

Chapter 1 The Evolution of Psychology

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Psychology's intellectual parents are the disciplines of
- physics and physiology.
 - philosophy and physiology.
 - chemistry and physics.
 - philosophy and chemistry.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

2. The person responsible for establishing psychology as an independent discipline with its own subject matter is
- G. Stanley Hall.
 - René Descartes.
 - William James.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

3. The notion that the subject matter of psychology should be the scientific study of conscious experience is MOST closely linked with
- William James.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - John B. Watson.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

4. According to Wilhelm Wundt, the focus of psychology was on the scientific study of
- observable behavior.
 - conscious experience.
 - unconscious motivation.
 - the functions of behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

5. Wilhelm Wundt believed the focus of psychology should be
- questioning the nature of existence.
 - studying stimulus-response associations.
 - determining people's unconscious motivation for behavior.
 - examining people's awareness of their immediate experience.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Concept/Applied

6. While the term psychology has existed since at LEAST the early 1700s, psychology did not come to be considered a science until
- the 1750s.
 - the early 1800s.
 - the late 1800s.
 - the 1940s.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

7. The person who established America's first psychological research laboratory and who launched America's first psychology journal was
- John Watson.
 - William James.
 - G. Stanley Hall.
 - Edward Titchener.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

8. The first president of the American Psychological Association (APA) was
- Sigmund Freud.
 - G. Stanley Hall.
 - William James.
 - John Watson.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

9. The world's largest organization devoted to the advancement of psychology is the
- World Psychology Organization.
 - American Psychological Society.
 - American Psychological Association.
 - Psychologists of North America.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 92%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Factual

10. Which of the followings is NOT one of the major contributions of G. Stanley Hall?
- He established the first American psychological journal.
 - He established the first research laboratory for psychology in America.
 - He received the first Ph.D. in psychology in America.
 - He was the first president of the American Psychological Association.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1 KEY: Critical Thinking

11. In a discussion with your professor she tells you that she believes that the focus of psychological study should be to break the conscious experience into its basic elements. Which of the following historical schools of thought is your professor's idea MOST consistent with?
- behaviorism
 - functionalism
 - structuralism
 - psychoanalysis

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

12. The school of psychology that focused on identifying and examining the fundamental components of conscious experience, such as sensations, feelings, and images was
- humanism.
 - behaviorism.
 - structuralism.
 - functionalism.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

13. Isabel is listening to a piece of classical music and tape recording all her feelings and impressions as she experiences them. Isabel is using a technique similar to the research methodology of
- structuralism.
 - functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - humanism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

14. In an attempt to learn something about his conscious experience, William looked at an abstract painting and wrote down all of his impressions as they came to him. This technique is called
- introspection.
 - retrospection.
 - empiricism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

15. Wundt and Titchener believed that psychology should
- only study observable behavior.
 - analyze conscious experience into its basic elements.
 - focus on unconscious determinants of behavior.
 - study the function or purpose of consciousness.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

16. Dr. Asgaard believes that in order to fully understand complex processes, such as auditory processing, it is first necessary to understand all the separate component parts. Dr. Asgaard's views are MOST consistent with those of
- William James.
 - Ivan Pavlov.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Edward Titchener.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Critical Thinking

17. If you take a sip of a soft drink and concentrate on what you are experiencing (cold, bubbly, sweet, etc.) you would be utilizing the technique of
- introspection.
 - behaviorism.
 - functionalism.
 - empiricism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

18. The school of psychology associated with understanding the purpose of behavior was
- functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - neodynamism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 44%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

19. Dr. Lee is studying pain perception using a functionalist perspective. It is MOST likely that Dr. Lee would suggest that we can only understand the conscious experience of pain
- if all the component parts that make up the experience of pain are understood.
 - by observing the outward expression of pain in response to different stimuli.
 - if we first understand the role of pain in human survival and adaptation.
 - if we understand the unconscious processes that initiate the sensation of pain.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Critical Thinking

20. William James, who was a pioneer in the development of functionalism, was MOST heavily influenced by
- Charles Darwin.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - John Watson.
 - B. F. Skinner.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 74%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

21. Dr. Smythe believes that in order to fully understand complex processes, such as taste, it is necessary to understand the purpose that taste plays in survival, not the elementary components that combine to produce taste sensations. Dr. Smythe's views are MOST consistent with
- the behaviorist approach to psychology.
 - the functionalist approach to psychology.
 - the structuralist approach to psychology.
 - the psychoanalytic approach to psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

22. Dr. Rice believes that it is not possible to fully understand emotions unless we understand the purpose that the conscious experiences associated with emotions play in survival and adaptation. Dr. Rice's views are MOST consistent with those of
- Edward Titchener.
 - Ivan Pavlov.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - William James.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Critical Thinking

23. The term used by William James to describe a continuous flow of thoughts was
- existential awareness.
 - stream of consciousness.
 - transcendental meditation.
 - phenomenological flow.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 98%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

24. Which of the following was LEAST likely to be the focus of study for the functionalists?
- mental testing
 - development in children
 - sensation and perception
 - the effectiveness of educational practices

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 73%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Concept/Applied

25. The first woman to serve as president of the American Psychological Association was
- Mary Calkins.
 - Margaret Washburn.
 - Leta Stetter Hollingworth.
 - Anna Freud.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

26. The early approach in psychology that fostered the development of modern-day applied psychology was
- structuralism.
 - behaviorism.
 - functionalism.
 - pragmatism.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 49%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

27. Although functionalism faded away as a theoretical force in psychology, historians credit it with two important contributions to the discipline that includes the development of
- behaviorism and applied psychology.
 - psychoanalysis and behaviorism.
 - behaviorism and introspection.
 - women psychologists and applied psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

28. Functionalism was founded by
- John Watson.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - William James.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

29. The ____ believed that consciousness developed in humans because it serves a useful purpose.
- behaviorists
 - humanists
 - functionalists
 - structuralists

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

30. The concept of "stream of consciousness" is associated with
- John Watson.
 - William James.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

31. The notion that unconscious motivations can influence our overt behavior is MOST consistent with the views of
- Carl Rogers.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - Sigmund Freud.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

32. Sigmund Freud developed an innovative procedure for treating people with psychological problems, which he called
- behavior modification.
 - primal therapy.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - rational-emotive therapy.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Factual

33. You are interviewing a new member of the psychology department for the university newspaper. The faculty member states, "Many times people are unaware of the unconscious motivations that drive their overt actions." This faculty member's views are MOST similar to the views held by
- B. F. Skinner.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.
 - Sigmund Freud.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Critical Thinking

34. Freud concluded that psychological disturbances are largely caused by
- unrealistic demands from family and friends.
 - personal conflicts existing at an unconscious level.
 - genetic predispositions to behave in a particular way.
 - conflicts between conscious desires and environmental constraints.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Factual

35. The major departure of Freud's position from prevailing viewpoints around the early 1900s was that he
- saw abnormal behavior as resulting from biological causes.
 - saw people as not fully aware of the forces that control their behavior.
 - proposed the existence of free will.
 - emphasized environmental forces on behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 81%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Concept/Applied

36. Which of the following statements about Freud's psychoanalytic theory is MOST accurate?
- Freud's views have been largely abandoned and they exert relatively little, if any, influence on current mainstream psychology.
 - Freud's views exert a tremendous influence on other disciplines, but not on psychology.
 - Freud's views exert a tremendous influence on developmental and abnormal psychology, but not on other areas of mainstream psychology.
 - Many psychoanalytic concepts have filtered into the mainstream of psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Critical Thinking

37. Psychoanalytic theory attempts to explain personality, motivation, and mental disorders by
- studying observable behavior.
 - analyzing conscious experience into its basic elements.
 - focusing on unconscious determinants of behavior.
 - studying the function or purpose of consciousness.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Factual

38. Which of the following did NOT have a significant influence on the development of Freud's theory?
- knowledge gained as a result of working with patients
 - the results of his experimental research
 - knowledge gained from his examination of his own anxieties, conflicts, and desires
 - his observation of the slips of the tongue people tend to make

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Critical Thinking

39. The psychologist who proposed that the study of consciousness should be replaced by the study of behavior was
- John B. Watson.
 - Abraham Maslow.
 - G. Stanley Hall.
 - Sigmund Freud.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 87%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

40. The theoretical orientation that insisted on verifiability of observation was
- structuralism.
 - functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

41. The school of psychology that suggests psychologists should study only what can be objectively observed is
- humanism.
 - behaviorism.
 - structuralism.
 - functionalism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

