

Chapter: Chapter 01: Psychology: Yesterday and Today

Short Answer

1. By definition, what do psychologists study?

Ans: Behavior and mental processes

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

2. Mental processes describe the activity of our brains when we are engaged in **thinking**.

Commented [w1]: Should be: thinking, observing the environment, and using language.

Ans: True

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

3. During psychology's early history, the primary method for exploring internal mental processes was to observe outward _____.

Ans: behavior

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

4. What is one direct method of investigating internal mental processes that has resulted from technological advances within psychology?

Ans: brain imaging

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

5. Name 2 of the 4 goals discussed in the text that psychologists have in mind when studying mental processes and behavior.

Ans: Identify 2 of the following goals: description, explanation, prediction, and control

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

6. What goal of psychology is associated with the desire to limit or increase behavior?

- a) description
- b) explanation
- c) prediction
- d) control

Ans: d

Feedback A: Description does not increase or limit behavior.

Feedback B: Explanation answers the question "why".

Feedback C: Prediction enables researchers to determine when a behavior will occur.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

7. The levels of behavioral analysis include the brain, the individual, and the group.

Ans: True

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Easy

Psychologists are interested in studying individual level behavior.

Ans: True

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Easy

Because psychological research is limited to the study of the brain, very few psychologists consider group level factors to be important determinants of behavior.

Ans: False

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Easy

Essay

Describe the three levels of analysis that are apparent in psychological research.

Ans: (1) Brain – At the brain level of analysis, psychologists examine how brain structure and brain cell activity differ from person to person and situation to situation. (2) Person - At the person level of analysis, psychologists examine how the content of the individual's mental processes forms and influences behavior. (3) Group - At the brain level of analysis, psychologists examine how social and cultural environments shape behavior.

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Commented [w2]: Change to: In order to describe, explain, predict, or control mental processes and behaviors we must include analysis of

Commented [w3]: This is a poor question. I would suggest: Psychologists analyze how the brain, the individual, and the group influence each other to reveal much about how we function. Ans. True

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

Dr. Sandoval is conducting a study of internet trolls. His goal is to explore whether certain personality traits such as introversion are common to most trolls. This is an example of a psychological study that is focused on the _____ level of analysis.

- a) brain
- b) person
- c) group
- d) contextual

Ans: b

Feedback A: The researchers are not examining brain structure or activity.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: The researchers are not examining how social and cultural environments shape behavior.

Feedback D: The researchers are not examining how contextual effects, such as social and cultural environments shape behavior.

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Dr. Krahn is conducting a study of internet trolls. He is interested in investigating the neurological effects of trolling. He invites his subjects to the laboratory and collects neuroimaging data which they are trolling. This is an example of a psychological study that is focused on the _____ level of analysis.

- a) brain
- b) person
- c) group
- d) contextual

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: The researchers are not examining how an individual's mental processes forms and influences behavior.

Feedback C: The researchers are not examining how social and cultural environments shape behavior.

Feedback D: The researchers are not examining how contextual effects, such as social and cultural environments shape behavior.

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

8. A large group of people with a set of shared beliefs and practices is referred to as a(n) _____.

Commented [w4]: Actual definition: a set of common beliefs, practices, values, and history that are transmitted across generations

Ans: culture

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

9. At what level of behavioral analysis does a psychologist analyze the content of mental processes including emotions, thoughts, and ideas?

Ans: The individual

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

10. Why is behavioral analysis incomplete without an examination of the group?

Ans: Humans are shaped by their social environments and those environments change over time.

Section Ref: What is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

11. Psychology is defined as:

- a) the science of behavior
- b) the study of mental processes
- c) the study of mental disorders and their treatment
- d) the science of behavior and mental processes

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Psychology is defined as the study of behavior and mental processes. Its subject matter is not limited to behavior.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Psychology is defined as the study of behavior and mental processes. Its subject matter is not limited to mental processes.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychology is defined as the study of behavior and mental processes. Both normal and disordered thought and behavior are included.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. How has the study of the mind changed across psychology's history?

- a) Psychologists have largely abandoned the study of the mind in favor of the examination of objective behavior.
- b) Psychologists have found increasingly direct ways to study the mind.
- c) Psychologists have only very recently started to study the mind along with behavior.
- d) To eliminate biases, psychologists have increasingly relied on indirect methods of studying the mind.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The recent advent of brain imaging techniques has encouraged continued study of mental processes in psychology.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Internal mental processes were examined during psychology's early history.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Psychologists have found increasingly direct ways to study the mind, such as brain imaging.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Hard

13. Your text lists each of the following as a goal of psychology EXCEPT:

- a) description
- b) control
- c) analysis
- d) explanation

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Description is listed as one of psychology's goals. Analysis is not.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Control is listed as one of psychology's goals. Analysis is not.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Explanation is listed as one of psychology's goals. Analysis is not.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Commented [w5]: This type of question drives me crazy – it's not conceptual and it's strict memorization.

14. Which of the following goals of psychology is CORRECTLY matched with a description?

- a) prediction – changing how often behavior occurs
- b) control – making careful observations regarding behavior
- c) description – determining the circumstances in which behavior is likely to occur
- d) explanation – identifying the causes of behavior

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Prediction involves determining the circumstances in which behavior might occur.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Control involves changing how often behavior occurs.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Description involves making careful observations regarding behavior.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Which of the following goals of psychology is CORRECTLY matched with an example?

- a) description – A research assistant records the number of aggressive acts children display during a 15-minute recess period.
- b) prediction – A sports psychologist determines whether increased testosterone produces increased aggression among student athletes.

c) explanation – A team of educators develops a program to decrease aggression among schoolchildren.

d) control – A researcher assesses whether adults are more likely to feel depressed when they have experienced recent major losses than when they have not.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Determining whether increased testosterone produces increased aggression entails identifying the causes of behavior, thus illustrating explanation, not prediction.

Feedback C: Incorrect. A program to decrease aggression among schoolchildren is intended to change the frequency of behaviors, thus illustrating control, not explanation.

Feedback D: Assessing whether adults are more likely to feel depressed when they have experienced losses involves determining the circumstances in which behavior might occur. It exemplifies prediction, not control.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Hard

16. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the levels of analysis in psychology?

a) Each thought or behavior occurs at one of the following levels: the level of the brain, the level of the person, or the level of the group.

b) The level of the brain is the most important level of analysis in psychology.

c) Thoughts and behaviors are analyzed at the group level by sociologists and anthropologists, not by psychologists.

d) All thoughts and behaviors occur at all three levels simultaneously.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. All behaviors and mental processes occur at all three levels simultaneously.

Feedback B: Incorrect. All three levels are considered important in psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychologists also consider the group level in their analyses of thought and behavior.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. How has psychology's focus on the different levels of analysis changed over the history of the discipline?

- a) Brain-level and group-level analyses are more prevalent in today's psychology than they were in the past.
- b) Group-level analyses are less prevalent in today's psychology than they were in the past.
- c) Individual-level analyses are more prevalent in today's psychology than they were in the past.
- d) Individual-level analyses are more prevalent in today's psychology than they were in the past, while group-level analyses are less common now.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The social and cultural influences on thought and behavior are receiving increasing attention in psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The text does not suggest an increasing focus on the level of the individual in psychology.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The text does not suggest an increasing focus on the level of the individual in psychology. In addition, the social and cultural influences on thought and behavior are receiving increasing attention in psychology.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Hard

18. Which level of analysis in psychology is CORRECTLY matched with an example?

- a) Brain level -- At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks, such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.
- b) Individual level -- Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.
- c) Brain level -- Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.
- d) Group level -- Cocaine abuse is associated with high levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Mental processes such as attention are individual- rather than brain-level variables.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Family variables reflect group- rather than individual-level analyses.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The group level involves examining social and cultural influences on thought and behavior. Personality traits are individual-level variables.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Hard

19. Based on your text's discussion, which statement best expresses the relationship between a culture and a group?

- a) A culture is the same thing as a group.
- b) A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.
- c) Groups are subsets of a culture.
- d) Cultures are subsets of groups.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.

Feedback D: Incorrect. A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.

Section Ref: What Is Psychology?

Learning Objective: Define psychology, and describe the goals and levels of analysis that psychologists use.

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Which Greek philosopher's theory suggested that our physical and psychological health is influenced by humours, also known as bodily fluids?

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Socrates
- c) Plato
- d) Aristotle

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Believed that "truth" lies in the mind

Feedback C: Believed that ideas and concepts are pure and signify an ultimate reality

Feedback D: Promoted empirical investigation

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

20. The history of psychology (and most other sciences) started with the history of philosophy.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

21. Following an earthquake or other disaster, some primitive cultures may attribute human qualities to such a natural event because they believe the "earth spirits are angry". This example illustrates a(n) _____.

Ans: myth

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

22. What attribute of Greek culture was essential to forming intellectual dialogue that resulted in a flow of ideas?

Ans: Open, critical discussions where anyone could challenge prevailing doctrines

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

23. How is psychological science of today similar to primitive myths?

Ans: Both approaches are attempts to describe, explain, predict, and control our reality.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

Which of the following statements about science and myths is true?

- a) Science and myths both represent ways to make sense out of the natural world.
- b) Scientific ideas are tested and scrutinized in a manner that is similar to way myths are evaluated.
- c) Many people believe in science, but only a few people believe in myths.
- d) The purpose of myths, but not science, is to describe, predict, explain, and control the world.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Myths are not scrutinized as heavily as scientific principles.

Feedback C: The textbook makes no mention on differences in the popularity of myths versus scientific ideas.

Feedback D: Both myths and science seek to describe, predict, explain, and control the world.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Elsa was listening to a John Mayer song on her iPod. She enjoyed the song so much she clicked on the genius button and had her iPod generate a new playlist of songs that are similar to the one she was listening to. Elsa was so thrilled with her new playlist she kissed her iPod and praised it for "knowing her" so well. This human tendency to project our mental and emotional characteristics onto nonhuman objects is known as _____.

- a) egocentrism
- b) empiricism
- c) anthropomorphism
- d) structuralism

Ans: c

Feedback A: This term is not discussed in the textbook.

Feedback B: The example given demonstrates anthropomorphism not empiricism.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: The example given demonstrates anthropomorphism not structuralism.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Psychologists believe that _____ allows people to feel as though they have gained some sense of control over their environment.

- a) structuralism
- b) functionalism
- c) egocentrism
- d) anthropomorphism

Ans: d

Feedback A: Structuralism is an early theoretical point of view in psychology, not a phenomenon that increases one's sense of control over the environment.

Feedback B: Functionalism is an early theoretical point of view in psychology, not a phenomenon that increases one's sense of control over the environment.

Feedback C: This term is not discussed in the textbook.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

According to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, _____ determines which variations of life survive over time and which fall out of existence.

