

VIRGINIA NICHOLS QUINN

TEST BANK I TO ACCOMPANY

PSYCHOLOGY



DIANE E. PAPALIA SALLY WENDKOS OLDS

SECOND EDITION

TEST BANK I TO ACCOMPANY
PAPALIA AND OLDS

PSYCHOLOGY

S E C O N D E D I T I O N

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Northern Virginia Community College

McGraw-Hill Book Company

New York St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Caracas
Colorado Springs Hamburg Lisbon London Madrid Mexico
Milan Montreal New Delhi Oklahoma City Panama Paris
San Juan São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto

Test Bank I to Accompany Papalia and Olds: PSYCHOLOGY
Second Edition

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ISBN 0-07-048537-2

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PREFACE

This Test Bank contains more than 1900 multiple choice questions -- approximately 100 items for each chapter of the Papalia and Olds text, PSYCHOLOGY, second edition. Each question is accompanied by the information shown in the following sample.

- (1214) [This number in parentheses gives the 4-digit call number of the question for use with the EXAMINER and MICROEXAMINER computer test generation systems. So that all questions will have this 4-digit call number, the Appendix questions are referred to as Chapter 19, and have numbers 1901, 1902, etc.]
- Ans: A [This letter indicates the correct answer.]
- Obj: 10 [This digit is the number of the learning objective listed.]
- Type: A [This letter shows whether the question seeks information (I), understanding of the concept (C), or an example or application (A).]
- p. 152 [This number specifies the text page on the answer can be found.]
- SG [These letters appear if the question is also used in the student STUDY GUIDE.]

The key features of this test bank are:

- * All questions are written in the same style--posed as direct questions to facilitate reading and eliminate ambiguity.
- * Most questions request positive responses.
- * All questions are keyed to the learning objectives (which are stated in the STUDY GUIDE, the INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL, and the test bank,) to help you match test items to objectives, thus ensuring that each objective is adequately covered in your exams.
- * All questions are based on information found in the text and are accompanied by text page references.
- * All questions are classified as either I (information, rote fact), C (concept, requiring some understanding or synthesis), or A (application, uses or examples).
- * Most questions are classified as either concept or application.
- * Many questions provide additional information or clarify concepts so that learning is enhanced during test taking.
- * A model item analysis form is provided in the front of this

test bank for the collection of data on item difficulty and item validity.

Both this TEST BANK I and TEST BANK II are available for use on three unique test-generating systems that increase instructors' test-making flexibility. The EXAMINER system for mainframe computers and both the MICROEXAMINER IV and Brownstone Testing systems for microcomputers can produce scrambled versions of the same test, add or edit questions, and print out complete tests in a variety of forms.

The EXAMINER system can be used at any college at which faculty members have access to a mainframe computer. EXAMINER enables instructors to create alternate tests for multiple sections of the same course by producing as many as four different sequences of test file questions. Printouts can be made individually or in multiple sets on white computer paper or on ditto masters.

MICROEXAMINER IV and Brownstone Testing extend computerized test generation to microcomputers. MICROEXAMINER provides a quick method of creating examinations from this test file. Questions can be identified specifically (using the call numbers) for inclusion on a test, or random selections can be made from specified chapters to create a test. MICROEXAMINER also allows users to route the created exam either directly to the printer, or to a disk file for later editing and printing. In addition, up to nine versions of the same test (with the question sequencing randomly scrambled) can be prepared. MICROEXAMINER allows instructors to add questions and to edit the supplied test file using most word processors; and to view questions from the test bank prior to making selections. Brownstone features an internal editing system that can be used to create and edit an almost unlimited number of test file questions. A GRADEBOOK program is included that allows instructors to monitor, curve, graph individual student performance or the overall performance of entire classes.

Item Analysis Form

[illegible]

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying Chapter 1, students should be able to do the tasks outlined in the following objectives. Test Bank items are keyed to these objectives.

