of interest. | |  | d. | one factor increases as another factor decreases. | |

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| 81. Dr. Stembridge conducts research on how children's moral reasoning changes as they grow older. It is most likely that Dr. Stembridge is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | developmental | |  | d. | industrial-organizational | |

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| 82. In a psychological experiment, the experimental factor that is manipulated by the investigator is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent | |  | b. | independent | |  | c. | control | |  | d. | experimental | |

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| 83. What was the *Oxford English Dictionary*'s word of the year in 2017?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | preregistration | |  | c. | post-truth | |  | d. | repetition | |

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| 84. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking. | |  | b. | most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong. | |  | c. | unproven claims about human behavior need to be tested. | |  | d. | people usually have hidden motives for acting. | |

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| 85. Psychology experiments are typically designed to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | test principles that help explain behavior. | |  | b. | observe behaviors that are unobservable outside the laboratory. | |  | c. | re-create the naturally occurring conditions that influence people’s daily behaviors. | |  | d. | observe a truly random sample of human or animal behavior. | |

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| 86. In a drug-treatment study, participants given a pill containing no actual drug are receiving a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sample. | |  | b. | double blind. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | placebo. | |

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| 87. Studying one individual or group in depth is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey; correlation | |  | b. | case study; naturalistic observation | |  | c. | correlation; survey | |  | d. | naturalistic observation; case study | |

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| 88. Research conducted by which field of study revisits the nature–nurture debate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | gender psychology | |  | c. | cross-cultural psychology | |  | d. | positive psychology | |

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| 89. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial-organizational psychologists | |  | b. | cognitive psychologists | |  | c. | community psychologists | |  | d. | clinical psychologists | |

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| 90. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others’ behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | practicality. | |  | b. | self-control. | |  | c. | humility. | |  | d. | curiosity. | |

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| 91. Misinformation that is given intentionally can be called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news. | |  | b. | post-truth. | |  | c. | powerful examples. | |  | d. | repetition. | |

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| 92. Ezekiel was able to correctly solve a novel logic problem by simultaneously applying unconscious inferences and conscious knowledge of philosophical principles. This best illustrates the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | dual processing. | |  | d. | behaviorism. | |

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| 93. Which perspective would suggest that natural selection of traits helps explain our similarities?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | evolutionary | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 94. Which of the following is a statistical measure of the relationship between two variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlation coefficient | |  | b. | a random sample | |  | c. | SQ3R | |  | d. | an independent variable | |

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| 95. Carolyn is attending a class lecture. She listens for the main ideas and sub-ideas of the lecture and writes them down. She also asks questions during class as well as after class. Carolyn is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thinking critically. | |  | b. | using massed practice. | |  | c. | processing the information actively. | |  | d. | overlearning. | |

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| 96. Humanistic psychologists focused attention on the importance of people's   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | childhood memories. | |  | b. | genetic predispositions. | |  | c. | unconscious thought processes. | |  | d. | growth potential. | |

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| 97. Hindsight bias most directly contributes to the perception that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychological theories are simply reflections of researchers’ personal values. | |  | b. | psychological research studies are simplified versions of reality. | |  | c. | psychological theories and observations are merely common sense. | |  | d. | psychological research studies are potentially dangerous. | |

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| 98. To better understand how brain damage influences behavior, Dr. Carpenter carefully observes and questions two football players who have suffered a concussion. Which research method is Dr. Carpenter using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation | |

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| 99. Psychology developed from many disciplines and countries. For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an American philosopher and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an Austrian physician.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov | |  | b. | William James; Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson | |  | d. | Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers | |

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| 100. The placebo effect best illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on feelings and behaviors.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure | |  | b. | random sampling | |  | c. | positive expectations | |  | d. | hindsight bias | |

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| 101. A population can be defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | all those in a group being studied. | |  | b. | a determination of how two factors vary together. | |  | c. | the needed sample to determine cause-effect relationships. | |  | d. | a subset of the group being studied. | |

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| 102. Suppose that most of the people responding to a national survey would agree that “violence should not be allowed to appear in children’s television programs,” while only 35 percent of respondents in a similar survey agreed that “violence should be banned from children’s television programs.” These differing findings best illustrate the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | representative samples. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | wording effects. | |

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| 103. A representative sample is one that accurately reflects a larger   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control group. | |  | b. | correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | population. | |

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| 104. Scientists who are experts in their field and provide anonymous evaluations of other scientists’ research in terms of theory, originality, and accuracy are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observers. | |  | b. | peer reviewers. | |  | c. | experimental researchers. | |  | d. | correlational researchers. | |

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| 105. Jayson is walking to school without concentrating on how to get there. In fact, he is able to walk to school while singing along to his favorite songs playing through his earbuds. This demonstrates that our thinking operates on two levels, also known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 106. The use of preregistration safeguards against all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | later changing the hypotheses to fit the data. | |  | b. | publishing only those results that support a researcher’s predictions. | |  | c. | publishing only those results that have been subject to peer review. | |  | d. | publishing only those results that replicate earlier findings. | |

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| 107. Which professional specialty focuses on the study, assessment, and treatment of people with psychological disorders?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | developmental psychology | |

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| 108. In which of the following events would a behaviorist be most interested?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A woman feels nervous when she approaches the street where she was mugged. | |  | b. | A child learns not to grab toys from other children. | |  | c. | A man has a dream about his childhood home. | |  | d. | A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction. | |

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| 109. Damien is studying the use of social media by students at Yonkers High School. He has randomly selected and questioned 100 students. In this instance, all the students attending the school are considered to be a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | population. | |  | b. | representative sample. | |  | c. | independent variable. | |  | d. | control condition. | |

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| 110. Incorrectly interpreting a correlation between two factors as evidence of causation is best avoided by making use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experiments. | |  | b. | survey research. | |  | c. | case studies. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 111. Vanessa’s parents both repeatedly tell her to check food left out overnight for possible spoilage. Now Vanessa believes that she should not leave any food out of the refrigerator overnight. Why might Vanessa have this false belief?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 112. Dr. McDowell conducts research on the relationship between adults' language skills and their capacity to solve mathematical problems. Dr. McDowell is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | biological | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | social | |

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| 113. Dewey has high self-esteem because he is often praised for his athletic ability. Appreciating the full complexity of Dewey's high self-esteem most clearly requires   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 114. The SQ3R method encourages students to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read each text chapter quickly in order to minimize boredom. | |  | b. | read each text chapter without any preconceptions about what they might learn. | |  | c. | survey a text chapter’s organization before actually reading the chapter itself. | |  | d. | read entire text chapters at one sitting in order to maximize comprehension. | |

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| 115. Five of the students in Professor Dogan's class were born on exactly the same day. Professor Dogan does not believe that this is possible. In this instance, he should be reminded that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sequences of events often don't look random. | |  | b. | events often seem more probable in hindsight. | |  | c. | sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations. | |  | d. | correlation does not prove causation. | |

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| 116. Stacey insists that Dr. Hendricks' theory of aggression be checked against observable evidence. She is demonstrating the scientific attitude of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pride. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | practicality. | |  | d. | enthusiasm. | |

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| 117. Psychological experiments in which participants are required to view blinking faint lights in a dark room can be applied to more complex behaviors such as night flying. This suggests that laboratory research is intended to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | test theoretical principles, using a simplified reality. | |  | b. | determine relationships rather than cause-effect. | |  | c. | uncover unconscious preferences. | |  | d. | safeguard human welfare. | |

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| 118. Dr. Jones treats patients who have psychological disorders and often prescribes medication as a form of treatment. Dr. Jones is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community psychologist. | |  | b. | psychiatrist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | personality psychologist. | |

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| 119. Dr. Burnell explains to her class that we are most likely to fall in love with someone who has very different character traits. This statement would seem unsurprising to students because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most students have often been attracted to people different from themselves. | |  | b. | this finding is consistent with common sense. | |  | c. | students are eager to interact with those who are different from themselves. | |  | d. | students, like everyone else, have a tendency to exaggerate their ability to have foreseen the outcome of past discoveries. | |

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| 120. Dr. Greier wants to reduce his students’ perceptions that psychological research merely documents the obvious. His best strategy would be to ask the students to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | describe how research predictions were derived from basic psychological principles. | |  | b. | predict the outcomes of research studies before they are told the actual results. | |  | c. | explain the outcomes of research studies after they are told the actual results. | |  | d. | engage in naturalistic observation. | |

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| 121. Naturalistic observation is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | procedure for determining the extent to which two variables relate to each other. | |  | b. | descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation. | |  | c. | descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a particular group. | |  | d. | research method in which an investigator manipulates one or more factors to observe the effect on some behavior or mental process. | |

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| 122. Which of the following people is most likely to earn a doctorate degree in psychology today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Samantha, who is from the United States | |  | b. | Nick, who is from Canada | |  | c. | Margo, who is from Mexico | |  | d. | Steven, who is from Europe | |

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| 123. Professor Eudy conducts basic research on the psychological, biological, and behavioral factors that contribute to heart disease. She is most likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality psychologist. | |  | b. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | c. | clinical psychologist. | |  | d. | health psychologist. | |

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| 124. An inverse relationship in which one factor increases as another factor decreases represents   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a confounding variable. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | a negative correlation. | |

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| 125. Professor Melendez is studying children's reactions to being unfriended on Facebook. Their reactions can be considered a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | type of learning. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion. | |

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| 126. Three key elements of the scientific attitude are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pride, enthusiasm, and ingenuity. | |  | b. | ingenuity, practicality, and certainty. | |  | c. | certainty, creativity, and curiosity. | |  | d. | curiosity, skepticism, and humility. | |

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| 127. In conducting research, Douglas demonstrates a scientific attitude. Which of the following characteristics are part of that attitude?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | curiosity | |  | b. | indifference | |  | c. | certainty | |  | d. | sureness | |

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| 128. Which perspective most clearly focuses on how we learn observable responses?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | behavior genetics | |

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| 129. The evolutionary perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the behavioral perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | applied research; basic research | |  | b. | nature; nurture | |  | c. | clinical psychology; psychiatry | |  | d. | unconscious mind; conscious mind | |

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| 130. People who are depressed are also particularly likely to have low self-esteem. This does not necessarily indicate that depression triggers low self-esteem. Why?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Random sequences often don’t look random. | |  | b. | A placebo effect may be operating. | |  | c. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | d. | Events seem more probable in hindsight. | |

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| 131. Dr. Calash's therapeutic approach focuses on his clients' growth potential and the environments that nurture or limit personal growth. Dr. Calash's area of specialization is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | personality psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. | |

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| 132. Dr. Vaughn has publicly communicated her planned research design and hypotheses. She has also communicated how she plans to collect data and anticipated analyses that will be used to test her study hypotheses. This is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlation. | |  | b. | preregistration. | |  | c. | peer review. | |  | d. | repetition. | |

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| 133. The healing power of positive expectations is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | hindsight bias. | |

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| 134. One study found that the proportion of anger-related words in 148 million tweets from 1347 U.S. counties predicted the counties’ heart disease rates better than did smoking and obesity rates. This research best illustrates the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | a survey. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 135. Discovering and promoting human strengths and virtues is most clearly a major purpose of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | behavior genetics. | |

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| 136. The dependent variable in an experiment is the factor   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | that is directly manipulated by the investigator. | |  | b. | that may be influenced by the experimental treatment. | |  | c. | whose effect is being studied. | |  | d. | that causes the behavior being studied. | |

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| 137. Mr. Keane uses a walker to get around. A few people in his neighborhood make fun of him. He decides that most people are selfish and lack human understanding. Mr. Keane ought to remind himself that reasonable generalizations depend on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observing representative samples. | |  | b. | recognizing that others may not share our opinions. | |  | c. | realizing that correlation does not mean causation. | |  | d. | eliminating confounding variables. | |

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| 138. Muscular men are considered especially handsome in one country; in another country, thin men are seen as particularly attractive. In both countries, however, men perceived as attractive receive special treatment. This best illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play a role in the special treatment people receive in varied settings.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | common underlying principles | |  | b. | gender differences | |  | c. | unconscious preferences | |  | d. | wording effects | |

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| 139. Which of the following is NOT a possible limitation of the experimental research design?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The design may not be possible for a research topic. | |  | b. | It may not be practical to set up the study conditions. | |  | c. | It may not be ethical to manipulate certain variables. | |  | d. | Cause and effect cannot be determined.  ​ | |

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| 140. Which of the following animals resembles humans in how they learn to cope with stress?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honeybees | |  | b. | rats | |  | c. | whales | |  | d. | cats | |

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| 141. Ethical principles developed by the APA and Britain’s BPS urge investigators to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test. | |  | b. | avoid the use of laboratory experiments when the behaviors of interest can be directly observed in natural settings. | |  | c. | ensure that research participants give informed consent before participating in the research. | |  | d. | avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research. | |

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| 142. Dr. Fuentes suggests that because people experiencing the mania phase of bipolar disorder tend to be highly energetic and overly ambitious, these people are more likely than those in the depressive phase to be overconfident of their ability to complete complex and difficult tasks. Dr. Fuentes’ prediction regarding people’s self-perceptions is an example of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definition. | |  | b. | placebo effect. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | hypothesis. | |

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| 143. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | many levels of analysis. | |

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| 144. A direct relationship in which two factors increase together or decrease together represents   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a dependent variable. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | a positive correlation. | |  | d. | a confounding variable. | |

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| 145. Professor Palma believes fraternal twins differ in personality because they do not share the same genes. Her idea is best described as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | operational definition. | |

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| 146. Dr. Jans is interested in ways of increasing bystander intervention during emergency situations. She is likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | community psychologist. | |  | b. | psychiatrist. | |  | c. | social psychologist. | |  | d. | personality psychologist. | |

