

Chapter 1

Student: _____

1. According to the text, psychology is defined as the:
 - A. study of people's subjective mental lives.
 - B. study of behaviour and the mind.
 - C. examination of unconscious factors.
 - D. study of personality.

2. When using the term "behaviour," psychologists mean:
 - A. overt actions that can be directly observed.
 - B. overt actions and inner mental processes such as thoughts and feelings.
 - C. overt actions and physiological reactions.
 - D. overt actions, inner mental processes, or physiological reactions.

3. Alex is friendly and outgoing, always having a kind word for everyone. Through observing his behaviour, we can make inferences about his _____.
 - A. mental processes
 - B. internal state
 - C. future thoughts
 - D. external responses

4. Karen is interested in how the presence of other people influences an individual's performance on cognitive tasks, like written tests, compared to motor tasks, like jump rope. Karen's research would likely fall into which subfield of psychology?

- A. Experimental
- B. Personality
- C. Social
- D. Cognitive

5. Which level of analysis would someone in the subfield of personality psychology tend to take?

- A. biological level
- B. psychological level
- C. environmental level
- D. structural level

6. Which of the following statements about basic and applied research is true?

- A. Basic research is less complex and less sophisticated than applied research.
- B. Basic research is done to solve practical problems while applied research is done simply to increase knowledge.
- C. Basic research is done simply to increase knowledge while applied research is done to solve practical problems.
- D. Basic research and applied research have the same goals but are completed by different researchers.

7. Dr. Adams is a psychologist who works in the area of animal behaviour. She has a particular interest in crows, and her research is mostly aimed at gaining more information about the behaviours of these birds, such as their mating habits, eating rituals, and so on. Dr. Adams's research is best described as:
- A. applied research.
 - B. basic research.
 - C. insight research.
 - D. interaction research.
8. Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who studies children involved in sports. He looks at problems like overly critical coaches and children with low self-esteem. He conducts research where coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes towards their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program for the coaches. The programs are designed to change coaching behaviour and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best described as:
- A. basic research.
 - B. applied research.
 - C. insight research.
 - D. interaction research.

9. Researchers studying human memory have participants memorize lists of words. These researchers then record how many of the words the participants accurately remember after the passage of time and exposure to new information. When an eyewitness to a crime identifies an attacker in court, lawyers might illustrate the limits of memory by using this type of research:

- A. applied
- B. basic
- C. elementary
- D. practical

10. Mary was driving on a dark and stormy night. She was unable to read a hidden traffic sign and she ran off the road and crashed into a street light. Two scientists are called as experts to testify in her defence. Scientist 1, who does research on how vision works, explained the limits of a person's ability to process visual information. Scientist 2, who does research on factors that contribute to car accidents, focused on the circumstances surrounding the accident, like the driver's state of mind and the limited visibility of the sign. Both scientists are using research in defence of the driver. Scientist 1 uses _____ research and Scientist 2 uses _____ research.

- A. observable; tested
- B. applied; basic
- C. proven; circumstantial
- D. basic; applied

11. Research on memory processes shows us that when tested on a recently learned word list, the majority of people will recall the words at the end of the list at a higher rate than the words in the middle of the list. This "recency effect" can be eliminated by involving the participants in a task that stops them from rehearsing the words. Using this principle, before Dr. Brown gives an exam, she asks that all books and notes be put away and then takes time to prevent the "recency effect" by giving the instructions for the exam, the grading procedures, and next week's lesson topic before allowing students to begin the exam. In this case, Dr. Brown is:

- A. increasing the chance that students will cheat.
- B. relying on students' short-term memory to help them out.
- C. applying basic research principles in her course.
- D. collecting applied research data in her class.

12. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. The "Robbers Cave" study showed that conflict between groups could be decreased by making the groups dependent upon one another to cooperate. This experiment is considered to be an example of which type of research?

- A. basic research
- B. applied research
- C. insight research
- D. interaction research

13. Systematic empiricism is a defining feature of:

- A. science
- B. folk wisdom
- C. basic research
- D. applied research

14. Which of the following is NOT true of science?

- A. Science involves systematic empiricism.
- B. Those using science avoid common pitfalls such as the confirmation bias.
- C. Science is a public affair.
- D. There are some questions that science cannot answer.

15. Dr. Smith is a psychologist who is interested in studying aggression in sports. For her research, she attends high school basketball games and records the number of aggressive acts she observes. Dr. Smith's research is best viewed as meeting psychology's basic goal of _____.

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

16. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby appeared to have a great deal of difficulty listening to the lessons being taught. He had particular difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

17. Steve has been feeling depressed lately and decides to visit a psychologist, Dr. Katz, for some assistance. After learning that Steve's relationship with his girlfriend recently ended, Dr. Katz begins to think that perhaps Steve's depression has been caused by this recently ended relationship. Dr. Katz's speculations are most similar to which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

18. Susan is attending a seminar on stress management. The psychologist leading the seminar states that, "most stress is caused by irrational thinking and the negative ways that we judge various situations." The psychologist's comment most closely resembles which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

19. While driving home one day, Abdul is in a serious car accident. Several weeks later, he notices that he is still feeling very tense and anxious. He consults with a psychologist, who informs him that it is common for people who have been in a serious accident to have these kinds of feelings. The psychologist goes on to say that often people also have bad dreams and re-experience the trauma, and that Abdul shouldn't be surprised if this happens. The psychologist's comments are most similar to which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

20. Dr. Harris has created an academic performance enhancement program designed to help children who are struggling in school. Results from his research reveal that the program is effective at improving children's grades. Dr. Harris's work is most consistent with which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

21. In many eyewitness studies, researchers carefully observe the "victim's" behaviour under various conditions. The presence of a weapon appears to decrease eyewitness accuracy in identifying the perpetrator. To test whether or not this is true, researchers re-enact a robbery both with and without a gun. People viewing the robbery where a gun was used were far less accurate in their description of the robber. This knowledge has been used in courtroom cases, often discrediting eyewitness testimony. In this case, the idea that the presence of a weapon decreases eyewitness accuracy, corresponds to which of the basic goals of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. application

22. In the Jumbled-Word Challenge example in the textbook, the claim is made that the research was conducted at Cambridge but no reference information is provided. This is an illustration of which thinking critically step offered in evaluating the research?

- A. What's the claim?
- B. Who is making the claim?
- C. What's the evidence and how good is it?
- D. What is the most appropriate conclusion?

23. Industrial-organizational psychology would be an example of what type of research?

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

24. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. These researchers in the "Robbers Cave" experiment thought that if they created conditions in which the two groups of boys had to cooperate, then there would be less hostility between the groups. The "Robbers Cave" study showed that conflict between groups could be decreased by making the groups dependent upon one another to cooperate. This finding is an illustration of which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

25. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. Researchers in the Robbers Cave experiment altered the conditions so that they were able to both increase group hostility (with competition) and decrease group hostility (with cooperation). Through altering these conditions, the psychologists were demonstrating this goal of psychology:

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

26. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to understand Whitman's actions, psychologists used the following three levels of analysis:

- A. description, understanding, control
- B. biological, psychological, environmental
- C. behavioural, cognitive, humanistic
- D. behavioural, psychological, environmental

27. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to explain the violent behaviour of Charles Whitman, some psychologists focused on the potentially important role of Whitman's unusual and irrational thoughts. These psychologists were attempting to explain Whitman's behaviour in terms of which level of analysis?

- A. structural
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. biological

28. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. After Charles Whitman committed several murders and suicide, an autopsy revealed that he had a malignant tumour in an area of the brain associated with aggression. Psychologists who cite this fact in an attempt to explain what happened are focused on which level of analysis?

- A. psychological
- B. environmental
- C. biological
- D. structural

29. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to explain his violent behaviour, a psychologist points to Whitman's recent stressful life events and to the way that violence is often reinforced and glorified in today's society. This psychologist's explanation is most compatible with which level of analysis?

- A. psychological
- B. environmental
- C. biological
- D. structural

30. When considering the mind-body problem, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?

- A. monism
- B. dualism
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism

31. A central belief of the dualism position is that it suggests:

- A. studying the body won't tell us anything about the mind.
- B. studying the body will enable us to learn more about the mind.
- C. the mind and body are essentially one.
- D. the mind should be studied by examining its individual components.

32. Monism is a belief that:

- A. mental events are a product of physical events in the brain.
- B. the mind is separate from the body.
- C. the mind is not subject to the physical laws of the body.
- D. research on the body cannot solve the mysteries of the mind.

33. When considering the mind-body problem, ancient philosophers who argued that the mind is not separate from the body belonged to which philosophical position?

- A. monism
- B. dualism
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism

34. The statement, "¼answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found in 'physiology'¼ All behaviour, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system" is most consistent with the following view:

- A. dualism.
- B. monism.
- C. functionalism.
- D. structuralism.

35. British empiricism could be considered as an example of:

- A. dualism.
- B. monism.
- C. functionalism.
- D. structuralism.

36. The method of introspection was developed by which school of thought?

- A. dualism
- B. psychoanalysis
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism

37. Early researchers in psychology who believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its basic components as a chemist might break down a complex chemical compound followed which school of thought?

- A. dualism
- B. psychoanalysis
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism

38. Early studies on brain mechanisms in learning in biological psychology were conducted by Franz and Lashley. When studying animals, Franz and Lashley detected a _____ correlation between loss of cortex and loss of function.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. no
- D. normal

39. When Franz and Lashley removed most of a rat's cortex they found that:
- A. the rat could no longer function.
 - B. the rat had no problem functioning.
 - C. the rat could only do certain tasks.
 - D. the rat could only eat and drink.
40. The following is an important technical advancement in the study of the relationship between the brain and behaviour:
- A. the functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).
 - B. cellular recording device.
 - C. computerized dynamic posturography.
 - D. the X-ray.
41. The study of how behavioural tendencies are influenced by genetic factors is known as the field of:
- A. behavioural neuroscience.
 - B. behaviour genetics.
 - C. evolutionary psychology.
 - D. sociobiology.

42. Evolutionary theory assumes that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as:

- A. natural endurance.
- B. natural selection.
- C. natural extinction.
- D. natural survival.

43. Which of the following is most consistent with evolutionary psychology?

- A. An organism's biology determines whether it will survive or not; behaviour does not determine survival.
- B. An organism's biology determines its behavioural capabilities, and its behaviour then determines whether it will survive or not.
- C. An organism's biology and behaviour are determined by the environment.
- D. An organism's behaviour determines its biological capabilities.

44. Some individuals believe that complex social behaviours can be influenced by evolution. They also believe that natural selection favours behaviours that increase the chances that certain genes will be passed on to the next generation. These individuals are associated with:

- A. psychoanalysis.
- B. sociobiology.
- C. behaviour genetics.
- D. behaviourism.

45. The Canadian sociobiologists Daly and Wilson noted that females make a greater investment in the reproductive process. Which of the following statements does NOT support their statement?
- A. Women have less opportunity to reproduce than males have.
 - B. Women have a greater health risk during pregnancy and delivery than males have.
 - C. In Canada, women contribute a greater proportion of the financial earning to meeting family expenses than men do.
 - D. In Canada, women tend to be the primary caregiver after divorce.
46. What criticism has been made AGAINST the sociobiological theory of evolution?
- A. It overemphasizes innate biological factors at the expense of cultural and social learning factors.
 - B. It overemphasizes cultural and social learning factors at the expense of innate biological factors.
 - C. It places too much emphasis on early childhood and unconscious factors.
 - D. It places too much emphasis on the role of thinking, planning, and reasoning.
47. Sometimes parents will sacrifice their own lives in order to ensure the survival of their children. An individual who associates with the sociobiological view would argue that these instances:
- A. are due to a cost benefit analysis by the parent.
 - B. occur because genetic survival is more important than individual survival.
 - C. are due to the conflict between unconscious psychological forces and psychological defences.
 - D. occur because of the reinforcement of altruistic behaviour by culture and society.

48. The fields of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology are example of which psychological perspective?

- A. cognitive
- B. sociocultural
- C. biological
- D. behavioural

49. The scientific study of the influence of genetic factors on behavioural tendencies is called:

- A. genetic behaviourism.
- B. behaviour genetics.
- C. sociogenetics.
- D. sociobiology.

50. Behaviour geneticists use which of the following methods to address the role of genetic factors in behaviour?

- A. autobiographical journaling.
- B. brain-imaging techniques.
- C. selective animal breeding.
- D. psychological interviews.

51. Behaviour geneticists use which of the following research methods to investigate the role of genetic factors in behaviour?
- A. twin studies
 - B. narrative inquiry
 - C. ethnography
 - D. simulation methods
52. A psychologist who assumes that humans process information, plan and solve problems in a way that is similar to computers would most likely associate with which psychological perspective?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. biological
 - C. behavioural
 - D. cognitive
53. Structuralism, functionalism, and Gestalt psychology were all schools of thought that played important roles in the origin of which psychological perspective?
- A. sociocultural
 - B. cognitive
 - C. humanistic
 - D. behavioural

54. When Gary lost his job, he became depressed and started binge-eating. Gary started to seek help from a therapist. To his surprise, the therapist was not at all interested in Gary's relationship with his mother, his family history, or anything about Gary's past. Instead, Dr. Lee focuses on what Gary is currently thinking and how he interprets those thoughts. Dr. Lee conducts therapy from what type of perspective?