42. With which of the following statements would a behaviorist agree?
- Conscious experiences can be studied in an objective, precise way.
 - In order to understand behavior, one must understand the motives behind the behavior.
 - Behavior can only be explained in terms of phenomenology, that is, an individual's interpretation of experience.
 - Psychology should be the science of behavior that can be observed by others.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 77%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

43. John B. Watson argued that psychologists should
- use the method of introspection to establish the structural aspects of consciousness.
 - be concerned with the purposiveness (function) of behavior.
 - confine their work to people who are diagnosed as mentally ill.
 - abandon the study of consciousness.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 28%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

44. According to John Watson, behavior is governed primarily by
- heredity.
 - personal motives.
 - the environment.
 - unconscious desires.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 70%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

45. Strict behaviorists would be MOST sympathetic to which one of the following statements?
- Human behavior is primarily caused by inherited factors.
 - Human behavior is primarily caused by environmental factors.
 - Human behavior is primarily caused by equal contributions of inherited and environmental factors.
 - No one really knows what the primary causes for human behavior are.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 66%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

46. Alison believes that individuals learn to be either aggressive or non-aggressive as a result of the experiences they have. Alison's views are MOST consistent with the
- behaviorist view of psychology.
 - structuralist view of psychology.
 - functionalist view of psychology.
 - psychoanalytic view of psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

47. The school of psychology that was MOST responsible for the rise of animal research in psychology was
- behaviorism.
 - structuralism.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - Gestalt psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 90%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

48. Christine is a psychologist who conducts research on the effects of reward on maze learning in rats. Christine would MOST likely be considered a
- behaviorist.
 - structuralist.
 - psychoanalyst.
 - Gestalt psychologist.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 81%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Critical Thinking

49. Which of the following statements BEST reflects the main advantage of conducting psychological research with animals?
- It is much cheaper to conduct research on animals than on humans.
 - In their biological makeup, animals are fundamentally similar to humans.
 - With research on animals, there are no ethical issues to be concerned with.
 - A researcher can exert more control over an animal than over a human subject.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

50. Watson defined psychology as
- the scientific study of behavior.
 - the scientific study of the unconscious.
 - the scientific study of the brain.
 - the scientific study of conscious experience.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

51. The fact that behaviors can be observed and thoughts and feelings cannot is the basis of
- psychoanalysis.
 - functionalism.
 - structuralism.
 - behaviorism.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

52. Which psychological approach is often referred to as stimulus-response (S-R) psychology?
- psychoanalytic theory
 - behaviorism
 - structuralism
 - evolutionary psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

53. If Dr. Maple is a behaviorist he would MOST likely believe that the cause of a child's disruptive behavior in school is the result of
- a learning disability.
 - his genetic inheritance.
 - his prior experiences.
 - a combination of his genetic inheritance and his prior experiences.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Critical Thinking

54. A group of psychologists is conducting research to determine whether people eat more when they are in the presence of environmental stimuli that increase anxiety, such as loud noises or flashing lights. These scientists MOST likely follow
- the behavioral perspective.
 - the psychodynamic perspective.
 - the humanistic perspective.
 - the functionalist perspective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

55. Marissa wants to study people's emotional reactions to increases in temperature. Her classmate, Bernard, tells her that she should focus on observable behaviors, rather than internal states in her study. Bernard's views are MOST similar to those found in
- the psychodynamic perspective.
 - the evolutionary perspective.
 - the behavioral perspective.
 - the biological perspective.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

56. The notion that all behavior is fully governed by external stimuli is MOST consistent with
- behaviorism.
 - humanism.
 - structuralism.
 - functionalism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

57. You are interviewing a new member of the psychology department for the university newspaper. The faculty member states, "Internal states undoubtedly exist, but it is not necessary to draw inferences about unobservable states in order to understand behavior." This faculty member's views are MOST similar to the views held by
- William James.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - Sigmund Freud.
 - Carl Rogers.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

58. The psychologist who took the position that organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes and tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes was
- Sigmund Freud.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - Carl Rogers.
 - Abraham Maslow.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 90%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

59. With which of the following individuals is B. F. Skinner MOST in agreement on the issue of internal mental events?
- John Watson
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Wilhelm Wundt
 - Abraham Maslow

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

60. Janet trained her dog to sit on command by following this behavior with a reward of a dog biscuit and praise. Janet used the principles of
- behaviorism.
 - humanism.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - functionalism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 85%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

61. Which of the following psychologists would have been MOST likely to assert that "free will is an illusion"?
- Abraham Maslow
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Wilhelm Wundt
 - Carl Rogers

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 93%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Concept/Applied

62. In the 1950s Skinner argued that psychology should return to a strict interpretation of the principles of
- humanism.
 - functionalism.
 - behaviorism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

63. It should be easiest to teach a child to pick up his toys by utilizing the principles and techniques developed by
- William James.
 - Abraham Maslow.
 - B. F. Skinner.
 - Wilhelm Wundt.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

64. Skinner would agree with all the following statements except:
- all behavior is governed by external consequences
 - individuals have free will
 - organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes
 - organisms tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

65. Which of the following groups of psychologists would be MOST likely to focus on individual uniqueness, freedom, and potential for growth as a person?
- behaviorists
 - psychoanalysts
 - humanists
 - Gestalt psychologists

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 97%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 TOP: WWW
KEY: Factual

66. The school of psychology that takes the most positive view of human nature is
- behaviorism.
 - functionalism.
 - humanism.
 - psychoanalysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

67. Which type of psychologist would be LEAST likely to generalize from studies of animal subjects to human behavior?
- a psychoanalyst
 - a behaviorist
 - a humanist
 - a cognitive psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 84%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

68. Oliver is studying motivation in chimpanzees. His roommate doesn't think that Oliver's research will produce much useful information about human motivation because he believes that information from animal studies will not provide meaningful information about human experiences. Oliver's roommate apparently has
- a humanistic perspective.
 - an evolutionary perspective.
 - a biological perspective.
 - a cognitive perspective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

69. The theoretical viewpoint that is MOST closely associated with Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow is
- cognitive approach.
 - humanism.
 - structuralism.
 - biological approach.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 84%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

70. Which of the following statements is LEAST likely to be made by a humanist?
- Humans are unique.
 - The behavior of humans tends to be dictated by environmental circumstances.
 - Humans have a basic need to fulfill their potentials.
 - Research on animals has little relevance to understanding human behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

71. Humanists believe that people's behavior is governed by
- their self-concepts.
 - unconscious sexual urges.
 - the outcomes of their responses.
 - biochemical processes.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

72. Manny tends to be very passive and allows people to take advantage of him. What would a humanist be MOST likely to say about Manny?
- Manny will find it difficult to change because he probably has deep-seated feelings of inferiority.
 - Manny can become more assertive once he begins to feel better about himself and recognizes that he has the ability to fulfill his potential.
 - Manny simply needs to take an assertiveness training class in which he can learn and practice assertive behaviors.
 - Manny should undergo analysis so that he can begin to resolve whatever unconscious conflict is at the root of his passivity.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 90%
REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

73. Which of the following psychologists would be MOST likely to stress that each person has a drive to grow and fulfill his or her potential?
- Sigmund Freud
 - B. F. Skinner
 - G. Stanley Hall
 - Abraham Maslow

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Concept/Applied

74. Imagine that the editor of your local newspaper writes a column supporting a reduction in government intervention with a transfer of more rights to individual citizens. The editor bases this argument on the assumption that people are rational beings who will fulfill their maximum potential as long as others do not infringe on their basic human needs. This editor's views reflect those seen in
- the evolutionary perspective.
 - the humanistic perspective.
 - the psychodynamic perspective.
 - the behavioral perspective.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

75. A psychologist whose primary goal is to help people reach their potential MOST likely follows the principles of
- behaviorism.
 - structuralism.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - humanism.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

76. The branch of psychology concerned with everyday, practical problems is called
- developmental psychology.
 - abnormal psychology.
 - applied psychology.
 - cognitive psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 83%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6 TOP: WWW
KEY: Factual

77. Margaret is an industrial psychologist who advises companies on how to improve worker morale. As a psychologist who attempts to solve practical problems, Margaret would MOST likely be considered
- an academic psychologist.
 - an applied psychologist.
 - a behavioral psychologist.
 - a humanistic psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 92%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Concept/Applied

78. The area of applied psychology MOST stimulated by World War II was
- quantitative psychology.
 - clinical psychology.
 - child psychology.
 - educational psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