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| 147. Random assignment minimizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between experimental and control groups. Random sampling minimizes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between a sample and a population.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | similarities; differences | |  | b. | differences; similarities | |  | c. | similarities; similarities | |  | d. | differences; differences | |

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| 148. Questioning whether certain research findings are believable based on existing evidence best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 149. Which procedure helps to ensure that the participants in a survey are representative of a larger population?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment | |  | b. | replication | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | random sampling | |

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| 150. Lilja was sure that she would not want to go to a university far from home. However, when she was accepted by a school thousands of miles from her home, she quickly agreed to enroll. Lilja's experience best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | overconfidence. | |

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| 151. Clara’s decision to hire Lori as salesperson was simultaneously influenced by unconscious feelings about Lori’s good looks and by a conscious consideration of her reported work history. This best illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | dual processing. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 152. Dr. Denton is studying how brain abnormalities affect Jon’s ability to understand speech. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | biological psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | personality psychology | |

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| 153. Viewing one’s intellectual skills as similar to a muscle that gets stronger with exercise is characteristic of those who   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | favor massed practice over spaced practice. | |  | b. | avoid engaging in dual processing. | |  | c. | adopt a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | have a growth mindset. | |

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| 154. Which woman psychologist was the first to officially earn a doctorate degree?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | b. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | c. | Anna Freud | |  | d. | Marla Wundt | |

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| 155. Rossen is observing families as they interact at the local camping grounds. He does not do anything to change or manipulate the situation. Rather, he is recording their interactions without interruption or influence. This is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational research. | |  | d. | an experiment. | |

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| 156. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Tina and Sasha, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves most likely works in the field of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 157. Psychologists who carefully watch the behavior of lion societies in the jungle are using a research method known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey. | |  | b. | experimentation. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | the case study. | |

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| 158. Researchers use experiments rather than other research methods in order to isolate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | facts from theories. | |  | b. | causes from effects. | |  | c. | case studies from surveys. | |  | d. | random samples from representative samples. | |

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| 159. Jean Piaget developed his ideas about children’s thinking after carefully observing and questioning only a few children. Which research method did he use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | random assignment | |

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| 160. Putting a scientific attitude into practice requires humility as well as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced critical thinking. | |  | b. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | curiosity and skepticism. | |  | d. | functionalism. | |

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| 161. Reasoning that does not blindly accept available arguments and conclusions best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 162. Zafer is a psychologist who focuses on the elements of mental experiences. Zafer’s school of thought is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | humanism. | |

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| 163. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | natural selection. | |  | d. | the scientific method. | |

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| 164. The first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology later wrote an influential book, *The Animal Mind*. Her name was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Mary Whiton Calkins. | |  | b. | Rosalie Rayner. | |  | c. | Margaret Floy Washburn. | |  | d. | Jean Piaget. | |

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| 165. In one analysis of 126,000 stories tweeted by 3 million people, when compared with true information, false information   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | was less likely to be believe. | |  | b. | was less likely to be shared. | |  | c. | spread farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly. | |  | d. | was more easily accessible. | |

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| 166. To make sure a new scientific finding is reliable, psychological researchers are most likely to engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | positive correlation. | |

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| 167. Studies conducted for the sake of building psychology's base of knowledge are most clearly examples of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | basic research. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 168. In the definition of *psychology,* behavior is considered to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | any internal, subject experience. | |  | b. | any action that can be observed and recorded. | |  | c. | any action that takes place unconsciously. | |  | d. | unobservable actions and thoughts. | |

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| 169. Calphus believes that some children learn to fear flying, for example, because their caregivers have taught them to fear flying. Calphus’ belief is best described as an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | neuroscience | |

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| 170. The survey is a research method in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment. | |  | b. | a representative random sample of individuals are questioned regarding their attitudes or behaviors. | |  | c. | an individual or group is studied in great depth. | |  | d. | an investigator determines the extent to which two variables influence each other. | |

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| 171. Research participants drank either caffeinated or decaffeinated beverages in a study of the effects of caffeine on anxiety levels. Those who received the caffeinated drinks were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | control | |

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| 172. Psychologists occasionally deceive research participants about the true purpose of an experiment in order to prevent them from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | worrying about the potential harm or discomfort they may experience. | |  | b. | realizing that their privacy is being violated. | |  | c. | deciding that they really don’t want to take part in the experiment. | |  | d. | trying to confirm the experimenters’ predictions. | |

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| 173. Professor Thomas is conducting a research study on the effects of prosocial media exposure on prosocial behavior among consumers. What advice would you give him to help ensure that his findings are accurate and can be replicated by future researchers?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “Make sure you befriend your participants.” | |  | b. | “Make sure you explain your hypotheses to participants in your study.” | |  | c. | “Make sure you include a large sample of participants in your study.” | |  | d. | “Make sure you only include fifteen participants in your study.” | |

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| 174. The psychological perspective that would help us understand how seizures and brain diseases affect memory is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | neuroscience | |

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| 175. Assessing how well one variable predicts another variable is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as detecting cause-effect relationships between different variables is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation; case studies | |  | b. | descriptive methods; correlational methods | |  | c. | a control group; an experimental group | |  | d. | correlational research; experimental research | |

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| 176. Dr. Wilson conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between quiet and outspoken people. Dr. Wilson is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | industrial-organizational | |  | d. | personality | |

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| 177. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | introspection. | |  | d. | applied research. | |

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| 178. Wundt promoted which school of thought in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalytic psychology | |  | b. | behaviorism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | evolution | |

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| 179. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the Ph.D. degree she had earned at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under the mentorship of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | Radcliffe College; John B. Watson | |  | c. | Harvard University; William James | |  | d. | University of Vienna; Sigmund Freud | |

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| 180. Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow promoted a historically significant approach known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | behavior genetics. | |

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| 181. Suppose that research studies have found that as positive parenting increases, children's feelings of depression decrease. This would demonstrate a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | neutral relationship. | |  | c. | absence of cause and effect. | |  | d. | negative correlation. | |

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| 182. Inherited ability is to learned skill as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation; case study | |  | b. | psychology; psychiatry | |  | c. | nature; nurture | |  | d. | behavior; mental processes | |

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| 183. To maximize control over the factors they are studying, researchers engage in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | surveys. | |

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| 184. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how the culture of a neighborhood affects the well-being of the people living there?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | community psychology | |  | c. | clinical psychology | |  | d. | counseling psychology | |

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| 185. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ describes, after the fact, what has happened better than it predicts what will happen.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Theory | |  | b. | Chance-based explanation | |  | c. | Common sense | |  | d. | The scientific method | |

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| 186. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Thatcher treats adults who have major depressive disorder. Dr. Thatcher is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality | |  | b. | industrial-organizational | |  | c. | clinical | |  | d. | developmental | |

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| 187. If university graduates typically earn more money than high school graduates, this would indicate that level of education and income are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positively correlated. | |  | b. | independent variables. | |  | c. | dependent variables. | |  | d. | negatively correlated. | |

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| 188. Allwyn is taking lessons in the high-risk sport of hang gliding because he is more genetically predisposed to seek daring and challenging activities than is his brother. This best illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nature outweighs the importance of nurture. | |  | b. | nature limits our adaptive capacities. | |  | c. | nurture works on what nature provides. | |  | d. | nature selects traits that contribute to survival. | |

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| 189. Website polls and call-in phone surveys often yield unrepresentative results because they fail to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | independent variables. | |  | d. | double-blind procedures. | |

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| 190. Dr. Smith is conducting a research study on people's belief in real and false information. He is likely to find that participants are more likely to believe false information if it is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | told to them by an expert. | |  | b. | told to them in front of a group of people. | |  | c. | shared with them on multiple occasions. | |  | d. | shared with them anonymously. | |

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| 191. Investigating patterns of brain activity that accompany people's recollections of a stressful experience would be of most direct interest to the specialty area known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. | |

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| 192. Professor Horton believes that intelligent people are more successful and more likely to get a high-paying job. The professor's prediction regarding employment success is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | informed consent. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | a hypothesis. | |  | d. | a confounding variable. | |

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| 193. Cognitive psychology   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | emphasizes the effects of learning. | |  | b. | focuses on unconscious aspects of the mind. | |  | c. | focuses on the positive potential of people. | |  | d. | emphasizes the study of mental processes. | |

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| 194. As COVID-19 cases began to mount, many citizens blamed the initial underreaction of authorities who, they believed, should have anticipated the seriousness of the threat. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | superforecasting. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. | |

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| 195. Morgan believes that the U.S. crime rate is rising. What could you say to Morgan to correct his belief?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “This is probably true but creating stricter laws would not solve the problem.” | |  | b. | “Right! Most of the crimes committed today are violent crimes.” | |  | c. | “Actually, the crime rate is falling. In fact, between 1993 and 2019, the U.S. violent crime rate dropped 49 percent.” | |  | d. | “You are correct. The crime rate has risen, but mostly for property crime.” | |

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| 196. When Tanalina was a child, her parents told her “Feed a cold, starve a fever.” Why might Tanalina’s parents believe in this myth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 197. Both the researchers and the participants in a memory study are ignorant about which participants have actually received a potentially memory-enhancing drug and which have received a placebo. This investigation involves the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 198. Jorge notes that people’s fear of snakes and spiders has promoted human survival. His belief best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychodynamic | |  | b. | social-cultural | |  | c. | evolutionary | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 199. Which research method assesses how well one variable predicts another without demonstrating a cause-effect relationship between the variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation | |  | b. | correlational research | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | the experimental method | |

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| 200. How might researchers explain why national election polls sometimes incorrectly predict the election’s outcome?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lack of random sampling | |  | b. | biased interpretation of results | |  | c. | large sample size | |  | d. | incorrect population | |

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| 201. In an experiment to study how parental criticisms affect a child's self-esteem, parental criticisms would be the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replicated | |  | b. | dependent | |  | c. | confounding | |  | d. | independent | |

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| 202. Naturalistic observation and surveys often show us that one trait or behavior tends to happen together with another. This means that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they correlate. | |  | b. | one behavior caused the other. | |  | c. | it is a coincidence. | |  | d. | they are not related. | |

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| 203. In the 1960s, the cognitive revolution in psychology led the field back to its early interest in the scientific study of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mental processes. | |  | b. | hereditary influences. | |  | c. | sexual conflicts. | |  | d. | learned behaviors. | |

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| 204. The personality theorist Sigmund Freud was an Austrian   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | chemist. | |  | b. | physician. | |  | c. | theologian. | |  | d. | politician. | |

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| 205. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists study the connection between the brain and the mind.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Developmental | |  | b. | Biological | |  | c. | Cognitive | |  | d. | Personality | |

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| 206. Brain damage left one woman unable to recognize the width of a block even though she could grasp it with just the right finger-thumb distance. This unusual case best illustrates the importance of our normal capacity for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | dual processing. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 207. Repeating the essence of an earlier research study to confirm that its findings extend to a new group of research participants and to different circumstances is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 208. News programs tend to focus on stories that are likely to increase their ratings, such as murder, mass shootings, and terrorist attacks. This explains how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can lead to the public’s belief of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | the availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 209. Bogdan is studying how young children learn the alphabet so he can develop the most useful technique for teaching them. Bogdan is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanist. | |  | b. | neuroscientist. | |  | c. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | d. | functionalist. | |

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| 210. Random sampling is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as random assignment is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlational studies; case studies | |  | b. | surveys; experiments | |  | c. | replication; correlation | |  | d. | description; prediction | |

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| 211. Psychological research indicates that regular aerobic exercise is an effective way to minimize   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | anxiety. | |  | c. | overconfidence. | |  | d. | all of these things. | |

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| 212. Jamie tells his friend that climate change isn’t happening but has no scientific evidence to support his belief. Jamie’s statement suggests that he is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intellectually humble. | |  | b. | lacking in critical thinking skills. | |  | c. | open to new perspectives. | |  | d. | academically competent. | |

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| 213. Who was the American philosopher who shared his love of psychology in his 1890 textbook?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | John B. Watson | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud | |  | d. | William James | |

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| 214. In an experiment, the group that is not exposed to the treatment being tested is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standardized | |  | b. | naturalistic | |  | c. | placebo | |  | d. | control | |

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| 215. Thinking that she had received a higher grade than most of her classmates, Heidi was surprised to receive just an average grade on her history test. Heidi’s experience best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overconfidence. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | perceiving order in random events. | |

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| 216. One research team randomly assigned children either to stop using Facebook, or to no change in their social media habits. Which research method did they use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study | |  | b. | experimentation | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | correlational research | |

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| 217. Which school of thought in psychology focused on the structure of the human mind?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism | |  | b. | behaviorism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | humanism | |

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| 218. Lizbeth is concerned about pollution and its effects on the planet. She has read several news articles, paying careful attention to the content in the articles and the sources of the information. She has also reviewed information that seems contrary to her view. She is involved in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | skepticism. | |  | c. | making assumptions. | |  | d. | sharing false information. | |

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| 219. Which early school of thought in psychology was influenced by Darwin?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | humanism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | functionalism | |

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| 220. In an experimental study of the extent to which mental alertness is stimulated by coffee, mental alertness would be the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control condition. | |  | b. | experimental condition. | |  | c. | independent variable. | |  | d. | dependent variable. | |

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| 221. Amanda spends most of her time working with community groups established to help those in need. Her friend suggests that by devoting her time to helping others Amanda avoids confronting her own unconscious conflicts. Her friend's suggestion illustrates the type of explanation that is most typical of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. | |

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| 222. Which of the following is true for those assigned to a control group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The experimenter exerts the greatest influence on participants' behavior. | |  | b. | The research participants are exposed to all the different experimental treatments. | |  | c. | The research participants are exposed to the most favorable levels of experimental treatment. | |  | d. | The experimental treatment is absent. | |