A. psychoanalytic

B. behaviourist

C. humanistic

D. cognitive

55. Who founded the first laboratory of experimental psychology in 1879?

A. William James

B. Edward Titchener

C. Wilhelm Wundt

D. Wolfgang Kohler

56. A method of analyzing and studying the mind in terms of its basic elements is known as:

A. functionalism.

B. structuralism.

C. Gestalt psychology.

D. insight psychology.

57. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener both believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its essential components. The approach that Wundt and Titchener espoused was known as:

- A. Structuralism.
- B. Insight psychology.
- C. Functionalism.
- D. Gestalt psychology.

58. Researchers who believed in the structuralism school of psychological thought studied sensations through which method?

- A. insight
- B. repression analysis
- C. introspection
- D. monitoring brain activity

59. While structuralists held that psychology should study the basic elements of consciousness, functionalists argued that psychology should concentrate on:

- A. the reasons behind consciousness.
- B. how the elements of consciousness are organized into holistic thinking.
- C. unconscious motivating factors.
- D. the innate human drive to grow and actualize.

60. Which approach to psychology is concerned with how elements of experience are organized into wholes?

- A. Structuralism
- B. Sociobiology
- C. Functionalism
- D. Gestalt psychology

61. The statement, "the whole is greater than, and often very different from, the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?

- A. Gestalt psychology
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Evolutionary Psychology

62. William James helped develop which school of thought?

- A. structuralism
- B. functionalism
- C. Gestalt psychology
- D. psychodynamic perspective

63. Some of the ideas from functionalism live on in what more modern approach to psychology?
- A. behaviourism
 - B. humanist
 - C. evolutionary psychology
 - D. sociocultural approach
64. Which of the following was NOT provided in the textbook as influential in starting the cognitive revolution?
- A. research on eye witness testimony and the distortion of memory
 - B. psychologists designing information displays during World War II for the military
 - C. the debate about how children acquire language
 - D. the development of the computer
65. Jean Piaget and Noam Chomsky were mentioned as theorists who have had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?
- A. psychodynamic
 - B. sociocultural
 - C. behavioural
 - D. cognitive

66. Professor Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?

- A. his work on artificial intelligence
- B. how irrational thought patterns contribute to emotional problems
- C. the cognitive development of children
- D. evolutionary psychology

67. When did the cognitive revolution occur?

- A. 1920s and 1930s
- B. 1950s
- C. 1960s and 1970s
- D. 1980s

68. Research on perceptual illusions provides evidence that the mind perceives elements as a meaningful whole, a position advocated for by:

- A. structuralism
- B. Gestalt psychology
- C. psychodynamic perspective
- D. behaviourism

69. A researcher is interested in exploring the nature of attention and consciousness as well as how unconscious processes influence behaviour. This researcher takes what type of perspective in the study of psychology?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. functionalist
- C. behaviourist
- D. cognitive

70. Senara is conducting a study on how stress can influence problem-solving by manipulating the amount of time and the level of difficulty of the problems to solve. Which perspective is Senara taking to the study of psychology?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behaviourist
- C. cognitive
- D. humanist

71. Researchers who are interested in developing complex computer models of human thought, reasoning, and problem solving would most likely be taking which perspective?

- A. social constructivism
- B. cognitive
- C. behaviourism
- D. humanist

72. A psychological researcher states that we will greatly enhance our understanding of how humans think if we are able to simulate or duplicate human cognitive processes using computers. This researcher is most likely working from which perspective?

- A. behaviourism
- B. cognitive
- C. sociobiology
- D. psychodynamic

73. What level of analysis does the cognitive perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

74. What level of analysis does the behaviourist perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

75. A particular research lab uses advanced electrical recording and brain-imaging tools to monitor brain functioning while people engage in various mental activities. Researchers in this lab are most likely doing investigations in which area of modern cognitive science?

- A. behaviour modification
- B. cognitive neuroscience
- C. cognitive behaviourism
- D. artificial intelligence

76. The research area of cognitive neuroscience represents a combination of which two psychological perspectives?

- A. biological and behavioural
- B. behavioural and cognitive
- C. behavioural and cognitive behaviourism
- D. biological and cognitive

77. What level of analysis does the psychodynamic perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

78. A researcher is interested in whether or not gender or social status might influence the way an individual communicates with others. This researcher is taking which perspective to the study of psychology?
- A. behaviourism
 - B. cognitive
 - C. cognitive behaviourism
 - D. sociocultural
79. Rules that specify what behaviour is acceptable and expected, such as how to dress or how to respond to someone of higher status, are known as:
- A. gestalts
 - B. norms
 - C. collectivism
 - D. standards
80. Sharon is constantly talking, whether it is face-to-face, on the phone, or even to herself. Sharon is unaware of her excessive talking, which according to Freud's psychodynamic perspective means:
- A. she is unable to stop the excessive talking behaviour.
 - B. the causes of her behaviour must be unconscious.
 - C. the causes of her behaviour must be conscious.
 - D. she has an uncontrollable urge to communicate.

81. Which psychological perspective stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from the past?
- A. behavioural
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. sociocultural
82. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes all of the following causal factors EXCEPT:
- A. unconscious processes.
 - B. early childhood experiences.
 - C. unresolved conflicts.
 - D. developmental stages.
83. Sigmund Freud based some of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of which psychological disorder?
- A. panic disorder
 - B. phobias
 - C. depression
 - D. multiple personality disorder

84. Which technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?

- A. free association
- B. graded exposure
- C. introspection
- D. behaviour modification

85. What common childhood factor was consistently reported by Sigmund Freud's patients?

- A. They reported struggling academically in elementary school.
- B. They reported painful and forgotten sexual experiences.
- C. They reported suffering from childhood anxiety and depression.
- D. They reported that their mothers had also suffered from hysteria.

86. Sigmund Freud believed in the importance of unconscious and childhood experience factors. He based his beliefs on all of the following observations EXCEPT:

- A. His patients consistently reported childhood memories of a sexual nature.
- B. His patients often improved after "reliving" previously forgotten memories of childhood sexual abuse.
- C. He noticed that individuals use defence mechanisms to help cope with anxiety.
- D. He noticed how people often engaged in habitual activities with little conscious awareness.

87. The psychological defence mechanism that protects people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious is called:

- A. insight.
- B. rehearsal.
- C. hysteria.
- D. repression.

88. Sigmund Freud speculated that people are afraid to acknowledge their sexual desires because these desires are:

- A. punished during childhood.
- B. produced by innate aggressive impulses.
- C. uncontrollable and inherently frightening.
- D. unconsciously associated with instincts.

89. Sigmund Freud assumed that humans are in a never-ending internal struggle because of the continuous conflict between:

- A. people and their environments.
- B. internal impulses and defences.
- C. internal impulses and the environments.
- D. repression and defences.

90. Sigmund Freud assumed that humans are in a never-ending internal struggle because of:

- A. the conflicting reinforcement and punishment we receive from our environment.
- B. neurological imbalances that are inherent in the human mind.
- C. conflicts between various irrational thoughts that people think.
- D. the continuous conflict between internal impulses and defences.

91. A major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis is that:

- A. it is difficult to validate because many of its concepts are difficult to measure.
- B. it did not distinguish between impulses and defences.
- C. it did little to stimulate the development of new psychological theories.
- D. it was not comprehensive enough to explain human behaviour.

92. Steve is angry and frustrated at work. He consults with a therapist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being due to conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defence mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?

- A. behavioural
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. sociocultural

93. When examining the many recent examples of violence in different cultures and around the world, a psychologist explains this is due to human beings' innate aggressive impulses. In order to reduce or eliminate this problem, this psychologist believes that we need to teach people techniques that will allow them to more effectively manage or redirect this aggressive energy. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?

- A. humanistic
- B. biological
- C. sociocultural
- D. psychodynamic

94. The psychological perspective that focuses on the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions is called the:

- A. humanistic perspective.
- B. cognitive perspective.
- C. psychodynamic perspective.
- D. behavioural perspective.

95. In psychology, the behavioural perspective was influenced by which philosophical perspective?

- A. British empiricism
- B. structuralism
- C. functionalism
- D. dualism

96. The notion of "tabula rasa" is most consistent with which of the following statements?

- A. The environment determines most of our behaviour.
- B. Biology and genetics determine most of our behaviour.
- C. Unconscious forces determine most of our behaviour.
- D. Our innate drive to self-actualize determines most of our behaviour.

97. A psychologist is being interviewed on a local news program regarding the recent problems with school violence. The psychologist suggests that we need to change the environments in which our children are being raised by reinforcing the behaviours we would like to see our children demonstrate. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. cognitive
- D. behavioural

98. Pavlov's research with dogs learning to salivate to a tone that had been paired with food helped lead to the development of which perspective?

- A. Behaviourism.
- B. Cognitive.
- C. Psychodynamic.
- D. Humanism.

99. A psychologist who believes that the focus of psychology is not inner mental events but observable actions is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A. cognitive
- B. biological
- C. behavioural
- D. sociocultural

100. A researcher who is interested in discovering the common principles that influence human and animal learning is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A. humanistic
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. behavioural

101. It has been said that no two children receive the same parenting as parents respond to and treat each child differently. Watson and Skinner would probably agree with this statement because _____.

- A. siblings exhibit differences learned from their parents
- B. one's environment changes based on parents' responses
- C. one's environment changes based on one's responses to it
- D. siblings exhibit similarities learned from their parents

102. The perspective that emphasizes the environmental control of actions through learning is known as:

- A. behaviourism.
- B. constructivism.
- C. humanism.
- D. psychodynamic.

103. The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon the person," would most likely have been said by:

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Carl Rogers.
- C. B.F. Skinner.
- D. Aaron Beck.

104. Behaviourism gave rise to a set of behaviour change techniques that were known as:

- A. behaviour creation.
- B. behaviour design.
- C. behaviour enhancement.
- D. behaviour modification.

105. A psychologist who acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal thoughts in determining human behaviour would likely be associated with which of the following perspectives of psychology?

- A. cognitive behaviourism
- B. behavioural
- C. sociocultural
- D. evolutionary biology

106. Susan is having trouble with anxiety and is working with a therapist to address this problem. As part of her treatment, the therapist teaches Susan how to change her anxiety-provoking thoughts and how to change her environment so that it reinforces the positive behaviours she wants to practice. Susan's therapist is most likely associated with which area of psychology?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. sociocultural
- D. cognitive behaviourism

107. The perspective that acknowledges the importance of the environment and internal mental processes in determining behaviour is called:

- A. sociocultural.
- B. psychodynamic.
- C. environmental.
- D. cognitive behaviourism.

108. The psychological perspective that arose from the philosophical roots that emphasized free will, innate tendencies to work towards personal growth, and the attempt to find meaning in personal existence is called:

- A. sociocultural
- B. behavioural
- C. humanistic
- D. cognitive

109. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency towards personal growth and achieving one's individual potential. This concept is called:

- A. self-realization.
- B. self-actualization.
- C. self-esteem.
- D. self-confidence.

110. The humanistic and behavioural perspectives are similar in that:

- A. both acknowledge the importance of the environment.
- B. both acknowledge the importance of aggressive impulses.
- C. both focus on unconscious factors.
- D. both assume that human nature is essentially good.

111. Jerry and his psychologist often discuss how Jerry finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely believes in which psychological perspective?

- A. behavioural
- B. psychodynamic
- C. humanistic
- D. biological

112. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both acknowledge the importance of:

- A. biology in determining growth and development.
- B. internal personality processes.
- C. culture shaping individual choices.
- D. the unconscious determinants of behaviour.

113. In response to the psychodynamic and behavioural perspectives, the humanistic movement believes that:

- A. personality development is controlled by the individual.
- B. personality development is not controlled by the individual.
- C. personality development cannot be influenced by the environment or early childhood experiences.
- D. personality development characteristics are predetermined.

114.Keri has always had a strong desire to paint. Her parents insist she go to college rather than the art school she wishes to attend. Her therapist, who is aligned with the humanistic perspective believes:

- A. Keri will learn to appreciate a more lucrative career path in college.
- B. Keri will become frustrated with college and not be able to fulfill herself.
- C. Keri will forget about painting and learn a new skill as she experiences new things.
- D. Keri will be successful in college and will appreciate her parents' advice.

115.Positive psychology is an outgrowth from which perspective?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. sociocultural
- C. cognitive
- D. humanist

116.The psychological perspective that focuses on the diversity of societies and how customs are transmitted to its members is called:

- A. sociocultural.
- B. biological.
- C. evolutionary psychology.
- D. humanistic.