- a) structuralism
- b) functionalism
- c) natural selection
- d) anthropomorphism

Ans: c

Feedback A: Structuralism is an early theoretical point of view in psychology, not a phenomenon that determines which variations of life survive over time and which fall out of existence.

Feedback B: Functionalism is an early theoretical point of view in psychology, not a phenomenon that determines which variations of life survive over time and which fall out of existence.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Anthropomorphism does not determine which variations of life survive over time and which fall out of existence.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Define and give an example of the concept of anthropomorphism.

Ans: Anthropomorphism is the human tendency to project our mental and emotional characteristics onto nonhuman objects. When people treat their iPods, computers, or other

inanimate objects like people, anthropomorphism is evident. For example, person who curses at his or her computer when it locks up is demonstrating anthropomorphism.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

24. Which philosopher believed that we can use logical or rational thinking to discover "core ideas" buried within the human soul?

- a) Hippocrates
- b) Socrates
- c) Plato
- d) Aristotle

Ans: c

Feedback A: Suggested that our physical and psychological health is influenced by humours

Feedback B: Believed that "truth" lies in the mind

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Promoted empirical investigation

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

True/False

25. Socrates believed that "truth" is an objective concept that is not dependent on perception.

Ans: False

Feedback: Believed that "truth" was highly dependent upon our perceived, or subjective states

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

26. The first philosopher to promote empirical or testable investigations of the natural world was _____.

Ans: Aristotle

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Short Answer

27. According to Hippocrates, what are humours?

Ans: Bodily fluids that determine a person's character and well-being

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Essay

28. Describe how the work of Aristotle influenced the development of psychology as a scientific discipline.

Ans: Promoting the empirical investigation of topics such as sensations and learning laid the foundations of the scientific investigation of behavior.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy.

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

29. How do the goals of early religious practices compare to the goals of contemporary psychology?

- a) The goals of early religious practices contradict those of contemporary psychology.
- b) The goals of early religious practices are unrelated to those of contemporary psychology.
- c) The goals of early religious practices overlap a little with those of contemporary psychology.
- d) The goals of early religious practices are quite similar to those of contemporary psychology.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. The goals of early religious practices were similar to those of psychology: to describe, predict, explain, and control reality.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The goals of early religious practices were similar to those of psychology: to describe, predict, explain, and control reality.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The goals of early religious practices were similar to those of psychology: to describe, predict, explain, and control reality.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Approximately when did Greek thinkers begin to substitute natural for supernatural explanations of nature and reality?

- a) in the seventh and eighth centuries BCE
- b) in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE
- c) in the first and second centuries BCE
- d) in the first and second centuries AD

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Greek thinkers began to move away from supernatural explanations in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Greek thinkers began to move away from supernatural explanations in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Greek thinkers began to move away from supernatural explanations in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

31. _____ is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

- a) Philosophy

Commented [w6]: Consider change to myths and rituals

- b) Science
- c) Psychology
- d) Mythology

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Philosophy, not science, is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

Feedback C: Philosophy, not psychology, is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

Feedback D: Philosophy, not mythology, is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. The view that theories are always tentative may be traced back to:

- a) Greece
- b) Rome
- c) the Renaissance
- d) the late nineteenth century

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Greek thinkers recognized that theories are never final.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Greek thinkers recognized that theories are never final.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Greek thinkers recognized that theories are never final.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which Greek philosopher is CORRECTLY matched with a key idea?

- a) Hippocrates – suggested that we could use reasoning to discover the truth
- b) Socrates – proposed that well-being and personality is influenced by humors
- c) Plato – one of the first to promote empirical study of the natural world
- d) Aristotle – concluded that humans are closely related to animals

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Hippocrates proposed that well-being and personality is influenced by humors. Plato promoted reason.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Hippocrates, not Socrates, proposed that well-being and personality is influenced by humors.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Plato promoted reason, rather than empirical observation.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

34. Whereas the Greek philosopher _____ correctly identified the brain as the organ of mental life, _____ believed that the brain was of minor importance.

- a) Aristotle; Hippocrates
- b) Plato; Aristotle
- c) Hippocrates; Aristotle
- d) Hippocrates; Socrates

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Hippocrates, not Aristotle, correctly identified the brain as the seat of mental life. Aristotle, not Hippocrates, believed the brain was of minor importance.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Hippocrates, not Plato, correctly identified the brain as the seat of mental life.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Aristotle, not Socrates, believed the brain was of minor importance.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

35. One similarity between Hippocrates and Aristotle is that they both:

- a) proposed influential theories of personality
- b) believed that theories should be tested empirically
- c) believed that reason could uncover ultimate truths
- d) viewed the brain as the seat of mental life

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Hippocrates and Aristotle both believed that theories should be tested empirically.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Hippocrates and Aristotle both believed that theories should be tested empirically.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Hippocrates and Aristotle both believed that theories should be tested empirically.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

36. With respect to the way that we acquire knowledge, _____ emphasized the role of the mind and reasoning, whereas _____ pointed to the role of sensory experience.

- a) Hippocrates; Socrates
- b) Aristotle; Hippocrates
- c) Plato; Aristotle
- d) Aristotle; Plato

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. With respect to knowledge acquisition, Plato emphasized reasoning, whereas Aristotle emphasized sensory experience.

Feedback B: Incorrect. With respect to knowledge acquisition, Plato emphasized reasoning, whereas Aristotle emphasized sensory experience.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. With respect to knowledge acquisition, Plato, not Aristotle, emphasized reasoning. Aristotle, not Plato, emphasized sensory experience.

Section Ref: Psychology's Roots in Philosophy

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

37. In 1879, what German physiologist opened the first laboratory exclusively dedicated to the study of psychology?

- a) Freud
- b) Skinner
- c) Helmholtz
- d) Wundt

Ans: d

Feedback A: Associated with the psychoanalytic approach.

Feedback B: Associated with behaviorism

Feedback C: Helmholtz did not open the first laboratory.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

38. By the 1800s, human beings were considered to be outside the influence of fixed natural laws.

Ans: False

Feedback: The universe and human beings were believed to be machines that were subject to fixed laws.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Fill-in-the-blank

39. The term used to describe the behaviors and mental processes of which we are aware is _____.

Ans: consciousness

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

40. What theory postulates that all life on Earth is related and that humans are just one outcome of many variations from a common ancestor?

Ans: Evolution

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Easy

Describe the introspection techniques used in Edward Titchener's lab.

Ans: Students swallowed a stomach tube in the morning and keep it in place throughout the day. In between their daily activities the students returned to the lab and had hot water would be poured down the tube. The students would then be asked to introspect on the sensations they were experiencing. Later the process would be repeated with iced water.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

41. Describe Wundt's investigation of voluntarism.

Ans: Wundt studied the "will"; believed that behavior is motivated and attention is focused for an explicit purpose

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

42. What psychological school of thought is Titchener credited with founding?

- a) functionalism
- b) structuralism
- c) Gestalt
- d) voluntarism

Ans: b

Feedback A: James's approach

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Ideas of German psychologists

Feedback D: Wundt's branch of investigation

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

43. Structuralism was criticized for failing to study animal behavior and abnormal behavior.

Ans: True

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

44. Which term refers to “looking inward” and was a method of behavioral investigation developed by Wundt.

- a) functionalism
- b) structuralism
- c) Gestalt
- d) voluntarism

Ans: d

Feedback A: James’s approach

Feedback B: Titchener’s school of psychological thought

Feedback C: Idea of German psychologists

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

45. Why was introspection criticized as a scientific technique?

Ans: Findings were often diverse depending on who was using the technique and what they were investigating.

Commented [w7]: This answer should be introspection. Voluntarism suggests that much of behavior is motivated—that is, that we focus our attention on something for a purpose.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

46. What was the major criticism of structuralism?

Ans: Structuralism relies too heavily on describing behavior rather than applying the knowledge about the human mind in a practical manner.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

47. Which American psychologist is credited with developing the functionalist approach?

- a) Freud
- b) Pavlov
- c) James
- d) Watson

Ans: c

Feedback A: Viennese neurologist

Feedback B: Russian physiologist

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Behaviorist

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

48. Functionalists viewed the mind as an ever-changing stream of mental events.

Ans: True

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

49. James and his colleagues were interested in how the mind adapts to a changing _____.

Ans: environment

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

50. What topic was investigated in an early experiment by Bryan and Harter in 1897?

Ans: How quickly typing skills could be learned by telegraph operators

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

51. If a clock is analogous to the human mind, describe how structuralists and functionalists would vary in their research approaches and interests?

Ans: Structuralists would be primarily interested in the components of the clock whereas functionalists would be interested in how the clock performs in a variety of situations.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

52. Which of the following statements is consistent with the approach of Gestalt psychology?

- a) the parts are greater than the whole
- b) the parts are exactly equal to the whole
- c) the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
- d) the parts are unrelated to the whole

Ans: c

Feedback A: Does not describe Gestalt psychology

Feedback B: Does not describe Gestalt psychology

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Does not describe Gestalt psychology

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

12. Albert Einstein was quoted as saying “I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music. I see my life in terms of music. . . . I get most joy in life out of music.” This notion that music is much more than the sum of its parts or elements (melody, tone, harmony, rhythm, pitch, and timbre) is most consistent with which of the following theoretical approaches?

- a) Structuralism
- b) Gestalt psychology
- c) Humanistic psychology
- d) Psychoanalysis

Ans: b

Feedback A: Structuralism is an early theoretical perspective in psychology, but it does not fit this “whole is greater than the sum of its parts” example.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Humanistic psychology is more interested in studying human potential.

Feedback D: Psychoanalysis is more interested in studying unconscious human motives.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

53. Gestalt psychology is named after the German psychologist, Ernst Gestalt, who coined the term.

Ans: False

Feedback: The word Gestalt is of German origin, meaning “whole” or “form”.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Fill-in-the-blank

54. Humans have inborn tendencies to impose structure on what they see. These tendencies cause humans to perceive _____ rather than individual sensations.

Ans: perceptual units

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

55. Gestalt is a German term that roughly translates to what word in English?

Ans: Whole or form

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

56. A famous artistic style known as pointillism uses small colored points of paint to create an image. When humans look at such a painting, they see a distinct image rather than a bunch of points?

Ans: According to Gestalt principles, humans are predisposed to combine information into a cohesive whole rather than focus on its parts.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

57. Which historical development below is CORRECTLY dated?

- a) improvements in communication, transportation, and education – 1700s
- b) Greek philosophy exerts a new influence on European thought – 1400-1600
- c) humans are seen as machines subject to natural laws -- 1900
- d) Darwin developed theory of evolution – early 1800s

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Improvements in communication, transportation, and education occurred in the 1800s, not the 1700s.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Humans were seen as machines subject to natural laws by 1800, not 1900.