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| 223. Martin Seligman calls for a positive psychology that focuses on such topics as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | understanding the roots of abuse. | |  | b. | developing emotional traits that promote thriving. | |  | c. | curing disease. | |  | d. | addressing the psychological manifestations of poverty. | |

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| 224. One of psychology's early mottos was "The rat is always right." Which aspect of the scientific attitude did this represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humility | |  | b. | respect for animals | |  | c. | curiosity | |  | d. | skepticism | |

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| 225. Terri and Jan’s two sons are very different: Kris is shy and fearful, and Matt is bold and daring. “I think it’s because Kris was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby,” Terri muses. “No, it’s definitely genetic; Kris is a lot like I was as a kid, and you’re fearless, just like Matt,” Jan replies. Terri and Jan are debating the relative contributions of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience and cognition. | |  | b. | nature and nurture. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | conscious and unconscious thoughts. | |

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| 226. Bob MacElroy's stockbroker informed him that he lost substantial investment value. When Bob told his wife, she angrily responded, "I could have told you that your investment plan would fail!" Her comment best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 227. Which major force in psychology emphasized unconscious sexual conflicts?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychology | |  | b. | Freudian psychology | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | behaviorism | |

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| 228. In a test of the effects of sleep deprivation on problem-solving skills, research participants are allowed to sleep either 4 or 8 hours on each of three consecutive nights. This research is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | survey research. | |  | c. | a case study. | |  | d. | an experiment. | |

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| 229. To better discern fiction from fact, people should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | trust their intuition. | |  | b. | embrace critical thinking and a scientific mindset. | |  | c. | use powerful examples to guide their perspectives. | |  | d. | rely on view-affirming news sources and social media groups. | |

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| 230. Wilhelm Wundt measured how long it took people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform in order to measure   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | human perception. | |  | b. | biopsychosocial events. | |  | c. | the fastest and simplest mental processes. | |  | d. | critical thinking. | |

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| 231. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | explanation. | |  | b. | prediction. | |  | c. | control. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 232. Researchers have demonstrated that the way a question is phrased can affect how people respond. This reveals that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | we tend to generalize from samples that we observe. | |  | b. | correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | the words used can reflect values. | |  | d. | an experiment manipulates a factor to determine its effect. | |

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| 233. Liam is playing baseball and catches a pop fly that was hit in his direction. His ability to do so is related to his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual action track. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | visual perception track. | |

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| 234. The SQ3R method involves survey, question, and all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read. | |  | b. | retrieve. | |  | c. | reconnect. | |  | d. | review. | |

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| 235. Following the scientific discovery that the brain’s hypothalamus is significantly larger in obese individuals than in thin people, a news headline announced: “Enlarged Hypothalamus Triggers Excessive Eating.” James, the headline writer, should most clearly be warned about the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | confusing association with causation. | |  | d. | generalizing from unrepresentative samples. | |

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| 236. Case study is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as naturalistic observation is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group; determining the extent to which two factors vary together | |  | b. | studying one individual or group in depth; observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations | |  | c. | determining the extent to which two factors vary together; obtaining the self-reported attitudes of a group | |  | d. | observing and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations; studying one individual or group in depth | |

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| 237. Culture is best defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the entire collection of character strengths that helps individuals and communities to thrive. | |  | b. | the enduring behaviors, ideas, attitudes, and values shared by a group of people and passed on from one generation to the next. | |  | c. | the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors. | |  | d. | basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity. | |

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| 238. Fernando is conducting a study on the effects of sleep loss on learning ability. He has just finished collecting data from his participants and now is explaining to them the purpose of the study and any type of deception he used. Fernando’s explanation is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a placebo. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | debriefing. | |

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| 239. Between 1997 and 2021, more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science were women.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 25 | |  | c. | 50 | |  | d. | 75 | |

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| 240. Professor Kirilov is lecturing on the role of neural circuits in learning new information. The professor’s lecture highlighted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on psychological disorders.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychodynamic | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 241. Dr. Broome is reviewing Instagram messages among teens from around the world as part of her research project. This is an example of how modern technology has improved research using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimentation. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | case studies. | |  | d. | a survey. | |

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| 242. Professor James is studying how mice navigate a new maze. His research study is most consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 243. Which of the following is a limitation of correlational research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | single cases may be misleading | |  | b. | cause and effect cannot be established | |  | c. | lack of generalizability | |  | d. | ethical considerations | |

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| 244. Experimentation is more useful than correlational research for testing the claim that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people who regularly exercise are less likely to experience depression than infrequent exercisers. | |  | b. | people’s moods and energy are improved by a loving relationship. | |  | c. | children who play a lot of violent video games are also likely to be unusually aggressive. | |  | d. | people who drink higher-than-average amounts of coffee are also likely to drink higher-than-average amounts of tea. | |

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| 245. Depression and suicide are more common in North America today than they were a century ago. But in both periods, pessimistic thinking and feelings of loneliness correspond to a heightened risk of depression and suicide. This best illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play a role in depression and suicide in varied settings.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | genetic differences | |  | b. | unconscious motives | |  | c. | early childhood memories | |  | d. | common underlying principles | |

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| 246. Hypotheses are best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | assumptions. | |  | b. | replications. | |  | c. | explanations. | |  | d. | predictions. | |

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| 247. Dr. Harbison is studying the effect of “Employee of the Month” programs on worker morale and productivity. She is most likely a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist. | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychologist. | |  | c. | biological psychologist. | |  | d. | developmental psychologist. | |

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| 248. After the attack on the U.S. Capitol in 2021, many felt that the attack was predictable and should have been anticipated by security officials. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | superforecasting. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events. | |

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| 249. A positive correlation indicates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together. | |  | b. | an inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease. | |  | c. | one of the variables causes the other. | |  | d. | the independent and dependent variables are indirectly related. | |

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| 250. In the 1960s, renewed interest in the scientific study of mental processes was triggered by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the cognitive revolution. | |  | b. | the humanistic movement. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. | |

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| 251. Critical thinking most clearly involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | b. | applied research. | |  | c. | evaluating evidence. | |  | d. | dual processing. | |

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| 252. Suppose the correlation between children's body weight and their reading ability is –1.00. This would mean that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is very little statistical relationship between children's body weight and reading ability. | |  | b. | low body weight has a negative effect on children's reading ability. | |  | c. | among children, better reading ability is associated with lower body weight. | |  | d. | body weight has no causal influence on the reading ability of children. | |

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| 253. The King James Version of the Bible was completed when William Shakespeare was 46 years old. In Psalm 46 of this translation, the forty-sixth word is “shake,” and the forty-sixth word from the end is “spear.” Before concluding that the biblical translators were trying to be humorous with these specific word placements, you would be best advised to recognize the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | randomly sampling biblical passages. | |  | b. | generalizing from extreme instances. | |  | c. | assuming that most people share your opinions. | |  | d. | perceiving order in coincidental events. | |

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| 254. Which of the following is NOT associated with the acceptance of misinformation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | unmemorable examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 255. Observing and recording behavior is the main purpose behind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal | |

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| 256. One of the three central concerns of positive psychology is the study and promotion of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | test-enhanced learning. | |  | c. | supportive neighborhoods. | |  | d. | informed consent. | |

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| 257. Two women psychologists helped break through psychology's male dominance. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first female president of the American Psychological Association (APA), and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the first woman to officially received a psychology Ph.D. and later became the second female APA president.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn; Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | b. | Eleanor Gibson; Mamie Phipps Clark | |  | c. | Mary Whiton Calkins; Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | d. | Mamie Phipps Clark; Eleanor Gibson | |

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| 258. In an effort to understand gender identity in pre-teens, Dr. Nieder is studying Claire, a transgender sixth-grader, in depth. Dr. Nieder’s method is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a case study. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational research. | |  | d. | an experiment. | |

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| 259. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | humanistic psychology | |

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| 260. Participants in an experiment are said to be *blind* if they are uninformed about   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | what experimental hypothesis is being tested. | |  | b. | whether the experimental findings will be meaningful. | |  | c. | how the dependent variable is measured. | |  | d. | which experimental treatment, if any, they are receiving. | |

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| 261. A correlation coefficient can range in value from   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 to 100. | |  | b. | 0 to 1.00. | |  | c. | 1 to 99. | |  | d. | –1.00 to +1.00. | |

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| 262. Different accounts of the same behavior that together give us a more complete understanding represent different   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive functions. | |  | b. | unconscious motives. | |  | c. | levels of analysis. | |  | d. | conditioned responses. | |

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| 263. The distinctive feature of the psychodynamic perspective is its emphasis on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural selection. | |  | b. | brain chemistry. | |  | c. | unconscious conflicts. | |  | d. | learned behaviors. | |

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| 264. A major issue that has emerged from debates over the use of animals in psychological research centers on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | whether operational definitions help to distinguish between animal and human functioning. | |  | b. | when use of the double-blind procedure is most appropriate in animal studies. | |  | c. | whether experimental methods can reduce the need for descriptive methods in research involving animals. | |  | d. | what safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research. | |

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| 265. Which of the following is a measure of the extent to which two factors vary together?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication | |  | b. | experimentation | |  | c. | correlation | |  | d. | extrapolation | |

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| 266. Professor Dobrynski is studying the extent to which age can be used to predict political leanings. Professor Dobrynski and his colleagues are most likely to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study approach. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | correlational measures. | |  | d. | experimental research. | |

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| 267. Students learn and remember course materials best when they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | give informed consent. | |  | b. | engage in massed practice. | |  | c. | process class information actively. | |  | d. | avoid operational definitions. | |

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| 268. Dr. Watson is conducting an experiment designed to study the effectiveness of a new drug for treating Parkinson’s. Research participants who receive a placebo have been assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | control | |

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| 269. Commonsense thinking has several flaws. Which of the following is NOT one of those flaws?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias | |  | b. | overconfidence | |  | c. | scientific inquiry | |  | d. | perceiving patterns in random events | |

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| 270. Professor Beddu is studying how people store and retrieve information. Which field of psychology does he study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 271. Professor Schmidt is a developmental psychologist who examines external influences on the parent-child relationship. She has found that as parental work pressure decreases, the level of parental stress decreases, which then increases the level of parent-child interaction. The relationship between parental work pressure and parental stress is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive correlation. | |  | b. | negative correlation. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | neutral relationship. | |

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| 272. The biggest danger of relying on case-study evidence is that it   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is based on naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | may not represent what is generally true. | |  | c. | overestimates the importance of operational definitions. | |  | d. | leads us to underestimate the causal relationships between events. | |

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| 273. Which research method involves collecting data on two or more variables without manipulating the variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal | |

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| 274. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the men’s responses to questions about their performance was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variable. | |  | b. | dependent variable. | |  | c. | random sample. | |  | d. | independent variable. | |

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| 275. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in applied research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | industrial-organizational psychologists | |  | b. | developmental psychologists | |  | c. | personality psychologists | |  | d. | biological psychologists | |

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| 276. Our tendency to believe we know more than we do best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the placebo effect. | |  | c. | overconfidence. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 277. Which of the following statistical measures is most helpful for indicating the extent to which college or university grades predict income?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | SQ3R | |  | b. | a random sample | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient | |  | d. | an independent variable | |

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| 278. A refusal to consider evidence that might conflict with your personal opinion best illustrates a lack of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | culture. | |  | d. | dual processing. | |

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| 279. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conscious and unconscious thought. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation and case studies. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | nature and nurture. | |

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| 280. To study the potential effects of social interaction on problem solving, some research participants were instructed to solve problems by working together; other participants were told to solve problems by working alone. Those who worked alone were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental | |  | b. | survey | |  | c. | control | |  | d. | correlational | |

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| 281. In one study, English-speaking students who had been tested repeatedly recalled the meaning of 20 previously learned Lithuanian words better than those who had spent the same time restudying the words. The results of this study demonstrate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social learning. | |  | b. | the benefits of heuristics. | |  | c. | the testing effect. | |  | d. | the SQ3R method. | |

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| 282. Sixteen-year-old Marc would like to learn to drive, but his parents won't let him. When he asks why, they remind him about two family members who were involved in collisions with younger drivers. "Teenagers are always getting into accidents," his father tells him. Marc's parents' reasoning best illustrates the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | generalizing from vivid cases. | |

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| 283. According to the text, which of the following is a true statement regarding political party bias?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The level of political party bias is higher among conservatives than among liberals. | |  | b. | The level of political party bias is higher among liberals than among conservatives. | |  | c. | There is no political party bias among liberals or conservatives. | |  | d. | Political party bias exists among both liberals and conservatives. | |

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| 284. To balance psychology’s historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | positive psychology. | |  | d. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |

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| 285. Professor Gheorghe is studying first-year college students’ reactions to a stranger trying to interact with them. According to the definition of psychology, the students’ reactions would be considered a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior. | |  | b. | action. | |  | c. | mental process. | |  | d. | conclusion. | |

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| 286. Accurately hitting a baseball a split second before we consciously recognize that the ball has reached our bat best illustrates our capacity for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | dual processing. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 287. Professor Ye investigates traits that are stable throughout the life span. Her subfield is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology. | |  | b. | biological psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive psychology. | |  | d. | personality psychology. | |

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| 288. In a psychological experiment, the factor that may be influenced by the manipulated experimental treatment is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | control | |  | d. | independent | |

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| 289. The experiment is a research method in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a random sample of individuals is questioned about their opinions and behaviors. | |  | b. | individuals are carefully observed in their natural environment. | |  | c. | a researcher manipulates one or more factors that might affect behavior. | |  | d. | an individual is studied in great depth. | |