117. The term that refers to persisting values, beliefs, behaviours, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next is:

- A. culture.
- B. sociobiology.
- C. introspection.
- D. self-actualization.

118. Research on whether or not the presence of others will influence if an individual will stop to help a bystander would be an example of research taking which perspective?

- A. cognitive.
- B. sociocultural.
- C. behaviourism.
- D. psychodynamic.

119. According to the sociocultural perspective, the rules that specify what is and is not acceptable behaviour for members of a group (such as what men and women should wear or how to act in different social situations) are called:

- A. cultural standards.
- B. ideals.
- C. norms.
- D. principles.

120. Sam and Ben are brothers. Sam attends the local neighbourhood school, while his younger brother, Ben, attends an exclusive private school. Sam is very proud of his home and frequently invites friends over to his house to study or just relax. Ben, on the other hand, does not want his classmates to see how poor his family is and is embarrassed by the small house his family lives in. In this case, the opposing views of the same home can be explained from a sociocultural perspective in the following way:

- A. Ben's negative view of the world is a result of being the youngest child.
- B. Each boy's reality is shaped by his different social settings at school.
- C. Sam has more friends than Ben and is therefore more comfortable with his home.
- D. Ben's friends value money; whereas Sam's do not.

121. Levine and colleague's research on whether individuals would marry someone they didn't love most clearly demonstrates the influence of:

- A. culture on what is perceived as normal.
- B. types of thinking and reasoning on what is perceived as normal.
- C. biology and environment on what is perceived as normal.
- D. unconscious factors on what is perceived as normal.

122. In the Tchambuli tribe from New Guinea, women are more assertive and are responsible for obtaining the tribe's food, while the men usually spend their days working on their art and talking about the women. According to researchers taking a cultural psychology approach, this reversal of the typical western gender roles is:

- A. due to the unusual genetic makeup of the people in this tribe.
- B. a product of their unique cultural expectations and learning experiences.
- C. due to the tribe's environment.
- D. a product of this tribe's lack of awareness of Western culture.

123. According to the text, one of the most important differences between any two cultures from a psychological perspective is the extent to which they are:

- A. capitalistic or communistic.
- B. rural or industrialized.
- C. individualistic or collectivistic.
- D. materially-oriented or achievement-oriented.

124. Most industrialized cultures such as North America and Europe emphasize a different cultural orientation than cultures such as those in Asia, Africa, and South America. In Asia, Africa, and South America, the cultural orientation emphasis is on:

- A. collectivism
- B. individualism
- C. functionalism
- D. materialism

125. Gabriella was raised in a family where individual achievement and accomplishment were stressed by both of her parents. She was constantly encouraged to set personal goals for herself and to strive to achieve them. The values emphasized by Sara's family are most consistent with:

- A. collectivism.
- B. structuralism.
- C. individualism.
- D. functionalism.

126. George was raised in a family where his sense of self was defined by the various groups of which he was a member, such as his community and his class at school. George understood that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the personal goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by George's family are most consistent with:

- A. collectivism.
- B. structuralism.
- C. individualism.
- D. functionalism.

127. Based on the concepts of collectivism versus individualism, which of the following statements about American and Japanese schools would you predict is true?

- A. Japanese children tend to work alone on individual projects, while American children tend to work in groups.
- B. Japanese children tend to work in groups, while American children tend to work alone on individual projects.
- C. Even when students are working individually, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to the group.
- D. Even when students are working in a group, Japanese teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals.

128. Li-Jun and colleagues examined how language and culture can affect performance on a sorting task. Their research suggests that our unique learning histories can be shaped by the culture we are raised in. This example demonstrates how the _____ and the _____ perspectives can interact to clarify our understanding.

- A. biological; sociocultural
- B. behavioural; humanist
- C. sociocultural; humanist
- D. sociocultural; behavioural

129. The sociocultural and behavioural perspectives are similar in that both emphasize:

- A. the importance of internal mental factors.
- B. the role of the environment on the development of behaviour.
- C. the effect of biological factors on behaviour.
- D. the importance of innate human drives to actualize potential.

130. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as reactors to their environment?

- A. behavioural
- B. cognitive
- C. humanistic
- D. psychodynamic

131. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as free-thinking agents who seek personal meaning and self-actualization?

- A. biological
- B. behavioural
- C. humanistic
- D. psychodynamic

132. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as interactive beings embedded in a group?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. cognitive
- D. sociocultural

133. Which psychological perspective views perception, memory processes, and thoughts as some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. behavioural
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. humanistic

134. Which psychological perspective views unconscious motives and early childhood experiences as among some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. sociocultural
- B. biological
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic

135. Which psychological perspective views societal norms and group interactions as among some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. biological
- B. humanistic
- C. psychodynamic
- D. sociocultural

136. In Western cultures, women are considered the primary caregivers of infants and children. It also seems that, as our population ages, women are the primary caregivers of the elderly. The evolutionary perspective may argue that this is so because:

- A. women are biologically predetermined to be caregivers.
- B. women receive societal rewards for the ability to give care.
- C. women learn from an early age to care for others.
- D. women understand that survival depends on the weakest in the group.

137. In psychology, both the psychodynamic and cognitive perspectives are considered to be operating at:

- A. the biological level of analysis.
- B. the psychological level of analysis.
- C. the environmental level of analysis.
- D. the cognitive level of analysis.

138. There are six psychological perspectives (sociocultural, humanistic, behavioural, psychodynamic, cognitive, and biological) on behaviour. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?

- A. biological, cognitive, sociocultural
- B. biological, psychological, environmental
- C. biological, psychodynamic, environmental
- D. psychological, cognitive, behavioural

139. According to the text, in order to obtain a complete understanding of behaviour we need to:

- A. move back and forth between different levels of analysis.
- B. focus our attention on the environmental and biological levels of analysis.
- C. focus our attention on the psychological level of analysis.
- D. pick one of the three levels of analysis and apply it rigorously and thoroughly.

140. Sandra has a promising career, dates interesting men, and she is quite content to remain single and child-free. Her family strongly supports her choices and celebrates her success as a professional. Her sister, who was married briefly and then experienced an unpleasant divorce, is open about her disdain for long-term commitment. We can make an effort to understand Sandra's behaviour using different levels of analysis. In this case, the influence of Sandra's family on her decision to stay single and child-free fits with the _____ level of analysis.

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. cognitive

141. Which psychological disorder is generally considered to be the "common cold" of emotional disturbances?

- A. schizophrenia
- B. anxiety
- C. depression
- D. multiple personality

142. All of the following are biological factors associated with depression EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. Depressed people are more likely than non-depressed people to have relatives who are also depressed.
- B. Drugs that effectively treat depression appear to operate by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters.
- C. The biological rhythms associated with sleep tend to be disrupted in depressed individuals.
- D. Depressed people are more likely to have negative views of themselves and the world.

143.If you wanted to understand some of the important causes of depression and you paid attention to the negative thinking that often accompanies depression, you would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. cognitive

144.Research on the psychological causes of depression has found that clinically depressed people:

- A. tend to take personal responsibility for the good things that happen to them while they tend to dismiss bad things that happen.
- B. typically have a hopeless attitude towards the world, the future, and themselves.
- C. can feel optimistic about managing themselves and their environments during stressful events.
- D. tend to suffer from specific brain abnormalities.

145.According to the behavioural perspective, depression is the result of:

- A. negative or pessimistic patterns of thinking.
- B. a depressed personality.
- C. a non-rewarding environment.
- D. imbalances in neurotransmitters.

146. Research on depression in various cultures has found that the symptom patterns of depression are different in various cultures and that the relative occurrence of depression is _____ in various cultures.

- A. higher for men than women
- B. different for men and women
- C. the same for men and women
- D. higher for women than men

147. When deconstructing a disorder such as depression, the presence or strength of one factor influences the effects of other factors. This presence of one factor influencing the effect of another factor is called an:

- A. association.
- B. interassociation.
- C. interaction.
- D. interrelation.

148. Two people are witnesses to a violent earthquake. One person is mildly upset by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effects of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of an:

- A. interrelation.
- B. interaction.
- C. insight.
- D. interassociation.

149. A person who is depressed begins eating poorly and quits exercising. These behaviours in turn result in a change in the person's physiology. This would be an example of:

- A. the person's biology affecting his/her behaviour.
- B. the person's behaviour affecting his/her biology.
- C. the person's biology affecting the environment.
- D. the person's environment affecting his/her behaviour.

150. Bob is mildly depressed. Because of his generally negative attitude and hopelessness, Bob's friends, who typically enjoy his company, no longer want to spend time with him. The impact of Bob's depression on his friends is an example of:

- A. environmental factors affecting biological factors.
- B. biological factors affecting behavioural factors.
- C. behavioural factors affecting environmental factors.
- D. behavioural factors affecting biological factors.

151. One major theme in psychology emphasizes that our biological endowment and our personal experiences interact to influence how we behave. This is an example of:

- A. nature and nurture interacting.
- B. heredity and culture interacting.
- C. culture and nature interacting.
- D. heredity and nurture interacting.

152. Since he was a little boy, Niko wanted to help people be healthy and he always thought he would be a doctor when he grew up. Now in university, Niko is reluctant to commit to pre-medical studies because he has seen the overuse of medication, and he believes he can help people without drugs. Which of the following career paths in psychology might Niko consider?

- A. clinical psychology
- B. educational psychology
- C. organizational psychology
- D. social psychology

153. The specialty area in psychology that focuses on the study of nonhuman species in natural and laboratory environments is:

- A. comparative psychology.
- B. behavioural psychology.
- C. cross-cultural psychology.
- D. cognitive psychology.

154. A specialty area that focuses on the study of basic processes such as learning, perception, and motivation is called:

- A. cognitive psychology.
- B. comparative psychology.
- C. experimental psychology.
- D. developmental psychology.

155. The specialty area in psychology that focuses on how the presence of other people influences an individual's behaviour, thoughts, and feelings is called:

- A. personality psychology.
- B. cross-cultural psychology.
- C. organizational psychology.
- D. social psychology.

156. What are the four classes of academic performance enhancement strategies?

- A. time management, study skills, constant feedback, test-taking skills
- B. time management, prioritizing, test-preparation strategies, test-taking skills
- C. time management, study skills, test-preparation strategies, test-taking skills
- D. time management, study skills, test-preparation strategies, written schedules

157. The three important principles of effective time management are:

- A. creating written schedules, prioritizing, studying in the same place.
- B. studying in the same place, prioritizing, monitoring progress.
- C. getting feedback, prioritizing, monitoring progress.
- D. creating written schedules, prioritizing, monitoring progress.

158. When you are studying and attempting to retain material, the directed questions study method is _____.

- A. as effective as simply reading textual material.
- B. almost as effective as simply reading textual material.
- C. more effective than simply reading textual material.
- D. not at all effective when compared to simply reading textual material.

159. Research looking at the effectiveness of different study techniques found that in general, study techniques:

- A. made no difference in students' memory capacity.
- B. increased students' memory capacity by about 10 percent.
- C. increased students' memory capacity by about 20 percent.
- D. decreased students' memory capacity by about 20 percent.

160. Which of the following was mentioned as a strategy that is often used by test-wise students?

- A. On multiple-choice tests, rule out the obviously incorrect answers immediately.
- B. Multiple-choice alternatives containing the words "always," "never," "universally," and "totally" are usually correct.
- C. Multiple-choice alternatives containing qualitative terms such as "tend," "often," and "generally" are usually incorrect.
- D. On multiple-choice tests, don't change your first answer because it is usually correct.

161. Julie wants to earn good grades in college and planned to devote enough time studying to succeed. However, Julie's apartment is a mess, and although it is the quietest place to study, she cannot focus on studying when she is surrounded by the mess. Julie decides to clean up her apartment and then she is too tired to study. Julie has a problem with:

- A. using an active approach to learning.
- B. prioritizing her tasks.
- C. finding a suitable study place.
- D. setting appropriate goals for herself.

162. Psychology can be defined generally as the scientific study of the mind.

True False

163. The goal of basic research is simply to learn more about something, while applied research is typically done to solve some real world problems.

True False

164. One goal of psychology is being able to predict how animals or people will behave under specific circumstances.

True False

165. Research has shown that the most important psychological perspective for understanding human behaviour is the biological perspective.

True False

166. The dualism position assumes that the mind and body are one, while the monism position asserts that the mind is in fact separate from the body.

True False

167. A criticism of the sociobiology approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.

True False

168. Behaviour genetics is the study of how evolution shaped modern human behaviour.

True False

169. The cognitive psychological perspective views human beings as information processors who think, plan, and solve problems.

True False

170. Structuralists were concerned with breaking human consciousness down into its essential components, whereas Gestalt psychologists were interested in how the elements of experience are organized into wholes.

True False

171. One of the intellectual precursors to the cognitive revolution was the debate over how children acquire language.

True False

172. Cognitive neuroscience involves the intersection of the cognitive perspective with the biological perspective by combining brain- imaging techniques while individuals engage in cognitive tasks.