1. Define "psychology" and specify its focus.
2. Identify techniques to improve retention when studying.
3. Describe the major emphasis of structuralism and functionalism.
4. Describe the major emphasis and principles of gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis, and behaviorism.
5. Specify the focus of humanistic psychology and cognitive psychology.
6. List the responsibilities of psychologists with specific specializations.
7. Recognize the importance of sample selection in psychological research.
8. Describe the methods used in case histories, surveys, naturalistic observation, and experiments.
9. Distinguish between correlation and causation.
10. Specify the unique properties of experiments and the importance of experimental controls.
11. Compare the methodology in laboratory experiments and field experiments.
12. Identify the basic rules of ethics required by the American Psychological Association.

-
1. What is the focus of study for psychologists?
(0101)
- A. Nonhuman animals
B. Introspection and logical reasoning
C. Behavior and mental processes
D. Philosophy
- Ans: C
Obj: 1
Type: C
1
2. Which type of approach is fundamental to the study of psychology?
(0102)
- A. Philosophical
B. Scientific
C. Mathematical
D. Historical
- Ans: B
Obj: 1
Type: C
1
3. According to your text what are the four goals of psychology?
(0103)
- A. Measurement, judgment, evaluation, and replication
B. Questions, interviews, observation, and analysis
C. Description, explanation, prediction, and modification
D. Conditioning, psychoanalysis, testing, and experiments
- Ans: C
Obj: 1
Type: I
5-6
4. What is the purpose of the SQ3R method?
(0104)
- A. To improve creativity
B. To improve retention
C. To explore the unconscious
D. To improve ethics
- Ans: B
Obj: 2
Type: C
6
5. If you were using the SQ3R method, what would be your final step?
(0105)
- A. Reading
B. Reciting
C. Reviewing
D. Resting
- Ans: C
Obj: 2
Type: A
6
6. From which two disciplines did psychology emerge?
(0106)
- A. Philosophy and physiology
B. Statistics and mathematics
C. History and literature
D. Animal science and language
- Ans: A
Obj: 1
Type: I
10

-
7. A philosophy professor argues that philosophy has made a greater contribution to the study of humankind than psychology has. How would a defender of psychology probably respond?
- Ans: A
Obj: 1
Type: C
10
- A. Psychology uses scientific methods and philosophy does not.
 - B. Psychology avoids the scientific approaches of philosophy and stresses free thinking.
 - C. Philosophy is a newer discipline than psychology and has not had time to make significant contributions.
 - D. Philosophy requires lengthy experiments and psychology does not.
8. Gustav Fechner was a German scientist who helped to create the science of psychology. From which branch of science did Fechner explore psychological experiences?
- Ans: B
Obj: 1
Type: I
10
- A. Chemistry
 - B. Physics
 - C. Medicine
 - D. Biology
9. Which of the following persons established the first psychology laboratory and is often called the "father of psychology"?
- Ans: D
Obj: 3
Type: I
10
- A. William James
 - B. G. Stanley Hall
 - C. Sigmund Freud
 - D. Wilhelm Wundt
10. What was the focus of structuralism?
- Ans: A
Obj: 3
Type: C
10
- A. Structure of the mind
 - B. Structure of the human body
 - C. Structure of the unconscious
 - D. Functions of the thought processes
11. What method was used by structuralists to understand conscious experiences?
- Ans: C
Obj: 3
Type: I
10
SG
- A. Field experimentation
 - B. Perception
 - C. Analytic introspection
 - D. Intuition
12. Which of the following persons is using a structuralist technique?
- Ans: D
Obj: 3
Type: A
10
- A. Woman who analyzes other people's dreams
 - B. Teacher who rewards students for neat papers and good handwriting
 - C. Teenage boy who is seeking meaning for his life
 - D. Man who is analyzing his own reaction time to a red traffic light