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| 290. Even after being shown specific information regarding the state of the nation's economy, Katerina still believes that social programs drain the economy. Her persistent belief and refusal to accept the facts provided to her may be related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | both liberals and conservatives are prone to believing untruths. | |  | b. | successful couples have similar political interests. | |  | c. | partisan bias exists in both liberals and conservatives. | |  | d. | statements become more believable when they are repeated often. | |

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| 291. A desire to use data to evaluate predictions is related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | structuralism. | |  | b. | curiosity. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 292. In defining *psychology,* our internal, subjective experiences are considered   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviors. | |  | b. | actions. | |  | c. | mental processes. | |  | d. | conclusions. | |

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| 293. To better understand how patients recover from a traumatic brain injury after an automobile accident, Dr. Thomas carefully observes and questions Michael, who experienced a traumatic brain injury in an automobile accident over a year ago. Which research method is Dr. Thomas implementing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the survey | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation | |

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| 294. In an experiment, the experimental group is the group that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | receives a placebo. | |  | b. | is informed about which treatment they are receiving. | |  | c. | is exposed to the treatment being tested by the experiment. | |  | d. | is not fully debriefed following the completion of the experiment. | |

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| 295. A hypothesis is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | observable relationship between specific independent and dependent variables. | |  | b. | testable prediction that gives direction to research. | |  | c. | set of principles that organizes observations and explains newly discovered facts. | |  | d. | unprovable assumption about the processes that underlie psychological functioning. | |

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| 296. Researchers observe random samples because these samples are likely to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | easy to observe. | |  | b. | homogeneous. | |  | c. | representative. | |  | d. | easy to debrief. | |

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| 297. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | behaviorism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. | |

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| 298. Which of the following is NOT an example of animal research guidelines, as discussed in the text?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | informed consent | |  | b. | companions for social animals | |  | c. | humane care | |  | d. | minimize discomfort | |

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| 299. Which of the following is NOT an important way for you to use psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | think critically | |  | b. | criticize others | |  | c. | consider other ideas | |  | d. | improve yourself | |

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| 300. Dr. Glassman is researching the effects of parenting on their children’s performance in college. She is using end-of-semester grades as a measure of academic performance. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the use of theory. | |  | b. | an operational definition. | |  | c. | an experimental design. | |  | d. | survey research. | |

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| 301. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have considered the study of conscious self-awareness to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | applied research. | |  | b. | a positive psychology. | |  | c. | an unscientific method. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 302. Some of psychology’s most famous experiments exposed participants to levels of stress and deception that would no longer be considered ethical. Which of the following is NOT an example of a guideline that would make these studies unacceptable today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Debriefing participants after the experiment. | |  | b. | Obtaining potential participants’ informed consent. | |  | c. | Sharing individual participants’ information with the scientific community. | |  | d. | Protecting participants against out-of-the-ordinary harm and discomfort. | |

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| 303. Suppose that some psychologists find that people whose incomes are below the federal poverty threshold seem to have children who struggle more in school than do the children of those whose incomes are above the federal poverty threshold. This would clearly indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | poverty has a negative influence on children’s school behavior. | |  | b. | the factors that lead to poverty also cause children to have problems in school. | |  | c. | people’s income and their children’s school success are positively correlated. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. | |

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| 304. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is using a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 305. In experimental research, a placebo is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the treatment under study. | |  | b. | a variable other than the variable being studied that might influence a study’s results. | |  | c. | an inactive substance or condition that is sometimes given to those in a control group. | |  | d. | the variable that is manipulated by the researcher. | |

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| 306. Professor Arnaz has used correlational research to justify his conclusion that drinking alcohol leads to mental illness. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | c. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | d. | humanistic psychology. | |

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| 307. Which subfield of psychology focuses on helping people cope with problems in living and in achieving greater well-being?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | personality psychology | |  | b. | counseling psychology | |  | c. | cognitive psychology | |  | d. | social psychology | |

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| 308. A questioning attitude regarding psychologists' assumptions and hidden values best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | critical thinking. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | Freudian psychology. | |

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| 309. Sherilyn is babysitting and has been given a very detailed schedule to follow for the evening. She notices that the schedule requires her to take the toddler she is babysitting to the potty every 30 minutes. Instructions also include giving the toddler a sticker each time he uses the potty. Sherilyn recognizes that this method of potty training is based on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | psychoanalytic psychology. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | structuralism. | |

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| 310. A correlation coefficient is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variable. | |  | b. | statistical measure. | |  | c. | dependent variable. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure. | |

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| 311. A researcher is studying how drinking caffeinated sodas might affect childhood friendships, the researcher clearly identified the procedures used to measure childhood friendships. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the independent variable. | |  | b. | an operational definition. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 312. Dr. Costellese conducts research on the role of the nervous system in learning and memory. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Costellese's research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social psychology | |  | b. | clinical psychology | |  | c. | biological psychology | |  | d. | industrial-organizational psychology | |

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| 313. If participants in the experimental group of a study of athletic ability are much older than participants in the control group, the age of the research participants is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | confounding variable. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 314. Dr. Zuniga has just completed a research study, and so she is now explaining to the participants the true purpose of the study and any deceptions that were used. Her explanations are referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debriefing. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 315. In psychological science, preregistration is designed to improve   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | deception and debriefing. | |  | b. | planning and approval. | |  | c. | replication and debriefing. | |  | d. | openness and transparency. | |

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| 316. By discussing politics with those who have a different opinion than you do, you are using psychology to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | think. | |  | b. | consider. | |  | c. | evaluate. | |  | d. | improve. | |

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| 317. Evidence indicates that most animal researchers   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | support government regulations protecting primates, dogs, and cats. | |  | b. | believe the well-being of animals used in research studies should be placed above the well-being of humans. | |  | c. | think animals should be used only in research studies that directly benefit the animals involved in those studies. | |  | d. | insist that animals should be fully debriefed following their use in research studies. | |

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| 318. Who was a student of William James and the first female president of the American Psychological Association?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Jean Piaget | |  | b. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | c. | Rosalie Rayner | |  | d. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |

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| 319. Which of the following is NOT a consideration when it comes to the use of animals in scientific research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Whether it is ethical to place the well-being of humans above that of other animals. | |  | b. | What safeguards should protect the well-being of animals used in research. | |  | c. | How animals and humans can benefit from animal research. | |  | d. | Whether it is necessary to obtain informed consent in animal research. | |

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| 320. In an experimental study, men with erectile disorder received either Viagra or a placebo. In this study, the drug dosage (none versus peak dosage) was the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variable. | |  | b. | dependent variable. | |  | c. | random sample. | |  | d. | independent variable. | |

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| 321. Jeremias insists that all personality is genetically determined; Blaz argues that personality is determined only through life experiences. Jeremias and Blaz could best develop a more complete understanding of the origins of intelligence by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive psychology. | |  | b. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | c. | dual processing. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 322. Using what you know about psychology to aid your personal relationships demonstrates how psychology can be used to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | think. | |  | b. | consider. | |  | c. | evaluate. | |  | d. | improve. | |

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| 323. The ethics codes of the APA and Britain's BPS urge researchers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | avoid the use of monetary incentives in recruiting people to participate in research. | |  | b. | forewarn potential research participants of the exact hypotheses that the research will test. | |  | c. | avoid the manipulation of independent variables in research involving human participants. | |  | d. | explain the research to the participants after the study has been completed. | |

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| 324. In a history class, Roberto is learning about the sequence of events preceding a major global conflict. “But everyone should have known that would lead to war. It was obvious!” he thinks. The flaw in Roberto’s reasoning is the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 325. The best research method to use if you want to determine whether teens' social media use predicted future mental health issues would be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study. | |  | b. | the survey. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | the experiment. | |

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| 326. Research reports suggest to Tanya that very intelligent people are more likely to have many friends. Mina reads that intelligent people generally have fewer friends than less intelligent people. Both women consider the research findings to be common sense. This best illustrates the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 327. Julia makes sure that she takes practice quizzes before taking graded class quizzes. She has noticed that she often earns high grades on class quizzes, which is a result of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testing effect. | |  | b. | SQ3R method. | |  | c. | double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | placebo. | |

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| 328. Professor Kurtines is researching the psychological benefit of friendships during adolescence. His research is best aligned with which approach to psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | positive psychology | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach | |

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| 329. According to the text, you can use psychology in three ways: think, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and improve.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learn | |  | b. | test | |  | c. | consider | |  | d. | evaluate | |

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| 330. Professor Naundorf is studying how memory works in problem solving. This research topic is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 331. The self-correcting process for asking questions and observing nature's answers is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a theory. | |  | b. | a prediction. | |  | c. | the scientific method. | |  | d. | an operational definition. | |

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| 332. One of the last century's most influential observers of children was the Swiss biologist   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Charles Darwin. | |  | b. | Margaret Floy Washburn. | |  | c. | William James. | |  | d. | Jean Piaget. | |

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| 333. To remember important ideas presented in class lectures, you would be best advised to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | write them down. | |  | b. | take deep breaths. | |  | c. | monitor your heart rate. | |  | d. | engage in massed practice. | |

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| 334. The English naturalist whose thinking about species variation led to evolutionary psychology was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Ivan Pavlov. | |  | b. | Charles Darwin. | |  | c. | John B. Watson. | |  | d. | Carl Rogers. | |

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| 335. Our moment-to-moment actions are guided by our   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | audition sense. | |  | c. | visual action track. | |  | d. | visual perception track. | |

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| 336. An inactive substance that may be administered instead of a drug to see if it produces any of the same effects as the drug is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | placebo. | |  | b. | coefficient. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 337. The hindsight bias refers to people's tendency to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dismiss the value of skepticism. | |  | b. | reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested. | |  | c. | exaggerate their ability to have foreseen an outcome. | |  | d. | overestimate the extent to which others share their opinions. | |

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| 338. Professor Jamison conducts research on epigenetics, which is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the study of human flourishing. | |  | b. | an integrated approach to studying the human experience. | |  | c. | a science that aims to increase the knowledge base in a subfield. | |  | d. | the study of how experience can influence genetic expression. | |

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| 339. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, especially as related to politics, for example, tends to spread “significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth.”   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Experimental data | |  | b. | Correlations | |  | c. | Vivid events | |  | d. | False news | |

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| 340. Dr. Horton and colleagues are comparing the effectiveness of a new antacid pill against that of a well-known brand. To prevent any expectations about brand effectiveness from influencing their experimental test, the researchers are likely to make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 341. Surveys have found that people are more likely to support "revenue enhancers" than "taxes." These survey results best illustrate the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | wording effects. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 342. Miguel just opened his psychology textbook to read the chapter that is being covered this week. He turns to the learning objectives listed at the beginning of the chapter and tries to answer each one. He is currently using which part of the SQ3R method?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | read | |  | b. | retrieve | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | question | |

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| 343. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | cognitive psychology | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology | |  | d. | positive psychology | |

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| 344. To ensure scientific integrity, leading scientists cite honesty as the most important scientific value, followed by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | skepticism and conformity. | |  | b. | curiosity and perseverance. | |  | c. | computation and interpretation. | |  | d. | rigidity and consistency. | |

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| 345. Which of the following is NOT associated with critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debunking popular presumptions | |  | b. | making factual claims based on one's gut | |  | c. | revealing surprising findings | |  | d. | identifying effective policies | |

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| 346. To understand the anxiety experienced by his 30-year-old client, Dr. Vince, a clinical psychologist, carefully investigates the client's current life situation and his physical, social-cultural, and educational history. Which research method has the psychologist used?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | the case study | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | naturalistic observation | |

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| 347. Case studies, naturalistic observations, and surveys are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research methods.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive | |  | b. | correlational | |  | c. | experimental | |  | d. | longitudinal | |

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| 348. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | humanistic psychology. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 349. In Johann’s family, people read from left to right and so couples tend to kiss right. In Iwayan’s family, people read from right to left and so couples tend to kiss left. These behaviors are passed on from generation to generation by their respective   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | epigenetics. | |  | b. | traits. | |  | c. | sensory experiences. | |  | d. | cultures. | |

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| 350. Wayne is researching the relationship between violent music lyrics and aggressiveness. Which research design would be most appropriate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | case study | |

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| 351. Which perspective studies the relative contributions of our genes and our environment to our individual differences?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavior genetics | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | psychodynamic | |

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| 352. The study of psychology is potentially dangerous because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychological knowledge can be used for destructive purposes. | |  | b. | psychologists generally believe that people are not personally responsible for their actions. | |  | c. | psychological research usually requires performing stressful experiments on people. | |  | d. | psychological research typically violates personal privacy rights. | |

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| 353. Lack of appetite, conflict with his family, and concentration problems have all contributed to Serena’s depression. Effectively explaining the full complexity of her problems requires   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalysis. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | an evolutionary level of analysis. | |

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| 354. Random assignment is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | experimental | |

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| 355. Dr. Osorio conducts research on why individuals obey orders from an authoritative person. Which specialty area does his research best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | developmental psychology | |  | d. | clinical psychology | |

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| 356. Which of the following are flaws of commonsense thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case study, naturalistic observation, and survey | |  | b. | repetition, false news, and group identity | |  | c. | effect size, the placebo effect, and confounding variables | |  | d. | hindsight bias, overconfidence, and perceiving order in random events | |

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| 357. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity that underlies mental activity is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | evolutionary psychology. | |

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| 358. According to the text, we all can use psychology by applying three principles:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey, question, review. | |  | b. | read, review, retrieve. | |  | c. | think, consider, improve. | |  | d. | curiosity, skepticism, humility. | |