True False

173. Sigmund Freud first thought that his patients were creating fantasies about being sexually abused as children, but he later revised this view and stressed that he believed these reports to be real and accurate.

True False

174. Psychoanalysis is the analysis of internal and primarily unconscious psychological forces.

True False

175. One of the strengths of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is that his concepts are relatively easy to assess and measure.

True False

176. The thinking of functionalists like William James was strongly influenced by Darwin's evolutionary theory.

True False

177. The behavioural psychological perspective is rooted in the work of structuralist Wilhelm Wundt.

True False

178.The humanistic psychological perspective emphasizes free will and innate human tendencies towards growth.

True False

179.Positive psychology movement was discussed in the context of the behavioural perspective.

True False

180.Collectivistic cultures place a strong emphasis on personal goals and accomplishments.

True False

181.If a researcher is studying norms then that individual is most likely taking a humanistic perspective to studying psychology.

True False

182.A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of early childhood experiences and unconscious factors would likely be associated with the cognitive-behaviourism psychological perspective.

True False

183.The behavioural psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.

True False

184.An interaction is when the presence or strength of one factor can influence the effect of another factor.

True False

185.Regarding research on depression, it is generally assumed that the biological level of analysis is the most useful in terms of shedding light on the disorder.

True False

186.The field of psychology tends to favour the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge about behaviour.

True False

187.Although psychology courses have been taught in Canada since the early 1900s, the earliest independent Psychology Department at a Canadian university was not created until 1924 at McGill University.

True False

188.The training and practice of psychiatrists is, for all intents and purposes, the same as that of psychologists who perform mental-health services.

True False

189.The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and constantly monitoring your progress.

True False

190.Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and the factors that influence it.

191. _____ research is designed to solve specific practical problems.

192. _____ is a process that involves systematically gathering and evaluating empirical evidence to answer questions and test beliefs about the natural world.

193. The four goals of psychology are to _____, understand, predict, and control.

194. The six broad viewpoints employed by psychologists to understand the diverse causes of behaviour are called _____.

195. Most modern scientists hold the view that mind and body are one. This view of the mind-body relationship is called _____.

196. Philosophers from the school of _____ held that all ideas and knowledge are gained through the senses.

197. The field of _____ specifically focuses on the role of evolution in the development of human behaviour.

198. _____ attempts to study how behavioural tendencies are affected by genes.

199. The _____ psychological perspective places an emphasis on how individuals process information and solve problems.

200. One of the origins of the cognitive perspective is _____, which examined how the mind organizes elements of experience into a unified perception.

201. The two early schools of psychology were _____ and _____.

202. If someone is interested in the role of neurotransmitters on behaviour, they are most likely taking a _____ perspective to studying psychology.

203. The modern field of _____ involves the use of brain-imaging techniques while people engage in cognitive tasks.

204. The new area of _____ arose from the melding of the biological and cognitive perspectives.

205. The _____ perspective emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes, conflicts, early childhood experiences, and personality.

206. Freud suggested that _____ are psychological techniques that help us cope with anxiety and the pain of traumatic experiences.

207. Sigmund Freud's particular psychodynamic theory and type of psychotherapy was called _____.

208. The origins of the behavioural perspective can be found in the 18th century school of philosophy known as _____.

209. B. F. Skinner is the leading figure in the psychological perspective known as _____.

210. Albert Bandura is one of the leading figures in the _____ approach, which attempts to combine two major psychological perspectives.

211. The humanistic concept of _____ refers to reaching one's individual potential.

212. Maslow proposed the idea of _____, which is reaching of one's individual potential.

213. The rules that a culture uses to specify what is and is not acceptable behaviour are called _____.

214. Japan is generally considered to be a collectivistic culture, while the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

215. The cognitive perspective takes a(n) _____ level of analysis.

216. The _____ psychological perspective emphasizes underlying thoughts, planning, perceptions and memory as the main causal factors in human behaviour.

217. The _____ psychological perspective emphasizes an individual's innate drive for self-actualization and for personal meaning in order to explain behaviour.

218. The three levels of analysis for describing behaviour are biological, _____, and environmental.

219. A psychologist who examines the brain processes associated with depression is operating at the _____ level of analysis.

220. People with the psychological disorder _____ typically take no credit for the good things that happen in their lives, while they blame themselves for the things that go wrong.

221. The fact that psychology is considered a(n) _____ science means that direct observation is favoured over intuition or reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

222. The first Psychology Department in Canada was established in 1924 at _____ University.

223. _____ are medical doctors who receive specialized training in diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

224. The directed questions study method is thought to work because it reduces _____, provides a means of actively learning the material, and provides feedback on your current level of mastery.

225. Define psychology and indicate what kinds of behaviours it studies.

226. What are the four goals of psychology? How are these goals linked to one another?

227. How do the goals of basic research and applied research differ?

228. What are perspectives on behaviour? Cite four ways in which they can influence psychological science.

229. Contrast the positions of dualism and monism as they apply to the "mind-body" problem.

230. Compare the goals and methods of structuralism and functionalism.

231. What causal factors are the focus of the psychodynamic perspective?

232. What observations convinced Freud of the importance of unconscious and childhood determinants of adult behaviour?

233. According to Freud, why are people afraid of and anxious about their sexual desires? What are defence mechanisms and what is repression?

234. In what sense is the human in continuous internal conflict, according to Freud?

235. What influences does Freud's theory have on contemporary psychology?

236. What are the important causal factors in behaviour within the behavioural perspective? How was this school of thought influenced by British empiricism?

237. What is behaviourism? Who are the important people associated with this movement?

238. If an individual goes to a therapist for help, how might a therapist taking a behaviourist perspective treat the individual compared to one taking a cognitive perspective?

239. What is cognitive behaviourism? How does it differ from radical behaviourism?

240. How does the humanistic conception of human nature and motivation differ from that advanced by psychoanalysis and behaviourism?

241. If an individual goes to a therapist for help, how might a therapist taking a psychoanalytic perspective treat the individual compared to one taking a humanistic perspective?

242. What is the positive psychology movement? Explain how it is a good example of taking a humanist perspective.

243. What is the conception of human nature advanced by the cognitive perspective?

244. What does *gestalt* mean? How does this meaning relate to the goals and findings of Gestalt psychology?

245. What is studied in the area of cognitive neuroscience?

246. Define culture and norms. What functions does a culture serve?

247. Contrast individualistic and collectivistic societies.

248. Summarize the research by Levine and his colleagues on student' beliefs about whether or not they would marry someone they didn't love. How is this a good example of the sociocultural perspective?

249. What three classes of causal factors does the biological perspective focus on?

250. What methods do behaviour geneticists use to investigate the role of genetic factors in animal and human behaviour?

251. What technical developments were important in the study of brain-behaviour relations?

252. What is meant by natural selection? What is its role in physical and behavioural evolution?

253. According to evolutionary psychology, how do biological and behavioural evolution influence one another?

254. According to sociobiology, what is the ultimate importance of evolved social behaviours? On what bases has this position been criticized by other theorists?

255. What three levels of analysis allow us to incorporate causal factors suggested by each of the perspectives?

256. What does the biological level of analysis tell us about the causes of depression?

257. What kinds of psychological causal factors have been identified in depression?

258. Which causal factors in depression are seen at the environmental level of analysis?

259. Summarize six important themes in contemporary psychology.

260. What is meant by the interaction of causal factors?

261. How does the level-of-analysis framework address the issue of whether our behaviour is primarily shaped by nature or nurture?

262. Summarize the research by Li-Jun Ji and colleagues comparing bilingual students-- who spoke both English and Chinese, on a sorting task. How does the study blend the behavioural with the sociocultural perspective?

263. Explain how the behavioural and the sociocultural perspectives use the environmental level of analysis.

264. Explain how the cognitive, psychodynamic and humanist perspectives tend to use the psychological level of analysis.

265. In what sense has psychology come "full circle" from its early focus on mental events?

266. For each of the psychological perspectives, differentiate between their conceptions of human nature, major causal factors of behaviour, predominant focus and methods of behaviour.

267. Using either the study by Li-Jun Ji et al. on bilingual students' performance on a sorting task or the study by Levine et al. on whether students believe they would marry someone they didn't love, explain what level(s) of analysis were being used and why?

268. In what sense do depressive behaviours have biological, psychological, and environmental consequences?

269. What are the four classes of academic performance enhancement strategies?

270. Summarize the history of Canadian Psychology Departments in various universities.

271. What is the distinction between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

272. What are five major specialty areas in psychology? What is the major focus of each?

273. Describe three important principles of time management.

274. What does educational psychology research tell us about the effects of directed questions on retention of information? Why do they have these effects?

275. What kinds of strategies are used by test-wise students when they take tests?

276.Explain the five steps involved in critically evaluating a research claim.

277.What are the potential costs of uncritical thinking and why?

278.Describe the structuralism, functionalism, and Gestalt approaches to psychology. Which psychological perspective did these approaches contribute to? Be sure to mention the names of important or relevant people associated with each approach.

279. Using the three levels of analysis (biological, psychological, and environmental) describe what is known about depression. What has research at each of these levels revealed about this disorder?

280. Explain what science is and contrast how science differs from everyday approaches to understanding behaviour. Be sure to include how science tries to minimize the everyday pitfalls in your answer.

281. What are the four primary goals of psychology? Give examples of how these goals would relate to a psychologist who is researching test anxiety. Relate these goals to yourself by giving examples of how they apply to your own life.

282. Summarize the research by Levine and his colleagues on student' beliefs about whether or not they would marry someone they didn't love. Is this an example of basic or applied research? Explain why.

283. Describe biological, psychodynamic, and behavioural perspectives. In your answer, be sure to discuss each perspective's 1) conception of human nature, 2) assumptions about the major causes of behaviour, and 3) predominant foci and methods of discovery.

284. Describe the humanistic, sociocultural, and cognitive perspectives. Mention which level of analysis (biological, psychological, or environmental) the perspectives tend to utilize. Note any major similarities or differences between the perspectives.

285. What is cognitive behaviourism? Explain how this perspective blends the behavioural perspective with the cognitive perspective.

286. Discuss Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the process of natural selection. Which psychological perspective is evolutionary theory associated with? Describe how evolutionary theory has continued to "evolve" in the modern approaches of evolutionary psychology and sociobiology.

287. Explore the development of the behavioural perspective by discussing the contributions of the following people on the perspective: John Locke, Ivan Pavlov, John Watson, and B.F. Skinner.

288. Define psychoanalysis and repression and discuss how they relate to Freud's conception of the mind.

289. Outline five of the major areas of specialization within psychology specifying the area of focus for each of these areas. Also, briefly outline the typical level of training for a psychologist and state how the training of psychologists and psychiatrists differ.

290. The text specifies three levels of analysis and six perspectives on behaviour. Discuss how the six different perspectives can be related to these three levels of analysis.

291. Select any three of the six themes that are the foundation of psychology and explain their meaning.

Chapter 1 Key

1. According to the text, psychology is defined as the:

A. study of people's subjective mental lives.

B. study of behaviour and the mind.

C. examination of unconscious factors.

D. study of personality.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #1

2. When using the term "behaviour," psychologists mean:

A. overt actions that can be directly observed.

B. overt actions and inner mental processes such as thoughts and feelings.

C. overt actions and physiological reactions.

D. overt actions, inner mental processes, or physiological reactions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #2

3. Alex is friendly and outgoing, always having a kind word for everyone. Through observing his behaviour, we can make inferences about his _____.

- A. mental processes
- B. internal state**
- C. future thoughts
- D. external responses

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #3

4. Karen is interested in how the presence of other people influences an individual's performance on cognitive tasks, like written tests, compared to motor tasks, like jump rope. Karen's research would likely fall into which subfield of psychology?

- A. Experimental
- B. Personality
- C. Social**
- D. Cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #4

5. Which level of analysis would someone in the subfield of personality psychology tend to take?
- A. biological level
 - B. psychological level**
 - C. environmental level
 - D. structural level

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #5

6. Which of the following statements about basic and applied research is true?
- A. Basic research is less complex and less sophisticated than applied research.
 - B. Basic research is done to solve practical problems while applied research is done simply to increase knowledge.
 - C. Basic research is done simply to increase knowledge while applied research is done to solve practical problems.**
 - D. Basic research and applied research have the same goals but are completed by different researchers.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #6

7. Dr. Adams is a psychologist who works in the area of animal behaviour. She has a particular interest in crows, and her research is mostly aimed at gaining more information about the behaviours of these birds, such as their mating habits, eating rituals, and so on. Dr. Adams's research is best described as:

- A. applied research.
- B. basic research.**
- C. insight research.
- D. interaction research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #7

8. Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who studies children involved in sports. He looks at problems like overly critical coaches and children with low self-esteem. He conducts research where coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes towards their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program for the coaches. The programs are designed to change coaching behaviour and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best described as:

- A. basic research.
- B. applied research.**
- C. insight research.
- D. interaction research.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #8

9. Researchers studying human memory have participants memorize lists of words. These researchers then record how many of the words the participants accurately remember after the passage of time and exposure to new information. When an eyewitness to a crime identifies an attacker in court, lawyers might illustrate the limits of memory by using this type of research:

- A. applied
- B. basic**
- C. elementary
- D. practical

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #9

10. Mary was driving on a dark and stormy night. She was unable to read a hidden traffic sign and she ran off the road and crashed into a street light. Two scientists are called as experts to testify in her defence. Scientist 1, who does research on how vision works, explained the limits of a person's ability to process visual information. Scientist 2, who does research on factors that contribute to car accidents, focused on the circumstances surrounding the accident, like the driver's state of mind and the limited visibility of the sign. Both scientists are using research in defence of the driver. Scientist 1 uses _____ research and Scientist 2 uses _____ research.