13. Which of the following statements is a valid criticism of structuralism?
(0113)
- Ans: C
Obj: 3
Type: C
11
- A. Structuralism did not recognize the elemental units in the structure of the mind.
B. Structuralism did not permit individual introspection.
C. Structuralism used methods that lacked reliability from one observer to another.
D. Structuralism used methods that did not measure mental reaction times.
14. Which of the following persons were leaders in the functionalist movement?
(0114)
- Ans: B
Obj: 3
Type: I
12
- A. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchner
B. William James and John Dewey
C. Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
D. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
15. Which aspect of education was stressed by functionalists?
(0115)
- Ans: D
Obj: 3
Type: C
12
- A. Subject matter covered in courses
B. Rewards and punishments
C. Unconscious motivation of students
D. Needs of students
16. Suppose you were asked to improve a school program according to the functionalist view. What would your focus be?
(0116)
- Ans: C
Obj: 3
Type: A
12
- A. Improving discipline and supervision of students
B. Increasing the amount of content in courses
C. Meeting the needs of individual students
D. Observing abnormal behavior in students
17. Which view of psychology emphasizes the form of an entire entity rather than its components?
(0117)
- Ans: C
Obj: 4
Type: C
12
- A. Behaviorism
B. Structuralism
C. Gestalt psychology
D. Functionalism
18. As you are walking through a forest, you are accompanied by a gestalt psychologist. What would be the most likely concern of the gestalt psychologist?
(0118)
- Ans: A
Obj: 4
Type: A
12-13
- A. Your complete perception of the entire forest
B. Individual elements within the forest
C. Structure of the leaves
D. Individual elements within your mind as you view the forest

-
19. What is the "phi phenomenon"?
(0119)
- A. Apparent motion when there is none
B. A psychology of the unconscious
C. Information-processing method
D. Structuralist technique for analyzing perceptions
- Ans: A
Obj: 4
Type: C
13
20. Which perspective of psychology is most concerned with the
(0120) phi phenomenon?
- A. Structuralism
B. Psychoanalysis
C. Gestalt psychology
D. Behaviorism
- Ans: C
Obj: 4
Type: I
13
21. Which view of psychology emphasizes unconscious forces?
(0121)
- A. Structuralism
B. Functionalism
C. Gestalt psychology
D. Psychoanalysis
- Ans: D
Obj: 4
Type: C
13
22. Who first developed the psychoanalytic approach to
(0122) psychology?
- A. Sigmund Freud
B. William James
C. John Dewey
D. B. F. Skinner
- Ans: A
Obj: 4
Type: I
13
23. What is the major area of concern for psychoanalysis?
(0123)
- A. Motivation
B. The unconscious
C. Differences in perception
D. Problem-solving processes
- Ans: B
Obj: 4
Type: C
13
SG
24. Which of the following is most likely to be studied by a
(0124) psychoanalyst?
- A. Healthy rat
B. Sick rat
C. Adult with abnormal behavior
D. Adult with normal behavior
- Ans: C
Obj: 4
Type: C
13
25. According to Freud, why do you behave the way you do?
(0125)
- A. You have learned your behavior.
B. You are controlled by sexual and other biological urges.
C. Your thought processes control you.
D. Your perception of other people influences you.
- Ans: B
Obj: 4
Type: A
13

-
26. Suppose that you wanted to study a friend using a behavior-
(0126) ist approach. Which aspect of your friend would you study?
- Ans: D
Obj: 4
Type: A
14
- A. Unconscious
B. Sexual urges
C. Memory
D. Observable behavior
27. Which of the following persons led the behaviorist movement?
(0127)
- Ans: B
Obj: 4
Type: I
14
- A. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers
B. John B. Watson and B. F. Skinner
C. Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
D. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchner
28. Which school of psychology contributed to the use of the
(0128) scientific method and the study of behavior?
- Ans: D
Obj: 4
Type: C
14
- A. Psychoanalysis
B. Gestalt psychology
C. Humanism
D. Behaviorism
29. Which view of psychology focuses on the stimulus-response
(0129) relationship?
- Ans: B
Obj: 4
Type: C
14
- A. Psychoanalysis
B. Behaviorism
C. Structuralism
D. Gestalt psychology
30. Which of the following statements is a valid criticism of
(0130) behaviorism?
- Ans: B
Obj: 4
Type: C
14
- A. Behaviorism does not use scientific methods.
B. Behaviorism does not consider emotions and thought.
C. Behaviorism does not consider the importance of learning.
D. Behaviorism relies too heavily on introspection.
31. You have been asked to criticize psychoanalysis from a
(0131) humanist view. Which of the following statements would be an accurate critique?
- Ans: C
Obj: 5
Type: A
15
- A. Psychoanalysis focuses on observable behavior but tells me little about the inner person.
B. Psychoanalysis tells me about normal behavior but does little to help the emotionally disturbed.
C. Psychoanalysis tells me about the emotionally disturbed but does little to help normal people.
D. Psychoanalysis puts too mmuch emphasis on the meaning of life.