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| 359. Some of psychology's classic experiments used methods that were stressful and deceptive. Which of the following is NOT an example of a practice that safeguards against such methods today?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Researchers must explain temporary deceptions to participants afterward. | |  | b. | Researchers must obtain participants' informed consent. | |  | c. | Researchers must ensure that their values do not impact their scientific judgment. | |  | d. | Researchers must protect participants against out-of-the-ordinary harm and discomfort. | |

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| 360. Dr. Correa is leading a team of researchers to study the effect of social media on a person's self-esteem. Dr. Correa advises his team that it is most important that they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | persuade each other about the correct results. | |  | b. | be honest in their evaluations. | |  | c. | use naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | obtain study participants' informed consent. | |

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| 361. Professor Gordon is studying the effect that lack of sleep has on driving ability. She divides participants into two groups. One group gets the treatment, in this case interrupted sleep, and the other group does not. Participants then complete a task to measure their reaction time. Professor Gordon finds that those whose sleep had been interruptedhad a slower reaction time than those who had a full night's sleepl. She then concludes that lack of sleep would impair driving ability. Why is she able to reach this conclusion?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She can make this conclusion because she adhered to all research ethics. | |  | b. | She did not use deception in her study, making her results more accurate. | |  | c. | She is testing theoretical principles that can help explain everyday behaviors. | |  | d. | She cannot make this conclusion because participants did not drive in the study. | |

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| 362. Replication failures often result when   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sample sizes are small. | |  | b. | sample sizes are exceedingly large. | |  | c. | samples are unbiased. | |  | d. | samples are randomly selected. | |

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| 363. By suggesting that nurture works on what nature provides, psychologists highlight the fact that we are biologically graced with a capacity for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | natural selection. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | brain neuroplasticity. | |

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| 364. Correlations are useful for predicting a relationship between two variables. However, it   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | does not prove a cause-effect relationship. | |  | b. | is limited by ethical concerns. | |  | c. | works only on a random sample of a population. | |  | d. | may involve atypical cases. | |

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| 365. Which of the following is NOT one of the most important scientific values, according to scientists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honesty | |  | b. | perseverance | |  | c. | curiosity | |  | d. | overconfidence | |

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| 366. Andrew believes that his parents' constant criticism of him results from their unconscious hatred of their own parents. Andrew is looking at his wife's behavior from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics | |

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| 367. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ control(s) for possible confounding variables.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Random sampling | |  | b. | Placebos | |  | c. | Random assignment | |  | d. | Double-blind procedures | |

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| 368. In an experiment, a double-blind procedure is a procedure in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the confounding variable is controlled for. | |  | b. | both the experimental and control groups receive the treatment under study. | |  | c. | both the participants and the research staff are ignorant about who has received the treatment or a placebo. | |  | d. | the dependent variable is the opposite of the independent variable. | |

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| 369. Conducting a case study best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | a descriptive method. | |

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| 370. Sometimes our unconscious biases do not match our conscious beliefs. This illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | much of our thinking, feeling, and acting operates outside conscious awareness. | |  | b. | we are ruled by our intentions and deliberate choices. | |  | c. | we are often motivated to avoid thinking. | |  | d. | consciousness enables us to exert voluntary control. | |

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| 371. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 372. Which psychological perspective is most likely to be concerned with identifying the powers and the limits of human reasoning?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | neuroscience | |  | d. | behavior genetics | |

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| 373. Dr. Farley is conducting a study that examines how violent video games are related to aggression in children. He hypothesizes that there is a positive relationship between the two, meaning that as children play more violent video games their level of aggression also increases. To ensure that his hypothesis does not influence the results of his study, Dr. Farley should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clearly state his hypothesis. | |  | b. | include a control condition in his research study. | |  | c. | begin by replicating the studies of previous researchers. | |  | d. | specify, clearly, his operational definitions for both aggression and violent video games. | |

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| 374. A descriptive method in which one individual or group is studied in great depth is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | case study. | |  | c. | experiment. | |  | d. | double-blind procedure. | |

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| 375. The simplified reality of laboratory experiments is most helpful in enabling psychologists to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | predict human behavior in almost all situations. | |  | b. | perceive order in completely random events. | |  | c. | develop general principles that help explain behavior. | |  | d. | observe random samples of human conduct. | |

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| 376. Which of the following defines *post-truth*?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the idea that people’s emotions and personal beliefs tend to override their acceptance of objective facts | |  | b. | the tendency to believe, after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it | |  | c. | the tendency to think that one knows more than they actually do | |  | d. | an explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviors | |

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| 377. Efforts to discover whether children's personalities are more heavily influenced by their biology or their home environments are most directly relevant to the debate regarding   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | b. | conscious and unconscious thought. | |  | c. | correlation and causation. | |  | d. | nature and nurture. | |

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| 378. Our visual perception track enables us to recognize objects while our visual action track enables us to manipulate objects. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the testing effect. | |  | b. | dual processing. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | replication. | |

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| 379. An explanation using principles that organize observations and predict behaviors or events is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | hypothesis. | |  | c. | theory. | |  | d. | survey. | |

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| 380. Psychological research indicates that people who are happier and more productive than average are those who develop a habit of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | overestimating how much they can accomplish. | |  | b. | managing their time to get a full night’s sleep. | |  | c. | multitasking and dual processing. | |  | d. | living spontaneously without focusing on long-term goals. | |

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| 381. In its earliest years, psychology focused on the study of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mental processes. | |  | b. | maladaptive behaviors. | |  | c. | unconscious motives. | |  | d. | brain chemistry. | |

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| 382. Which psychological perspective is most likely to examine how group membership influences individual attitudes and behaviors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | evolutionary | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 383. Dr. Reber focuses on improving system and product designs. Dr. Reber is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical | |  | b. | developmental | |  | c. | personality | |  | d. | industrial-organizational | |

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| 384. Late in the nineteenth century, Kumar was interested studying how mental and behavioral processes enable the organism to adapt, survive, and flourish. Kumar's school of thought was called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism. | |  | b. | functionalism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanism. | |

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| 385. Reacting to visual stimulation before we consciously perceive it illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 386. Using note cards to test yourself on course material while studying aids   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking. | |  | b. | using massed practice. | |  | c. | processing the information actively. | |  | d. | overlearning. | |

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| 387. Which of the following is NOT a contributor to why, according to Tom Gilovich (1991), people "know what isn't so"?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increase in false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | limited powerful examples | |  | d. | group identification | |

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| 388. Ni Wayan is planning to study the effects of bullying on children’s self-esteem. Before beginning, she provides potential participants with information that will enable them to decide whether they wish to participate. What Ni Wayan is doing is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | debriefing. | |

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| 389. When provided with three word puzzles, people underestimated the time it would take to unscramble these anagrams. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | confounding variables. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | wording effects. | |  | d. | overconfidence. | |

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| 390. The explanatory power of a scientific theory is most closely linked to its capacity to generate testable   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | assumptions. | |  | b. | correlations. | |  | c. | predictions. | |  | d. | variables. | |

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| 391. To study the effects of smartphone and social media use on rates of depression, anxiety, self-harm, and suicide, research participants were assigned either to stop using Facebook or to no change in their social media habits. Participants who did not change their social media use were assigned to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | experimental | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | control | |

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| 392. Annika is babysitting for her new neighbors' three little boys. Peter is high-strung and sensitive, Jake is calm and easygoing, and Andy is shy and timid. Annika wonders if these differences are the result of biological influences or parental influences. In other words, she is curious about the relative contributions of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience and cognition. | |  | b. | nature and nurture. | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | d. | conscious and unconscious thoughts. | |

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| 393. In reporting the effect on self-awareness of the arousal sometimes caused by group participation, psychological researchers would specify exactly how they measured self-awareness. They are thereby providing a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experimental hypothesis. | |  | b. | case study. | |  | c. | double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | operational definition. | |

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| 394. Amit is working on his term paper for his psychology course. He plans to design an experiment in which participants are assigned to the experimental and control groups by chance. He is using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlational design. | |  | b. | a case study. | |  | c. | forced participation. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 395. Clinical psychologists specialize in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | constructing surveys. | |  | b. | animal research. | |  | c. | providing therapy to people with psychological disorders. | |  | d. | providing drugs to treat behavioral disorders. | |

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| 396. Samantha is learning a new language. Which would be the best method to help her retain the new language?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | practice speaking the new language | |  | b. | repeatedly listen to others speak the new language | |  | c. | read books written in the new language | |  | d. | write sentences in the new language | |

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| 397. Which of the following is NOT a reason that misinformation can spread through social media?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | We tend to friend people online who think as we do. | |  | b. | Psychologists can use preregistration to publicly communicate their hypotheses online. | |  | c. | False news can easily be shared and re-shared online. | |  | d. | Powerful visual examples are readily available online. | |

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| 398. The testing effect refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that accompanies repeated retrieval of learned information.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | enhanced memory | |  | d. | increasing boredom | |

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| 399. When you question the claim that hypnosis helps people to recall memories more accurately, you are most clearly demonstrating   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | positive psychology. | |  | b. | the neuroscience perspective. | |  | c. | a biopsychosocial approach. | |  | d. | critical thinking. | |

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| 400. Suppose you want to find out which candidate women will vote for in an upcoming national election. To be sure the sample you survey is representative of the population of women, you should   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey only a small sample of women. | |  | b. | survey only politically informed women. | |  | c. | survey every woman in the country. | |  | d. | survey a large representative sample of the population of women. | |

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| 401. According to the text, you can use psychology in three ways: think, consider, and   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learn. | |  | b. | improve. | |  | c. | test. | |  | d. | evaluate. | |

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| 402. During the COVID-19 pandemic, higher rates of mask-wearing predicted fewer reported COVID-19 symptoms. We could also say that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mask-wearing correlated negatively with reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | b. | mask-wearing correlated positively with reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | c. | there is a direct relationship between mask-wearing and reported COVID-19 symptoms. | |  | d. | there is likely some third variable involved. | |

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| 403. The idea that "people's emotions and personal beliefs tend to override their acceptance of objective facts" is expressed in the dictionary definition of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news. | |  | b. | post-truth. | |  | c. | powerful examples. | |  | d. | repetition. | |

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| 404. A research method in which an investigator manipulates factors that potentially produce a particular effect is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey. | |  | b. | experiment. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | correlation. | |

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| 405. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to engage in research that focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | maladaptive eating habits. | |  | b. | the meaning of romantic dreams. | |  | c. | effective parenting techniques. | |  | d. | crime-deterring legal practices. | |

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| 406. Cognitive neuroscience studies relationships between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural selection and genetic predispositions. | |  | b. | childhood memories and psychological disorders. | |  | c. | thought processes and brain functions. | |  | d. | philosophy and physiology. | |

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| 407. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatrist. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | behavior geneticist. | |

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| 408. In the following definition of *psychology—*the science of behavior and mental processes—what is the key word?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior | |  | b. | science | |  | c. | mental processes | |  | d. | All words are key words. | |

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| 409. To assess reactions to a proposed tuition hike at her school, Aruna sent a questionnaire to every fifteenth person in the registrar's alphabetical listing of all currently enrolled students. Aruna is ensuring that her survey results are accurate by using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | random sampling. | |

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| 410. In her research, Berlie has noticed that when participants are asked, “Do you believe teachers should be armed,” they generally answer “No.” However, when participants are asked, “Do you believe that teachers should be able to protect themselves at work,” most answer “Yes.” This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can affect how participants respond to questions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling | |  | b. | the use of a placebo | |  | c. | research design | |  | d. | wording | |

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| 411. Montel is defining psychology for his parents who want to learn about his studies. Which definition of psychology is most accurate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychology is the science of behavior and mental processes. | |  | b. | Psychology is the study of mental processes. | |  | c. | Psychology is a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential. | |  | d. | Psychology is the study of the structure of the human mind. | |

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| 412. To assess the influence of self-esteem on interpersonal attraction, researchers either insulted or complimented students about their physical appearance just before they went on a blind date. In this research, the dependent variable was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | insults or compliments. | |  | b. | physical appearance. | |  | c. | interpersonal attraction. | |  | d. | feelings of self-esteem. | |

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| 413. The case study is a research method in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a single individual or group is studied in great depth. | |  | b. | a representative sample of people are questioned regarding their opinions or behaviors. | |  | c. | organisms are carefully observed in a laboratory environment. | |  | d. | an investigator manipulates one or more variables that might affect behavior. | |

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| 414. A large amount of our mental activity occurs outside of our awareness, thanks to our capacity for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | dual processing. | |

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| 415. Minerva believes that our behavior is affected by our unconscious mind and childhood experiences. Minerva most likely adheres to the views of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | psychoanalytic psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. | |

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| 416. Dr. Abeyta is studying whether the words people use and the questions they ask can gauge a region’s level of depression. What research method is Dr. Abeyta using?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | the case study | |  | d. | experimentation | |

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| 417. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be double-blind when the participants and the research staff are unaware of who has received an actual treatment and who has not.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | experiment | |

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| 418. In a random sequence of coin tosses, series of successive heads occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect and series of tails occur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often than people expect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | more; more | |  | d. | less; less | |

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| 419. To assess whether a flu vaccine is effective for citizens of his state, Dr. Muddasani plans to administer the vaccine to all residents of the state rather than give half of them a placebo injection. Dr. Muddasami is most clearly underestimating the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | testing a large sample. | |  | b. | operationally defining his procedures. | |  | c. | replicating observations of other researchers. | |  | d. | creating a control group. | |

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| 420. The first psychological laboratory was established by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson. | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | d. | Jean Piaget. | |

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| 421. Structuralism focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how the mind functions. | |  | b. | understanding the structures of the mind. | |  | c. | observable aspects of behavior. | |  | d. | human growth potential. | |