- A. observable; tested
- B. applied; basic
- C. proven; circumstantial
- D. basic; applied**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11. Research on memory processes shows us that when tested on a recently learned word list, the majority of people will recall the words at the end of the list at a higher rate than the words in the middle of the list. This "recency effect" can be eliminated by involving the participants in a task that stops them from rehearsing the words. Using this principle, before Dr. Brown gives an exam, she asks that all books and notes be put away and then takes time to prevent the "recency effect" by giving the instructions for the exam, the grading procedures, and next week's lesson topic before allowing students to begin the exam. In this case, Dr. Brown is:
- A. increasing the chance that students will cheat.
 - B. relying on students' short-term memory to help them out.
 - C. applying basic research principles in her course.
 - D. collecting applied research data in her class.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #11

12. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. The "Robbers Cave" study showed that conflict between groups could be decreased by making the groups dependent upon one another to cooperate. This experiment is considered to be an example of which type of research?
- A. basic research
 - B. applied research
 - C. insight research
 - D. interaction research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

13. Systematic empiricism is a defining feature of:

- A.** science
- B. folk wisdom
- C. basic research
- D. applied research

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #13

14. Which of the following is NOT true of science?

- A. Science involves systematic empiricism.
- B.** Those using science avoid common pitfalls such as the confirmation bias.
- C. Science is a public affair.
- D. There are some questions that science cannot answer.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #14

15. Dr. Smith is a psychologist who is interested in studying aggression in sports. For her research, she attends high school basketball games and records the number of aggressive acts she observes. Dr. Smith's research is best viewed as meeting psychology's basic goal of _____.

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #15

16. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby appeared to have a great deal of difficulty listening to the lessons being taught. He had particular difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #16

17. Steve has been feeling depressed lately and decides to visit a psychologist, Dr. Katz, for some assistance. After learning that Steve's relationship with his girlfriend recently ended, Dr. Katz begins to think that perhaps Steve's depression has been caused by this recently ended relationship. Dr. Katz's speculations are most similar to which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding**
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #17

18. Susan is attending a seminar on stress management. The psychologist leading the seminar states that, "most stress is caused by irrational thinking and the negative ways that we judge various situations." The psychologist's comment most closely resembles which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding**
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #18

19. While driving home one day, Abdul is in a serious car accident. Several weeks later, he notices that he is still feeling very tense and anxious. He consults with a psychologist, who informs him that it is common for people who have been in a serious accident to have these kinds of feelings. The psychologist goes on to say that often people also have bad dreams and re-experience the trauma, and that Abdul shouldn't be surprised if this happens. The psychologist's comments are most similar to which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #19

20. Dr. Harris has created an academic performance enhancement program designed to help children who are struggling in school. Results from his research reveal that the program is effective at improving children's grades. Dr. Harris's work is most consistent with which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #20

21. In many eyewitness studies, researchers carefully observe the "victim's" behaviour under various conditions. The presence of a weapon appears to decrease eyewitness accuracy in identifying the perpetrator. To test whether or not this is true, researchers re-enact a robbery both with and without a gun. People viewing the robbery where a gun was used were far less accurate in their description of the robber. This knowledge has been used in courtroom cases, often discrediting eyewitness testimony. In this case, the idea that the presence of a weapon decreases eyewitness accuracy, corresponds to which of the basic goals of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. application

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #21

22. In the Jumbled-Word Challenge example in the textbook, the claim is made that the research was conducted at Cambridge but no reference information is provided. This is an illustration of which thinking critically step offered in evaluating the research?

- A. What's the claim?
- B. Who is making the claim?
- C. What's the evidence and how good is it?
- D. What is the most appropriate conclusion?

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #22

23. Industrial-organizational psychology would be an example of what type of research?

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

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #23

24. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. These researchers in the "Robbers Cave" experiment thought that if they created conditions in which the two groups of boys had to cooperate, then there would be less hostility between the groups. The "Robbers Cave" study showed that conflict between groups could be decreased by making the groups dependent upon one another to cooperate. This finding is an illustration of which goal of psychology?

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D. control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #24

25. In the 1960s, psychologists conducted a study at a summer camp for 11-year old boys. Researchers in the Robbers Cave experiment altered the conditions so that they were able to both increase group hostility (with competition) and decrease group hostility (with cooperation). Through altering these conditions, the psychologists were demonstrating this goal of psychology:

- A. description
- B. understanding
- C. prediction
- D.** control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #25

26. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to understand Whitman's actions, psychologists used the following three levels of analysis:

- A. description, understanding, control
- B.** biological, psychological, environmental
- C. behavioural, cognitive, humanistic
- D. behavioural, psychological, environmental

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #26

27. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to explain the violent behaviour of Charles Whitman, some psychologists focused on the potentially important role of Whitman's unusual and irrational thoughts. These psychologists were attempting to explain Whitman's behaviour in terms of which level of analysis?

- A. structural
- B. psychological**
- C. environmental
- D. biological

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #27

28. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. After Charles Whitman committed several murders and suicide, an autopsy revealed that he had a malignant tumour in an area of the brain associated with aggression. Psychologists who cite this fact in an attempt to explain what happened are focused on which level of analysis?

- A. psychological
- B. environmental
- C. biological**
- D. structural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #28

29. Charles Whitman was a mass murderer with no previous history of violence. In an attempt to explain his violent behaviour, a psychologist points to Whitman's recent stressful life events and to the way that violence is often reinforced and glorified in today's society. This psychologist's explanation is most compatible with which level of analysis?

- A. psychological
- B. environmental**
- C. biological
- D. structural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #29

30. When considering the mind-body problem, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?

- A. monism
- B. dualism**
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #30

31. A central belief of the dualism position is that it suggests:

- A. studying the body won't tell us anything about the mind.
- B. studying the body will enable us to learn more about the mind.
- C. the mind and body are essentially one.
- D. the mind should be studied by examining its individual components.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #31

32. Monism is a belief that:

- A. mental events are a product of physical events in the brain.
- B. the mind is separate from the body.
- C. the mind is not subject to the physical laws of the body.
- D. research on the body cannot solve the mysteries of the mind.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #32

33. When considering the mind-body problem, ancient philosophers who argued that the mind is not separate from the body belonged to which philosophical position?

- A. monism
- B. dualism
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #33

34. The statement, "¼answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found in 'physiology'¼ All behaviour, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system" is most consistent with the following view:

- A. dualism.
- B. monism.
- C. functionalism.
- D. structuralism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #34

35. British empiricism could be considered as an example of:

- A. dualism.
- B. monism.**
- C. functionalism.
- D. structuralism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #35

36. The method of introspection was developed by which school of thought?

- A. dualism
- B. psychoanalysis
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #36

37. Early researchers in psychology who believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its basic components as a chemist might break down a complex chemical compound followed which school of thought?

- A. dualism
- B. psychoanalysis
- C. functionalism
- D. structuralism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #37

38. Early studies on brain mechanisms in learning in biological psychology were conducted by Franz and Lashley. When studying animals, Franz and Lashley detected a _____ correlation between loss of cortex and loss of function.

- A. positive
- B. negative
- C. no
- D. normal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #38

39. When Franz and Lashley removed most of a rat's cortex they found that:

- A. the rat could no longer function.
- B.** the rat had no problem functioning.
- C. the rat could only do certain tasks.
- D. the rat could only eat and drink.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #39

40. The following is an important technical advancement in the study of the relationship between the brain and behaviour:

- A.** the functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).
- B. cellular recording device.
- C. computerized dynamic posturography.
- D. the X-ray.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #40

41. The study of how behavioural tendencies are influenced by genetic factors is known as the field of:

- A. behavioural neuroscience.
- B.** behaviour genetics.
- C. evolutionary psychology.
- D. sociobiology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #41

42. Evolutionary theory assumes that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as:

- A. natural endurance.
- B.** natural selection.
- C. natural extinction.
- D. natural survival.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #42

43. Which of the following is most consistent with evolutionary psychology?

- A. An organism's biology determines whether it will survive or not; behaviour does not determine survival.
- B.** An organism's biology determines its behavioural capabilities, and its behaviour then determines whether it will survive or not.
- C. An organism's biology and behaviour are determined by the environment.
- D. An organism's behaviour determines its biological capabilities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #43

44. Some individuals believe that complex social behaviours can be influenced by evolution. They also believe that natural selection favours behaviours that increase the chances that certain genes will be passed on to the next generation. These individuals are associated with:

- A. psychoanalysis.
- B.** sociobiology.
- C. behaviour genetics.
- D. behaviourism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #44

45. The Canadian sociobiologists Daly and Wilson noted that females make a greater investment in the reproductive process. Which of the following statements does **NOT** support their statement?
- A. Women have less opportunity to reproduce than males have.
 - B. Women have a greater health risk during pregnancy and delivery than males have.
 - C.** In Canada, women contribute a greater proportion of the financial earning to meeting family expenses than men do.
 - D. In Canada, women tend to be the primary caregiver after divorce.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #45

46. What criticism has been made **AGAINST** the sociobiological theory of evolution?
- A.** It overemphasizes innate biological factors at the expense of cultural and social learning factors.
 - B. It overemphasizes cultural and social learning factors at the expense of innate biological factors.
 - C. It places too much emphasis on early childhood and unconscious factors.
 - D. It places too much emphasis on the role of thinking, planning, and reasoning.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #46

47. Sometimes parents will sacrifice their own lives in order to ensure the survival of their children. An individual who associates with the sociobiological view would argue that these instances:
- A. are due to a cost benefit analysis by the parent.
 - B.** occur because genetic survival is more important than individual survival.
 - C. are due to the conflict between unconscious psychological forces and psychological defences.
 - D. occur because of the reinforcement of altruistic behaviour by culture and society.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #47

48. The fields of sociobiology and evolutionary psychology are example of which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
 - B. sociocultural
 - C.** biological
 - D. behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #48

49. The scientific study of the influence of genetic factors on behavioural tendencies is called:

- A. genetic behaviourism.
- B. behaviour genetics.**
- C. sociogenetics.
- D. sociobiology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #49

50. Behaviour geneticists use which of the following methods to address the role of genetic factors in behaviour?

- A. autobiographical journaling.
- B. brain-imaging techniques.
- C. selective animal breeding.**
- D. psychological interviews.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #50

51. Behaviour geneticists use which of the following research methods to investigate the role of genetic factors in behaviour?

- A. twin studies
- B. narrative inquiry
- C. ethnography
- D. simulation methods

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #51

52. A psychologist who assumes that humans process information, plan and solve problems in a way that is similar to computers would most likely associate with which psychological perspective?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. biological
- C. behavioural
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #52

53. Structuralism, functionalism, and Gestalt psychology were all schools of thought that played important roles in the origin of which psychological perspective?

- A. sociocultural
- B. cognitive**
- C. humanistic
- D. behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #53

54. When Gary lost his job, he became depressed and started binge-eating. Gary started to seek help from a therapist. To his surprise, the therapist was not at all interested in Gary's relationship with his mother, his family history, or anything about Gary's past. Instead, Dr. Lee focuses on what Gary is currently thinking and how he interprets those thoughts. Dr. Lee conducts therapy from what type of perspective?

- A. psychoanalytic
- B. behaviourist
- C. humanistic
- D. cognitive**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #54

55. Who founded the first laboratory of experimental psychology in 1879?

- A. William James
- B. Edward Titchener
- C. Wilhelm Wundt**
- D. Wolfgang Kohler

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #55

56. A method of analyzing and studying the mind in terms of its basic elements is known as:

- A. functionalism.
- B. structuralism.**
- C. Gestalt psychology.
- D. insight psychology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #56

57. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener both believed that the mind could be studied by breaking it down into its essential components. The approach that Wundt and Titchener espoused was known as:

- A. Structuralism.
- B. Insight psychology.
- C. Functionalism.
- D. Gestalt psychology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #57

58. Researchers who believed in the structuralism school of psychological thought studied sensations through which method?