Feedback D: Darwin develops the theory of evolution in the late rather than the early 1800s.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

58. Which historical time period below is CORRECTLY matched with its relevance for the psychology's development?

- a) 1400-1600 – Humans are viewed as machines subject to the laws of matter.
- b) 1800 -- Advances in education and communication have encouraged public interest in science.
- c) 1800s – Supernatural worldview fades.
- d) late 1800s – Theory of evolution spurs interest in the origin of human behavior.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. During the 1400-1600 period, the supernatural worldview faded.

Feedback B: Incorrect. By 1800, humans were seen as machines subject to the laws of matter.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The 1800s saw advances in education and communication encouraging public interest in science.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

59. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with _____

- a) Wundt
- b) Titchener
- c) James
- d) Ebbinghaus

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with Wundt, not Titchener.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with Wundt, not James.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with Wundt, not Ebbinghaus.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

60. Which of the following locations is associated with the formal beginning of psychology?

- a) Vienna, Austria
- b) Leipzig, Germany

- c) Oxford, England
- d) Prague, Czech Republic

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Leipzig, Germany – not Vienna – is associated with the formal beginning of psychology

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Leipzig, Germany – not Oxford – is associated with the formal beginning of psychology.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Leipzig, Germany – not Prague – is associated with the formal beginning of psychology.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

61. In which year did Wundt begin operating the first psychology lab?

- a) 1829
- b) 1839
- c) 1859
- d) 1879

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in 1879, not 1829.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in 1879, not 1839.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Wundt began operating the first psychology lab in 1879, not 1859.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

62. Wundt is to _____ as Titchener is to _____.

- a) voluntarism; structuralism
- b) structuralism; voluntarism
- c) structuralism; functionalism
- d) functionalism; structuralism

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Wundt is associated with voluntarism, not structuralism. Titchener is associated with structuralism, not voluntarism.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Wundt is associated with voluntarism, not structuralism. Titchener is associated with structuralism, not functionalism.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Wundt is associated with voluntarism, not functionalism.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

63. In his laboratory, Wundt applied rigorous, scientific experimentation to the study of:

- a) problem solving
- b) attention
- c) memory
- d) learning

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Wundt applied scientific experimentation to the study of attention, not problem solving.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Wundt applied scientific experimentation to the study of attention, not memory.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Wundt applied scientific experimentation to the study of attention, not learning.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

64. At which of the levels of analysis discussed in your text did Wundt examine thought and behavior over the course of his career?

- a) the group level only
- b) the individual level
- c) both the brain and individual levels
- d) both the individual and group levels

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. While Wundt did suggest the importance of group-level social and cultural influences on thought and behavior, he performed many studies of individual-level processes like attention.

Feedback B: Incorrect. In addition to his studies of individual-level processes like attention, Wundt suggested the importance of group-level social and cultural influences on thought and behavior.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Wundt did not examine the brain level. He did, however, suggest the importance of group-level social and cultural influences on thought and behavior.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

65. Dr. Leleux asserts that psychologists should attempt to identify the fundamental attributes of mental experience. Dr. Leleux appears most sympathetic to the _____ perspective in psychology.

- a) functionalist
- b) Gestalt
- c) structuralist
- d) humanistic

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Identifying the fundamental attributes of mental experience is consistent with the aims of structuralism, not functionalism.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Identifying the fundamental attributes of mental experience is consistent with the aims of structuralism, not Gestalt psychology.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Identifying the fundamental attributes of mental experience is consistent with the aims of structuralism, not humanism.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

66. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called _____.

- a) inner perception
- b) introspection
- c) internal observation
- d) introjection

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The term 'introspection' is used to denote a procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The term 'introspection' is used to denote a procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The term 'introspection' is used to denote a procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

67. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. "Sweet . . . cold, wet, tingly . . . slightly bitter," she reports.

Lassandra is:

- a) introspecting
- b) introjecting
- c) taking an intelligence test
- d) suffering a stroke

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Lassandra is describing the simple elements of a complex experience detail. She is therefore introspecting.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Lassandra is describing the simple elements of a complex experience detail. She is therefore introspecting.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Lassandra is describing the simple elements of a complex experience detail. She is therefore introspecting.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

68. In which of the goals of psychology were the structuralists MOST interested?

- a) description
- b) prediction
- c) explanation
- d) control

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The structuralists mainly used introspection to describe rather than predict, control, or explain behavior.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The structuralists mainly used introspection to describe rather than predict, control, or explain behavior.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The structuralists mainly used introspection to describe rather than predict, control, or explain behavior.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

69. Which of the following statements best expresses the fate of the structuralist perspective in psychology?

- a) The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.
- b) The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.
- c) The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.
- d) The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it remains highly influential.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Most of structuralism's principles did not survive.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Most of structuralism's principles did not survive.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Most of structuralism's principles did not survive. Its emphasis on scientific study and the basic elements of experience live on in a few modern schools of thought, but structuralism has not been broadly influential.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

70. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?

- a) behaviorism
- b) humanism
- c) functionalism
- d) psychoanalytic theory

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Functionalism, not behaviorism, followed structuralism most immediately.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Functionalism, not humanism, followed structuralism most immediately.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Functionalism, not psychoanalytic theory, followed structuralism most immediately.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

71. Which of the following statements best expresses the aim of the functionalist perspective?
- a) Functionalism seeks to identify what the mind contains.
 - b) Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes.
 - c) Functionalism seeks to determine how mental experience is organized
 - d) Functionalism seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes. Identifying what the mind contains is a structuralist goal.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes. Determining how mental experience is organized is a Gestalt goal.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes. Understanding the influence of the unconscious is a goal of psychoanalytic theory,

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

72. A time travel mishap lands you at one of the first psychology conferences ever held, sometime at the dawn of the 20th century. The graying older scientists slowly losing their grip on the field are most likely _____, whereas the passionate young up-and-comers are probably _____.

- a) structuralists; functionalists
- b) functionalists; structuralists
- c) humanists; structuralists
- d) humanists; functionalists

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. During this period, functionalists were taking over from structuralists.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Humanism developed later in the 20th century. The influence of structuralism was declining by the early 20th century.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Humanism developed later in the 20th century.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Hard

73. With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James would be most interested in:

- a) the contribution of unconscious memories to one's emotional experience
- b) the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience
- c) how emotions aid one's adaptation to the environment
- d) the observable behaviors accompanying emotional experience

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. William James would be interested in how emotions aid adaptation to the environment. Freud would be interested in the unconscious aspects of emotion.

Feedback B: Incorrect. William James would be interested in how emotions aid adaptation to the environment. Titchener would be interested the basic elements of emotion.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. William James would be interested in how emotions aid adaptation to the environment. Watson would be interested in observable behaviors.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

74. William James wrote an important early textbook in psychology called _____ of *Psychology*.

- a) *Handbook*
- b) *Elements*
- c) *Outline*
- d) *Principles*

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. The text was called *Principles of Psychology*.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The text was called *Principles of Psychology*.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The text was called *Principles of Psychology*.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

75. The first psychologists to examine socially relevant topics were the:

- a) structuralists
- b) functionalists
- c) behaviorists
- d) Gestalt psychologists

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The functionalists, not the structuralists, were the first psychologists to examine socially relevant topics.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The functionalists, not the behaviorists, were the first psychologists to examine socially relevant topics.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The functionalists, not the Gestalt psychologists, were the first to examine socially relevant topics in psychology.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

76. Gestalt psychology may be seen as a reaction to the _____ perspective.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) humanist
- c) functionalist
- d) structuralist

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Gestalt psychology was primarily a reaction to the structuralist perspective.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Gestalt psychology was primarily a reaction to the structuralist perspective.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Gestalt psychology was primarily a reaction to the structuralist perspective.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

77. The Gestalt psychologists made their most lasting contributions to the psychology of:

- a) memory
- b) perception
- c) emotion
- d) motivation

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The Gestalt psychologists contributed to the study of perception, not memory.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The Gestalt psychologists contributed to the study of perception, not emotion.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The Gestalt psychologists contributed to the study of perception, not motivation.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

78. Cognitive psychologists have determined that an individual letter is recognized more rapidly when it occurs in the context of a word than when it occurs in a random string of consonants.

This finding is most clearly consistent with the _____ perspective in psychology's history.

- a) Gestalt
- b) psychoanalytic
- c) structuralist
- d) humanistic

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The influence of the whole word is most clearly consistent with the Gestalt perspective.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The influence of the whole word is most clearly consistent with the Gestalt perspective.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The influence of the whole word is most clearly consistent with the Gestalt perspective.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Hard

79. Artie organizes the binders in his office by color. This color-coding exemplifies the Gestalt principle of _____.

- a) proximity
- b) similarity
- c) chromaticity
- d) closure

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Color-coding represents grouping by similarity, not proximity.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Color-coding represents grouping by similarity. There is no chromaticity principle in Gestalt psychology.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Color-coding represents grouping by similarity. Closure refers to filling in gaps in objects.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

80. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order in which schools of thought developed in psychology's early history?

- a) structuralism → functionalism → voluntarism
- b) voluntarism → functionalism → structuralism
- c) voluntarism → structuralism → functionalism
- d) structuralism → voluntarism → functionalism

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Voluntarism preceded structuralism.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Structuralism preceded functionalism.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Voluntarism preceded structuralism.

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

81. Which of the following early approaches to psychology originated in the United States?

- a) psychoanalytic theory
- b) Gestalt psychology
- c) voluntarism
- d) functionalism

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Functionalism originated in the United States. Psychoanalytic theory originated in Austria.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Functionalism originated in the United States. Gestalt psychology originated in Germany.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Functionalism originated in the United States. Voluntarism originated in Germany.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Easy

82. Which perspective below is CORRECTLY matched with its description?

- a) structuralism -- emphasized the purpose of mental processes
- b) functionalism -- emphasized the elements of mental experience
- c) behaviorism -- emphasized the unconscious determinants of behavior
- d) Gestalt psychology -- emphasized the organization of perception

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Structuralism emphasized the elements of mental experience, not the purpose of mental processes.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Functionalism emphasized the purpose of mental processes, not the elements of mental experience.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Behaviorism emphasized observable actions, not the unconscious.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: The Early Days of Psychology

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Difficulty Level: Medium

Multiple Choice

83. Which of the following statements is consistent with Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

- a) we are always aware of our motivations
- b) many of our thoughts and feelings reside in the unconscious mind
- c) the conscious and unconscious mind are never in competition
- d) childhood experiences do not contribute to later psychological functioning

Ans: b

Feedback A: Some motivations are conscious whereas others are not.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Freud defined mental life by the struggle between the conscious and unconscious.

Feedback D: He described childhood experiences as extremely important to later functioning

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

84. Freud built his theory based on highly controlled, experimental procedures.

Ans: False

Feedback: He built his theory on information from patients he saw in his medical practice.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

85. Unlike the earlier work of the structuralists, functionalists, and Gestaltists, psychoanalytic theorists focused on mental processes that occur in the _____ mind.