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| 422. Which of the following methods is most helpful for clarifying cause-effect relationships?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | the experiment | |  | c. | correlational research | |  | d. | naturalistic observation | |

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| 423. The SQ3R study method emphasizes the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | massed practice. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | retrieving information. | |  | d. | random sampling. | |

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| 424. What is the research method that would most effectively demonstrate that aerobic exercise improves a person’s ability to solve problems?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | experiment | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | case study | |

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| 425. The mind’s defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson. | |  | b. | Charles Darwin. | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud. | |  | d. | B. F. Skinner. | |

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| 426. Dr. Salvia is studying how happiness in late adulthood relates to a person's social network and social connectedness. Her approach is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | the biopsychosocial approach. | |

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| 427. Which specialists are the most likely to treat physical causes of a psychological disorder?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychologists | |  | b. | clinical psychologists | |  | c. | personality psychologists | |  | d. | psychiatrists | |

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| 428. Professor Marigold’s research indicates that relatively few people in his country experience depression because of the strong influence of that region’s major religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | neuroscience | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 429. Industrial-organizational psychologists Greta and Gordon, who work as consultants for a large corporation, are examining the impact of a new “Sales Stars” program that rewards the most successful sales representatives with cash prizes. The numbers indicate that this program has increased worker productivity, but employee interviews reveal that it has damaged worker morale. When debating whether or not to recommend that the corporation continue with Sales Stars, Greta and Gordon should remember that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | it is more ethical to prioritize worker morale above worker productivity. | |  | b. | their attitudes and values may influence their interpretations of the results. | |  | c. | they must debrief the employees who participated in the study. | |  | d. | they should avoid using labels when they discuss individual workers in their report. | |

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| 430. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on human traits.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conditioned responses | |  | b. | natural selection | |  | c. | unconscious motives | |  | d. | rational thought | |

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| 431. A central issue that emerges in debates over experimenting on animals is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | usefulness of studying biological processes in animals. | |  | b. | ethics of placing the well-being of humans above that of animals. | |  | c. | obligation to treat information about individual animals with confidentiality. | |  | d. | need to obtain the informed consent of animals used in research. | |

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| 432. Rather than seeking to change people to fit their environments, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work to create social and physical environments that are healthy for all.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | counseling psychologists | |  | b. | cognitive psychologists | |  | c. | community psychologists | |  | d. | clinical psychologists | |

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| 433. To assess the extent to which death rates increase as people age, researchers would most likely make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | b. | case studies. | |  | c. | experimentation. | |  | d. | correlational measures. | |

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| 434. The double-blind procedure is most likely to be used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ research.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | correlational | |  | d. | experimental | |

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| 435. How might researchers have explained why the election polls incorrectly predicted that Hillary Clinton would win the 2016 presidential election?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lack of random sampling | |  | b. | biased interpretation of results | |  | c. | large sample size | |  | d. | incorrect population | |

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| 436. Who developed psychoanalytic psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John B. Watson | |  | b. | Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | B. F. Skinner | |  | d. | William James | |

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| 437. Wilhelm Wundt was both a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. | |  | b. | physiologist and philosopher. | |  | c. | sociologist and psychiatrist. | |  | d. | theologian and philosopher. | |

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| 438. Dr. Stranigan is studying how air temperature affects worker productivity. Dr. Stranigan and colleagues have one group of people work in a fairly warm room and a second group work in a colder room. To be sure that any differences in the productivity of the two groups actually result from the different temperature levels, the researchers should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the case study. | |  | b. | correlational measurement. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 439. Representative Jeffers was cheered by large and friendly crowds at all his rallies. As a result, he became unrealistically sure that he would be reelected. In this instance, the representative needs to be alerted to the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random sampling. | |  | c. | experimental control. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 440. After an experiment, research participants are told its purpose and about any deception they may have experienced. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debriefing. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 441. Psychologists study animals because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | they want to understand how different species think and behave. | |  | b. | animal physiology is often simpler and easier to understand than human physiology. | |  | c. | it is more permissible to conduct certain types of research with animals than with humans. | |  | d. | of all of these reasons. | |

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| 442. Dr. Steely measures the relative contributions of inherited traits and social influences on mating preferences and behavior patterns. Her research efforts best illustrate the interests of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 443. Hindsight bias often leads us to place too much faith in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | wording effects. | |  | c. | common sense. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 444. Abdel lives on a farm in a small town but is afraid that a terrorist attack will soon occur. He tells his friend about dramatic reports of such attacks that he’s read online. This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can feed misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | the availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 445. “Lies in the guise of news” helps define   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | false news. | |  | c. | skepticism. | |  | d. | repetition. | |

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| 446. Unlike correlational studies, experiments involve   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operationally defining research procedures. | |  | b. | manipulating the factors of interest. | |  | c. | studying observable behaviors. | |  | d. | replicating previous research. | |

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| 447. The relief of pain following the taking of an inactive substance that is perceived to have pain-relieving benefits illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | debriefing. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 448. Dr. McCluskey, a psychologist who is an expert in social psychology, is anonymously evaluating Dr. McElroy’s paper on crowd behavior for its originality and accuracy. Dr. McCluskey is a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observer. | |  | b. | peer reviewer. | |  | c. | experimental researcher. | |  | d. | correlational researcher. | |

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| 449. Studying people of all races and cultures is most helpful for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | avoiding many levels of analysis. | |  | c. | detecting human similarities and differences. | |  | d. | encouraging natural selection. | |

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| 450. You want to study the relationship between the voting behavior and age among U.S. citizens. Which method should you use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the survey | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | the case study | |

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| 451. Distinguishing between an experimental group and a control group is most relevant to specifying the nature of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | confounding variables. | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient. | |  | d. | independent variables. | |

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| 452. A positive correlation between self-esteem and academic success would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a positive self-concept contributes to academic success. | |  | b. | academic success contributes to a favorable self-image. | |  | c. | those with high self-esteem are more academically successful than those with low self-esteem. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. | |

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| 453. Professor Ramesh believes that severe depression results primarily from an imbalanced diet and abnormal brain chemistry. Professor Ramesh favors a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on depression.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 454. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists explore how we view and affect one another.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health | |  | b. | Social | |  | c. | Industrial-organizational | |  | d. | Biological | |

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| 455. Which of the following prevents researchers from later modifying their study, such as changing their hypotheses to fit the data?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debriefing | |  | b. | preregistration | |  | c. | peer review | |  | d. | repetition | |

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| 456. Dr. Karkera is studying the relationship between the number of students in a testing room and grades. She randomly assigns students to one of two groups. The first group is crowded into a small room with a lot of students; the second group is in a room with the usual number of students. Which is the experimental group?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the group of students who were randomly assigned to one of the two conditions | |  | b. | the group of students who were in the crowded room | |  | c. | the group of students who studied in the room with the usual number of students | |  | d. | There is no experimental group because this is a naturalistic observation research design. | |

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| 457. Norman meets briefly with recent college graduates from the school of education and relies on his automatic first impressions in deciding whether to offer them a teaching position. Norman's hiring decisions are most clearly guided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an operational definition. | |  | b. | the testing effect. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | common sense. | |

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| 458. Yannis is learning how to read and is having trouble distinguishing between the letters b, d, p, and q. This specific task is related to his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual action track. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | visual perception track. | |

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| 459. To minimize any differences between participants who are in the control and experimental groups, psychologists make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | random sampling. | |  | d. | correlation. | |

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| 460. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows us to recognize objects in our environment and plan future actions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | audition sense | |  | c. | visual action track | |  | d. | visual perception track | |

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| 461. A carefully worded statement describing the exact procedures for measuring an anticipated experimental outcome is known as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothesis. | |  | b. | control condition. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | operational definition. | |

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| 462. Replication involves   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the selection of random samples. | |  | b. | randomly assigning research participants to different groups. | |  | c. | repeating the essence of an earlier research study. | |  | d. | rejecting ideas that cannot be scientifically tested. | |

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| 463. To assess the impact of test difficulty on persistence of effort, Professor Shinde plans to give one group of children relatively easy tests and another group more difficult tests. To reduce the chance that the children in one group are more intelligent than those in the other group, Professor Shinde should make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | operational definitions. | |

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| 464. The most effective way of assessing the impact of hormone-replacement therapy on women’s sexuality is by means of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | case studies. | |  | b. | experiments. | |  | c. | correlational measurement. | |  | d. | naturalistic observations. | |

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| 465. Operational definitions are most likely to enable   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | positive correlations. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 466. The enhanced memory that accompanies repeated self-testing of material learned earlier best illustrates the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | retrieval practice. | |  | c. | random sampling. | |  | d. | informed consent. | |

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| 467. Why might so many people believe the commonly accepted idea that roaches could survive a nuclear bomb?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 468. Ivan is discussing self-driving cars with Bassem. Ivan is convinced that self-driving cars are more dangerous. Bassem believes that self-driving cars are less dangerous but is open to the possibility that he could be wrong. Who would be most likely to engage in critical thinking?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Shane | |  | b. | Bassem | |  | c. | both Shane and Bassem | |  | d. | neither Shane nor Bassem | |

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| 469. The perception that psychological research findings merely verify our commonsense understanding is most clearly encouraged by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random assignment. | |  | b. | hindsight bias. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 470. Both Michael and Susan are trying to learn Spanish as a second language. Susan practices speaking the language frequently, whereas Michael listens to others speak the language. Who is likely to learn the language better?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Michael | |  | b. | Susan | |  | c. | both are likely to learn Spanish | |  | d. | neither is likely to learn Spanish | |

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| 471. Talking is to thoughts as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolution; natural selection | |  | b. | behavior; mental process | |  | c. | conscious; unconscious | |  | d. | nurture; nature | |

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| 472. A correlation of +1.00 between physical attractiveness and dating frequency would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency. | |  | b. | more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness. | |  | c. | it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on dating frequency. | |  | d. | less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness. | |

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| 473. To provide a baseline against which they can evaluate the effects of a specific treatment, experimenters make use of a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dependent variable. | |  | b. | independent variable. | |  | c. | control group. | |  | d. | experimental group. | |

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| 474. Which early school of thought in psychology focused on how the mind functions?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | functionalism | |  | c. | structuralism | |  | d. | humanism | |

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| 475. For effective mastery of course material, the text emphasizes the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spaced practice and overlearning. | |  | b. | speed reading and massed practice. | |  | c. | informed consent and debriefing. | |  | d. | all of these practices. | |

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| 476. Who promoted the early school of thought in psychology referred to as functionalism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | William James | |  | c. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | d. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |

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| 477. Functionalism focused on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how the mind functions. | |  | b. | the structures of the mind. | |  | c. | observable aspects of behavior. | |  | d. | human growth potential. | |

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| 478. Rossen and Edgar are fraternal twins who were separated at birth and raised in very different parts of the world. When they were adults, they were fortunate enough to be reunited. The men were amazed to discover that they were both electricians, both golfers, and both loved peanut butter. The men would be best advised to recognize the danger of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | randomly sampling their life experiences. | |  | b. | attributing these three similarities to chance. | |  | c. | perceiving order in random events. | |  | d. | assuming that most people share their attitudes and interests. | |

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| 479. The nature–nurture issue refers to the debate over the relative contributions that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make to the development of psychological traits.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical illness and health | |  | b. | unconscious and conscious motives | |  | c. | behavior and mental processes | |  | d. | biology and experience | |

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| 480. The personal values of psychologists are likely to influence their choice of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | topics of investigation. | |  | b. | research methods. | |  | c. | explanatory theories. | |  | d. | topics, methods, and theories. | |

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| 481. The scientific method is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a statistical index of the relationship between two things. | |  | b. | a self-correcting process for evaluating ideas with observation and analysis. | |  | c. | an experimental procedure in which both the research participants and the research staff are ignorant about whether the research participants have received the treatment or a placebo. | |  | d. | a statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion. | |

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| 482. Bettina believes that her son has become a good student because he is frequently praised for his learning efforts. Her belief best illustrates a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics | |  | b. | neuroscience | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavioral | |

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| 483. Determining a cause-effect relationship is the main purpose of conducting   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive research. | |  | b. | correlational research. | |  | c. | an experiment. | |  | d. | longitudinal research. | |

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| 484. Wilhelm Wundt performed experiments to study   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animal intelligence. | |  | b. | personality development. | |  | c. | brain structures. | |  | d. | mental processes. | |

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| 485. Professor Larsson wants to determine how self-esteem can affect teen relationships. Specifically, he wants to prove that poor self-esteem causes inability to form relationships. Professor Larsson must use which research design?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | survey | |  | d. | experiment | |

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| 486. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses on how   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | feelings are influenced by blood chemistry. | |  | b. | people try to understand their own unconscious motives. | |  | c. | behavior is influenced by environmental conditions. | |  | d. | people encode, process, store, and retrieve information. | |

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| 487. Dr. Carlson wants to ensure that his research findings are not the result of age differences between participants in the experimental and control groups. He should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | replication. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 488. Professor Goshaw studies how we remember information and how thinking and emotion interact in anxiety and depression. Professor Goshaw's area of specialization is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | humanistic psychology. | |  | b. | cognitive psychology. | |  | c. | personality psychology. | |  | d. | behaviorism. | |

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| 489. Dr. Durante is studying whether drinking alcohol affects memory. Dr. Durante tested 25-year-olds on their ability to remember the names of people after drinking either 4, 2, or 0 ounces of alcohol. In this study, the independent variable consisted of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the age of the research participants. | |  | b. | the memory of the research participants. | |  | c. | the amount of alcohol the participants drank. | |  | d. | the effects of drinking alcohol. | |

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| 490. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | study the brain circuits that underlie behavior. | |  | b. | describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it. | |  | c. | analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors. | |  | d. | understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences. | |