- A. insight
- B. repression analysis
- C. introspection
- D. monitoring brain activity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #58

59. While structuralists held that psychology should study the basic elements of consciousness, functionalists argued that psychology should concentrate on:

- A. the reasons behind consciousness.
- B. how the elements of consciousness are organized into holistic thinking.
- C. unconscious motivating factors.
- D. the innate human drive to grow and actualize.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #59

60. Which approach to psychology is concerned with how elements of experience are organized into wholes?

- A. Structuralism
- B. Sociobiology
- C. Functionalism
- D. Gestalt psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #60

61. The statement, "the whole is greater than, and often very different from, the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?

- A. Gestalt psychology
- B. Functionalism
- C. Structuralism
- D. Evolutionary Psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #61

62. William James helped develop which school of thought?

- A. structuralism
- B. functionalism
- C. Gestalt psychology
- D. psychodynamic perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #62

63. Some of the ideas from functionalism live on in what more modern approach to psychology?

- A. behaviourism
- B. humanist
- C. evolutionary psychology
- D. sociocultural approach

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

64. Which of the following was NOT provided in the textbook as influential in starting the cognitive revolution?

- A. research on eye witness testimony and the distortion of memory
- B. psychologists designing information displays during World War II for the military
- C. the debate about how children acquire language
- D. the development of the computer

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #64

65. Jean Piaget and Noam Chomsky were mentioned as theorists who have had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. sociocultural
- C. behavioural
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #65

66. Professor Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?

- A. his work on artificial intelligence
- B. how irrational thought patterns contribute to emotional problems
- C. the cognitive development of children
- D. evolutionary psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #66

67. When did the cognitive revolution occur?

- A. 1920s and 1930s
- B. 1950s
- C. 1960s and 1970s
- D. 1980s

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #67

68. Research on perceptual illusions provides evidence that the mind perceives elements as a meaningful whole, a position advocated for by:

- A. structuralism
- B. Gestalt psychology
- C. psychodynamic perspective
- D. behaviourism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69. A researcher is interested in exploring the nature of attention and consciousness as well as how unconscious processes influence behaviour. This researcher takes what type of perspective in the study of psychology?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. functionalist
- C. behaviourist
- D. cognitive**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

70. Senara is conducting a study on how stress can influence problem-solving by manipulating the amount of time and the level of difficulty of the problems to solve. Which perspective is Senara taking to the study of psychology?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. behaviourist
- C. cognitive**
- D. humanist

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

71. Researchers who are interested in developing complex computer models of human thought, reasoning, and problem solving would most likely be taking which perspective?

A. social constructivism

B. cognitive

C. behaviourism

D. humanist

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #71

72. A psychological researcher states that we will greatly enhance our understanding of how humans think if we are able to simulate or duplicate human cognitive processes using computers. This researcher is most likely working from which perspective?

A. behaviourism

B. cognitive

C. sociobiology

D. psychodynamic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #72

73. What level of analysis does the cognitive perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological**
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #73

74. What level of analysis does the behaviourist perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental**
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #74

75. A particular research lab uses advanced electrical recording and brain-imaging tools to monitor brain functioning while people engage in various mental activities. Researchers in this lab are most likely doing investigations in which area of modern cognitive science?

- A. behaviour modification
- B. cognitive neuroscience**
- C. cognitive behaviourism
- D. artificial intelligence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #75

76. The research area of cognitive neuroscience represents a combination of which two psychological perspectives?

- A. biological and behavioural
- B. behavioural and cognitive
- C. behavioural and cognitive behaviourism
- D. biological and cognitive**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #76

77. What level of analysis does the psychodynamic perspective usually take?

- A. biological
- B. psychological**
- C. environmental
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #77

78. A researcher is interested in whether or not gender or social status might influence the way an individual communicates with others. This researcher is taking which perspective to the study of psychology?

- A. behaviourism
- B. cognitive
- C. cognitive behaviourism
- D. sociocultural**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #78

79. Rules that specify what behaviour is acceptable and expected, such as how to dress or how to respond to someone of higher status, are known as:

- A. gestalts
- B. norms**
- C. collectivism
- D. standards

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #79

80. Sharon is constantly talking, whether it is face-to-face, on the phone, or even to herself. Sharon is unaware of her excessive talking, which according to Freud's psychodynamic perspective means:

- A. she is unable to stop the excessive talking behaviour.
- B. the causes of her behaviour must be unconscious.**
- C. the causes of her behaviour must be conscious.
- D. she has an uncontrollable urge to communicate.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #80

81. Which psychological perspective stresses the role of unconscious processes and unresolved conflicts from the past?
- A. behavioural
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic**
 - D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #81

82. The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes all of the following causal factors **EXCEPT**:
- A. unconscious processes.
 - B. early childhood experiences.
 - C. unresolved conflicts.
 - D. developmental stages.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #82

83. Sigmund Freud based some of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of which psychological disorder?

- A. panic disorder
- B. phobias**
- C. depression
- D. multiple personality disorder

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #83

84. Which technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?

- A. free association**
- B. graded exposure
- C. introspection
- D. behaviour modification

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #84

85. What common childhood factor was consistently reported by Sigmund Freud's patients?
- A. They reported struggling academically in elementary school.
 - B.** They reported painful and forgotten sexual experiences.
 - C. They reported suffering from childhood anxiety and depression.
 - D. They reported that their mothers had also suffered from hysteria.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #85

86. Sigmund Freud believed in the importance of unconscious and childhood experience factors. He based his beliefs on all of the following observations **EXCEPT**:
- A. His patients consistently reported childhood memories of a sexual nature.
 - B. His patients often improved after "reliving" previously forgotten memories of childhood sexual abuse.
 - C. He noticed that individuals use defence mechanisms to help cope with anxiety.
 - D.** He noticed how people often engaged in habitual activities with little conscious awareness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #86

87. The psychological defence mechanism that protects people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious is called:
- A. insight.
 - B. rehearsal.
 - C. hysteria.
 - D. repression.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #87

88. Sigmund Freud speculated that people are afraid to acknowledge their sexual desires because these desires are:
- A. punished during childhood.
 - B. produced by innate aggressive impulses.
 - C. uncontrollable and inherently frightening.
 - D. unconsciously associated with instincts.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #88

89. Sigmund Freud assumed that humans are in a never-ending internal struggle because of the continuous conflict between:

- A. people and their environments.
- B.** internal impulses and defences.
- C. internal impulses and the environments.
- D. repression and defences.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #89

90. Sigmund Freud assumed that humans are in a never-ending internal struggle because of:

- A. the conflicting reinforcement and punishment we receive from our environment.
- B. neurological imbalances that are inherent in the human mind.
- C. conflicts between various irrational thoughts that people think.
- D.** the continuous conflict between internal impulses and defences.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #90

91. A major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis is that:

- A. it is difficult to validate because many of its concepts are difficult to measure.
- B. it did not distinguish between impulses and defences.
- C. it did little to stimulate the development of new psychological theories.
- D. it was not comprehensive enough to explain human behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #91

92. Steve is angry and frustrated at work. He consults with a therapist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being due to conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defence mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?

- A. behavioural
- B. cognitive
- C. psychodynamic
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #92

93. When examining the many recent examples of violence in different cultures and around the world, a psychologist explains this is due to human beings' innate aggressive impulses. In order to reduce or eliminate this problem, this psychologist believes that we need to teach people techniques that will allow them to more effectively manage or redirect this aggressive energy. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?

- A. humanistic
- B. biological
- C. sociocultural
- D. psychodynamic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #93

94. The psychological perspective that focuses on the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions is called the:

- A. humanistic perspective.
- B. cognitive perspective.
- C. psychodynamic perspective.
- D. behavioural perspective.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #94

95. In psychology, the behavioural perspective was influenced by which philosophical perspective?

- A. British empiricism
- B. structuralism
- C. functionalism
- D. dualism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #95

96. The notion of "tabula rasa" is most consistent with which of the following statements?

- A. The environment determines most of our behaviour.
- B. Biology and genetics determine most of our behaviour.
- C. Unconscious forces determine most of our behaviour.
- D. Our innate drive to self-actualize determines most of our behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #96

97. A psychologist is being interviewed on a local news program regarding the recent problems with school violence. The psychologist suggests that we need to change the environments in which our children are being raised by reinforcing the behaviours we would like to see our children demonstrate. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. cognitive
- D. behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #97

98. Pavlov's research with dogs learning to salivate to a tone that had been paired with food helped lead to the development of which perspective?

- A. Behaviourism.
- B. Cognitive.
- C. Psychodynamic.
- D. Humanism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #98

99. A psychologist who believes that the focus of psychology is not inner mental events but observable actions is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. cognitive
 - B. biological
 - C. behavioural
 - D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #99

100. A researcher who is interested in discovering the common principles that influence human and animal learning is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A. humanistic
 - B. cognitive
 - C. psychodynamic
 - D. behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #100

101. It has been said that no two children receive the same parenting as parents respond to and treat each child differently. Watson and Skinner would probably agree with this statement because _____.

- A. siblings exhibit differences learned from their parents
- B. one's environment changes based on parents' responses
- C. one's environment changes based on one's responses to it
- D. siblings exhibit similarities learned from their parents

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #101

102. The perspective that emphasizes the environmental control of actions through learning is known as:

- A. behaviourism.
- B. constructivism.
- C. humanism.
- D. psychodynamic.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #102

103. The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon the person," would most likely have been said by:

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Carl Rogers.
- C. B.F. Skinner.
- D. Aaron Beck.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #103

104. Behaviourism gave rise to a set of behaviour change techniques that were known as:

- A. behaviour creation.
- B. behaviour design.
- C. behaviour enhancement.
- D. behaviour modification.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #104

105. A psychologist who acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal thoughts in determining human behaviour would likely be associated with which of the following perspectives of psychology?

- A. cognitive behaviourism
- B. behavioural
- C. sociocultural
- D. evolutionary biology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #105

106. Susan is having trouble with anxiety and is working with a therapist to address this problem. As part of her treatment, the therapist teaches Susan how to change her anxiety-provoking thoughts and how to change her environment so that it reinforces the positive behaviours she wants to practice. Susan's therapist is most likely associated with which area of psychology?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. sociocultural
- D. cognitive behaviourism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #106

107. The perspective that acknowledges the importance of the environment and internal mental processes in determining behaviour is called:

- A. sociocultural.
- B. psychodynamic.
- C. environmental.
- D. cognitive behaviourism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #107

108. The psychological perspective that arose from the philosophical roots that emphasized free will, innate tendencies to work towards personal growth, and the attempt to find meaning in personal existence is called:

- A. sociocultural
- B. behavioural
- C. humanistic
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #108

109. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency towards personal growth and achieving one's individual potential. This concept is called:

- A. self-realization.
- B. self-actualization.**
- C. self-esteem.
- D. self-confidence.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #109

110. The humanistic and behavioural perspectives are similar in that:

- A. both acknowledge the importance of the environment.**
- B. both acknowledge the importance of aggressive impulses.
- C. both focus on unconscious factors.
- D. both assume that human nature is essentially good.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #110

111. Jerry and his psychologist often discuss how Jerry finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely believes in which psychological perspective?

- A. behavioural
- B. psychodynamic
- C. humanistic**
- D. biological

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #111

112. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both acknowledge the importance of:

- A. biology in determining growth and development.
- B. internal personality processes.**
- C. culture shaping individual choices.
- D. the unconscious determinants of behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #112

113. In response to the psychodynamic and behavioural perspectives, the humanistic movement believes that:

- A. personality development is controlled by the individual.
- B. personality development is not controlled by the individual.
- C. personality development cannot be influenced by the environment or early childhood experiences.
- D. personality development characteristics are predetermined.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #113

114. Keri has always had a strong desire to paint. Her parents insist she go to college rather than the art school she wishes to attend. Her therapist, who is aligned with the humanistic perspective believes:

- A. Keri will learn to appreciate a more lucrative career path in college.
- B. Keri will become frustrated with college and not be able to fulfill herself.
- C. Keri will forget about painting and learn a new skill as she experiences new things.
- D. Keri will be successful in college and will appreciate her parents' advice.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #114

115. Positive psychology is an outgrowth from which perspective?

- A. psychodynamic
- B. sociocultural
- C. cognitive
- D.** humanist

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #115

116. The psychological perspective that focuses on the diversity of societies and how customs are transmitted to its members is called:

- A.** sociocultural.
- B. biological.
- C. evolutionary psychology.
- D. humanistic.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #116

117. The term that refers to persisting values, beliefs, behaviours, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next is:

- A. culture.
- B. sociobiology.
- C. introspection.
- D. self-actualization.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #117

118. Research on whether or not the presence of others will influence if an individual will stop to help a bystander would be an example of research taking which perspective?