79. A clinical psychologist would probably be MOST interested in
- determining how small groups make decisions.
 - studying facial expressions of emotion.
 - figuring out the most effective ways of treating anxiety.
 - studying the nature of optical illusions.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 92%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Concept/Applied

80. The branch of psychology concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders is called
- industrial psychology.
 - social psychology.
 - developmental psychology.
 - clinical psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

81. Michael is having problems relating to other people because he is exhibiting delusions (false beliefs) and hallucinations. Michael would MOST likely seek help from
- a clinical psychologist.
 - a developmental psychologist.
 - an experimental psychologist.
 - a physiological psychologist.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 74%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Concept/Applied

82. During World War II, many academic psychologists were pressed into service, mainly as
- clinicians.
 - physicians.
 - teachers.
 - military leaders.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

83. One of the first areas of applied psychology to develop was
- counseling psychology.
 - mental testing.
 - personnel psychology.
 - sports psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

84. Which of the following contributed MOST to the development of applied psychology?
- the advent of high-speed computers
 - the high demand for mental testing of military recruits
 - the increase in the number of people earning advanced degrees in psychology
 - the increase in public awareness of the symptoms of psychological disorders

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 72%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

85. Which of the following organizations was established in 1988 to serve exclusively as an advocate for the science of psychology?
- American Psychological Association
 - American Psychological Society
 - Society for the Study of Scientific Psychology
 - American Association for the Advancement of Science

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

86. The major event that influenced the development of psychology as a profession was
- World War I.
 - the Great Depression of the 1930s.
 - World War II.
 - the cold war of the 1950s.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

87. The major organization that represents BOTH the scientific and professional branches of psychology in the United States is the
- American Medical Society.
 - American Psychological Society.
 - American Psychiatric Society.
 - American Psychological Association.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

88. After World War II, many psychologists began to specialize in
- clinical psychology.
 - research psychology.
 - experimental psychology.
 - industrial psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 KEY: Factual

89. The term that refers to the mental processes involved in acquiring knowledge is
- cognition.
 - pedagogy.
 - empiricism.
 - introspection.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 94%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

90. Which of the following is a recent movement in psychology that has revived the old interest in mental and conscious events?
- physiological psychology
 - psychoanalysis
 - behavioral psychology
 - cognitive psychology

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 69%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

91. The approach that contends psychology must study internal mental events in order to fully understand behavior is
- behaviorism.
 - cognitive psychology.
 - evolutionary psychology.
 - humanism.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

92. Which of the following is MOST likely to be studied by a cognitive psychologist?
- strategies used by college students to solve a particular problem
 - play behavior in preschool children
 - whether or not a job incentive program is effective
 - factors that determine group cohesiveness

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Concept/Applied

93. Programmers who were working on a chess-playing super computer asked a psychologist from their university for some help in working out the problem-solving algorithms they would be using. The psychologist who helped with this project was MOST likely
- a behavioral psychologist.
 - a humanistic psychologist.
 - a biological psychologist.
 - a cognitive psychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Critical Thinking

94. Which of the following psychologists demonstrated that electrical stimulation of the brain could evoke emotional responses such as pleasure and rage in animals?
- James Olds
 - Roger Sperry
 - B. F. Skinner
 - Abraham Maslow

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

95. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to be studied by a cognitive psychologist?
- how we remember things
 - the development of language
 - shaping behavior by reinforcement
 - how people reason to solve problems

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

96. The results from a recent study suggest that the cognitive perspective surpassed the behavioral perspective in influence sometime around
- 1920.
 - 1950.
 - 1970.
 - 1990.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

97. Darnell is working on a computer system that will have full language recognition capabilities. The type of psychologist that could probably give Darnell the MOST help in developing this computer system would be
- a behavioral psychologist.
 - a humanistic psychologist.
 - a cognitive psychologist.
 - a biological psychologist.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Critical Thinking

98. Annabel wants to investigate differences in the way language is processed by the brain hemispheres in individuals from different cultures. If Annabel could work with a psychologist who has made a significant contribution in this area of research, she would MOST likely choose to work with
- Carl Rogers.
 - Roger Sperry.
 - John B. Watson.
 - Alfred Adler.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Critical Thinking

99. A psychological perspective that emerged in the 1950s and 1960s which reflects a renewed interest in the study of the mind or consciousness that existed in psychology when it first became a science in the late 1800s is the
- cognitive perspective.
 - mental perspective.
 - philosophical perspective.
 - biological perspective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

100. The cognitive perspective contends that to fully understand human behavior, psychologists need to focus attention on
- the role of the unconscious.
 - internal mental events.
 - the interrelations among the mind, body and behavior.
 - the adaptive value of a behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

101. Decision making, reasoning, problem solving, and language are topics MOST likely to be studied by
- evolutionary psychologists.
 - biological psychologists.
 - cognitive psychologists.
 - behavioral psychologists.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Critical Thinking

102. Which of the following psychological perspectives is MOST likely to focus on the interrelations among the mind, body, and behavior?
- a. evolutionary perspective
 - b. biological perspective
 - c. cognitive perspective
 - d. behavioral perspective

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Critical Thinking

103. Professor Vasquez believes that nearly all psychological disorders can ultimately be traced to abnormalities in brain chemistry. Professor Vasquez's beliefs are MOST consistent with the
- a. behavioral perspective.
 - b. cognitive perspective.
 - c. biological perspective.
 - d. humanistic perspective.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Concept/Applied

104. Historically, most of psychology's research has been conducted in
- a. China.
 - b. Japan.
 - c. Mexico.
 - d. the United States.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 99%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.8 KEY: Factual

105. Which of the following groups is MOST likely to have been used as subjects for psychological research?
- a. a variety of individuals
 - b. lower-class males
 - c. lower-class males and females
 - d. middle- and upper-class white males

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 67%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.8 KEY: Factual

106. Recently Western psychologists have started to devote more attention to ____ as a determinant of behavior.
- a. intelligence
 - b. unconscious
 - c. feelings
 - d. culture

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.8 KEY: Factual

107. The approach that examines behavioral processes in terms of their adaptive value for a species over the course of many generations is
- clinical psychology.
 - cognitive psychology.
 - evolutionary psychology.
 - physiological psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

108. Professor Immel believes that behaviors that are predominant in certain species probably serve some adaptive function. Professor Immel's beliefs are MOST consistent with the
- behavioral perspective.
 - cognitive perspective.
 - humanistic perspective.
 - evolutionary perspective.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Concept/Applied

109. The basic premise of evolutionary psychology is that natural selection favors behaviors that enhance organisms' success in
- establishing a territory.
 - locating a source of food.
 - passing on their genes to the next generation.
 - aggressive interactions with members of other species.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 93%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Factual

110. Currently a large proportion of the American population is overweight. Dr. Laker thinks that, in part, this may be due to an innate preference for foods that are rich in fats and sugars. Dr. Laker has suggested that in times when foods were not so readily available, this innate preference would ensure enough calories for energy and survival. Dr. Laker's views are MOST consistent with those of the
- cultural perspective in psychology.
 - cognitive perspective in psychology.
 - behavioral perspective in psychology.
 - evolutionary perspective in psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Critical Thinking

111. Evolutionary psychologists would MOST likely explain females' greater emphasis on potential mates' economic resources by suggesting that it
- increases resources available for their children.
 - supports their innate need for a large territory.
 - allows them to acquire a greater variety of time-saving appliances.
 - increases females' confidence about the maternity of their children.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 72%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Concept/Applied

112. Which of the following early psychologists would be MOST likely to endorse the tenets of evolutionary psychology?
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. William James
 - c. John Watson
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 59%
REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Concept/Applied

113. The individual MOST closely associated with the recent development of evolutionary psychology is
- a. Alfred Binet.
 - b. David Buss.
 - c. Roger Sperry.
 - d. James Olds.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Factual

114. The individual MOST closely associated with the recent development of positive psychology is
- a. David Buss.
 - b. Roger Sperry.
 - c. James Olds.
 - d. Martin Seligman.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.10 KEY: Factual

115. You are interviewing a new member of the psychology department for the university newspaper. The faculty member states, "psychology has historically devoted too much attention to pathology, weakness, and suffering." This faculty member's views are MOST similar to the views held by
- a. Martin Seligman.
 - b. Richard Buss.
 - c. Sigmund Freud.
 - d. Carl Rogers.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.10 KEY: Critical Thinking

116. The viewpoint in psychology that uses theory and research to understand the adaptive, creative and fulfilling aspects of human existence is known as
- a. physiological psychology.
 - b. evolutionary psychology.
 - c. positive psychology.
 - d. applied psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.10 KEY: Factual