Ans: unconscious

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

86. Where did Freud obtain evidence for his psychoanalytic theory?

Ans: From information he obtained from patients in his medical practice

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

87. According to Freud, how do childhood experiences contribute to later psychological functioning?

Ans: Developmental milestones must be achieved successfully for a child to reach emotional adjustment. This occurs such that a child learns from effective and ineffective interactions between conscious and unconscious forces.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

88. Matt was experiencing insomnia because he repeatedly had graphic dreams about an inanimate object attacking him at work. He went to a therapist who told him that the dream was an attempt by his unconscious mind to communicate with his conscious mind. What kind of therapist did Matt most likely see?

- a) psychoanalyst
- b) cognitivist
- c) behaviorist
- d) humanist

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Does not focus on the unconscious mind

Feedback C: Does not focus on the unconscious mind

Feedback D: Does not focus on the unconscious mind

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Marie is a middle aged elementary school teacher who has just been arrested for shoplifting at Walmart. Security guards have video footage of Marie shoplifting shampoo, toothpaste, and cosmetics but when the police interview Marie, she says that she has no conscious memory of the theft. According to Marie's therapist Dr. Missoni, it would have been silly for her to jeopardize her career and reputation by engaging in petty larceny. Therefore Marie's behavior must be due to unconscious motives. Dr. Missoni believes that Marie's recent depression and death of her mother led to her projecting her feelings about the role of mother on to Walmart. As a result, Marie engaged in "unconscious" shoplifting. Which of the following theoretical

approaches to psychology is most consistent with Dr. Missoni's interpretation of Marie's behavior?

- a) Structuralism
- b) Psychoanalysis
- c) Behaviorism
- d) Humanistic psychology

Ans: b

Feedback A: The theoretical approach that focuses on unconscious conflicts is psychoanalysis .

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: The theoretical approach that focuses on unconscious conflicts is psychoanalysis .

Feedback D: The theoretical approach that focuses on unconscious conflicts is psychoanalysis .

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

89. Freud's theory was never challenged by rigorous scientific study and remains the basis of modern psychological thoughts on human nature.

Ans: False

Feedback: Researchers have not been able to find much support for his claims when tested with larger groups of people.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

90. Freud's use of _____ as a therapeutic method helped establish clinical psychology.

Ans: discussion

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

91. Define what behaviorists were interested in studying.

Ans: Behaviorism is founded on the belief that psychologists should only study directly observable behaviors rather than abstract mental processes.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

92. Provide an example that illustrates how conditioning can occur in animals.

Ans: Example must provide a link between a stimulus and a response.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

93. Which theorist pioneered the application of conditioning to young human children?

- a) Thorndike
- b) Watson
- c) Pavlov
- d) Skinner

Ans: b

Feedback A: Proposed that animal findings could help explain human behavior

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Studied classical conditioning in dogs.

Feedback D: Acknowledged that internal mental processes may be at work in situations when an animal runs to get food

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

94. The principles of behaviorism have been applied to numerous industries.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Short Answer

95. Who first proposed that animal findings could help to explain human behavior?

Ans: Thorndike

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

96. Provide an example of a reinforcing behavior.

Ans: Example must name something that is rewarding/desirable and that the behavior is likely to be repeated over time.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Essay

97. Distinguish between positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement.

Ans: Positive reinforcement increases the likelihood of a desired outcome whereas negative reinforcement decreases the likelihood of an undesirable outcome.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Commented [w8]: helps an organism avoid undesirable outcomes (removal of an aversive stimulus) – both result in an increase in the behavior they follow.

Multiple Choice

98. Sara procrastinated when completing her homework, so her roommate decided to buy her dinner on Friday nights if she completed her homework before the weekend. This plan increased the incidence of Sara completing her homework before the weekend. In this example, which of the following is described?

- a) negative reinforcement
- b) positive reinforcement
- c) negative punishment
- d) positive punishment

Ans: b

Feedback A: Focuses on avoiding an unpleasant outcome

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Reduces the likelihood of repeating a behavior

Feedback D: Reduces the likelihood of repeating a behavior

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

99. Negative reinforcement is often confused with punishment.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

100. Theoretically speaking, undesirable behaviors are less likely to be repeated if the technique of _____ is used.

Ans: punishment

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

101. According to Bandura, what mechanism describes how children learn?

Ans: Social observation or modeling

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Essay

102. Provide an example of how a child might learn from social observation.

Ans: Children model the behaviors they observe in others.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

103. What area of psychology focused on the potential of individuals and highlighted special human qualities such as free will?

- a) humanism
- b) behaviorism
- c) psychoanalysis
- d) Gestaltism

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Did not discuss free will

Feedback C: Did not discuss free will

Feedback D: Did not discuss free will

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

According to Abraham Maslow about _____ of human beings achieve complete self-actualization.

- a) 65%
- b) 50%
- c) 10%
- d) 2%

Ans: d

Feedback A: This number is too high. According to Maslow only 2% of human beings achieve self-actualization.

Feedback B: This number is too high. According to Maslow only 2% of human beings achieve self-actualization.

Feedback C: This number is too high. According to Maslow only 2% of human beings achieve self-actualization.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Which of the following historical figures did Abraham Maslow consider to be self-actualized?

- a) Albert Einstein
- b) Martin Luther King Jr.
- c) George Washington
- d) All of the above

Ans: d

Feedback A: Maslow also included Martin Luther King Jr. and George Washington on his list of self-actualized individuals.

Feedback B: Maslow also included Albert Einstein and George Washington on his list of self-actualized individuals.

Feedback C: Maslow also included Albert Einstein and Martin Luther King Jr. on his list of self-actualized individuals.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

True/False

104. According to humanists, all people have the potential for creativity, positive outlook, and the pursuit of higher values.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Abraham Maslow believed that most people who achieve complete self-actualization are rich and famous.

Ans: False

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Individuals who are self-actualized have reached their full potential.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

105. Maslow proposed that we have a basic motive to fulfill our full potential as human beings which he described as _____.

Ans: self-actualization

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

106. What approach to psychotherapy did Carl Rogers develop that supported therapists respecting and treating their clients as equals?

Ans: Client-centered therapy

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

107. Define information processing and describe how this idea relates to cognitive psychology.

Ans: Cognitive psychology is the study of information processing defined as the means by which information is stored and operates internally in the human mind.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

108. What newer field investigates how cognitive processing varies across different populations?

- a) cultural psychology
- b) cognitive psychology
- c) behavioral genetics
- d) psychobiology

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Study of information processing

Feedback C: Studies the influence of genes on cognition and behavior

Feedback D: Explores the relationship between biological and psychological factors

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

109. Psychobiology explores brain structure and brain activity as they relate to individual and group behaviors.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

110. Lashley was an early psychobiologist who used surgical techniques to destroy brain areas in animals to observe changes in cognitive processes.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

111. Describe the goal of behavioral genetics.

Ans: Explore the influence of genes on cognition and behavior

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

112. Define cultural universality and describe why evolutionary psychologists seek these behaviors.

Ans: Cultural universality refers to behaviors and practices that occur across all cultures.

Evolutionary psychologists believe that such knowledge will inform them about the impact of biological factors on our development.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

113. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of _____, a Viennese neurologist.

- a) Freud
- b) Maslow
- c) Jung
- d) Bandura

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of Freud, not Maslow.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of Freud, not Jung.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The psychodynamic perspective originated in the work of Freud, not Bandura.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

114. Noreen asserts that our behavior often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the _____ perspective in psychology.

- a) humanistic
- b) psychoanalytic
- c) cognitive
- d) psychobiological

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The psychoanalytic perspective, not the humanistic perspective, emphasized the unconscious.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The psychoanalytic perspective, not the cognitive perspective, emphasized the unconscious.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The psychoanalytic perspective, not the psychobiological perspective, emphasized the unconscious.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

115. Which of the following types of evidence provided the foundation for Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

- a) survey responses of large samples of adults
- b) observations of adults in everyday contexts
- c) archival data: newspaper reports, historical records, and the like
- d) case studies of patients in therapy

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Freud based his theory on case studies of his patients, not survey data.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Freud based his theory on case studies of his patients, not observations of adults in everyday situations.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Freud based his theory on case studies of his patients, not archival data.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

116. Which statement best captures Freud's view of the relationship between the conscious and the unconscious minds?

- a) The conscious and unconscious minds operate in isolation from one another.
- b) The conscious and unconscious minds cooperate harmoniously.
- c) The conscious and unconscious minds are often in conflict.
- d) The conscious and unconscious minds are essentially the same.

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Freud suggested that the conscious and the unconscious minds having different motives that are often in conflict. They do not operate in isolation.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Freud suggested that the conscious and the unconscious minds having different motives that are often in conflict. They do not cooperate harmoniously.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Freud suggested that the conscious and the unconscious minds having different motives that are often in conflict.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

117. To what extent has empirical research supported psychoanalytic theory?

- a) Empirical research generally does not support psychoanalytic theory.
- b) Empirical research offers moderate support for psychoanalytic theory.
- c) Empirical research strongly supports psychoanalytic theory.
- d) Empirical research has not addressed psychoanalytic theory.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Empirical research does not support psychoanalytic theory.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Empirical research does not support psychoanalytic theory.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Empirical research has examined psychoanalytic theory. Overall, it does not support the theory.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

118. Which of the following theoretical approaches in psychology emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behavior?

- a) Gestalt psychology
- b) psychoanalytic theory
- c) structuralism
- d) cognitive psychology

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behavior. Gestalt psychology did not.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behavior. Structuralism did not.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behavior. Cognitive psychology does not.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

119. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the influence of psychoanalytic theory in psychology?

- a) It has become increasingly influential in recent years.

- b) Its influence has greatly declined over the years. Psychoanalytic theory is really only of historical interest at this point.
c) It has never been broadly influential in psychology.
d) It has had a significant, continuing impact in psychology.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory has an important, continuing influence in psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory has an important, continuing influence in psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychoanalytic theory has an important, continuing influence in psychology.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

120. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment – “people, places, and things” – on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the _____ approach in psychology.

- a) psychoanalytic
b) behaviorist
c) humanistic
d) psychobiological

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. An emphasis on influence of the environment most clearly reflects the behaviorist approach, not the psychoanalytic perspective.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. An emphasis on influence of the environment most clearly reflects the behaviorist approach, not the humanistic perspective.

