**Chapter 01**

**Test Bank**

1. Which of the following has influenced U.S. Supreme Court decisions related to juvenile crime?**A.** behavioral research on human development

B. statistical research on judicial decisionsC. research undertaken by mental health professionalsD. research undertaken by educators in various fields*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe why it is important to understand research methods.Topic: Importance of Research Methods*2. Which of the following is most likely to be a problem associated with intuition?A. unquestioningly accepting one's own personal judgmentB. finding an explanation for one's own behavior or the behaviors of othersC. explaining the intriguing events that one may observe**D.** drawing erroneous conclusions based on cognitive or motivational biases*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cognitive bias that occurs when a person focuses on two events that stand out and occur together.A. SkepticismB. Falsifiability**C.** Illusory correlationD. Temporal precedence*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*4. When a person accepts unquestioningly what his or her own personal judgment tells about the world, he or she is relying onA. skepticism.B. authority.**C.** intuition.D. science.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*5. Many people readily accept anything they learn from religious figures or government officials because of their belief inA. skepticism.**B.** authority.C. pseudoscience.D. empiricism.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Authority*6. Accepting the information in a professor's lecture without considering the credibility of the information exemplifies a belief inA. intuition.**B.** authority.C. scientific evidence.D. skepticism.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Authority*7. Which of the following statements is true of the scientific approach to acquiring knowledge?A. Scientists accept the pronouncements of anyone on faith.B. Scientists do not rely on intuition and assertions of authorities for research ideas.C. A person can accept on faith the statements of any authority.**D.** Intuition, anecdote, and authority can be sources of ideas about behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*8. Nathan, a consumer, has decided to buy a bike this month because he feels that the price of that bike will increase in the future. Nathan has made his decision based onA. anecdotes.B. skepticism.**C.** intuition.D. facts.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Intuition*9. Which of the following is an advantage of the scientific approach over other ways of knowing about the world?A. eliminating the need for evidence before drawing scientific conclusionsB. ruling out intuition, anecdote, and authority as sources of ideas about behavior**C.** providing an objective set of rules for gathering, evaluating, and reporting informationD. rejecting the idea that numerous cognitive and motivational biases affect our perceptions*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*10. Scientific \_\_\_\_\_ means that ideas must be evaluated on the basis of careful logic and results from scientific investigations.A. fanaticismB. didacticismC. radicalism**D.** skepticism*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Skepticism*11. Scientists often rely on intuition and assertions of authorities to**A.** generate ideas for research.B. draw conclusions about behavior.C. set rules for evaluating and reporting information.D. ensure that flawed research does not become part of scientific literature.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the idea that knowledge comes from observations.A. FanaticismB. Didacticism**C.** EmpiricismD. Skepticism*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*13. According to Goodstein (2000), identify the characteristic of scientific inquiry that emphasizes that if an idea is falsified when it is tested, science is thereby advanced because this result will spur the development of new and better ideas.A. Data play a central role.B. Scientists are not alone.**C.** Science is adversarial.D. Scientific evidence is peer reviewed.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*14. Identify the fundamental characteristic of the scientific approach.A. precedenceB. covariationC. falsifiability**D.** empiricism*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Empiricism*15. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry emphasizes that a study should be looked at by scientists who have the expertise to carefully evaluate the study before it is published in a top-quality scientific journal?**A.** Scientific evidence is peer-reviewed.B. Science is adversarial.C. Data play a central role.D. Scientists are not alone.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*16. An empirical approach to science requires thatA. scientific observations be accurately reported to other scientists and the public.B. scientists accept on faith the pronouncements of anyone.**C.** knowledge come from observations.D. ideas be evaluated on the basis of intuitions.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*17. What is the first thing to be asked to a person who claims to be a scientist before accepting what he or she has to say?**A.** credentials of the individualB. funding source of the individualC. reputation of the institution represented by the individualD. methods of study used by the individual*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*18. The concept of being able to disprove good scientific ideas by data is calledA. operationalization.B. deduction.C. covariation.**D.** falsifiability.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Falsifiability*19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which scientists with expertise in a particular field assess a study before it is published in a top-quality scientific journal.A. Applied research**B.** Peer reviewC. Program evaluationD. Temporal precedence*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Peer Review*20. Identify a role of reviewers involved in peer review.**A.** recommending whether a study should be published or notB. providing an objective set of rules for reporting informationC. providing an objective set of rules for gathering and evaluating informationD. making scientific evidence obtainable*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Peer Review*21. John, a researcher, uses terms and demonstrations that seem scientific to substantiate his claim that heart disease is not genetic by nature. However, this claim has no valid scientific basis. This is an example ofA. nescience.B. subscience.C. prescience.**D.** pseudoscience.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*22. A claim without a scientific basis that a product or procedure will enhance a person's memory, relieve depression, or treat any other disorder, is an example ofA. omniscience.B. antiscience.C. prescience.**D.** pseudoscience.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*23. Which of the following characterizes pseudoscience?A. It answers fundamental questions about the nature of behavior.B. It reflects the basic processes of behavior rather than any immediate practical implications.**C.** It expresses claims using seemingly scientific terms and demonstrations.D. It assesses the social reforms and innovations that occur in mental health institutions.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*24. A general rule to help detect pseudoscience is to**A.** be highly skeptical of scientific assertions that rely on vague evidence.B. draw conclusions based on cognitive and motivational biases that affect perceptions.C. not waste time doing an Internet search for supportive evidence.D. rely unquestioningly on one’s own personal judgment.