117. If you wonder about the adaptive purpose of a common behavior (such as toddlers following their mothers around or teenagers wanting more independence from their parents) your wondering would be MOST consistent with the principles of
- cultural psychology.
 - humanism.
 - biological psychology.
 - evolutionary psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9 KEY: Critical Thinking

118. Topics such as courage, tolerance, creativity, and integrity reflect the interest of the positive psychology movement in the study of
- positive subjective experiences.
 - positive individual traits.
 - positive institutions and communities.
 - positive life events.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.10 KEY: Factual

119. According to the definition of psychology that appears in your textbook, psychology is both
- a science and a profession.
 - a theory and an academic discipline.
 - a school of thought and an occupation.
 - a cognitive process and an undergraduate major.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 96%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.11
KEY: Factual

120. Over the last 50 years membership in the American Psychological Association has
- decreased.
 - remained the same.
 - increased dramatically.
 - first increased and then decreased.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 92%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.11
KEY: Factual

121. Of all doctoral degrees awarded in the sciences and humanities, psychology accounts for about
- 5%.
 - 9%.
 - 20%.
 - 50%.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Factual

122. One of the key changes that has occurred in psychology over time is that
- psychology has become increasingly less applied in its focus.
 - the number of clinicians is decreasing.
 - psychologists have gone from being specialists to being generalists.
 - fewer psychologists now work in colleges and universities.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Factual

123. Which of the following is NOT included in the text's definition of psychology?
- psychology is a profession that solves practical problems
 - psychology studies behavior including physiological and cognitive processes
 - psychology studies primarily the unconscious mind
 - psychology is a science

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Factual

124. Colleges and universities are the primary work setting for approximately ____ of American psychologists.
- 10 percent
 - 30 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 70 percent

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Factual

125. Which of the following is NOT listed in the textbook as a major area of research in psychology?
- physiological psychology
 - cognitive psychology
 - industrial/organizational psychology
 - social psychology

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 72%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Factual

126. A psychologist whose major interest focuses on how behavior changes as a function of age would probably be considered a
- physiological psychologist.
 - developmental psychologist.
 - social psychologist.
 - cognitive psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 97%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Concept/Applied

127. A psychologist who is interested in the psychological effect of aging would MOST likely specialize in
- developmental psychology.
 - experimental psychology.
 - cognitive psychology.
 - psychometrics.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 96%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Factual

128. Larry is a graduate student whose major area of interest is social psychology. You should expect that Larry is MOST interested in
- the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behavior.
 - the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations.
 - how people relate to each other and influence each other.
 - the ways in which behavior and mental processes change over a lifetime.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

129. Which of the following questions would a social psychologist be MOST likely to ask?
- How stable is personality over the lifespan?
 - Why do we like some people and not others?
 - What effect does anxiety have on test performance?
 - Do depressed people think differently than non-depressed people?

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 83%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Concept/Applied

130. Which of the following areas of research in psychology is concerned with understanding the role of the endocrine system in the regulation of behavior?
- developmental psychology
 - physiological psychology
 - psychometrics
 - cognitive psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 83%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Factual

131. Which of the following would a physiological psychologist be MOST likely to ask?
- How do hormones affect behavior?
 - Why do we like some people and not others?
 - What effect does reward have on learning?
 - What are the stages of problem solving?

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 87%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Concept/Applied

132. A psychologist who studies information processing and decision making would probably be considered a
- physiological psychologist.
 - developmental psychologist.
 - social psychologist.
 - cognitive psychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

133. Ramon is a graduate student whose major area of interest is cognitive psychology. You should expect that Ramon is MOST interested in
- understanding mental processes such as memory and learning.
 - the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behavior.
 - the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations.
 - how people relate to each other and influence each other.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

134. Brooke is a graduate student whose major area of interest is in describing and understanding the consistency in people's behavior. Which research is Brooke MOST likely to specialize in?
- social psychology
 - personality psychology
 - cognitive psychology
 - physiological psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

135. Dr. Somers studies psychological topics such as attitude formation and change and how groups influence people's behavior. Which of the following BEST categorizes Dr. Somers' research specialization?
- experimental psychology
 - personality psychology
 - psychometrics
 - social psychology

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

136. Marie is a graduate student whose major area of interest is personality psychology. You should expect that Marie is MOST interested in
- the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behavior.
 - how people relate to each other and influence each other.
 - the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations.
 - the ways in which behavior and mental processes change over a lifetime.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

137. Which of the following areas of research in psychology is concerned with assessing individual differences, developing tests, and developing new statistical techniques?
- a. social psychology
 - b. psychometrics
 - c. cognitive psychology
 - d. physiological psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 95%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.12
KEY: Factual

138. Pablo is a graduate student whose major area of interest is the measurement of behavior and capacities and the development of psychological tests. Which research is Pablo MOST likely to specialize in?
- a. social psychology
 - b. psychometrics
 - c. cognitive psychology
 - d. physiological psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

139. Currently, the two largest areas of specialization in research-oriented psychology are
- a. clinical and counseling.
 - b. developmental and clinical.
 - c. developmental and social.
 - d. social and counseling.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

140. ____ psychologists are concerned with changes in behavior throughout the life span.
- a. Developmental
 - b. Personality
 - c. Social
 - d. Cognitive

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

141. Which field of psychology studies attitude change and group behavior?
- a. developmental psychology
 - b. social psychology
 - c. psychoanalysis
 - d. psychometrics

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

142. A newspaper article reported a study by a psychologist in which the attitudes of men and women towards traditional sex roles were studied. MOST likely the researcher was
- a cognitive psychologist.
 - a counseling psychologist.
 - a developmental psychologist.
 - a social psychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Critical Thinking

143. The area of research specialization in psychology that studies many of the traditional topics in psychology (such as sensation, learning, motivation) is
- psychometrics.
 - experimental.
 - educational.
 - cognitive.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

144. Jane's thyroid gland has become inactive and, as a result, she is becoming lethargic and has gained weight. We know that the thyroid gland can cause this reaction because of studies conducted by
- clinical psychologists.
 - medical psychologists.
 - experimental psychologists.
 - physiological psychologists.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Critical Thinking

145. Elizabeth is interested in the best way to study achievement among middle-school children and she is also interested in the factors that underlie student motivation. Elizabeth would MOST likely describe her research interests as
- cognitive psychology.
 - psychometrics.
 - educational psychology.
 - developmental psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

146. The area of psychological research that is MOST interested in the causation, prevention, and treatment of illness is
- health psychology.
 - physiological psychology.
 - social psychology.
 - psychiatry.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

147. The proportion of academic and research psychologists who identify their primary area of interest as health psychology is
- less than 3%.
 - just over 25%.
 - shrinking each year.
 - approximately 10%.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

148. Which of the following areas is MOST likely to be classified as an applied area of specialization in psychology?
- psychometrics
 - counseling psychology
 - experimental psychology
 - developmental psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

149. Which of the following areas is MOST similar to clinical psychology?
- social psychology
 - school psychology
 - industrial psychology
 - counseling psychology

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 94%
REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified OBJ: 1.13
KEY: Critical Thinking

150. Dr. Lopez is a psychologist who evaluates, diagnoses, and treats people with everyday problems of moderate severity. What type of psychologist is Dr. Lopez?
- an educational psychologist
 - a counseling psychologist
 - a school psychologist
 - an industrial psychologist

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Concept/Applied

151. A psychologist who works on trying to increase job satisfaction and productivity in a large company would MOST likely have received training in
- clinical psychology.
 - counseling psychology.
 - educational and school psychology.
 - industrial and organizational psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Concept/Applied

152. Sally is a psychologist interested improving curriculum design, achievement testing and teacher training. What type of psychologist is Sally?
- a. an educational psychologist
 - b. a counseling psychologist
 - c. a school psychologist
 - d. an industrial psychologist

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Concept/Applied

153. Dr. Hawkins is a psychologist who spends her day working in an elementary school testing and counseling children who are having difficulty in school. What type of applied psychologist is Dr. Hawkins?
- a. an educational psychologist
 - b. a counseling psychologist
 - c. a school psychologist
 - d. an industrial psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 19-22 OBJ: 1.13
KEY: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

154. The most widely practiced professional specialty in psychology is
- a. clinical psychology.
 - b. experimental psychology.
 - c. educational and school psychology.
 - d. industrial/organizational psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 TOP: WWW KEY: Factual