Feedback D: Incorrect. An emphasis on influence of the environment most clearly reflects the behaviorist approach, not the psychobiological perspective.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

121. Stimulus is to response as _____ is to _____.

- a) environment; behavior
b) behavior; environment

- c) behavior; mind
- d) unconscious; conscious

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Stimuli are environmental. A response is a behavior.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Stimuli are environmental. A response is a behavior of the body.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Stimuli are environmental. A response is a behavior. The stimulus/response distinction does not really relate to the unconscious/conscious distinction.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

122. The development of behaviorism reflected the work of both American and _____ psychologists.

- a) German
- b) Austrian
- c) Russian
- d) French

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The work of Russian physiologists such as Pavlov spurred the development of behaviorism.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The work of Russian physiologists such as Pavlov spurred the development of behaviorism.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The work of Russian physiologists such as Pavlov spurred the development of behaviorism.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

123. Which behaviorist below is CORRECTLY matched with a description or contribution?

- a) Bandura – demonstrated the conditioning of fear in children
- b) Pavlov – demonstrated learning through social observation
- c) Watson – credited with the discovery of conditioning
- d) Skinner – the leading behaviorist after World War II

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Bandura demonstrated learning through social observation. The conditioning of fear in children was demonstrated by Watson.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Pavlov is credited with the discovery of conditioning. Learning through social observation was demonstrated by Bandura.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Watson demonstrated the conditioning of fear in children. Pavlov is credited with the discovery of conditioning.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

124. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which the behaviorists discussed in your text made their most important contributions to the field, from the earliest to the most recent?

- a) Watson → Bandura → Pavlov → Skinner
- b) Pavlov → Watson → Skinner → Bandura
- c) Watson → Pavlov → Bandura → Skinner
- d) Pavlov → Watson → Bandura → Skinner

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Pavlov preceded Watson. Bandura followed Skinner.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Pavlov preceded Watson. Bandura followed Skinner.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Bandura followed Skinner.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

125. Consider the influence of consequences on behavior. Which alternative CORRECTLY describes the consequences that increase the frequency of behavior, and decrease it on the other?

- a) Both positive and negative reinforcement increase the frequency of behavior. Punishment decreases it.
- b) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behavior. Punishment decreases it.
- c) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behavior. Both negative reinforcement and punishment decrease it.
- d) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behavior. Negative reinforcement decreases it.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The frequency of behavior is increased not only by positive reinforcement, but also by negative reinforcement.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The frequency of behavior is increased not only by positive reinforcement, but also by negative reinforcement. Only punishment decreases the frequency of behavior.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The frequency of behavior is increased by both positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement. Punishment, not negative reinforcement, decreases the frequency of behavior.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

126. Consider the following scenarios: (1) Marie takes an aspirin when she has a headache; (2) Jan slides a dollar bill into a vending machine when she's thirsty; (3) Tammy makes her curfew now because her parents confiscated her phone when she stayed out too late; and (4) Frankie no longer curses because his mom washed his mouth out with soap the last time he swore. Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of negative reinforcement? Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of punishment?

- a) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Tammy; punishment – Frankie
- b) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Frankie; punishment – Tammy
- c) Negative reinforcement – Marie; punishment – Tammy and Frankie
- d) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Jan; punishment – Tammy and Frankie

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Taking an aspirin is negatively reinforced by the disappearance of the headache.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Inserting a dollar bill into a vending machine is maintained by positive reinforcement.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The decline in Frankie's cursing indicates that washing his mouth out with soap was punishment.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

127. Which of the following criticisms was leveled at behaviorism when it became a prominent approach in psychology?

- a) "Behaviorism lacks practical application to the real world."
- b) "Behaviorism's popularization lowers its scientific credibility."
- c) "Behaviorism lacks scientific rigor."

d) "Behaviorism is not a coherent perspective."

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. During its heyday, critics complained that behaviorism's popular appeal reduced its scientific credibility.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. During its heyday, critics complained that behaviorism's popular appeal reduced its scientific credibility.

Feedback D: Incorrect. During its heyday, critics complained that behaviorism's popular appeal reduced its scientific credibility.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology..

Difficulty Level: Medium

128. Dr. Matthews examines the influence of video-game violence on aggressive behaviors among middle-school students. Dr. Matthews' work reflects the impact of which of the following behaviorists?

a) Watson

b) Pavlov

c) Thorndike

d) Bandura

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Dr. Matthews examines the learning of aggressive behaviors through social observation. His work reflects that of Bandura, not Watson.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Dr. Matthews examines the learning of aggressive behaviors through social observation. His work reflects that of Bandura, not Pavlov.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Dr. Matthews examines the learning of aggressive behaviors through social observation. His work reflects that of Bandura, not Thorndike.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

129. According to your text, Bandura's work implied the influence of internal, mental representations on behavior. Bandura's work, therefore, helped enable the development of the _____ approach in psychology.

a) humanistic

b) functionalist

c) psychobiological

d) cognitive

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. The investigation of internal mental representations is central to the cognitive, not the humanistic, approach.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The functionalist approach preceded rather than followed behaviorism in psychology's history.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The investigation of internal mental representations is central to the cognitive, not the psychobiological, approach.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

130. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction to the _____ perspective(s) in psychology.

- a) psychoanalytic and behaviorist
- b) psychoanalytic
- c) behaviorist
- d) cognitive and psychoanalytic

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction not only to the psychoanalytic approach, but also to the behaviorist perspective.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction not only to the behaviorist approach, but also to the psychoanalytic perspective.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction to the psychoanalytic and behaviorist approaches. The cognitive perspective originated around the same time as the humanistic approach.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

131. Which of the following ideas did the humanists reject most explicitly?

- a) the notion that human behavior is driven by basic motives
- b) the idea that consciousness can be studied objectively
- c) the notion that humans are just animals
- d) the idea that the mind is highly subjective

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The humanists rejected the notion that humans can be equated to machines or animals.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The humanists rejected the notion that humans can be equated to machines or animals.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The humanists rejected the notion that humans can be equated to machines or animals..

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

132. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of _____.

a) environmental determinism

b) free will

c) natural selection

d) unconscious conflict

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The humanists emphasized free will, not environmental determinism.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The humanists emphasized free will, not natural selection.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The humanists emphasized free will, not unconscious conflict.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

133. "Be all that you can be!" exhorted a recruitment campaign for the military in the 1990s.

The campaign suggests that joining the armed forces is the royal road to the fulfillment of one's potential, or _____ in the words of the humanists.

a) self-esteem

b) self-awareness

c) self-actualization

d) self-efficacy

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The humanists used the term 'self-actualization', not 'self-esteem' to refer to fulfilling one's potential.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The humanists used the term 'self-actualization', not 'self-awareness' to refer to fulfilling one's potential.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The humanists used the term 'self-actualization', not 'self-efficacy' to refer to fulfilling one's potential.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

134. With respect to self-actualization, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) Self-actualization is the inevitable outcome of healthy adult development.
- b) Self-actualized individuals are quite rare.
- c) Self-actualization produces self-esteem.
- d) Self-actualization is necessary for one to give and receive love.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Self-actualization is not inevitable. It depends on satisfying many lower-level needs first. Only a minority of adults is ever able to self-actualize.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Self-esteem needs must be satisfied before one can self-actualize.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Belongingness and love needs must be satisfied before one can self-actualize.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

135. Andy's therapist validates his feelings by reflecting his statements back to him and by acting in a warm, nondirective manner. Which type of therapy does Andy's therapist provide?

- a) client-centered therapy
- b) psychoanalytic therapy
- c) behavioral therapy
- d) cognitive therapy

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The example describes client-centered therapy, rather than psychoanalytic therapy.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The example describes client-centered therapy, rather than behavioral therapy.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The example describes client-centered therapy, rather than cognitive therapy.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

136. Ulrich Neisser's influential text *Cognitive Psychology* was published in the year _____.

- a) 1947
- b) 1957
- c) 1967
- d) 1977

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. *Cognitive Psychology* was published in 1967, not 1947.

Feedback B: Incorrect. *Cognitive Psychology* was published in 1967, not 1957.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. *Cognitive Psychology* was published in 1967, not 1977.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

137. Driving to work one day, Rosemary suspects that motorists talking on their cell phones process less information relevant to the task of driving than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a _____ psychologist.

- a) psychoanalytic
- b) cognitive
- c) behavioristic
- d) humanistic

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The concept of 'information processing' is at the heart of the cognitive perspective, not the psychoanalytic approach.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The concept of 'information processing' is at the heart of the cognitive perspective, not the behavioristic approach.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The concept of 'information processing' is at the heart of the cognitive perspective, not the humanistic approach.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

138. By the information processing perspective in psychology, hardware is to software as _____ is to _____.

- a) brain; mind
- b) mind; brain
- c) mind; behavior
- d) unconscious; conscious

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. A computer's physical hardware is analogous to the brain. Software is analogous to mental processes, not the brain.

Feedback C: Incorrect. A computer's physical hardware is analogous to the brain, not behavior.

Feedback D: Incorrect. A computer's physical hardware is analogous to the brain. Software is analogous to mental processes, not the brain.

Section Ref: Why Do We Forget and Misremember?

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

139. Both the structuralists and the cognitive psychologists investigated the conscious mind. How did the cognitive psychologists differ from the structuralists in their approach to the mind?

- a) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind's processes, whereas the structuralists investigated its contents.
- b) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind's contents, whereas the structuralists investigated its processes.
- c) The cognitive psychologists attempted to apply the scientific method to the study of the mind. The structuralists did not.
- d) There is little difference between the two perspectives in their approach to the mind. The cognitive approach represents a modern-day resurgence of the structuralist perspective.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The cognitive psychologists examined the mind's processes, not its contents. The structuralists investigated its contents, not its processes.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Both the cognitive psychologists and the structuralists investigated the mind through empirical observation.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Both the cognitive psychologists and the structuralists investigated the mind through empirical observation.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

140. Having been stranded at the dawn of the 20th century in a time travel mishap, you attempt to return to the present day. As the smoke clears and the dust settles, though, you find that it is actually the early 1960s. Which of the following statements best describes the theoretical landscape in psychology at the time?

- a) Behaviorism was becoming more influential, while humanism and cognitive psychology were waning.
- b) Humanism was becoming more influential, while behaviorism and cognitive psychology were waning.
- c) Humanism and behaviorism were becoming more influential, while cognitive psychology was waning.
- d) Humanism and cognitive psychology were becoming more influential, while behaviorism was waning.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Behaviorism was waning in the early 1960s, while humanism and cognitive psychology were gaining ground.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Both humanism and cognitive psychology were gaining ground in the early 1960s, while behaviorism was waning.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Both humanism and cognitive psychology were gaining ground in the early 1960s. Behaviorism was waning by this point.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

141. Which twentieth-century perspective in psychology is CORRECTLY matched with its emphasis?

- a) psychoanalytic perspective -- emphasizes people's motivation to grow and develop and gain control over their destinies
- b) humanistic perspective -- emphasizes how people process information
- c) behavioral perspective -- emphasizes observable behavior and objectivity
- d) cognitive psychology -- emphasizes the unconscious influences on thought and behavior

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The psychoanalytic perspective emphasizes the unconscious. It is the humanistic perspective that emphasizes the motivation to grow and develop.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The humanistic perspective emphasizes the motivation to grow and develop. It is the cognitive perspective that emphasizes information processing.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The cognitive perspective emphasizes information processing. It is the psychoanalytic perspective that emphasizes the unconscious.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

142. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behavior. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think process information about the world. Which option below correctly identifies their respective perspectives?