32. Ms. P., a psychologist, claims that she is concerned with individual feelings about the meaning of life. Which view does she probably hold? (0132)
- Ans: A
Obj: 5
Type: C
15
- A. Humanist
B. Cognitive
C. Behaviorist
D. Functionalist
33. What is stressed in the cognitive perspective of psychology? (0133)
- Ans: A
Obj: 5
Type: C
15
SG
- A. Active processing of information
B. Personal emotions such as love, hate, and fear
C. Stimulus-response relationships
D. Introspective reports
34. Imagine that a cognitive psychologist wanted to study students in your psychology class. Which of the following questions would the psychologist be likely to ask? (0134)
- Ans: D
Obj: 5
Type: A
15
- A. How do you feel about your instructor?
B. What is your purpose in life?
C. Have you ever behaved abnormally?
D. How do you study for tests?
35. Why are cognitive psychologists interested in the Stroop effect? (0135)
- Ans: C
Obj: 5
Type: C
15
- A. It clearly indicates color preferences.
B. It relates color to creativity.
C. It demonstrates that we sometimes process information automatically.
D. It demonstrates how emotional experiences can influence thought processes.
36. From what you have learned about the Stroop effect, which of the following examples would require the most time for identifying color? (0136)
- Ans: B
Obj: 5
Type: A
15
- A. Color of the word "red," printed in red
B. Color of the word "red," printed in blue
C. Color of a pink flower in a field of daisies
D. Color of an isolated pink flower
37. Which of the following psychologists performs duties similar to those of a psychiatrist? (0137)
- Ans: A
Obj: 6
Type: C
17
- A. Clinical psychologist
B. School psychologist
C. Experimental psychologist
D. Social psychologist

-
38. Which type of psychologist would probably treat an individual suffering from severe depression?
(0138)
- Ans: D
Obj: 6
Type: C
17
SG
- A. Experimental psychologist
B. Social psychologist
C. Psychometric psychologist
D. Clinical psychologist
39. A man is interested in changing careers and wants to be tested and advised. Which type of psychologist would be of greatest assistance?
(0139)
- Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
15
- A. Clinical psychologist
B. Experimental psychologist
C. Counseling psychologist
D. Developmental psychologist
40. A psychologist is interested in determining personality characteristics in people who enjoy satire. What is probably the psychologist's specialization?
(0140)
- Ans: A
Obj: 6
Type: A
17
- A. Personality psychology
B. Social psychology
C. Psycholinguistics
D. Developmental psychology
41. Which of the following problems would be a prime concern of an educational psychologist?
(0141)
- Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
18
- A. How does nutrition affect human growth?
B. Why do some children prefer to read humorous stories while others enjoy adventures?
C. Which type of program would be most beneficial to children with learning disabilities?
D. What is the cause of depression?
42. Which of the following psychologists is most likely to work with animals?
(0142)
- Ans: B
Obj: 6
Type: I
18
- A. Counseling psychologist
B. Experimental psychologist
C. Developmental psychologist
D. Engineering psychologist
43. Which of the following questions would be of interest to a physiological psychologist?
(0143)
- Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
18
- A. How can we help schoolchildren with reading problems?
B. How do rats react to rewards?
C. Which areas of the brain are involved in motor coordination?
D. How does moral reasoning change over the life span?