155. Kenn is a psychologist who spends the majority of his time assessing or treating elderly people who are showing signs of dementia or who have experienced strokes. Ken would MOST likely describe the focus of his practice as
- a. counseling psychology.
 - b. psychometrics.
 - c. clinical neuropsychology.
 - d. forensic psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

156. A lawyer who wanted to have expert witness testify at a hearing to determine whether or not his client was competent to stand trial would need to contact a psychologist whose specialty was
- a. forensic psychology.
 - b. clinical neuropsychology.
 - c. psychometrics.
 - d. social psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Critical Thinking

157. Not including clinical or counseling psychologists, the two most common specialties in applied psychology are
- school psychology and forensic psychology.
 - forensic psychology and clinical neuropsychology.
 - industrial/organizational psychology and clinical neuropsychology.
 - school psychology and industrial/organizational psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

158. Which of the following is a medical doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating mental disorders?
- a clinical psychologist
 - a counseling psychologist
 - a psychiatrist
 - a physiological psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

159. An area of specialization in applied psychology that is primarily involved in the treatment of less severe problems of everyday life (such as marriage counseling) is
- social psychology.
 - counseling psychology.
 - clinical psychology.
 - cognitive psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

160. Which of the following areas of specialization in psychology is involved with the development of curricula and the training of teachers?
- school psychology
 - educational psychology
 - experimental psychology
 - industrial/organizational psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

161. As the result of a breakdown in communication, morale is low among employees in a local factory. A(n) ____ would be MOST likely to be helpful in restoring communication and improving morale.
- social psychologist
 - educational psychologist
 - industrial/organizational psychologist
 - clinical psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Critical Thinking

162. Which of the following professionals receive general training in medicine and receive an M.D. (medical doctor) degree?
- a. psychiatrists only
 - b. clinical psychologists only
 - c. counseling psychologists only
 - d. psychiatrists and clinical psychologists

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Factual

163. The idea that psychology is empirical suggests that
- a. reason and logic are primary to psychology.
 - b. conclusions should be guided by theories.
 - c. conclusions should be based on direct observation.
 - d. research should focus on underlying, internal events.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 52%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

164. Empiricism means that knowledge should be acquired through
- a. logical reasoning.
 - b. common sense.
 - c. historical tradition.
 - d. direct observation.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 85%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Factual

165. Researchers in psychology have "to see it to believe it." This orientation is MOST consistent with
- a. empiricism.
 - b. structuralism.
 - c. functionalism.
 - d. humanism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

166. Psychology is based on systematic observation rather than pure reasoning or common sense. We can say, therefore, that psychology is
- a. behavioral.
 - b. speculative.
 - c. empirical.
 - d. rational.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 88%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Factual

167. Which of the following qualifies as empirically-based knowledge?
- a. intuition
 - b. insight
 - c. logical consistency
 - d. observed actions

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 54%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

168. In conducting a research study psychologists need to define all their variables clearly and unambiguously, so that other researchers can objectively evaluate the results of the research. This aspect of psychology illustrates the underlying theme that
- psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - psychology is empirical.
 - behavior is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

169. Liam is reading a magazine article about a new "wonder drug" and finds himself wondering who participated in the study, and what evidence the claims are based on. Liam's thinking illustrates the idea that
- motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - information needs to be viewed with a certain degree of skepticism.
 - single-cause explanations are often inaccurate.
 - sciences do not exist in a cultural vacuum.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

170. A system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations is called
- a theory.
 - an empirical set.
 - a hypothesis.
 - a sociohistorical context.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 84%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Factual

171. Dr. Kline takes an eclectic approach in treating psychological disorders. She often prescribes medications that influence neurotransmitter levels, but she also works with her clients to change their behavior and understand the role of social factors in their problems. Dr. Kline's approach to therapy illustrates the idea that
- our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behavior.
 - motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - unconscious motivation has little impact on overt behavior.
 - differing theoretical perspectives can provide a more complete understanding of behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

172. In trying to understand the psychology of addiction, Dr. Jackson focuses on the neurochemical changes that occur, Dr. Fong focuses on the consequences that people experience for their behavior, and Dr. Wenkle focuses on the cognitive processes that people use in choosing their actions. The different perspectives of these three professionals help to illustrate the underlying theme that
- psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - psychology is empirical.
 - our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

173. One psychologist explains a phobia in terms of learning principles whereas another looks to the unconscious for an explanation. Given this scenario, which of the following conclusions is MOST accurate?
- a. The two psychologists are using different theoretical perspectives.
 - b. Only one of the two psychologists can be correct.
 - c. Insufficient data have been collected to support either explanation.
 - d. The two psychologists are probably using different sociohistorical contexts.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

174. The idea that Freud's theory was based, in part, on prevailing values during his lifetime implies that psychology's development is influenced by the
- a. social context.
 - b. empirical context.
 - c. historical context.
 - d. sociohistorical context.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

175. The civil rights movement and the women's movement raised concerns about whether basic psychological principles could be applied to groups other than white males. Consequently, psychologists began to select samples of subjects that were more diverse for research studies. This change in practice illustrates the idea that
- a. behavior is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - c. science evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - d. theoretical diversity is an important component in science.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

176. When Watson proposed that psychology should only study observable behaviors and not consciousness he was emphasizing the unifying theme that
- a. behavior is influenced by multiple causes.
 - b. people's experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - c. psychology should use theories.
 - d. psychology should be empirical.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

177. A scientist uses ____ to explain a set of observations.
- a. a theory
 - b. common sense
 - c. introspection
 - d. empiricism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

178. While Freud might explain an individual's depression by focusing on the person's unconscious thoughts, a physiological psychologist might focus instead on a chemical imbalance in the brain. This difference in explanations BEST illustrates the text's unifying theme of
- psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - heredity and environment jointly influence behavior.
 - psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - psychology is empirical.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

179. The text's unifying theme that "psychology is theoretically diverse" implies that
- psychology has not, as yet, focused on empirical observations.
 - there are often several ways to interpret a set of observations.
 - psychology focuses on unrelated observations.
 - psychology is failing in the goal of being a science.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

180. Which of the following BEST describes the unifying theme that "psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context"?
- psychology develops in a cultural vacuum
 - psychological research and theories have an impact on society
 - social trends and values have an impact on psychology
 - psychology and society both influence each other

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

181. During the last few decades people have become more aware of the sexual abuse of children by adults, and psychologists have devoted more research attention to the long-term effects of childhood sexual abuse. These observations BEST reflect which unifying theme in psychology?
- psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context
 - behavior is determined by multiple causes
 - psychology is theoretically diverse
 - people's experience of the world is highly subjective

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Critical Thinking

182. Which of the following approaches do researchers in psychology take to address the fact that our experiences of the world are highly subjective?
- They also try to remain somewhat subjective.
 - They try to simplify their research problems.
 - They consistently apply the scientific method.
 - They emphasize the study of internal mechanisms.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

183. A multifactorial approach to explaining your performance in a course would MOST likely focus on
- personal factors more than situational factors.
 - situational factors more than personal factors.
 - both personal and situational factors.
 - the relationship between you and your professor.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

184. Zoe believes that Samantha has trouble forming long-term relationships because her parents were overly strict during Samantha's toilet training. This type of explanation for Samantha's current behavior is inconsistent with the view that
- heredity and the environment jointly influence behavior.
 - behavior is determined by multiple causes.
 - behavior is shaped by cultural heritage.
 - perception is often subjective.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Critical Thinking

185. Dr. Scarply believes that if all violent programming were banned, aggressive behavior would almost completely disappear. This type of explanation for the prevalence of aggressive behavior is inconsistent with the view that
- behavior is shaped by cultural heritage.
 - heredity and the environment jointly influence behavior.
 - perception is often subjective.
 - behavior is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

186. Widely shared customs, beliefs, values, and norms refer to which of the following?
- ideographic nature
 - culture
 - ontogeny
 - phylogeny

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 98%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Factual

187. Which of the following statements about the concept of cultural heritage is LEAST accurate?
- It can be applied to small as well as to large groups.
 - Much of one's cultural heritage is invisible.
 - It can influence educational success and physical health.
 - We generally feel a need to discuss our cultural heritage with others.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Critical Thinking

188. Which of the following statements about the influence of culture is LEAST accurate?
- a. The influence of culture is everywhere.
 - b. Our cultural heritage has a pervasive impact on our thoughts, feelings, and behavior.
 - c. There is not much diversity in the behavior among members of the same culture.
 - d. There are both differences and similarities across cultures in behavior.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Critical Thinking