- a) Dr. Greenway – psychoanalytic perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective
- b) Dr. Greenway – behaviorist perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective
- c) Dr. Greenway – cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech – behaviorist perspective
- d) Dr. Greenway – behaviorist perspective; Dr. Cech – cognitive perspective

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Dr. Greenway reflects the behaviorist perspective, not the psychoanalytic approach. Dr. Cech illustrates the cognitive perspective, not humanistic psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Dr. Cech illustrates the cognitive perspective, not humanistic psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Dr. Greenway reflects the behaviorist perspective, not the cognitive approach. Dr. Cech illustrates the cognitive perspective, not the behaviorist perspective.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

143. Which psychologist is CORRECTLY matched with an associated perspective?

- a) Maslow -- cognitive
- b) Freud -- behaviorist
- c) Rogers -- humanistic
- d) Skinner -- psychoanalytic

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Maslow is associated with the humanistic, not the cognitive, perspective.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Freud is associated with the psychoanalytic, not the behaviorist perspective.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Skinner is associated with the behaviorist, not the psychoanalytic, perspective.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

144. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which twentieth-century perspectives in psychology originated, from the earliest to the most recent?

- a) psychoanalytic → humanism → behaviorism
- b) psychoanalytic → behaviorism → humanism
- c) cognitive → psychoanalytic → humanism
- d) behaviorism → cognitive → psychoanalytic

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Humanism followed behaviorism.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. The cognitive perspective originated later in psychology's history than did the psychoanalytic approach.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The behaviorist and cognitive perspectives followed the psychoanalytic perspective.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

145. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the relationship between the terms 'psychobiology' and 'neuroscience'?

- a) The terms are used interchangeably.
- b) The term 'psychobiology' has replaced the term 'neuroscience.'
- c) The term 'neuroscience' has replaced the term 'psychobiology.'
- d) The terms refer to different fields in psychology.

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The term 'neuroscience' has replaced the term 'psychobiology.'

Feedback B: Incorrect. The term 'neuroscience' has replaced the term 'psychobiology,' not the reverse.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. The terms refer to the same field. The term 'neuroscience,' though, has gradually replaced the term 'psychobiology.'

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

146. While _____ attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition, _____ tried to determine the functions of the brain's hemispheres.

- a) Sperry; Lashley
- b) Wilson; Barash
- c) Barash; Wilson
- d) Lashley; Sperry

Ans: d

Feedback A: Lashley, not Sperry, attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition. Sperry, not Lashley, tried to determine the functions of the brain's hemispheres.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Lashley attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition. Sperry tried to determine the functions of the brain's hemispheres. Wilson and Barash were sociobiologists.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Lashley attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition. Sperry tried to determine the functions of the brain's hemispheres. Barash and Wilson were sociobiologists.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

147. Which statement below describes the relationship among evolutionary psychology, behavioral genetics, and sociobiology?

- a) Behavioral genetics and sociobiology may be seen as subfields of evolutionary psychology.
- b) Behavioral genetics and evolutionary psychology may be seen as subfields of sociobiology.
- c) They are distinct fields of psychology.
- d) Sociobiology and evolutionary psychology may be seen as subfields of behavioral genetics.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Evolutionary psychology, not sociobiology, is the broadest of the three fields. Behavioral genetics and sociobiology may be seen as subfields of evolutionary psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Behavioral genetics and sociobiology may be seen as subfields of evolutionary psychology.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Evolutionary psychology, not behavioral genetics, is the broadest of the three fields. Behavioral genetics and sociobiology may be seen as subfields of evolutionary psychology.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

148. Dr. Lynch is a behavioral geneticist. Dr. Veazey is a sociobiologist. Which of the following alternatives best describes their areas of research interest?

- a) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey are interested in the biological bases of social behavior.
- b) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey study the biological bases of cognition.
- c) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of cognition, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behavior.
- d) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of emotion, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behavior.

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. As a behavioral geneticist, Dr. Lynch examines genetic influences on cognition, not social behavior.

Feedback B: Incorrect. As a sociobiologist, Dr. Lynch examines genetic influences on social behavior, not cognition.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. As a behavioral geneticist, Dr. Lynch examines genetic influences on cognition, not emotion.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

149. Dr. Perkins is a sociobiologist interested in teamwork and leadership in work settings. Based on your text's discussion, which of the following statements would he probably endorse?

- a) Both genetic and social influences contribute to teamwork and leadership behavior.
- b) Genetic influences on teamwork and leadership behavior are more important than social influences on those behaviors.
- c) Genetic influences on teamwork and leadership behavior are less important than social influences on those behaviors.
- d) Teamwork and leadership behaviors are based in the brain.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Sociobiologists claim that both genetic and social factors contribute to behavior, not that genetic factors are more important contributors than social variables.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Sociobiologists claim that both genetic and social factors contribute to behavior, not that genetic factors are less important contributors than social variables.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Sociobiologists claim that both genetic and social factors contribute to behavior, not that social behavior is based in the brain.

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

150. Dr. Bowen claims that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behavior. Which of the following is the most specific claim you can make with some certainty?

- a) Dr. Bowen is a behavioral geneticist.
- b) Dr. Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.
- c) Dr. Bowen is a sociobiologist.
- d) Dr. Bowen is a neuroscientist.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. This answer is too specific. The claim that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behavior is made not only by behavioral geneticists, but also by sociobiologists. At best, you can say that Dr. Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. This answer is too specific. The claim that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behavior is made not only by sociobiologists, but also by behavioral geneticists. At best, you can say that Dr. Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.

Feedback D: Incorrect. This answer is too general. Evolutionary psychologists, not neuroscientists in general, make the explicit claim that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behavior

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

151. Which of the following statements best describes the influence of evolutionary psychology in psychology's history?

- a) It has never been a strong influence in psychology.
- b) Its influence has remained steady throughout psychology's history.
- c) Its influence has declined in recent years.
- d) Its influence has increased in recent years.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Evolutionary psychology is currently a strong influence in psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Evolutionary psychology's influence has increased in recent years.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Evolutionary psychology's influence has increased, not declined, in recent years.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

Which of the following is the primary criticism of evolutionary psychology?

- a) Evolutionary psychology theories cannot be empirically tested.
- b) Evolutionary psychology theories are too general and vague
- c) It is fairly easy to produce inaccurate "just so" theories about how certain current behaviors, traits, or emotions may have evolved from earlier times.
- d) The contemporary relevance of evolutionary psychology is extremely limited.

Ans: c

Feedback A: Evolutionary psychology theories can be tested.

Feedback B: This is not the primary criticism of evolutionary psychology theories.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: This is not the primary criticism of evolutionary psychology theories.

Section Ref: Twentieth Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

152. How do cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart, respectively, inform the nature vs. nurture debate?

- a) Cultural universals support the 'nature' position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nurture' position.
- b) Cultural universals support the 'nurture' position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.
- c) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nurture' position.
- d) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Both cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Both cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Both cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the 'nature' position, not the 'nurture' position.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Twentieth-Century Approaches

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviorist, humanistic, cognitive, and psychobiological approaches to psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

Multiple Choice

153. How many different specialties of psychology are represented in the divisions of the American Psychological Association?

- a) 10
- b) 19
- c) 32
- d) 53

Ans: d

Feedback A: Greater than this number

Feedback B: Greater than this number

Feedback C: Greater than this number

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

154. The largest professional organization for psychologist, APA, has approximately 30,000 members.

Ans: False

Feedback: 88,000 members

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

155. Academic psychology carries on the mission to seek “pure scientific knowledge” by conducting research and instruction on a wide variety of psychological topics. Who is most often associated with this mission?

Ans: Wundt

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

156. What is the purpose of applied psychology?

Ans: Involves the application of psychological principles to help solve practical problems

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

157. Make a distinction between academic and applied psychologists.

Ans: Academic psychologists often work at colleges and universities where they divide their time between teaching and conducting research, whereas applied psychologists use their expertise to guide decisions and work outside of academic settings.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Multiple Choice

158. While seeking professional help, Jordan noticed that some mental health professionals were listed with M.D following their names, while others were listed with Ph.D. following their names. Which group of professionals are listed as M.D.s?

- a) clinical psychologists
- b) counseling psychologists
- c) psychiatrists
- d) psychiatric social workers

Ans: c

Feedback A: Clinical psychologists may have Ph.D. or Psy.D. degrees.

Feedback B: Counseling psychologists may have Ph.D. or Psy.D. degrees.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Psychiatric social workers may have a D.S.W. degree.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Jazmine is a graduating senior majoring in psychology. She has decided that she would like to pursue a career where she can conduct research on the effects of breastfeeding on mother-infant attachment. Given her interests, which of the following branches of psychology should Jazmine pursue in graduate school?

- a) academic psychology
- b) applied psychology
- c) clinical and counseling psychology
- d) psychiatry

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Jazmine's interests would be better suited for academic psychology.

Feedback C: Jazmine's interests would be better suited for academic psychology.

Feedback D: Jazmine's interests would be better suited for academic psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Juan would like to pursue a career where he can use principles of behaviorism to control student misconduct in the classroom. His interest in understanding how to use psychological theories to control behavior in real-world situations reflects his interest in the _____ branch of psychology.

- a) academic
- b) applied psychology
- c) clinical and counseling psychology
- d) psychoanalytic

Ans: b

Feedback A: Juan's interests would be better suited for applied psychology.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Juan's interests would be better suited for applied psychology.

Feedback D: Juan's interests would be better suited for applied psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

159. A clinical psychologist is the same as a psychiatrist.

Ans: False

Feedback: A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who generally has less training in psychological research and testing than clinical psychologists, but has medical knowledge and ability to prescribe medications to patients.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

160. A _____ psychologist would likely help individuals cope more effectively or abnormal functioning.

Ans: Clinical or counseling

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

161. What area of psychology was described in the text, when defining applied branches of psychology?

Ans: Sports psychology

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

162. Make a distinction between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

Ans: Psychiatrists have less training in psychological research and testing, but they have more medical knowledge and can prescribe medications.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

163. What degree is awarded by graduate programs in psychology that places less emphasis on research and greater emphasis on psychotherapy and testing?

- a) Psy.D.
- b) D.S.W.
- c) M.D.
- d) Ph.D.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Degree in social work

Feedback C: Degree in medicine

Feedback D: Degree that emphasizes research

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

164. In most states, clinical psychologists cannot prescribe medications.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

165. A type of therapy called _____ involves helping people modify thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that cause them distress.