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| 491. Testing hypotheses and refining theories in light of those tests is central to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | debriefing. | |  | b. | the testing effect. | |  | c. | the scientific method. | |  | d. | informed consent. | |

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| 492. The value of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is most closely tied to its usefulness in generating testable hypotheses.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definition | |  | b. | case study | |  | c. | replication | |  | d. | theory | |

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| 493. A statement describing how a researcher controls for confounding variables, for example, is known as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | control condition. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | operational definition. | |  | d. | hypothesis. | |

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| 494. Kristine is observing how teenagers react to social media posts. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | Freudian psychology | |  | c. | humanistic psychology | |  | d. | cognitive psychology | |

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| 495. Independent variables are given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which specify the procedures that manipulate the variable in a research study. Dependent variables are given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which outline how the variables will be measured.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | operational definitions; operational definitions | |  | b. | confounding variables; manipulating variables | |  | c. | operational definitions; confounding variables | |  | d. | operational definitions; manipulating variables | |

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| 496. Cognitive psychology is best defined as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychological perspective that emphasized human growth potential. | |  | b. | science of behavior and mental processes. | |  | c. | view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable behavior. | |  | d. | study of the mental processes involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, communicating, and solving problems. | |

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| 497. Dr. Holm is studying whether using Google to look up information affects a person’s ability to later remember that information. Dr. Holm is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social | |  | b. | personality | |  | c. | biological | |  | d. | cognitive | |

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| 498. Being randomly assigned to the experimental group in a research project involves being assigned   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to that group by chance. | |  | b. | to the group in which participants are representative of people in general. | |  | c. | in a way that ensures that the independent variable will affect the dependent variable. | |  | d. | to the group in which participants all have similar personalities. | |

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| 499. Beginning in the 1920s, American psychologists such as John B. Watson emphasized the study of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | genetic influences. | |  | b. | self-esteem. | |  | c. | conscious thoughts and feelings. | |  | d. | observable behavior. | |

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| 500. The principle of dual processing refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | failing to notice changes in the environment. | |  | b. | the simultaneous processing of information at both conscious and unconscious levels. | |  | c. | a condition in which a person can respond to a visual stimulus without consciously experiencing it. | |  | d. | processing one aspect of a stimulus at a time. | |

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| 501. Who promoted the school of thought in psychology known as structuralism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | William James | |  | b. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | c. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | d. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |

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| 502. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning. | |  | b. | perception. | |  | c. | personality. | |  | d. | mental illness. | |

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| 503. John B. Watson was an American   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychiatrist. | |  | b. | behaviorist. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscientist. | |  | d. | structuralist. | |

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| 504. The biopsychosocial approach provides an understanding of social-cultural influences within the larger framework of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | a dual-processing model. | |  | c. | humanistic psychology. | |  | d. | many levels of analysis. | |

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| 505. To describe student lunchroom self-seating patterns, researchers are most likely to make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey research. | |  | b. | random assignment. | |  | c. | the experimental method. | |  | d. | naturalistic observation. | |

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| 506. Which research method would be most effective for identifying the mating rituals of North American deer?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | survey research | |  | b. | naturalistic observation | |  | c. | experimentation | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure | |

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| 507. Who outscored all the male students on the Ph.D. exams?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |  | b. | Rosalie Rayner | |  | c. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |  | d. | Anna Freud | |

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| 508. The principle of informed consent is most directly relevant to people’s right to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | choose whether they wish to participate in a research study. | |  | b. | know whether they are assigned to an experimental or control group. | |  | c. | replicate the results of a research study. | |  | d. | be fully debriefed following their participation in research. | |

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| 509. Darwin influenced the early school of thought in psychology known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | behaviorism. | |  | c. | structuralism. | |  | d. | humanism. | |

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| 510. Maryann posts a photo of herself on social media, then worries that her friends won’t like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; her worry is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior; perception | |  | b. | action; reaction | |  | c. | behavior; mental process | |  | d. | sensation; perception | |

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| 511. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wundt | |  | b. | James | |  | c. | Aristotle | |  | d. | Washburn | |

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| 512. Debriefing refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a technique for assessing the attitudes of those who respond to a survey. | |  | b. | repeating a research study with a different set of participants than those in the original study. | |  | c. | a procedure designed to inhibit the placebo effect. | |  | d. | explaining a research study to participants after the study is completed. | |

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| 513. Professor Enrique believes that people who are generous with their time and money help others because they themselves have been helped in the past. His idea is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an operational definition. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | a theory. | |

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| 514. Research has shown that about two percent of people are able to accurately predict social behavior. Psychologist Philip Tetlock (with Dan Gardner) has referred to these successful predictors as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | common sense. | |  | b. | operational definitions. | |  | c. | informed consent. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 515. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | learning. | |  | b. | unconscious thoughts. | |  | c. | inherited traits. | |  | d. | self-esteem. | |

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| 516. SQ3R is a study method incorporating five steps: survey, question, read, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and review.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | revise | |  | b. | reason | |  | c. | retrieve | |  | d. | research | |

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| 517. Which subfield of psychology would most likely promote research identifying the psychological, biological, and social factors that encourage daily exercise?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | health psychology | |  | c. | cognitive psychology | |  | d. | counseling psychology | |

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| 518. The handing down of religious practices and family customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dual processing. | |  | b. | the cognitive revolution. | |  | c. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | d. | culture. | |

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| 519. Dr. Goldman is studying the brain regions that are active when a person speaks, so she can help those who have difficulty speaking. Which of the following best matches her field of study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | humanistic psychology | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience | |  | d. | Freudian psychology | |

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| 520. The specialist most likely to have a medical degree is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychologist. | |  | b. | personality psychologist. | |  | c. | developmental psychologist. | |  | d. | psychiatrist. | |

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| 521. A count of positive and negative words in 504 million Twitter messages from 84 countries suggests that people seem happier   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Monday afternoon. | |  | b. | Wednesday evening. | |  | c. | Friday morning. | |  | d. | late Saturday night. | |

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| 522. Which of the following best describes a confounding variable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the variable whose effect is being studied | |  | b. | a factor other than the factor being studied that might influence a study’s results | |  | c. | the variable that may change when the independent variable is manipulated | |  | d. | in an experiment, the group exposed to the treatment | |

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| 523. Psychologists study animals because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | animal behavior is just as complex as human behavior. | |  | b. | experiments on people are generally considered to be unethical. | |  | c. | the ethical treatment of animals is not mandated by professional guidelines. | |  | d. | similar processes often underlie animal and human behavior. | |

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| 524. Who created an experimental apparatus that measured how long it took for people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Wilhelm Wundt | |  | b. | Ivan Pavlov | |  | c. | Sigmund Freud | |  | d. | John B. Watson | |

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| 525. The behavioral perspective focuses on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | how our genes and environment influence our individual differences. | |  | b. | how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information. | |  | c. | how we learn observable responses. | |  | d. | how behavior and thinking vary across situations. | |

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| 526. All those in a group being studied make up the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | population. | |  | b. | sample. | |  | c. | case study. | |  | d. | survey. | |

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| 527. Research participants are randomly assigned to different groups in an experiment in order to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | minimize chances that participants in any group know one another. | |  | b. | increase chances that participants are representative of people in general. | |  | c. | minimize any differences between groups of participants. | |  | d. | increase chances that the different groups have the same number of participants. | |

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| 528. Based on a recent survey indicating that people who smoke regularly report having less energy, a news article includes the headline "Smoking Makes You Sleepy!" What is wrong with this conclusion?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It was derived from a survey study. | |  | b. | Correlation does not prove causation. | |  | c. | The experiment that reached this conclusion cannot be replicated. | |  | d. | This finding is not problematic. | |

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| 529. The study of the mental activities involved in perceiving, learning, remembering, thinking, communicating, and solving problems is most central to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | clinical psychology. | |  | b. | humanistic psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | cognitive psychology. | |

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| 530. Psychologists' personal values and goals   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are carefully tested by means of observation and experimentation. | |  | b. | lead them to avoid experiments involving human participants. | |  | c. | can bias their observations and interpretations. | |  | d. | have very little influence on the process of scientific observation. | |

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| 531. A descriptive technique of monitoring and recording behavior in naturally occurring situations without trying to change or control the situation is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | naturalistic observation. | |  | c. | replication. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 532. Vishal believes that the Earth is flat and has befriended several people on social media who also hold this view. This is an example of how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can feed the acceptance of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 533. Dr. Lopez has just completed a study of the out-of-work wait staff at his local restaurant. He is using the results of his study to overestimate the national rate of unemployment. In this instance, Dr. Lopez should be warned that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be misleading.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | surveys | |  | b. | case studies | |  | c. | dependent variables | |  | d. | random samples | |

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| 534. The Greek naturalist and philosopher Aristotle suggested the source of our personality is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain. | |  | b. | throat. | |  | c. | heart. | |  | d. | stomach. | |

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| 535. Dexter is participating in an experiment to determine whether ibuprofen is effective in treating sore muscles. Neither he nor the experimenters know whether the pills he takes during the experiment contain ibuprofen or are merely placebos. The investigators are apparently making use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | a confounding variable. | |  | c. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | d. | random sampling. | |

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| 536. During the COVID-19 pandemic, researchers examined the relationship between rates of mask use and reported COVID-19 symptoms. Which research design did they use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlation | |  | b. | experiment | |  | c. | naturalistic observation | |  | d. | case study | |

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| 537. Which of the following statements is NOT true of women in contemporary psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In the United States, Canada, and Europe, women earn most psychology doctorates. | |  | b. | Women are required to earn their doctorates only from schools for women. | |  | c. | A gender gap persists in publishing psychological research. | |  | d. | Between 1997 and 2021, more than half of the elected presidents of the Association for Psychological Science (APS) were women. | |

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| 538. The idea that memory is enhanced after retrieving, rather than simply rereading, information is called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | growth mindset. | |  | b. | review method. | |  | c. | SQ3R method. | |  | d. | testing effect. | |

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| 539. Professor Jimenez has conducted several studies on the impact of parental divorce on adult children. While the experience of divorce has a lasting impact on adult children, other factors are also involved and may affect her results. Those other factors are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wording effects. | |  | b. | correlation coefficients. | |  | c. | placebo effects. | |  | d. | confounding variables. | |

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| 540. The speedy, automatic conclusions triggered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may sometimes lead us astray.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random events | |  | b. | commonsense thinking | |  | c. | confounding variables | |  | d. | placebo effects | |

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| 541. Dr. Santiago is studying how humans are alike because of their shared biology and evolutionary history. Dr. Santiago most likely works in the field of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | cross-cultural psychology. | |  | c. | evolutionary psychology. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 542. Which subfield of psychology studies factors that promote or impair our health?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | health psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | biological psychology | |

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| 543. Research on human flourishing is the major focus of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | behavior genetics. | |  | c. | naturalistic observation. | |  | d. | positive psychology. | |

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| 544. Who dismissed the scientific study of mental life and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Watson and Skinner | |  | b. | Freud and James | |  | c. | Wundt and Piaget | |  | d. | Rogers and Maslow | |

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| 545. Those who rely on the case-study method need to be especially alert to the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | false generalization. | |

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| 546. Anastasia is asking her parents if she can attend a particular concert the following week. Her parents will not give her permission to attend because they are afraid that a mass shooting could occur. When Anastasia asked why her parents would make such a statement, her parents reply that mass shootings are always in the news. This demonstrates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can lead to the acceptance of misinformation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | false news | |  | b. | repetition | |  | c. | the availability of powerful examples | |  | d. | group identity | |

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| 547. Which subfield of psychology investigates workplace-related behaviors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive psychology | |  | b. | social psychology | |  | c. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | d. | biological psychology | |

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| 548. To learn about the religious attitudes of all students enrolled at California State University, Professor Upadana randomly selected 800 of these students to complete a questionnaire. In this instance, all the students enrolled at California State University are considered to be the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | independent variable. | |  | b. | representative sample. | |  | c. | control condition. | |  | d. | population. | |

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| 549. Preregistration encourages researchers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | report their findings, even when those findings fail to replicate earlier findings. | |  | b. | report only those findings that confirm earlier findings. | |  | c. | report only those findings that have been subject to peer review. | |  | d. | change their hypotheses to fit the data before reporting their findings. | |

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| 550. Professor Tudosa was concerned that research results on the value of aerobic exercise were not exactly accurate. Which process would best enable her to assess the reliability of the findings?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation | |  | b. | replication | |  | c. | random sampling | |  | d. | the case study | |

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| 551. The scientific attitude requires an open-minded humility because it involves a willingness to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | avoid many levels of analysis. | |  | b. | reject any ideas that can't be scientifically tested. | |  | c. | recognize the errors in our own ideas. | |  | d. | respect political beliefs that contradict our own. | |

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| 552. Dr. Walters is creating a test to determine which applicants are most qualified to supervise a team of electrical engineers. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Walter’s work best represent?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental psychology | |  | b. | industrial-organizational psychology | |  | c. | biological psychology | |  | d. | clinical psychology | |

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| 553. A theory is an explanation using principles that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ observations and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviors or events.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | question; survey | |  | b. | replicate; control | |  | c. | organize; predict | |  | d. | randomly sample; randomly assign | |

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| 554. Jennifer believes that violent outbursts are an outlet for unconscious hostility. Her view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neuroscience | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | psychodynamic | |

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| 555. A descriptive technique for obtaining the self-reported attitudes or behaviors of a representative sample of a population is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | a case study. | |  | d. | a survey. | |

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| 556. A random sample of a large group of people is one in which   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the number of people included in the sample is determined by chance. | |  | b. | every person in the large group has an equal chance of being included in the sample. | |  | c. | personality differences among those in the sample are practically nonexistent. | |  | d. | all of these situations are true. | |