189. Quan Lee recently lost her job at American Industries Inc. because she would often show up for important meetings 20 to 30 minutes after they had started. She was confused about why this upset her boss because her relatives are almost always late for appointments and meetings. Quan Lee's confusion illustrates the fact that
- a. our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behavior.
 - b. behavior is determined by multiple causes.
 - c. motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - d. theoretical diversity is an important component in science.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

190. Sunlin prepared a meal for his new girlfriend and she enjoyed it so much that she cleaned her plate. Later she was surprised that he had found her behavior somewhat insulting; she thought she was showing her appreciation. In this case, the couple's miscommunication illustrates the underlying theme that
- a. behavior is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - c. heredity and environment jointly determine our behavior.
 - d. our behavior is shaped by our cultural heritage.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

191. Dr. Escher believes that individuals may inherit a predisposition for some psychological disorders, but that the disorders will not actually develop unless there is some stressful event that acts as a trigger. Dr. Escher's views reflect the underlying theme that
- a. genetic factors and experience interact to shape behavior.
 - b. our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behavior.
 - c. motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - d. theoretical diversity is an important component in science.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

192. The fact that Princeton students "saw" Dartmouth students engage in twice as many infractions as the Dartmouth students did in a Princeton-Dartmouth football game is MOST consistent with
- a. reliance on empirical evidence.
 - b. multifactorial causation of behavior.
 - c. subjectivity of perception.
 - d. unconscious motivation.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

193. Based on Harold Kelley's research, if you are led to believe that you are going to hear a lecture given by a warm and friendly instructor, you
- will probably not be affected much by this expectation unless the instructor is, in fact, warm and friendly.
 - will probably perceive the instructor as being warm and friendly.
 - will probably not be affected unless you are allowed to compare the instructor to one who is cold.
 - may perceive the instructor as warm and friendly, but only if the lecture topic is interesting to you.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 86%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

194. Roger and Lydia met for a blind date. Roger had been told by his best friend that Lydia was charismatic and vivacious. During their date Lydia was friendly but she was quite shy and didn't initiate much of the conversation. Still, Roger thinks that Lydia is one of the most exciting people that he has met, and he can't wait to see her again. Roger's reaction to his date with Lydia shows that
- unconscious motivation has little impact on overt behavior.
 - people's experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - behavior is determined by multiple causes.
 - cultural heritage has a large impact on behavior.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

195. Which of the following BEST characterizes people's understanding of reality?
- highly objective
 - highly subjective
 - genetically determined
 - a passive process

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 92%
REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Factual

196. Carly was in favor of a proposed convention center; Colin was against the project. When Carly surveyed people she found that 70% of those she questioned were in favor of the project. Colin's survey found that 75% of those he surveyed were against building the convention center. These differing survey results show that.
- single-cause explanations are often inaccurate.
 - motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - theoretical diversity is an important component in science.
 - sciences do not exist in a cultural vacuum.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Critical Thinking

197. In everyday life people usually think of a behavior as having ____, while in contrast psychology views behavior as having ____.
- a. a subjective cause; an objective cause
 - b. an objective cause; a subjective cause
 - c. multiple causes; a single cause
 - d. a single cause; multiple causes

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Factual

198. The text's two unifying themes of "our behavior is shaped by our cultural heritage" and "heredity and environment jointly influence behavior" can BEST be viewed as both describing more specialized statements of which other theme?
- a. psychology is theoretically diverse
 - b. behavior is determined by multiple causes
 - c. people's experience of the world is highly subjective
 - d. psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Concept/Applied

199. The text's unifying theme of "heredity and environment jointly influence behavior" is often referred to as describing the
- a. nature versus nurture issue.
 - b. nurture versus nature issue.
 - c. biological versus psychological issue.
 - d. psychological versus biological issue.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Factual

200. That people sometimes see what they either "want to see" or "expect to see" BEST reflects the text's unifying theme of
- a. heredity and environment jointly influence behavior.
 - b. behavior is shaped by cultural heritage.
 - c. people's experience of the world is empirical.
 - d. people's experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15 KEY: Factual

201. Which of the following is the BEST advice for developing sound study habits?
- a. Plan your study schedule in advance.
 - b. Make yourself comfortable in your study area by having your favorite music playing.
 - c. Try to avoid interrupting your study time with breaks.
 - d. Tackle simple, routine tasks before taking on larger tasks.

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16
KEY: Concept/Applied

202. Which of the following is NOT listed in the textbook as an effective study technique?
- Set up a schedule for studying.
 - Study in a place where distractions are minimal.
 - Concentrate your study time immediately before an exam.
 - Break major assignments down into smaller component tasks.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Factual

203. Which of the following is NOT good advice for developing sound study habits?
- Spread out your studying over a period of time.
 - Allow time for study breaks.
 - Try to tackle simple, routine tasks first, saving larger tasks for later.
 - Find a place to study where distractions are likely to be minimal.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Critical Thinking

204. The idea that you should reward yourself for achieving study goals is based on the concept of
- empiricism.
 - genetic predisposition.
 - unconscious motivation.
 - behavior modification.

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

TOP: WWW KEY: Concept/Applied

205. Which of the following is NOT good advice for developing sound study habits?
- find a place to study where you can concentrate
 - set up a schedule for studying
 - avoid taking study breaks while studying
 - reward yourself for studying

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Critical Thinking

206. When faced with a major assignment such as a term paper it is a good idea to
- set aside a large block of time (for example, an entire weekend) to devote to the assignment.
 - break the assignment down into smaller components.
 - start the assignment with a clear idea of your conclusion in mind.
 - postpone beginning the assignment until shortly before the due date in order to incorporate information from the instructor's lectures into the project.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Factual

207. Which of the following conclusions is supported by research comparing "successful" to "unsuccessful" students?
- Successful students and unsuccessful students attended class equally often.
 - Paradoxically, successful students attended class less often than unsuccessful students.
 - Successful students attended class more often than unsuccessful students.
 - Successful students used an instructor's office hours more than unsuccessful students.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.17

KEY: Factual

208. According to research findings, which of the following is MOST likely to be associated with poor grades?
- being absent from class
 - rewarding yourself for studying
 - overlearning the material
 - changing answers on a multiple-choice test

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.17

KEY: Factual

209. The key to the effective use of highlighting is to
- use different highlight colors for different core concepts.
 - limit highlighting to no more than 10% of the material from any textbook chapter.
 - highlight only the main ideas, key supporting details, and technical terms.
 - skim first and then go back and highlight on a second, detailed reading of the material.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Factual

210. Francine asks you for advice concerning the use of highlighting when studying for exams. Based on the research into the use of highlighting, the BEST advice that you could her would be to
- try to find the one or two sentences that best capture the purpose of each paragraph.
 - only highlight technical terms that are already in bold or italic.
 - not use highlighting because it actually reduces overall comprehension of material.
 - highlight no more than 10% of the material that she reads.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16

KEY: Factual

211. Which of the following is MOST likely to help you get more out of lectures?
- skipping lectures on topics you find confusing; instead, relying exclusively on the text
 - trying to write down everything the lecturer says
 - avoiding the temptation to anticipate what the lecturer will say next
 - paying attention to clues about what is most important

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 71%

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.17

KEY: Factual

212. Research findings suggest that attentive note taking is associated with
- improved learning and performance in class.
 - increased interest in class material.
 - problems distinguishing important from unimportant information.
 - participation in class discussions.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.17

KEY: Concept/Applied

213. Students are said to be "testwise" if they
- have a knack for identifying "trick" questions.
 - are particularly knowledgeable about the subject matter being tested.
 - are skilled at using clues contained within a test to improve their scores.
 - tend to score high on standardized tests.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 64%

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.18

KEY: Factual

214. Research findings indicate that when changing answers on a multiple-choice test, most people change
- a right answer to a wrong answer.
 - a wrong answer to a right answer.
 - a wrong answer to another wrong answer.
 - a right answer to a wrong answer and back again to the right answer.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 65%

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.18

KEY: Factual

215. Which of the following is good advice for someone about to take a multiple-choice test?
- Do the most difficult and time-consuming questions first.
 - Always read each question completely.
 - It's a good idea to stick with your first answer.
 - As you read the question, try to avoid the temptation to anticipate the answer.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.18

KEY: Concept/Applied

216. Which of the following is NOT good advice for improving your test-taking ability?
- Check for hidden complexities in simple-looking questions.
 - Review the test if you have time left after completing the test.
 - Make sure you use your time efficiently and will have enough time to complete the test.
 - Don't waste too much time pondering difficult-to-answer questions.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.18