Ans: psychotherapy

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

166. Beyond the provision of psychotherapy, what work do counseling psychologists do?

Ans: Family therapy for issues involving careers, child-rearing, and relationships

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

167. How do counseling psychologists differ from psychiatric social workers?

Ans: Psychiatric social workers provide aid to families through social service systems available in the community.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Short Answer

168. List the 4 values about psychology that academic, applied, and clinical/counseling psychologists share?

Ans: Psychology is theory-driven, empirical, multi-level, and contextual.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

True/False

170. Psychology does not rely on controlled observations or experimentation.

Ans: False

Feedback: These characteristics are what separated psychology from other human disciplines.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

171. In order to explain or interpret human behavior, you must use a(n) _____.

Ans: theory

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

172. What 3 levels of behavioral analyses do psychologists consider to gain a complete understanding of human mental processes and behavior?

Ans: Brain, person, and group

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Essay

173. Explain what is meant by the statement, “psychology is contextual”?

Ans: Advances in technology and changes in society force us to examine behavior from new perspectives that broaden our awareness.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

174. On a recent trip to Asia, Jasmine noticed that some of the cultures she encountered seemed to emphasize the needs of the group more than their individual needs. What type of culture did Jasmine most likely experience on her trip to Asia?

Ans: Collectivist

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

True/False

175. Many Western cultures display individualistic attributes.

Ans: True

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

Fill-in-the-blank

176. In a study that asks participants from various culture to explain what makes them happy, Chinese participants described interpersonal interactions and evaluations from others. This displays the _____ aspects of Chinese culture.

Ans: collectivist

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

177. What technological development from the 1950s and 1960s contributed to the cognitive psychology revolution?

Ans: Computers

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

178. How is cognitive psychology different from cognitive neuroscience?

Ans: While both areas of research investigate mental processes, cognitive neuroscience attempts to link processes to particular brain activities, while cognitive psychology investigates the internal mental processes of thought,

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

179. Which of the following is not a typical symptom related to depression?

- a) feelings of helplessness
- b) neurotransmitter imbalances
- c) significant achievements
- d) feelings of hopelessness

Ans: c

Feedback A: Related to depression

Feedback B: Related to depression

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Related to depression

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Easy

True/False

180. It is likely that psychology will become a part of biology in the future.

Ans: False

Feedback: It is unlikely because insights about mental functions and behaviors are most complete when the different branches of the field intersect and cooperate.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Fill-in-the-blank

181. A new school of thought that focuses on the more upbeat features of human functioning like happiness and the meaning of life is referred to as _____.

Ans: positive psychology

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Short Answer

182. What new form of therapy focuses on increasing clients' sense of engagement rather than targeting specific symptoms of mental dysfunction?

Ans: Positive psychotherapy

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Medium

Essay

183. Describe the challenge that psychology faces in achieving a balance between popular trends, societal influences, and scientific objectivity.

Ans: Psychology, like all sciences, may be influenced by fads and fashions, but the scientific method will continue to be the means by which we seek knowledge.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty: Hard

Multiple Choice

184. Which respect to psychology today, which of the following statements is MOST TRUE?

- a) A single theoretical orientation dominates present-day psychology.
- b) Ultimately, a unified theory of behavior and mental processes will emerge.
- c) Multiple theoretical approaches exist in psychology because we have made little progress in understanding thought and behavior.
- d) Psychology is diverse in its theoretical orientations because the subject matter of psychology is diverse.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Present-day psychology is diverse in its theoretical orientations.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Psychology is likely to remain diverse in its theoretical orientations.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Multiple theoretical approaches exist in psychology because the subject matter of psychology is diverse.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

185. Professional organizations to which psychologists might belong include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) the Society for Psychological Inquiry
- b) the Association for Psychological Science
- c) the Society for Neuroscience
- d) the American Psychological Association

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The Association for Psychological Science is a professional organization of psychologists. The Society for Psychological Inquiry is not.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The Society for Neuroscientists is a professional organization including psychologists. The Society for Psychological Inquiry is not.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The American Psychological Association is a professional organization of psychologists. The Society for Psychological Inquiry is not.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

186. In recent years, approximately half the recent doctorates in psychology have been awarded in the subfield of _____ psychology.

- a) educational
- b) counseling
- c) clinical
- d) experimental

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Recently, 47% of the doctorates in psychology have been awarded in clinical psychology. About 2% were awarded in educational psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Recently, 47% of the doctorates in psychology have been awarded in clinical psychology. About 8% were awarded in counseling psychology.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Recently, 47% of the doctorates in psychology have been awarded in clinical psychology. About 9% were awarded in experimental psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

187. Jill recently received her PhD in psychology. All else being equal, there is a 25%-30% chance that she works in a(n):

- a) hospital
- b) college or university
- c) corporation
- d) human service agency

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Colleges and universities employ 28% of the recent PhDs in psychology; hospitals employ 14%.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Colleges and universities employ 28% of the recent PhDs in psychology; business and government together employ 12%.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Colleges and universities employ 28% of the recent PhDs in psychology; human service agencies employ 11%.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

188. Which of the following alternatives CORRECTLY identifies AND describes one of the three key branches of contemporary psychology described in your text?

- a) clinical and counseling psychology -- involves the use of psychological principles to solve practical problems.
- b) general psychology -- entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics
- c) applied psychology – involves using psychological principles to help people cope effectively
- d) academic psychology – entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Clinical and counseling psychology involves using psychological principles to help people cope effectively. Applied psychology involves solving practical problems.

Feedback B: Incorrect. General psychology is not one of the three main branches of psychology described in your text.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Applied psychology involves the use of psychological principles to solve practical problems. Clinical and counseling psychology involves helping people cope effectively.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

189. Dr. Jiminez examines how limitations on human attention and memory may guide the design of computer interfaces. Dr. Krevetsky helps young adults make effective career and work decisions. Finally, Dr. Leonard teaches and performs research in social psychology at a university. Which psychologist is CORRECTLY matched with the branch of psychology she represents?

- a) Dr. Jiminez – academic psychology
- b) Dr. Krevetsky – clinical and counseling psychology
- c) Dr. Leonard – applied psychology
- d) Dr. Krevetsky – applied psychology

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Dr. Jiminez is an applied psychologist.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Dr. Leonard is an academic psychologist.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Dr. Krevetsky is a clinical or counseling psychologist.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology..

Difficulty Level: Medium

190. The roots of psychology's academic, applied, and clinical/counseling branches are found in psychology's early days in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Which branch of psychology is matched with the theoretical approach MOST sympathetic to its development?

- a) academic psychology -- structuralism
- b) applied psychology – psychoanalytic psychology
- c) clinical and counseling psychology – Gestalt psychology
- d) clinical and counseling psychology -- structuralism

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The roots of applied psychology are found in functionalism, not psychoanalytic psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The roots of clinical and counseling psychology are more likely found in psychoanalytic psychology than in Gestalt psychology.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The roots of clinical and counseling psychology are found in psychoanalytic psychology, not structuralism.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology..

Difficulty Level: Hard

191. Which of the following mental health practitioners is CORRECTLY matched with a title?

- a) Dionne, who holds a Ph. D. degree -- psychiatrist
- b) Everett, who has an M. D. degree – clinical psychologist
- c) Fallon, who graduated with a Psy. D. degree – clinical psychologist
- d) Garrett, who received an M. S. W. degree – counseling psychologist

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Many psychologists have the Ph. D. degree. Only psychiatrists have an M. D.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Psychiatrists have an M. D. Clinical psychologists have a Ph. D. or Psy. D.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Psychiatric social workers may have an M. S. W. Counseling psychologists have a Ph. D. or Psy. D.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

192. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the difference between the Ph. D. and the Psy. D. degrees?

- a) The Psy. D. is awarded in counseling psychology but not clinical psychology.
- b) The Ph. D. is more focused on original research than is the Psy. D.
- c) Psychiatrists may hold the Ph. D. but not the Psy. D. degree.
- d) The Ph. D. is more focused on psychotherapy than is the Psy. D.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. The Psy. D. is awarded in both counseling psychology and clinical psychology.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychiatrists have an M. D.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The Psy. D. is more focused on psychotherapy than is the Ph. D.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

193. Ph. D. is to M. D. as _____ is to _____.

- a) psychiatrist; psychologist
- b) counseling psychology; clinical psychologist
- c) counseling psychologist; psychiatric social worker

d) psychologist; psychiatrist

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Psychiatrists have an M. D., whereas psychologists have either a Ph. D. or Psy. D.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Both clinical and counseling psychologists have either a Ph. D. or Psy. D.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Counseling psychologists have a Ph. D. or Psy. D. Psychiatric social workers have an M. S. W. or a D. S. W.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

194. Which of the following sequences best reflects the relative emphasis on psychological testing in Psy. D., Ph. D., and M. D. programs, from the least emphasis to the most?

a) M. D. → Ph. D. → Psy. D

b) M. D. → Psy. D. → Ph. D

c) Ph. D. → M. D. → Psy. D

d) Ph. D. → Psy. D → M. D.

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. The Psy. D emphasizes testing more than does the Ph. D.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The Psy. D emphasizes testing more than does the M. D.

Feedback D: Incorrect. The Psy. D emphasizes testing more than does the M. D.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

195. Which type(s) of mental health practitioners can prescribe drugs?

a) psychiatrists; and, in most states, psychologists

b) psychiatrists only

c) psychiatrists; and, in a few states, psychologists

d) psychologists; and, in a few states, psychiatrists

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Psychologists can only prescribe drugs in NM, LA, and Guam.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Psychologists can prescribe drugs in NM, LA, and Guam.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Psychiatrists can prescribe drugs. Psychologists can prescribe them in NM, LA, and Guam.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

196. According to your text, the shared values of all three branches of psychology include each of the following EXCEPT:

- a) the idea that psychology is empirical
- b) a commitment to a single level of analysis
- c) an endorsement of theory-driven work
- d) an emphasis on context

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. That psychology is empirical is one of the shared values mentioned in the text.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Psychologists endorse theory-driven work.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Psychologists recognize the role of context in shaping theory and research.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

197. Which of the following shared values in psychology is CORRECTLY described?

- a) a commitment to theory-driven work – psychology includes intelligent speculation among its methods
- b) an endorsement of empirical research – the brain, the individual, and the group must all be considered in psychological work
- c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses – psychologists value ideas with strong research support
- d) a recognition of the importance of context – psychological theory is shaped by social and technological forces

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. A commitment to theory means that psychological research is driven by potential answers.

Feedback B: Incorrect. An endorsement of empirical research means that psychology is based on scientific observation.

Feedback C: Incorrect. An acceptance of multilevel analyses means that the brain, the individual, and the group are all considered in psychological work.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

198. Dr. McIntyre believes that psychology should focus investigation solely on the brain. Dr. Napolitano argues that psychology should develop its explanations of thought and behavior in isolation from social and technological forces, which change rapidly and unpredictably. Which psychological values do Drs. McIntyre and Napolitano seem not to share?