- A. cognitive.
- B. sociocultural.
- C. behaviourism.
- D. psychodynamic.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #118

119. According to the sociocultural perspective, the rules that specify what is and is not acceptable behaviour for members of a group (such as what men and women should wear or how to act in different social situations) are called:

- A. cultural standards.
- B. ideals.
- C. norms.**
- D. principles.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #119

120. Sam and Ben are brothers. Sam attends the local neighbourhood school, while his younger brother, Ben, attends an exclusive private school. Sam is very proud of his home and frequently invites friends over to his house to study or just relax. Ben, on the other hand, does not want his classmates to see how poor his family is and is embarrassed by the small house his family lives in. In this case, the opposing views of the same home can be explained from a sociocultural perspective in the following way:

- A. Ben's negative view of the world is a result of being the youngest child.
- B. Each boy's reality is shaped by his different social settings at school.**
- C. Sam has more friends than Ben and is therefore more comfortable with his home.
- D. Ben's friends value money; whereas Sam's do not.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #120

121. Levine and colleague's research on whether individuals would marry someone they didn't love most clearly demonstrates the influence of:

- A. culture on what is perceived as normal.
- B. types of thinking and reasoning on what is perceived as normal.
- C. biology and environment on what is perceived as normal.
- D. unconscious factors on what is perceived as normal.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #121

122. In the Tchambuli tribe from New Guinea, women are more assertive and are responsible for obtaining the tribe's food, while the men usually spend their days working on their art and talking about the women. According to researchers taking a cultural psychology approach, this reversal of the typical western gender roles is:

- A. due to the unusual genetic makeup of the people in this tribe.
- B. a product of their unique cultural expectations and learning experiences.
- C. due to the tribe's environment.
- D. a product of this tribe's lack of awareness of Western culture.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #122

123. According to the text, one of the most important differences between any two cultures from a psychological perspective is the extent to which they are:
- A. capitalistic or communistic.
 - B. rural or industrialized.
 - C. individualistic or collectivistic.
 - D. materially-oriented or achievement-oriented.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #123

124. Most industrialized cultures such as North America and Europe emphasize a different cultural orientation than cultures such as those in Asia, Africa, and South America. In Asia, Africa, and South America, the cultural orientation emphasis is on:
- A. collectivism
 - B. individualism
 - C. functionalism
 - D. materialism

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #124

125. Gabriella was raised in a family where individual achievement and accomplishment were stressed by both of her parents. She was constantly encouraged to set personal goals for herself and to strive to achieve them. The values emphasized by Sara's family are most consistent with:

- A. collectivism.
- B. structuralism.
- C. individualism.
- D. functionalism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #125

126. George was raised in a family where his sense of self was defined by the various groups of which he was a member, such as his community and his class at school. George understood that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the personal goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by George's family are most consistent with:

- A. collectivism.
- B. structuralism.
- C. individualism.
- D. functionalism.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #126

127. Based on the concepts of collectivism versus individualism, which of the following statements about American and Japanese schools would you predict is true?
- A. Japanese children tend to work alone on individual projects, while American children tend to work in groups.
 - B.** Japanese children tend to work in groups, while American children tend to work alone on individual projects.
 - C. Even when students are working individually, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to the group.
 - D. Even when students are working in a group, Japanese teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #127

128. Li-Jun and colleagues examined how language and culture can affect performance on a sorting task. Their research suggests that our unique learning histories can be shaped by the culture we are raised in. This example demonstrates how the _____ and the _____ perspectives can interact to clarify our understanding.

- A. biological; sociocultural
- B. behavioural; humanist
- C. sociocultural; humanist
- D.** sociocultural; behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #128

129. The sociocultural and behavioural perspectives are similar in that both emphasize:

- A. the importance of internal mental factors.
- B.** the role of the environment on the development of behaviour.
- C. the effect of biological factors on behaviour.
- D. the importance of innate human drives to actualize potential.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #129

130. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as reactors to their environment?

- A.** behavioural
- B. cognitive
- C. humanistic
- D. psychodynamic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #130

131. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as free-thinking agents who seek personal meaning and self-actualization?

- A. biological
- B. behavioural
- C. humanistic
- D. psychodynamic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #131

132. As an attempt to explain human nature, which psychological perspective views humans as interactive beings embedded in a group?

- A. humanistic
- B. psychodynamic
- C. cognitive
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #132

133. Which psychological perspective views perception, memory processes, and thoughts as some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. behavioural
- B. cognitive**
- C. psychodynamic
- D. humanistic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #133

134. Which psychological perspective views unconscious motives and early childhood experiences as among some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. sociocultural
- B. biological
- C. cognitive
- D. psychodynamic**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #134

135. Which psychological perspective views societal norms and group interactions as among some of the major causes of behaviour?

- A. biological
- B. humanistic
- C. psychodynamic
- D. sociocultural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #135

136. In Western cultures, women are considered the primary caregivers of infants and children. It also seems that, as our population ages, women are the primary caregivers of the elderly. The evolutionary perspective may argue that this is so because:

- A. women are biologically predetermined to be caregivers.
- B. women receive societal rewards for the ability to give care.
- C. women learn from an early age to care for others.
- D. women understand that survival depends on the weakest in the group.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #136

137. In psychology, both the psychodynamic and cognitive perspectives are considered to be operating at:

- A. the biological level of analysis.
- B.** the psychological level of analysis.
- C. the environmental level of analysis.
- D. the cognitive level of analysis.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #137

138. There are six psychological perspectives (sociocultural, humanistic, behavioural, psychodynamic, cognitive, and biological) on behaviour. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?

- A. biological, cognitive, sociocultural
- B.** biological, psychological, environmental
- C. biological, psychodynamic, environmental
- D. psychological, cognitive, behavioural

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #138

139. According to the text, in order to obtain a complete understanding of behaviour we need to:

- A. move back and forth between different levels of analysis.
- B. focus our attention on the environmental and biological levels of analysis.
- C. focus our attention on the psychological level of analysis.
- D. pick one of the three levels of analysis and apply it rigorously and thoroughly.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #139

140. Sandra has a promising career, dates interesting men, and she is quite content to remain single and child-free. Her family strongly supports her choices and celebrates her success as a professional. Her sister, who was married briefly and then experienced an unpleasant divorce, is open about her disdain for long-term commitment. We can make an effort to understand Sandra's behaviour using different levels of analysis. In this case, the influence of Sandra's family on her decision to stay single and child-free fits with the _____ level of analysis.

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. environmental
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #140

141. Which psychological disorder is generally considered to be the "common cold" of emotional disturbances?
- A. schizophrenia
 - B. anxiety
 - C. depression
 - D. multiple personality

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #141

142. All of the following are biological factors associated with depression EXCEPT which of the following?
- A. Depressed people are more likely than non-depressed people to have relatives who are also depressed.
 - B. Drugs that effectively treat depression appear to operate by restoring the balance of neurotransmitters.
 - C. The biological rhythms associated with sleep tend to be disrupted in depressed individuals.
 - D. Depressed people are more likely to have negative views of themselves and the world.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #142

143. If you wanted to understand some of the important causes of depression and you paid attention to the negative thinking that often accompanies depression, you would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?

- A. biological
- B. psychological**
- C. environmental
- D. cognitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #143

144. Research on the psychological causes of depression has found that clinically depressed people:

- A. tend to take personal responsibility for the good things that happen to them while they tend to dismiss bad things that happen.
- B. typically have a hopeless attitude towards the world, the future, and themselves.**
- C. can feel optimistic about managing themselves and their environments during stressful events.
- D. tend to suffer from specific brain abnormalities.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #144

145. According to the behavioural perspective, depression is the result of:

- A. negative or pessimistic patterns of thinking.
- B. a depressed personality.
- C. a non-rewarding environment.
- D. imbalances in neurotransmitters.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #145

146. Research on depression in various cultures has found that the symptom patterns of depression are different in various cultures and that the relative occurrence of depression is _____ in various cultures.

- A. higher for men than women
- B. different for men and women
- C. the same for men and women
- D. higher for women than men

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #146

147. When deconstructing a disorder such as depression, the presence or strength of one factor influences the effects of other factors. This presence of one factor influencing the effect of another factor is called an:

- A. association.
- B. interassociation.
- C. interaction.
- D. interrelation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #147

148. Two people are witnesses to a violent earthquake. One person is mildly upset by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effects of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of an:

- A. interrelation.
- B. interaction.
- C. insight.
- D. interassociation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #148

149. A person who is depressed begins eating poorly and quits exercising. These behaviours in turn result in a change in the person's physiology. This would be an example of:

- A. the person's biology affecting his/her behaviour.
- B.** the person's behaviour affecting his/her biology.
- C. the person's biology affecting the environment.
- D. the person's environment affecting his/her behaviour.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #149

150. Bob is mildly depressed. Because of his generally negative attitude and hopelessness, Bob's friends, who typically enjoy his company, no longer want to spend time with him. The impact of Bob's depression on his friends is an example of:

- A. environmental factors affecting biological factors.
- B. biological factors affecting behavioural factors.
- C.** behavioural factors affecting environmental factors.
- D. behavioural factors affecting biological factors.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #150

151. One major theme in psychology emphasizes that our biological endowment and our personal experiences interact to influence how we behave. This is an example of:

- A. nature and nurture interacting.
- B. heredity and culture interacting.
- C. culture and nature interacting.
- D. heredity and nurture interacting.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #151

152. Since he was a little boy, Niko wanted to help people be healthy and he always thought he would be a doctor when he grew up. Now in university, Niko is reluctant to commit to pre-medical studies because he has seen the overuse of medication, and he believes he can help people without drugs. Which of the following career paths in psychology might Niko consider?

- A. clinical psychology
- B. educational psychology
- C. organizational psychology
- D. social psychology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #152

153. The specialty area in psychology that focuses on the study of nonhuman species in natural and laboratory environments is:

- A. comparative psychology.
- B. behavioural psychology.
- C. cross-cultural psychology.
- D. cognitive psychology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #153

154. A specialty area that focuses on the study of basic processes such as learning, perception, and motivation is called:

- A. cognitive psychology.
- B. comparative psychology.
- C. experimental psychology.
- D. developmental psychology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #154

155. The specialty area in psychology that focuses on how the presence of other people influences an individual's behaviour, thoughts, and feelings is called:
- A. personality psychology.
 - B. cross-cultural psychology.
 - C. organizational psychology.
 - D. social psychology.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #155

156. What are the four classes of academic performance enhancement strategies?
- A. time management, study skills, constant feedback, test-taking skills
 - B. time management, prioritizing, test-preparation strategies, test-taking skills
 - C. time management, study skills, test-preparation strategies, test-taking skills
 - D. time management, study skills, test-preparation strategies, written schedules

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #156

157. The three important principles of effective time management are:
- A. creating written schedules, prioritizing, studying in the same place.
 - B. studying in the same place, prioritizing, monitoring progress.
 - C. getting feedback, prioritizing, monitoring progress.
 - D. creating written schedules, prioritizing, monitoring progress.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

158. When you are studying and attempting to retain material, the directed questions study method is _____.

- A. as effective as simply reading textual material.
- B. almost as effective as simply reading textual material.
- C. more effective than simply reading textual material.
- D. not at all effective when compared to simply reading textual material.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #158

159. Research looking at the effectiveness of different study techniques found that in general, study techniques:

- A. made no difference in students' memory capacity.
- B. increased students' memory capacity by about 10 percent.
- C. increased students' memory capacity by about 20 percent.
- D. decreased students' memory capacity by about 20 percent.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #159

160. Which of the following was mentioned as a strategy that is often used by test-wise students?

- A. On multiple-choice tests, rule out the obviously incorrect answers immediately.
- B. Multiple-choice alternatives containing the words "always," "never," "universally," and "totally" are usually correct.
- C. Multiple-choice alternatives containing qualitative terms such as "tend," "often," and "generally" are usually incorrect.
- D. On multiple-choice tests, don't change your first answer because it is usually correct.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #160

161. Julie wants to earn good grades in college and planned to devote enough time studying to succeed. However, Julie's apartment is a mess, and although it is the quietest place to study, she cannot focus on studying when she is surrounded by the mess. Julie decides to clean up her apartment and then she is too tired to study. Julie has a problem with:

- A. using an active approach to learning.
- B. prioritizing her tasks.
- C. finding a suitable study place.
- D. setting appropriate goals for herself.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #161

162. Psychology can be defined generally as the scientific study of the mind.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

163. The goal of basic research is simply to learn more about something, while applied research is typically done to solve some real world problems.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #163

164. One goal of psychology is being able to predict how animals or people will behave under specific circumstances.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #164

165. Research has shown that the most important psychological perspective for understanding human behaviour is the biological perspective.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #165

166. The dualism position assumes that the mind and body are one, while the monism position asserts that the mind is in fact separate from the body.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #166

167. A criticism of the sociobiology approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #167

168. Behaviour genetics is the study of how evolution shaped modern human behaviour.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #168

169. The cognitive psychological perspective views human beings as information processors who think, plan, and solve problems.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

170. Structuralists were concerned with breaking human consciousness down into its essential components, whereas Gestalt psychologists were interested in how the elements of experience are organized into wholes.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #170

171. One of the intellectual precursors to the cognitive revolution was the debate over how children acquire language.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #171

172. Cognitive neuroscience involves the intersection of the cognitive perspective with the biological perspective by combining brain- imaging techniques while individuals engage in cognitive tasks.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #172

173. Sigmund Freud first thought that his patients were creating fantasies about being sexually abused as children, but he later revised this view and stressed that he believed these reports to be real and accurate.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #173

174. Psychoanalysis is the analysis of internal and primarily unconscious psychological forces.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #174

175. One of the strengths of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory is that his concepts are relatively easy to assess and measure.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #175

176. The thinking of functionalists like William James was strongly influenced by Darwin's evolutionary theory.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

177. The behavioural psychological perspective is rooted in the work of structuralist Wilhelm Wundt.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #177

178. The humanistic psychological perspective emphasizes free will and innate human tendencies towards growth.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #178

179. Positive psychology movement was discussed in the context of the behavioural perspective.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #179

180. Collectivistic cultures place a strong emphasis on personal goals and accomplishments.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

181. If a researcher is studying norms then that individual is most likely taking a humanistic perspective to studying psychology.