KEY: Critical Thinking

217. Which of the following is NOT likely to be considered a critical thinking skill?
- working systematically toward a desired goal
 - accepting the views of an appropriate authority figure
 - distinguishing among facts, opinions, and reasoned judgments
 - understanding how reasons and evidence support or refute conclusions

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.19 KEY: Critical Thinking

218. Critical thinking includes:
- analysis of problems in terms of scientific principles
 - making decisions based on formal and informal logic
 - consideration of conflicting interpretations
 - all of the above

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.20 KEY: Factual

219. Psychologists refer to the use of cognitive skills and strategies that increase the probability of a desirable outcome as
- skepticism.
 - scientific thinking.
 - critical thinking.
 - empiricism.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.19 KEY: Factual

220. Critical thinking includes all of the following EXCEPT
- originally believing that the stated position on a topic is incorrect.
 - generating multiple solutions to problems.
 - using principles of likelihood when dealing with probabilistic events.
 - working systematically toward a desired goal.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.19 KEY: Concept/Applied

221. Research has shown that the skills and attitudes involved in critical thinking
- naturally develop during adolescence.
 - naturally develop during early adulthood.
 - need to be specifically taught to individuals.
 - only develop in individuals trained in scientific disciplines.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.19 KEY: Factual

222. Based on an evolutionary analysis of spatial skills, you should predict that Jill will be better than Jack at
- mentally rotating visual images.
 - remembering locations.
 - reading a map.
 - learning a maze.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.20 KEY: Concept/Applied

223. The spatial tasks on which males tend to do better than females generally involve
- remembering locations.
 - mentally rotating objects.
 - identifying objects in a visual field.
 - processing verbal directions to a specific location.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.20 KEY: Factual

224. Which of the following explanations is MOST likely to be used by an evolutionary psychologist to explain gender differences in spatial abilities?
- The principles of natural selection tend to operate differently in males and females.
 - Through evolution, males were classically conditioned to develop certain kinds of spatial abilities.
 - When they are young, males are more likely than females to be encouraged to engage in spatially-oriented activities.
 - Division of labor between the sexes in hunting and gathering societies created different adaptive pressures for males and females.

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.20 KEY: Concept/Applied

225. Which of the following observations weakens the evolutionary explanation of gender differences in spatial abilities?
- There frequently was a sex-based division of labor in ancient hunting and gathering societies.
 - Males are encouraged to engage in activities that provide more practice with spatial tasks.
 - Males frequently perform slightly better than females on tasks involving mental rotation of images and navigation in space.
 - Females perform slightly better than males on tasks involving memory for locations.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.20 KEY: Factual

226. In the 19th century, Wilhelm Wundt attempted to shape the new discipline of psychology along the lines of physics, because in his era physics was admired as a "model" science. Wundt's attempt to imitate physics illustrates which of the textbook's unifying themes?
- a. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - b. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - c. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - d. Behavior is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 67%

KEY: Integrative

227. Which of the following do behaviorism and psychoanalytic theory have in common?
- a. an emphasis on the role sexuality in behavior
 - b. a resistance to the use of animal subjects in psychological research
 - c. the notion that unconscious motives have a major influence on behavior
 - d. the implication that people are not masters of their own destinies

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 56%

KEY: Integrative

228. In the 1920s, there were many fundamental disputes between competing schools of thought in psychology. These disputes illustrate which of the textbook's unifying themes?
- a. Psychology is empirical.
 - b. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - d. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Correct = 84%

KEY: Integrative

229. In criticizing the structuralists' reliance on the method of introspection, William James argued that two people could view the same stimulus quite differently. James's argument illustrates which of the textbook's unifying themes?
- a. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - b. Psychology is empirical.
 - c. Heredity and environment jointly influence behavior.
 - d. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: D PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

230. The text's suggestions for improving academic performance by improving your reading, getting more out of lectures, and improving test-taking strategies are consistent with the application of
- a. subjective thinking skills.
 - b. objective thinking skills.
 - c. accepted thinking skills.
 - d. critical thinking skills.

ANS: D PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

231. While functionalism emphasizes the adaptive purpose of ____, evolutionary psychology emphasizes the adaptive purpose of ____.
- physical structures of the body; behavior
 - behavior; consciousness
 - consciousness; behavior
 - consciousness; physical structures of the body

ANS: C PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

232. Imagine two scientists from another planet visit earth and are attempting to study our computers. In his studies Poz focuses on how the computer is used for conducting business, accessing research, communicating with others, and playing games, while Zog concentrates on the construction of the hard-drive, monitor, keyboard and mouse. Poz's approach is most similar to ____ while Zog's is most similar to ____.
- functionalism; behaviorism
 - functionalism; structuralism
 - structuralism; functionalism
 - structuralism; behaviorism

ANS: B PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

233. When Watson claimed "Give me a dozen healthy infants..." he was arguing that behavior is strongly influenced by
- heredity factors.
 - environmental factors.
 - cultural factors.
 - subjective factors.

ANS: B PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

234. Structuralism is the historical school of psychology that asserted that the purpose of psychology was to:
- study behavior
 - discover the smaller elements that comprise consciousness
 - explore the unconscious
 - examine the purposes of conscious processes

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

235. Which of the following would be considered the major principle of operant conditioning?
- Human behavior derives in part from free will; animal behavior is determined by the environment.
 - Humans and other animals tend to repeat responses followed by positive outcomes.
 - The majority of human behavior is based on thoughts, feelings, and wishes of which we are unaware.
 - Human beings are fundamentally different from other animals.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

236. Which of the following theorists would tend to emphasize explanations in terms of freedom and potential for personal growth?
- Carl Rogers
 - Sigmund Freud
 - B. F. Skinner
 - all of the above

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Factual

237. Recent research trends in psychology involve two areas largely ignored by early behaviorists. These two areas are
- observable and measurable responses.
 - cognition (thinking) and physiological processes.
 - classical and operant conditioning.
 - the effect of environmental events and the behavior of lower animals.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7 KEY: Factual

238. Which core psychological research area is primarily devoted to the study of such topics as memory, problem solving, and thinking?
- physiological
 - social
 - cognitive
 - personality

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Factual

239. After leaving the academic field, Watson went on to exert great influence on the field of
- anthropology
 - sports
 - evolutionary biology
 - advertising

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Factual

240. Recent research suggests that _____ predict college grades almost as well as admissions tests.
- study skills and habits
 - attitudes about tests
 - learning styles
 - student interests in specific subjects

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16
KEY: Factual

241. Which of the following was NOT one of the reasons why psychoanalysis was controversial when it was first developed?
- its focus on the unconscious
 - its emphasis on sexual issues
 - its focus on humans
 - its lack of experimental research

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3 KEY: Critical Thinking

242. Lynelle is crying because her brother just punched her in the arm. Lynelle's mother asks her what she did just before she was punched. In looking for a link between her daughter's actions and her son's response to those actions, Lynelle's mother is using the type of analysis that would be typical in
- the structuralist approach to the study of psychology.
 - the functionalist approach to the study of psychology.
 - the behaviorist approach to the study of psychology.
 - the psychoanalytic approach to the study of psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Concept/Applied

243. Skinner would suggest that if you study "extra hard" for your first psychology midterm and earn an "A", for your next psychology midterm you would
- continue to study "extra hard."
 - reduce your study time by approximately 25%.
 - reduce your study time by approximately 50%.
 - devote all of your study time to your other courses.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Critical Thinking

244. If you were having problems with severe depression, the type of psychologist that would be the greatest help to you would be
- a developmental psychologist.
 - a social psychologist.
 - a clinical psychologist.
 - an experimental psychologist.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Concept/Applied

245. Darwin's theory of natural selection had a significant influence on the development of
- functionalism.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - structuralism.
 - behaviorism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2 KEY: Factual

246. The type of psychologist who would be MOST likely to study rats in a laboratory setting would be a
- behaviorist.
 - structuralist.
 - psychoanalyst.
 - Gestalt psychologist.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4 KEY: Concept/Applied

247. Lisa taught her son to buckle his seat belt in the car by only allowing him to play one of his tapes on the car stereo after he was buckled up. Lisa taught him by applying the principles of
- cognitive psychology.
 - biological psychology.
 - humanism.
 - behaviorism.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Concept/Applied

248. Both Rogers and Maslow believed
- people are not masters of their own destiny
 - people have a basic need to fulfill their potential for personal growth
 - human behavior is largely determined by primitive sexual urges
 - human behavior is shaped by environmental events

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5 KEY: Concept/Applied

249. The widely shared customs, beliefs, values, norms, institutions, and other products of a community that are transmitted socially across generations BEST describes a person's
- cultural heritage.
 - legal heritage.
 - religious heritage.
 - sociohistorical heritage.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.8 KEY: Concept/Applied

250. World War I and World War II stimulated the growth of psychology as a profession. This influence illustrates which of the textbook's unifying themes?
- Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - Psychology is empirical.
 - Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 KEY: Integrative

COMPLETION

1. _____, meaning soul and _____, referring to the study of a subject are the two Greek roots that were put together to define this discipline.