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*25. Mark, a scientist, has just read an article in a popular magazine that states, "People who jog live longer than people who do not jog." As a scientist, Mark would most likelyA. make plans to accommodate jogging in his weekly schedule.B. accept the statement as true.**C.** want to see the study that led to this conclusion.D. reject the idea straightaway.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*26. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry emphasizes that scientists make observations that are accurately reported to other scientists who will follow up on the findings by conducting research that replicates and extends these observations?A. Data play a central role.**B.** Scientists are not alone.C. Science is adversarial.D. Scientific evidence is peer reviewed.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*27. According to Goodstein (2000), which characteristic of scientific enquiry states that for scientists, knowledge comes from observations and that scientists enthusiastically search for observations that will verify or reject their ideas about the world?**A.** Data play a central role.B. Scientists are not alone.C. Science is adversarial.D. Scientific evidence is peer reviewed.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Scientific Approach*28. Which of the following is an example of pseudoscience?**A.** facilitated communicationB. program evaluationC. basic researchD. heuristic evaluation*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research.Topic: Pseudoscience*29. Which of the following is the first goal of behavioral science?A. understanding behaviorB. predicting behaviorC. determining the causes of behavior**D.** describing behavior*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*30. Which of the following is the final goal of behavioral science?A. determining the causes of behaviorB. predicting behavior**C.** explaining behaviorD. describing behavior*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*31. The four goals of scientific research on behavior are toA. describe, prescribe, eliminate, and undermine behavior.**B.** describe, predict, explain, and determine the causes of behavior.C. describe, analyze, eliminate, and determine the effects of behavior.D. describe, understand, explain, and modify behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*32. Of the four goals of behavioral science, description of behavior involves**A.** careful observation of things that are observable, such as eye gaze and running speed.B. regular observation of a specific behavior to ensure that two events are systematically related to one another.C. explaining the events that have been previously described.D. understanding the reason behind the occurrence of certain types of behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science*33. Prediction of behavior involvesA. providing an objective set of rules for gathering, evaluating, and reporting information on behavior.**B.** regular observation of a specific behavior to ensure that two events are systematically related to one another.C. explaining the events that have been previously described.D. understanding the reason behind the occurrence of certain types of behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Prediction of Behavior*34. Of the four goals of behavioral science, determining the cause of behavior involvesA. careful observation of things like running speed, eye gaze, or loudness of laughter.B. regular observation of a specific behavior to ensure that two events are systematically related to one another.**C.** concluding causation based on temporal precedence, covariation of cause and effect, and alternative explanations.D. explaining and understanding the events that have been described as causing a particular behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Cause of Behavior*35. Which of the following goals of science is the most important for changing behavior?A. descriptionB. prediction**C.** determination of causeD. explanation*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Cause of Behavior*36. The statement "Participants in quiet environments score consistently higher on math achievement tests than participants in noisy environments" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. explainingB. predicting**C.** describingD. understanding*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior* 37. The statement "The different eating habits of obese and non-obese persons are caused by physiological factors" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. predictingB. describing**C.** explainingD. evaluating*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Explanation of Behavior*38. The statement "The average IQ score of children in the Central School District is 108" helps \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. explain**B.** describeC. determineD. predict*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior* 39. The statement "High school seniors with higher SAT scores will have higher GPAs in college" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.**A.** predictingB. describingC. explainingD. understanding*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Prediction of Behavior*40. When Dr. Smith, a researcher, attempts to determine the reasons for female defendants being sentenced more leniently than male defendants, he is attempting to \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.A. describeB. predictC. assess**D.** explain*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Explanation of Behavior*41. Sharon, a researcher, wants to identify the food items that are purchased most frequently in a student cafeteria. To do this, she observes the students' purchasing patterns. In this scenario, Sharon is attempting to**A.** describe behavior.B. predict behavior.C. determine the cause of behavior.D. explain behavior.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior* 42. In the case of knowing that watching television violence is a predictor of actual aggression, which of the following types of evidence emphasizes the need to know that aggression followed television viewing occurred?**A.** temporal precedenceB. covariation of cause and effectC. elimination of alternative explanationsD. observational analysis*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*43. In determining the cause of behavior, identify the type of evidence that considers the order in which two events occur.**A.** temporal precedenceB. covariation of cause and effectC. elimination of alternative explanationsD. observational analysis*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*44. Kenneth knows that when Jeremy drinks alcohol, he becomes very talkative. This identification of a cause of behavior exemplifies**A.** temporal precedence.B. covariation of cause and effect.C. elimination of alternative explanations.D. observational analysis.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Temporal Precedence*45. To conclude that watching television violence gives rise to aggressive behavior in children, researchers need to show that children who watch television violence behave aggressively and that children who do not watch television violence do not behave aggressively. This is calledA. temporal precedence.**B.** covariation of cause and effect.C. elimination of alternative explanations.D. illusory correlation.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect*46. Professor Gordon finds that students who read newspapers daily display more knowledge of current events than students who do not read newspapers daily. What type of evidence does this identification of a cause of behavior exemplify?A. cognitive awarenessB. temporal precedence of cause**C.