-
44. Which of the following subjects would be of greatest
(0144) interest to a physiological psychologist? Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
18
- A. Advertising and public relations
 - B. Remedial programs for schoolchildren
 - C. Effect of brain damage on behavior
 - D. Techniques for improving employees' morale
45. What is the focus of study in developmental psychology?
(0145) Ans: D
Obj: 6
Type: C
19
- A. Test design
 - B. Group behavior
 - C. Statistical analysis of research findings
 - D. Behavior from birth to old age
46. Assume that you are reading a newspaper column describing
(0146) how exercise can be useful in handling stress. Which type
of psychologist would be most likely to have written the
column? Ans: A
Obj: 6
Type: A
19
- A. Health psychologist
 - B. Social psychologist
 - C. Psychometric psychologist
 - D. Educational psychologist
47. An advertising agency wants advice on how to influence
(0147) suburban families to donate to a large charitable
organization. What type of psychologist could best assist
the agency? Ans: B
Obj: 6
Type: A
19
- A. Developmental
 - B. Social
 - C. Educational
 - D. Psychometric
48. Which type of psychologist is most likely to design an
(0148) intelligence test? Ans: D
Obj: 6
Type: I
19
- A. Developmental
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Social
 - D. Psychometric
49. Which of the following tasks would be likely to be handled
(0149) by an industrial psychologist? Ans: B
Obj: 6
Type: A
20
- A. Prescribing medications for a depressed employee
 - B. Developing a training program for employees
 - C. Studying ethnic differences in aggressive behavior
 - D. Tutoring the children of employees

-
50. Which type of psychologist would be most concerned with the design of an airplane cockpit?
(0150)
- Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
20
- A. Organizational
B. Psychometric
C. Engineering
D. Comparative
51. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in differences in how pigeons and rats react to rewards?
(0151)
- Ans: C
Obj: 6
Type: A
20
- A. Developmental
B. Quantitative
C. Comparative
D. Physiological
52. Ms. R., a researcher, makes an "educated guess" about the results of study before beginning her research. What is this educated guess called?
(0152)
- Ans: A
Obj: 8
Type: A
20
- A. Hypothesis
B. Data
C. Sample
D. Case history
53. In conducting research, what do psychologists collect?
(0153)
- Ans: A
Obj: 8
Type: C
20
- A. Data
B. Theories
C. Hypotheses
D. Correlations
54. Which of the following population samples are most often used in psychological research?
(0154)
- Ans: B
Obj: 7
Type: I
21
- A. Children
B. College students
C. Middle-aged men
D. Adult women
55. Why are animals often used for psychological research?
(0155)
- Ans: A
Obj: 7
Type: C
21
- A. They are used for ethical reasons and for convenience.
B. People are like animals, and the results can therefore be generalized.
C. Animals live longer than people.
D. Animals are more complex than people.

56. A researcher found that rats become more aggressive when
(0156) they are given electric shock as punishment for eating.
What can be concluded about people from this research on a
sample of rats?
- Ans: D
Obj: 7
Type: A
22
- A. People will behave the same as the rats.
B. Most people will behave the same as the rats.
C. People will behave oppositely and will become more
passive.
D. No conclusion can be reached about people.
57. You want to determine the types of games that appeal to 10-
(0157) year-old boys. Which of the following would give you the
best sample of boys?
- Ans: D
Obj: 7
Type: A
22-23
- A. Choosing at least 50 percent of 10-year-old boys
B. Choosing only wealthy 10-year-old boys
C. Choosing only healthy 10-year-old boys
D. Choosing 10-year-old boys representative of the
entire population
58. A researcher decides to take a telephone poll to determine
(0158) the average educational level of people in a community.
What is wrong with this survey technique?
- Ans: B
Obj: 7
Type: A
23
SG
- A. The sample will be too large.
B. The sample will not be representative.
C. The sample will be stratified.
D. The technique does not have a control group.
59. What is a key characteristic of a random sample?
(0159)
- Ans: C
Obj: 7
Type: C
23
- A. At least half the population will be included.
B. Proportional representation will be established.
C. Every member of the population will have a chance of
being selected.
D. College students will represent the population.
60. What is the key characteristic of a stratified sample?
(0160)
- Ans: A
Obj: 7
Type: C
23
- A. Important elements of the population will have
proportional representation.
B. Only intelligent people are chosen.
C. Only people from upper economic strata are included.
D. The sample is limited to college students.
61. Assume that you want to sample the attitudes of first-year
(0161) students at your college and to use a stratified sample. If
40 percent of first-year students are female, what portion
of your sample should be female?
- Ans: C
Obj: 7
Type: A
23
- A. 100 percent
B. 80 percent
C. 40 percent
D. 4 percent