FALSE

182. A psychologist who emphasizes the importance of early childhood experiences and unconscious factors would likely be associated with the cognitive-behaviourism psychological perspective.

FALSE

183. The behavioural psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.

TRUE

184. An interaction is when the presence or strength of one factor can influence the effect of another factor.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #184

185. Regarding research on depression, it is generally assumed that the biological level of analysis is the most useful in terms of shedding light on the disorder.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #185

186. The field of psychology tends to favour the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge about behaviour.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #186

187. Although psychology courses have been taught in Canada since the early 1900s, the earliest independent Psychology Department at a Canadian university was not created until 1924 at McGill University.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

188. The training and practice of psychiatrists is, for all intents and purposes, the same as that of psychologists who perform mental-health services.

FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #188

189. The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and constantly monitoring your progress.

TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #189

190. Psychology is the scientific study of _____ and the factors that influence it.

behaviour

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #190

191. _____ research is designed to solve specific practical problems.

Applied

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #191

192. _____ is a process that involves systematically gathering and evaluating empirical evidence to answer questions and test beliefs about the natural world.

Science

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #192

193. The four goals of psychology are to _____, understand, predict, and control.

describe

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #193

194. The six broad viewpoints employed by psychologists to understand the diverse causes of behaviour are called _____.

perspectives

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #194

195. Most modern scientists hold the view that mind and body are one. This view of the mind-body relationship is called _____.

monism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #195

196. Philosophers from the school of _____ held that all ideas and knowledge are gained through the senses.

British empiricism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #196

197. The field of _____ specifically focuses on the role of evolution in the development of human behaviour.

evolutionary psychology

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #197

198. _____ attempts to study how behavioural tendencies are affected by genes.

Behaviour genetics

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #198

199. The _____ psychological perspective places an emphasis on how individuals process information and solve problems.

cognitive

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #199

200. One of the origins of the cognitive perspective is _____, which examined how the mind organizes elements of experience into a unified perception.

Gestalt psychology

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #200

201. The two early schools of psychology were _____ and _____.

structuralism, functionalism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #201

202. If someone is interested in the role of neurotransmitters on behaviour, they are most likely taking a _____ perspective to studying psychology.

biological

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #202

203. The modern field of _____ involves the use of brain- imaging techniques while people engage in cognitive tasks.

cognitive neuroscience

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #203

204. The new area of _____ arose from the melding of the biological and cognitive perspectives.

cognitive neuroscience

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #204

205. The _____ perspective emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes, conflicts, early childhood experiences, and personality.

psychodynamic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #205

206. Freud suggested that _____ are psychological techniques that help us cope with anxiety and the pain of traumatic experiences.

defence mechanisms

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #206

207. Sigmund Freud's particular psychodynamic theory and type of psychotherapy was called _____.

psychoanalysis

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #207

208. The origins of the behavioural perspective can be found in the 18th century school of philosophy known as _____.

British empiricism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #208

209. B. F. Skinner is the leading figure in the psychological perspective known as _____.

behaviourism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #209

210. Albert Bandura is one of the leading figures in the _____ approach, which attempts to combine two major psychological perspectives.

cognitive behaviourism

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #210

211. The humanistic concept of _____ refers to reaching one's individual potential.

self-actualization

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #211

212. Maslow proposed the idea of _____, which is reaching of one's individual potential.

self-actualization

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #212

213. The rules that a culture uses to specify what is and is not acceptable behaviour are called _____.

norms

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #213

214. Japan is generally considered to be a collectivistic culture, while the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

individualistic

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #214

215. The cognitive perspective takes a(n) _____ level of analysis.

psychological

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #215

216. The _____ psychological perspective emphasizes underlying thoughts, planning, perceptions and memory as the main causal factors in human behaviour.

cognitive

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #216

217. The _____ psychological perspective emphasizes an individual's innate drive for self-actualization and for personal meaning in order to explain behaviour.

humanistic

Blooms: Remember

Gradable: automatic

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #217

218. The three levels of analysis for describing behaviour are biological, _____, and environmental.

psychological

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #218

219. A psychologist who examines the brain processes associated with depression is operating at the _____ level of analysis.

biological

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #219

220. People with the psychological disorder _____ typically take no credit for the good things that happen in their lives, while they blame themselves for the things that go wrong.

depression

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #220

221. The fact that psychology is considered a(n) _____ science means that direct observation is favoured over intuition or reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

empirical

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #221

222. The first Psychology Department in Canada was established in 1924 at _____ University.

McGill

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #222

223. _____ are medical doctors who receive specialized training in diagnosing and treating mental disorders.

Psychiatrists

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #223

224. The directed questions study method is thought to work because it reduces_____, provides a means of actively learning the material, and provides feedback on your current level of mastery.

test anxiety

Blooms: Remember

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #224

225. Define psychology and indicate what kinds of behaviours it studies.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #225

226. What are the four goals of psychology? How are these goals linked to one another?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #226

227. How do the goals of basic research and applied research differ?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Passer - Chapter 01 #227

228. What are perspectives on behaviour? Cite four ways in which they can influence psychological science.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #228

229. Contrast the positions of dualism and monism as they apply to the "mind-body" problem.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #229

230. Compare the goals and methods of structuralism and functionalism.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #230

231. What causal factors are the focus of the psychodynamic perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #231

232. What observations convinced Freud of the importance of unconscious and childhood determinants of adult behaviour?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #232

233. According to Freud, why are people afraid of and anxious about their sexual desires? What are defence mechanisms and what is repression?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #233

234. In what sense is the human in continuous internal conflict, according to Freud?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #234

235. What influences does Freud's theory have on contemporary psychology?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #235

236. What are the important causal factors in behaviour within the behavioural perspective? How was this school of thought influenced by British empiricism?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #236

237. What is behaviourism? Who are the important people associated with this movement?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #237

238. If an individual goes to a therapist for help, how might a therapist taking a behaviourist perspective treat the individual compared to one taking a cognitive perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #238

239. What is cognitive behaviourism? How does it differ from radical behaviourism?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #239

240. How does the humanistic conception of human nature and motivation differ from that advanced by psychoanalysis and behaviourism?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #240

241. If an individual goes to a therapist for help, how might a therapist taking a psychoanalytic perspective treat the individual compared to one taking a humanistic perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #241

242. What is the positive psychology movement? Explain how it is a good example of taking a humanist perspective.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #242

243. What is the conception of human nature advanced by the cognitive perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #243

244. What does *gestalt* mean? How does this meaning relate to the goals and findings of Gestalt psychology?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #244

245. What is studied in the area of cognitive neuroscience?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #245

246. Define culture and norms. What functions does a culture serve?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #246

247. Contrast individualistic and collectivistic societies.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #247

248. Summarize the research by Levine and his colleagues on student' beliefs about whether or not they would marry someone they didn't love. How is this a good example of the sociocultural perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #248

249. What three classes of causal factors does the biological perspective focus on?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #249

250. What methods do behaviour geneticists use to investigate the role of genetic factors in animal and human behaviour?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #250

251. What technical developments were important in the study of brain-behaviour relations?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #251

252. What is meant by natural selection? What is its role in physical and behavioural evolution?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #252

253. According to evolutionary psychology, how do biological and behavioural evolution influence one another?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #253

254. According to sociobiology, what is the ultimate importance of evolved social behaviours? On what bases has this position been criticized by other theorists?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #254

255. What three levels of analysis allow us to incorporate causal factors suggested by each of the perspectives?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #255

256. What does the biological level of analysis tell us about the causes of depression?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #256

257. What kinds of psychological causal factors have been identified in depression?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #257

258. Which causal factors in depression are seen at the environmental level of analysis?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #258

259. Summarize six important themes in contemporary psychology.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #259

260. What is meant by the interaction of causal factors?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #260

261. How does the level-of-analysis framework address the issue of whether our behaviour is primarily shaped by nature or nurture?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #261

262. Summarize the research by Li-Jun Ji and colleagues comparing bilingual students-- who spoke both English and Chinese, on a sorting task. How does the study blend the behavioural with the sociocultural perspective?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #262

263. Explain how the behavioural and the sociocultural perspectives use the environmental level of analysis.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #263

264. Explain how the cognitive, psychodynamic and humanist perspectives tend to use the psychological level of analysis.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #264

265. In what sense has psychology come "full circle" from its early focus on mental events?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #265

266. For each of the psychological perspectives, differentiate between their conceptions of human nature, major causal factors of behaviour, predominant focus and methods of behaviour.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #266

267. Using either the study by Li-Jun Ji et al. on bilingual students performance on a sorting task or the study by Levine et al. on whether students believe they would marry someone they didn't love, explain what level(s) of analysis were being used and why?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #267

268. In what sense do depressive behaviours have biological, psychological, and environmental consequences?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #268

269. What are the four classes of academic performance enhancement strategies?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #269

270. Summarize the history of Canadian Psychology Departments in various universities.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #270

271. What is the distinction between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #271

272. What are five major specialty areas in psychology? What is the major focus of each?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #272

273. Describe three important principles of time management.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #273

274. What does educational psychology research tell us about the effects of directed questions on retention of information? Why do they have these effects?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #274

275. What kinds of strategies are used by test-wise students when they take tests?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #275

276. Explain the five steps involved in critically evaluating a research claim.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #276

277. What are the potential costs of uncritical thinking and why?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #277

278. Describe the structuralism, functionalism, and Gestalt approaches to psychology. Which psychological perspective did these approaches contribute to? Be sure to mention the names of important or relevant people associated with each approach.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #278

279. Using the three levels of analysis (biological, psychological, and environmental) describe what is known about depression. What has research at each of these levels revealed about this disorder?

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #279

280. Explain what science is and contrast how science differs from everyday approaches to understanding behaviour. Be sure to include how science tries to minimize the everyday pitfalls in your answer.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.

Passer - Chapter 01 #280

281. What are the four primary goals of psychology? Give examples of how these goals would relate to a psychologist who is researching test anxiety. Relate these goals to yourself by giving examples of how they apply to your own life.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Apply

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #281

282. Summarize the research by Levine and his colleagues on student' beliefs about whether or not they would marry someone they didn't love. Is this an example of basic or applied research? Explain why.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Analyze

Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #282

283. Describe biological, psychodynamic, and behavioural perspectives. In your answer, be sure to discuss each perspective's 1) conception of human nature, 2) assumptions about the major causes of behaviour, and 3) predominant foci and methods of discovery.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

284. Describe the humanistic, sociocultural, and cognitive perspectives. Mention which level of analysis (biological, psychological, or environmental) the perspectives tend to utilize. Note any major similarities or differences between the perspectives.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

sociocultural; and biological.

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #284

285. What is cognitive behaviourism? Explain how this perspective blends the behavioural perspective with the cognitive perspective.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #285

286. Discuss Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the process of natural selection. Which psychological perspective is evolutionary theory associated with? Describe how evolutionary theory has continued to "evolve" in the modern approaches of evolutionary psychology and sociobiology.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #286

287. Explore the development of the behavioural perspective by discussing the contributions of the following people on the perspective: John Locke, Ivan Pavlov, John Watson, and B.F. Skinner.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #287

288. Define psychoanalysis and repression and discuss how they relate to Freud's conception of the mind.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive;

289. Outline five of the major areas of specialization within psychology specifying the area of focus for each of these areas. Also, briefly outline the typical level of training for a psychologist and state how the training of psychologists and psychiatrists differ.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #289

290. The text specifies three levels of analysis and six perspectives on behaviour. Discuss how the six different perspectives can be related to these three levels of analysis.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #290

291. Select any three of the six themes that are the foundation of psychology and explain their meaning.

Answers will vary

Blooms: Understand

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.

Chapter 1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation	189
Blooms: Analyze	14
Blooms: Apply	32
Blooms: Remember	150
Blooms: Understand	95
Gradable: automatic	58
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.	17
Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.	13
Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.	11
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.	35
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive ; sociocultural; and biological.	149
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.	46
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.	24
Passer - Chapter 01	291