** covariation of cause and effectD. elimination of alternative explanations*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect*47. Sam, a researcher, observed that Jill, his colleague, fell sick the day after she ate from a particular food truck. Hence, Sam concludes that the food from the food truck caused Jill to fall sick. In the context of the types of evidence described by Cook and Campbell (1979), in this scenario, Sam fails toA. consider the opinion of an authority.B. eliminate the influence of facilitated communication.**C.** eliminate alternative explanations.D. account for temporal precedence.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Alternative Explanations*48. Determining the cause of behavior is an important goal of behavioral science because**A.** one needs to know the causes of behavior to know how to change the behavior.B. predicting behavior necessitates knowing the exact cause of the behavior.C. there is always the risk of generating an erroneous description of a specific behavior if one does not know the cause of the behavior.D. it adds to the credibility of the scientist involved in behavioral research.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Cause of Behavior*49. In the context of the goals of behavioral research, the statement "People eat more when they are alone than when they are with friends" exemplifies \_\_\_\_\_ behavior.**A.** describingB. predictingC. explainingD. understanding*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior.Topic: Description of Behavior* 50. According to Cook and Campbell (1979), what are the three types of evidence used to identify the causes of a behavior?**A.** temporal precedence, covariation of cause and effect, and alternative explanationsB. alternative explanations, positive linear relationship, and construct validityC. internal consistency reliability, item-total correlation, and covariation of cause and effectD. facilitated communication, alternate-forms reliability, and falsifiability*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation.Topic: Cause of Behavior*51. Which of the following journal article titles is an example of basic research?A. "Teaching youths with autism to offer assistance"B. "Encouraging recycling: An evaluation of a media campaign"**C.** "Effect of situational factors on assessment of blame: A test of attribution theory"D. "Will they stay or will they go? The role of job embeddedness in predicting turnover in individualistic and collectivistic cultures."*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic Research*52. Which of the following journal article titles most likely represents an applied research study?A. "Measurement of reaction times to different colored lights"B. "The influence of environmental factors on child development"C. "Cognitive factors influencing logical reasoning"**D.** "Increasing the recycling of Styrofoam containers: A test at an amusement park"*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Applied Research*53. Which of the following journal article titles is an example of a basic research study?**A.** "The effect of self-awareness on a cognitive reasoning task"B. "Buying behavior: The influence of item shelf placement in retail grocery stores"C. "Increasing knowledge of dangers at home: A tristate area phone survey"D. "A peer tutoring program as a method to increase cultural sensitivity"*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic Research*54. Identify a true statement about basic and applied research.A. Applied research tries to answer fundamental questions about the nature of behavior, whereas basic research is conducted to address issues in which there are practical problems and potential solutions.**B.** The distinction between basic and applied research is a convenient typology but is more accurately viewed as a continuum.C. Both basic and applied research are important, but applied research is considered to be superior to basic research.D. All basic research studies are guided by the theories and findings of applied research investigations.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Basic and Applied Research*55. Which of the following is true of applied research?A. It is considered more valuable than basic research.**B.** It is often guided by the findings of basic research.C. It is designed to answer fundamental questions about the nature of behavior.D. It is of value only if the results are published.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Applied Research*56. The distinction between basic research and applied research is that basic researchA. relies on the fundamental sciences such as chemistry or biology, whereas applied research relies on the social sciences such as psychology or sociology.B. relies on the social sciences such as psychology or sociology, whereas applied research relies on the fundamental sciences such as chemistry or biology.**C.** focuses on fundamental questions, often of a theoretical nature, whereas applied research focuses on identifying and resolving practical problems.D. focuses on identifying and resolving practical problems, whereas applied research focuses on fundamental questions, often of a theoretical nature.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Comparing Basic and Applied Research*57. A major area of applied research that assesses the social reforms and innovations that occur in government, industry, and mental health settings is calledA. a panel study.B. a field experiment.**C.** program evaluation.D. meta-analysis.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychologyBlooms: RememberDifficulty Level: EasyLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*58. Administrators at a county's juvenile hall have implemented a reward program to decrease disruptive behavior during meal times. The scientific approach would primarily dictate that the programA. covers theoretical issues concerning social behavior.**B.** be thoroughly assessed to measure the intended result.C. integrates theoretical concepts to eliminate ambiguity.D. discusses the immediate practical implications and poses new questions.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*59. Dr. Roussel, a scientist, conducts research to determine whether an after-school program improves school performance in fifth-grade children. Dr. Roussel is most likely engaged inA. basic research.B. theoretical research.C. performance appraisal.**D.** program evaluation.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychologyBlooms: ApplyDifficulty Level: HardLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*60. Which of the following is an important consideration that people in all organizations too often fail to remember when new ideas are implemented?**A.** Social scientists should evaluate each program to determine if it is having its intended effect and if it is not, alternative programs should be tried.B. Scientists should have strong ethical principles and be committed to treating those who participate in research investigations with respect and dignity.C. Legislators who control the budgets of research-granting agencies of the government have demanded that research be directly relevant to specific social issues.D. Both basic and applied research are important, and neither can be considered superior to the other.*Accessibility: Keyboard NavigationAPA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domainsBlooms: UnderstandDifficulty Level: MediumLearning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research.Topic: Program Evaluation*