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| 557. Dr. Ibrahim and Dr. Garba are observing a preschool class to study children's social interactions. When one child refuses to share a toy with a classmate, Dr. Ibrahim notes that the child is "resolute and determined"; Dr. Garba notes that the child is "inflexible and unsympathetic." What issue does this reflect in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Psychological science has the power to persuade. | |  | b. | Researchers' attitudes can influence their interpretations. | |  | c. | Fraudulent studies can cause great harm. | |  | d. | It is critical to obtain study participants' informed consent. | |

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| 558. Unconscious gut feelings, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, provide(s) a sharp contrast to explicit, conscious reasoning.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | theory | |  | b. | hypotheses | |  | c. | common sense | |  | d. | naturalistic observation | |

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| 559. Detecting the unstated assumptions and values that underlie conclusions best illustrates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is an important learning tool.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical thinking | |  | b. | the testing effect | |  | c. | spaced practice | |  | d. | SQ3R | |

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| 560. Elmira has recently been so depressed that she frequently makes excuses not to go to work. It would be best for Elmira to contact a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | developmental | |  | b. | clinical | |  | c. | personality | |  | d. | biological | |

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| 561. Behavior is to mental processes as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nature; nurture | |  | b. | sensation; memory | |  | c. | talking; understanding | |  | d. | clinical psychology; psychiatry | |

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| 562. Beverly is observing how children react to being pushed by other children while playing in the schoolyard. Which psychological perspective is she likely applying to her research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorism | |  | b. | Freudian psychology | |  | c. | humanistic psychology | |  | d. | cognitive psychology | |

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| 563. Terri believes that vaccines only increase the spread of disease. Which of the following is NOT a likely explanation for Terri’s belief?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | partisan bias that feeds her anti-vaccine sentiments | |  | b. | memorable examples that color her judgment | |  | c. | scientific data that demonstrates her claim | |  | d. | social media and news sources that affirm her feelings | |

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| 564. Parents handing down to their children the custom of respecting people of different ethnicities best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a psychodynamic perspective. | |  | b. | culture. | |  | c. | critical thinking. | |  | d. | behavior genetics. | |

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| 565. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cognitive | |  | b. | behavioral | |  | c. | behavior genetics | |  | d. | evolutionary | |

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| 566. A researcher gives half the members of a group a true psychological finding and the other half an opposite result. Both groups believe the given finding is common sense. This is an easy way to demonstrate the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the placebo effect. | |  | b. | confounding variables. | |  | c. | hindsight bias. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 567. What does preregistration mean when used in relation to scientific research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | preregistration. | |  | b. | replication. | |  | c. | prediction. | |  | d. | debriefing. | |

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| 568. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | social-cultural | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | neuroscience | |

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| 569. Tanalina is a first-year college student and has been assigned to room with someone who has the same first name as someone Tanalina really dislikes. Without realizing it, Tanalina’s immediate gut-level reaction to the name has led her to form a negative first impression of her roommate. This best illustrates the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hindsight bias. | |  | b. | overconfidence. | |  | c. | common sense. | |  | d. | random assignment. | |

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| 570. Ryan is seeing a therapist because he is concerned about having romantic feelings for his biology teacher. The therapist notes that these feelings reflect his unconscious longings for attention from his mother. The therapist’s assessment most clearly reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavioral | |  | b. | evolutionary | |  | c. | psychodynamic | |  | d. | behavior genetics | |

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| 571. Research participants and research staff are unaware of which participants received a placebo and which participants received an actual drug. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalistic observation. | |  | b. | the testing effect. | |  | c. | a confounding variable. | |  | d. | the double-blind procedure. | |

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| 572. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity linked with mental activities such as perception, thinking, memory, and language is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior genetics. | |  | b. | positive psychology. | |  | c. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | d. | clinical psychology. | |

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| 573. An experiment enables researchers to isolate the effects of one or more factors by manipulating the factors of interest and also by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | obtaining participants' informed consent prior to beginning the experiment. | |  | b. | summarizing participants' responses with a correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | holding other factors constant across experimental and control groups. | |  | d. | fully debriefing participants after completing the experiment. | |

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| 574. Dr. Tebbeb helps children with friendship problems by assisting them in understanding their interests and skills. Dr. Tebbeb is most likely a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological psychologist. | |  | b. | counseling psychologist. | |  | c. | cognitive psychologist. | |  | d. | social psychologist. | |

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| 575. The neuroscience perspective in psychology would be most likely to emphasize that behavior is influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | environmental circumstances. | |  | b. | blood chemistry. | |  | c. | unconscious conflicts. | |  | d. | conditioned fears. | |

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| 576. Critical thinking has been associated with which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | challenging old beliefs | |  | b. | making factual claims based on intuition | |  | c. | increased confidence | |  | d. | decreased academic performance | |

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| 577. Professor Kimmons realizes that researchers may err as a result of personal bias. The professor is expressing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhanced critical thinking. | |  | b. | a lack of curiosity. | |  | c. | increased skepticism. | |  | d. | an attitude of humility. | |

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| 578. Replication of a research study is most likely to be made easier by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | massed practice. | |  | b. | debriefing. | |  | c. | operational definitions. | |  | d. | the placebo effect. | |

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| 579. What perspective would focus on how different ethnic groups might adopt different child-raising practices?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | psychodynamic | |  | c. | social-cultural | |  | d. | neuroscience | |

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| 580. If researchers found that younger parents have more intelligent children than older parents, this would demonstrate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intelligence is inherited. | |  | b. | younger parents provide their children with greater educational opportunities than do older parents. | |  | c. | the age of parents and children's intelligence is positively correlated. | |  | d. | all of these statements are correct. | |

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| 581. Naturalistic observation is most useful for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | describing behaviors. | |  | b. | predicting attitudes. | |  | c. | explaining complex emotions. | |  | d. | detecting cause-effect relationships. | |

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| 582. When researchers submit their work to a scientific journal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ provide anonymous evaluations of the study's theory, originality, and accuracy.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | consultants | |  | b. | peer reviewers | |  | c. | counselors | |  | d. | testers | |

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| 583. Positive psychology uniquely focuses on the promotion of positive   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | curiosity, skepticism, and humility. | |  | b. | emotions, character traits, and institutions. | |  | c. | descriptive, correlational, and experimental methods. | |  | d. | classroom instruction, study techniques, and test grades. | |

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| 584. To minimize the extent to which outcome differences between experimental and control groups can be attributed to placebo effects, researchers make use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random sampling. | |  | b. | the double-blind procedure. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | operational definitions. | |

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| 585. Nature is to nurture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior; mental processes | |  | b. | psychology; psychiatry | |  | c. | biology; experience | |  | d. | reason; emotion | |

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| 586. Lumi is a psychologist who focuses on the study of internal states and what they do. Lumi’s school of thought is referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | functionalism. | |  | b. | structuralism. | |  | c. | behaviorism. | |  | d. | humanism. | |

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| 587. We know more than we know we know thanks to our capacity for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | biological and psychological levels of analysis. | |  | b. | cognitive neuroscience. | |  | c. | functionalism. | |  | d. | dual processing. | |

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| 588. Potential research participants are told enough about an upcoming study to enable them to choose whether they wish to participate. This illustrates the practice of seeking   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a representative sample. | |  | b. | informed consent. | |  | c. | an operational definition. | |  | d. | a placebo effect. | |

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| 589. Which of the following is considered to be the most important scientific value according to leading scientists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | honesty | |  | b. | curiosity | |  | c. | perseverance | |  | d. | overconfidence | |

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| 590. Which perspective highlights the reproductive advantages of inherited psychological traits?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary | |  | b. | cognitive | |  | c. | behavioral | |  | d. | social-cultural | |

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| 591. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behavior and mental processes. | |  | b. | conscious and unconscious motives. | |  | c. | nature and nurture. | |  | d. | critical thinking and dual processing. | |

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| 592. Explain how the nature–nurture issue is debated in the field of psychology. |

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| 593. We know that correlations do not provide cause-effect explanations. Give an example of a correlation, and explain why it does not demonstrate cause and effect. |

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| 594. Professor Xi explains that she is a positive psychologist. What does that mean? |

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| 595. Discuss the negative effects of a 1998 fraudulent study of the effects of the MMR vaccine, then explain how scientific scrutiny may come to the rescue. |

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| 596. Think of a research topic that might lend itself well to a case study. Why would this method be well suited to your topic? What could your case study tell us and not tell us about the topic? What are the limitations of case studies, and how would you take account of these limitations in your research? |

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| 597. How were women first treated in the male-dominated field of psychology? Give specific examples. How has the treatment of women in the field changed over time? |

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| 598. How might the application of psychological principles improve your own life? |

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| 599. Compare and contrast some of the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve basic research. |

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| 600. Compare and contrast the subfields of psychology that are most likely to involve applied research. |

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| 601. Speaking at a Central Florida University seminar, Professor Salaya compared college and university graduates with adults with a high school education. She correctly noted that people with a college or university degree pay more taxes, are more likely to vote, and engage in more volunteer activities in their communities than less-educated adults. The professor concluded that colleges and universities obviously do great things for society. How might you reasonably challenge the way the professor reached her conclusion? |

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| 602. Julio is an industrial-organizational psychologist. Briefly compare Julio's focus with that of Sheldon, who is a cognitive psychologist. |

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| 603. The text explains that experimental researchers use simplified lab conditions to illuminate human behavior in everyday life. Identify some of those noted in the text, and discuss why you think they successfully apply theoretical principles. |

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| 604. Briefly outline the history of psychology. |

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| 605. Describe how psychology has changed since its early origins as the study of mental processes to the science it is today. |

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| 606. Imagine that you are a researcher. Outline a study that you might want to conduct using correlation to determine if a relationship exists between your variables. Identify your variables. What kind of relationship would you expect to find between the variables you selected? |

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| 607. Dr. Palma plans to study whether parental attention and caring is related, if at all, to adolescent risky behavior. Which research design should he use? What factors would Dr. Palma consider when deciding which research design is best? |

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| 608. Outline how our visual system is a dual-processing system. |

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| 609. Professor Fernandes is studying the effects of a person's culture on whether the person is a conformist or independent. Discuss how the professor's work is affected by his values. |

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| 610. Discuss the value of a theory and the testable hypotheses it produces. |

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| 611. Riza is in the third grade. He is frequently disruptive in class when he isn't daydreaming about play after school. Describe how a biopsychosocial approach might provide both an integrated explanation of Riza's classroom behavior and practical suggestions for helping Riza to cope more effectively with the challenges he faces. |

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| 612. Dionata believes that the U.S. crime rate is rising. Discuss four ways in which misperceptions, such as this, are so readily accepted by most people. |

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| 613. Minerva has decided that she does not want to major in psychology because she thinks it involves only clinical work with people who have behavior disorders. Use your knowledge of psychology's perspectives and subfields to expand Minerva's misperceptions about career opportunities for psychologists. |

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| 614. To investigate the impact of alcohol consumption on sexual arousal, researchers plan to give experimental participants either an alcoholic or a nonalcoholic drink just prior to their watching a sexually arousing movie. Describe the appropriate ethical guidelines that the researchers would need to meet in order to conduct this study. |

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| 615. Compare and contrast behaviorism, Freudian psychology, and humanistic psychology. |

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| 616. Design an experiment to test whether drinking alcohol influences people's tendency to become socially aggressive. Be sure to specify your experimental hypothesis and identify your dependent and independent variables, as well as your experimental and control conditions. Identify any experimental procedures that would help to ensure the reliability of your research. |

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| 617. When your best friend hears that you are taking a psychology course, she asserts that psychology is simply common sense. Explain why your awareness of both the limits of everyday reasoning and the methods of psychological research would lead you to disagree with your friend's assertion. |

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| 618. Professor James wants to examine children's classroom behavior in relation to their peers. Explain how he would use naturalistic observation in his research. |

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| 619. Outline the three key aspects of a scientific attitude and provide an example of each. |

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| 620. Explain how you can use the SQ3R method for this course. |

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| 621. Stephanie is a graduate student who is preparing a survey for her thesis. Her survey will assess health-compromising behaviors among college students, such as drug and alcohol use. What should she know about wording effects when developing her survey? What can she do to make sure that her questions are not worded in such a way as to influence the responses of her participants? |

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| 622. Discuss the differences and similarities between clinical psychology and counseling psychology. |

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| 623. An online news story claims that subtle differences between the body odors of male and female infants enable women to correctly identify the sex of a baby solely on the basis of their smell. Describe how critical thinking and the scientific attitude would enable you to think effectively about this claim. |

**Answer Key**

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| 136. b |

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| 152. b |

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| 154. a |

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| 155. b |

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| 161. b |

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| 162. b |

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| 163. d |

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| 164. c |

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| 165. c |

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| 168. b |

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| 172. d |

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| 173. c |

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| 296. c |

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| 297. a |

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| 298. a |

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| 299. b |

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| 300. b |

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| 301. c |

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| 302. c |

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| 303. c |

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| 304. b |

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| 305. c |

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| 306. a |

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| 307. b |

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| 308. b |

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| 309. c |

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| 310. b |

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| 311. b |

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| 312. c |

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| 313. c |

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| 314. a |

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| 315. d |

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| 316. b |

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| 317. a |

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| 318. d |

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| 319. d |

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| 324. a |

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| 326. b |

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| 327. a |

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| 329. c |

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| 330. b |

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| 331. c |

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| 332. d |

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| 333. a |

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| 334. b |

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| 335. c |

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| 336. a |

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| 337. c |

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| 338. d |

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| 339. d |

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| 340. d |

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| 341. b |

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| 342. d |

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