- a) Dr. McIntyre does not share a commitment to theory-driven work, while Dr. Napolitano does not endorse empirical research.
- b) Dr. McIntyre does not endorse empirical research, while Dr. Napolitano does not share a commitment to theory-driven work.
- c) Dr. McIntyre does not recognize the importance of context, while Dr. Napolitano does not accept multilevel analyses.
- d) Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

199. Currently, women earn about ____% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology. Minority group members are awarded approximately ____% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology.

- a) 50; 15
- b) 70; 15
- c) 70; 25
- d) 50; 25

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Women earn about 70% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology..

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Minority group members earn approximately 15% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology..

Feedback D: Incorrect. Women earn about 70% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology. Minority group members earn approximately 15% of the new Ph. D.s in psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

200. A cultural psychologist would describe American culture as _____. She would describe Chinese culture as _____.

- a) individualistic; collectivist
- b) individualistic; communal
- c) collectivist; collectivist as well
- d) individualistic; individualistic as well

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect . Chinese culture is termed 'collectivist,' not 'communal.'

Feedback C: Incorrect. American culture is individualistic, not collectivist.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Chinese culture is collectivist, not individualistic.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Easy

201. Rob is an American college student. Yoon-Sook is a Korean college student. Research described in your text suggests that Rob would attribute happiness to _____. Yoon-Sook would attribute it to _____.

- a) interpersonal interactions; personal achievements
- b) interpersonal interactions; interpersonal interactions, too
- c) personal achievements; interpersonal interactions
- d) personal achievements; personal achievements, too

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. As a member of an individualistic culture, Rob would attribute happiness to personal achievements rather than interpersonal interactions. As a member of a collectivist culture, Yoon-Sook would attribute happiness to interpersonal interactions rather than personal achievements.

Feedback B: Incorrect. As a member of an individualistic culture, Rob would attribute happiness to personal achievements rather than interpersonal interactions.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. As a member of a collectivist culture, Yoon-Sook would attribute happiness to interpersonal interactions rather than personal achievements.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

202. Your text describes research examining the prevalence of positive emotions, such as happiness, in different parts of the United States. Based on your text's discussion of this work, which of the following might you conclude?

- a) Positive emotions are equally prevalent in the different regions of the United States.
- b) Positive emotions are more prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States.
- c) The culture of the South is more individualistic than is the culture in the rest of the United States.
- d) The culture of the South is more collectivist than is the culture in the rest of the United States.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Your text suggests that positive emotions are less prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Your text suggests that positive emotions are less prevalent in the South than in other regions of the United States.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Your text attributes the lower prevalence of positive emotions in the South to an emphasis on hospitality, an emphasis consistent with a more collectivist culture.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

203. The advent of computer technology in the 1950s and 1960s spurred growth in the field of _____. More recently, advances in imaging have sparked the field of _____.

- a) cognitive psychology; neuroscience
- b) neuroscience; cognitive psychology
- c) experimental psychology; neuroscience
- d) developmental psychology; neuroscience

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Computer science sparked cognitive psychology. Advances in imaging are fueling neuroscience.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The answer is too broad. Computer science sparked cognitive psychology specifically, not experimental psychology as a whole.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Computer science sparked the cognitive revolution, not developmental psychology.
Section Ref: Psychology Today
Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.
Difficulty Level: Easy

204. Dr. Olivier examines changes in participants' brain activity as they use different pieces of information to make complex decisions. Dr. Pang examines changes in brain activity when participants explain the behavior of a research assistant posing as another participant. Dr. Olivier is best described as a(n) _____ neuroscientist. Dr. Pang is probably a(n) _____ neuroscientist.

- a) cognitive; cognitive
- b) cognitive; social
- c) cognitive; experimental
- d) experimental; social

Ans: b
Feedback A: Incorrect. Dr. Pang is probably a social neuroscientist.
Feedback B: Correct!
Feedback C: Incorrect. Dr. Pang is probably a social neuroscientist.
Feedback D: Incorrect. Dr. Olivier is best described as a cognitive neuroscientist. Dr. Pang is probably a social neuroscientist.
Section Ref: Disorders of Memory
Learning Objective: Describe physical and psychological disorders that disrupt memory.
Difficulty Level: Medium

205. Which pioneering woman in psychology is CORRECTLY matched with a 'first'?

- a) Mary Whiton Calkins – first to investigate the role of the hippocampus in memory
- b) Margaret Floy Washburn – first woman president of the APA
- c) Nancy Bayley – first woman to receive a Distinguished Contribution Award from the APA
- d) Brenda Milner – first woman to receive a Ph. D. in psychology

Ans: c
Feedback A: Incorrect. Mary Whiton Calkins was the first woman president of the APA. Brenda Milner was the first to investigate the role of the hippocampus in memory.
Feedback B: Incorrect. Margaret Floy Washburn was the first woman to receive a Ph. D. in psychology. Mary Whiton Calkins was the first woman president of the APA.
Feedback C: Correct!
Feedback D: Incorrect. Brenda Milner was the first to investigate the role of the hippocampus in memory. Margaret Floy Washburn was the first woman to receive a Ph. D. in psychology.
Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

206. Which of the following women psychologists is CORRECTLY matched with her area of study?

- a) Karen Horney – the self, consciousness, and emotion
- b) Leta Hollingsworth – infant intelligence
- c) Nancy Bayley – mental retardation and mental giftedness
- d) Ann Treisman – attention and object perception

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Karen Horney pioneered feminine psychiatry. Mary Whiton Calkins studied the self, consciousness, and emotion.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Leta Hollingsworth examined mental retardation and mental giftedness. Nancy Bayley studied infant intelligence.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Nancy Bayley studied infant intelligence. Leta Hollingsworth examined mental retardation and mental giftedness.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

207. Which of the following pioneering women psychologists was also among the first well-known African-American psychologists?

- a) Mamie Phipps Clark
- b) Leta Hollingsworth
- c) Carol Gilligan
- d) Margaret Floy Washburn

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Mamie Phipps Clark, not Leta Hollingsworth, was among the first well-known African-American psychologists.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Mamie Phipps Clark, not Carol Gilligan, was among the first well-known African-American psychologists.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Mamie Phipps Clark, not Margaret Floy Washburn, was among the first well-known African-American psychologists.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

208. Your text admits that it may seem that the neuroscientific approach is dominating contemporary psychology. Which of psychology's shared values is most likely to ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology in the near future?

- a) a commitment to theory-driven work
- b) an endorsement of empirical research
- c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses
- d) a recognition of the importance of context

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. Multilevel analyses should ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Multilevel analyses should ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Multilevel analyses should ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

209. Which of the following alternative BEST expresses the relationship between developmental psychology and psychology's other subfields?

- a) Developmental psychology is distinct subfield, operating in isolation from most other fields of psychology.
- b) Developmental psychology has converged with neuroscience and social psychology in recent years.
- c) With the advent of new technologies, developmental psychology has largely disappeared as a distinct subfield of psychology.
- d) Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

210. Positive psychology traces its theoretical roots to the _____ and _____ approaches, because of its emphasis on _____ and _____, respectively.

- a) functionalist, humanist; application, self-actualization
- b) functionalist, humanist; self-actualization, application
- c) psychodynamic, humanist; the unconscious, self-actualization
- d) functionalist, Gestalt; application, mental organization

Ans: a

Feedback A: Correct!

Feedback B: Incorrect. Positive psychology reflects functionalism's emphasis on application and the humanistic concept of self-actualization.

Feedback C: Incorrect. Positive psychology reflects functionalism's emphasis on application and the humanistic concept of self-actualization.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Positive psychology reflects functionalism's emphasis on application and the humanistic concept of self-actualization.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

211. In its discussion of positive psychology, your text states that, "studies have found that having a positive outlook promotes resilience." Making explicit reference to the goals of psychology, which of the following statements is the strongest claim reasonably implied by this quote?

- a) A positive outlook *describes* resilience.
- b) A positive outlook *describes and may even predict* resilience.
- c) A positive outlook *explains* resilience.
- d) A positive *outlook explains and may even control* resilience.

Ans: d

Feedback A: Incorrect. The term 'promotes' suggests that having a positive outlook offers a way to explain and even influence resilience.

Feedback B: Incorrect. The term 'promotes' suggests that having a positive outlook offers a way to explain and even influence resilience.

Feedback C: Incorrect. The term 'promotes' suggests that having a positive outlook offers a way to explain and even influence resilience.

Feedback D: Correct!

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Hard

212. Based on your text's discussion, traditional psychotherapy is to positive psychotherapy as _____ is to _____.

- a) preventive medicine; curative medicine
- b) curative medicine; preventive medicine
- c) humanistic therapy; psychoanalytic therapy
- d) psychoanalytic therapy; behavioral therapy

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Because it focuses on treating mental dysfunction, traditional psychotherapy is analogous to curative medicine. Because it focuses on promoting positive emotions, positive psychotherapy may be seen as similar to preventive medicine.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Because it focuses on treating mental dysfunction, traditional psychotherapy is analogous to curative medicine. Because it focuses on promoting positive emotions, positive psychotherapy may be seen as similar to preventive medicine.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Because it focuses on treating mental dysfunction, traditional psychotherapy is analogous to curative medicine. Because it focuses on promoting positive emotions, positive psychotherapy may be seen as similar to preventive medicine.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

213. Each alternative below identifies a variable potentially associated with happiness. Each is correctly paired with a level of analysis EXCEPT:

- a) production of the chemical serotonin in the nervous system – brain
- b) the personality traits of neuroticism and agreeableness -- individual
- c) the reasons one gives for the bad things that happen -- group
- d) economic inequality -- group

Ans: c

Feedback A: Incorrect. The effects of chemicals in the nervous system occur at the brain level.

Feedback B: Incorrect. Personality traits are individual-level variables.

Feedback C: Correct!

Feedback D: Incorrect. Economic inequality is a social or group-level variable.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium

214. Which of the following best captures your text's conclusion regarding psychology's potential contribution to our knowledge?

- a) Psychology will answer many complex questions about human nature.
- b) Psychology will provide useful knowledge as it tries to address complex questions about human nature.
- c) Psychology is unlikely to make much progress in addressing complex questions about human nature.
- d) Psychology is too influenced by trends and fads to provide much lasting knowledge.

Ans: b

Feedback A: Incorrect. Your text argues that we many never fully answer the 'big questions' about human nature.

Feedback B: Correct!

Feedback C: Incorrect. Your text suggests that psychology has made many contributions to our knowledge while addressing complex questions about human nature.

Feedback D: Incorrect. Your text argues that the influence of trends and fads on psychology is actually quite limited.

Section Ref: Psychology Today

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Difficulty Level: Medium