*Category # of Questions*

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APA Outcome: 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains 19

APA Outcome: 1.3: Describe applications of psychology 9

Blooms: Apply 6

Blooms: Remember 25

Blooms: Understand 29

Difficulty Level: Easy 25

Difficulty Level: Hard 6

Difficulty Level: Medium 29

Learning Objective: Define and give examples of the four goals of scientific research: description, prediction, determination of cause, and explanation of behavior. 14

Learning Objective: Define, describe, compare, and contrast basic and applied research. 10

Learning Objective: Describe the scientific approach to understanding behavior, and contrast it with pseudoscientific research. 27

Learning Objective: Describe why it is important to understand research methods. 1

Learning Objective: Discuss the three elements for inferring causation: temporal order, covariation of cause and effect, and elimination of alternative explanation. 8

Topic: Alternative Explanations 1

Topic: Applied Research 2

Topic: Authority 2

Topic: Basic and Applied Research 1

Topic: Basic Research 2

Topic: Cause of Behavior 4

Topic: Comparing Basic and Applied Research 1

Topic: Covariation of Cause and Effect 2

Topic: Description of Behavior 4

Topic: Empiricism 3

Topic: Explanation of Behavior 2

Topic: Falsifiability 1

Topic: Goals of Behavioral Science 4

Topic: Importance of Research Methods 1

Topic: Intuition 4

Topic: Peer Review 2

Topic: Prediction of Behavior 2

Topic: Program Evaluation 4

Topic: Pseudoscience 6

Topic: Scientific Approach 8

Topic: Scientific Skepticism 1

Topic: Temporal Precedence 3