ANS: Psyche; logos PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.1

2. _____ was based on the notion that the task of psychology is to investigate how the elements of consciousness are related to each other.

ANS: Structuralism PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2

3. _____ is based on the belief that psychology should investigate the purpose of consciousness.

ANS: Functionalism PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2

4. The idea that psychology should only study observable events is the cornerstone of the school of psychology known as _____.

ANS: behaviorism PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4

5. B. F. Skinner's conclusion that "free will is an illusion" was based on his belief that people are under the control of their _____.

ANS: environment PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5

6. Unlike the behaviorists, Abraham Maslow and other humanists take a(n) _____ view of human nature and maintain that people are not pawns of their animal heritage or environmental nature.

ANS: optimistic PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.5

7. The first applied arm of psychology to emerge was _____ psychology.

ANS: clinical PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.6

8. Advocates of the _____ perspective maintain that much of human and animal behavior can be explained in terms of the bodily structures and biochemical processes that allow organisms to behave.

ANS: biological PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.7

9. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that people's manipulations of mental images surely influence how they behave.

ANS: cognitive PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.7

10. Examining behavior in terms of its adaptive value for a given species over a number of generations is consistent with the _____ approach to psychology.

ANS: evolutionary PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.9

11. Psychology is both the _____ that studies behavior and the physiological and cognitive processes that underlie it, and the _____ that applies the accumulated knowledge to practical problems.
- ANS: science; profession PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11
12. A psychologist who studies attitude formation and change would probably be considered a(n) _____ psychologist.
- ANS: social PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12
13. A psychologist who studies higher mental processes such as memory, reasoning and problem solving would probably be considered a(n) _____ psychologist.
- ANS: cognitive PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12
14. _____ is a branch of medicine that is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of psychological problems.
- ANS: Psychiatry PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13
15. Industrial/Organizational psychologists can often be found running _____ departments.
- ANS: human resource PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13
16. When we say that psychology is _____, we refer to the fact that its conclusions are based on direct observation rather than on reasoning and speculation.
- ANS: empirical
- PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14
17. Apparently unrelated observations can sometimes be linked together and explained through the use of a well-constructed _____.
- ANS: theory PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14
18. The fact that trends, issues and values in society have influenced psychology's evolution illustrates that psychology develops in a(n) _____ context.
- ANS: sociohistorical
- PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14

19. _____ includes socially shared values and norms that are transmitted across generations.

ANS: Culture

PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15

20. Contemporary psychologists generally find that behavior is governed by a complex network of interacting factors, illustrating the _____ causation of behavior.

ANS: multifactorial

PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15

21. According to modern cognitive psychologists, critical thinking has two main components: the cognitive component, and the _____ component.

ANS: emotional

PTS: 1 REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills
OBJ: 1.19

TRUE/FALSE

1. According to Wilhelm Wundt, psychology's primary focus should be the scientific study of mental processes.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1

2. Wilhelm Wundt established the first American psychological research laboratory at John Hopkins University.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1

3. G. Stanley Hall, who studied with Wilhelm Wundt, was the driving force behind the establishment of the American Psychological Society.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.1

4. Edward Titchener and other structuralists argued that the task of psychology was to study the basic elements of consciousness and how the elements were interrelated.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2

5. Functionalists relied heavily on the method of introspection to understand the nature and function of conscious processes.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.2

6. Sigmund Freud maintained that seemingly meaningless slips of the tongue often reveal people's true feelings.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.3

7. A strict behaviorist would view nature as more important than nurture in determining an individual's observable responses to a given stimulus.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.4

8. One of the main criticisms raised concerning both behaviorism and psychoanalytic theory is that these views are dehumanizing.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History
OBJ: 1.5

9. The first applied arm of psychology to achieve prominence was psychometrics, due to the need for the development of psychological tests during World War I.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6

10. Until the 1950s and 1960s, the dominance of behaviorism discouraged the study of mental processes in psychology.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.7

11. The evolutionary perspective suggests that, on average, males should outperform females on all aspects of visual-spatial ability.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.9

12. Unlike the early years in psychology, today the majority of psychologists are employed by colleges and universities.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12

13. Developmental psychologists generally focus on the study of interpersonal behavior and the role that social forces take in governing behavior.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12
14. Psychiatrists typically have both a Ph.D. in psychology and an M.D. degree.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13
15. Empiricism means scientists draw conclusions based on reasoning and logical inference.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.14
16. Today psychologists generally accept the idea that behavior is exceedingly complex and that it is governed by a complex network of interacting factors.
- ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15
17. Contemporary psychologists generally tend to recognize that people's experience of the world is objective and they usually see exactly what happened.
- ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes
OBJ: 1.15
18. You should study in different locations in a rotation; this will help you maintain your concentration by providing variety.
- ANS: F PTS: 1
REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.16
19. Consistent class attendance relates to higher grades.
- ANS: T PTS: 1
REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.17
20. Empirical studies consistently indicate that, in the long run, changing answers on multiple-choice tests results in a lower overall test score.
- ANS: F PTS: 1
REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance OBJ: 1.18

SHORT ANSWER

1. Who is Wilhelm Wundt? Why is he important to current day psychology?

ANS: Wilhelm Wundt is considered the founder of the scientific discipline of psychology. He established the first psychological research laboratory in 1879 in Leipzig, Germany and argued that psychology should be the study of consciousness.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.1
KEY: Factual

2. Name three significant individuals in the early development of psychology as a discipline and describe their major contributions to the field.

ANS: Answers to this question could vary. Individuals who could be discussed include: Wilhelm Wundt, G. Stanley Hall, William James, and John Watson.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.4
KEY: Factual

3. Briefly discuss and contrast the five schools of psychological thought that were developed after Freud's psychodynamic theory.

ANS:

Behaviorism—focuses on observable events that can be studied scientifically

Humanism—focuses on the human potential for personal growth

Cognitive—focuses on the importance of mental processes and how individual acquire, store and process information

Biological—focuses on the role of bodily and biochemical processes that underlie behavior

Evolutionary—examines the role of natural selection

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.4; 1.5; 1.7; 1.9
KEY: Factual

4. Briefly describe the advances and changes that occurred in psychological thinking after World War II.

ANS: As a result of the demands of the war, psychology became a profession as well as a science. In addition, in the 1950s and 1960s, advances in the study of cognition and the physiological basis of behavior lead psychology to an increased interest in the relationships between bodily structures and biochemical processes and lead psychology to return to its roots with a return to an interest in mental processes. In the 1980s, Western psychology developed a greater interest in how cultural factors influence behavior. The 1990s saw the emergence of the evolutionary psychology and the beginning of the 21st century, positive psychology became an influential force in psychology.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History; Psychology's Modern History
OBJ: 1.6 to 1.10 KEY: Factual

5. Briefly summarize the basic tenets of evolutionary psychology.

ANS: The central premise of the evolutionary viewpoint in psychology is that natural selection favors behaviors that enhance reproductive success.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Modern History OBJ: 1.9
KEY: Factual

6. How is psychology defined today?

ANS: Psychology is the science that studies behavior and the physiological and cognitive processes that underlie it AND the profession that applies the accumulated knowledge of the science to practical problems.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Factual

7. Briefly describe the differences between academic psychology and applied psychology and describe two types of applied psychology specializations.

ANS: Although academic psychologists generally are employed in higher education settings some work as consultants, therapists and counselors and generally focus on researching one of seven broad areas of specialization. Applied psychologists generally are those who deliver professional services to the public.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.11 KEY: Concept/Applied

8. Pick two different types of academic psychologists and briefly compare the types of issues they study.

ANS: Answers to this question could vary. Research areas that could be discussed include: developmental, social, experimental, physiological, cognitive, personality and psychometrics.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 18-19 OBJ: 1.14 KEY: Concept/Applied

9. How do a psychologist and psychiatrist differ? How are they the same?

ANS: Psychiatry is a branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders and is practiced by medical doctors. Psychiatrists earn an M.D. degree and after which they do residencies in psychiatry.

Psychologists will earn a PhD. Or PsyD. degree and cannot prescribe medication. Clinical psychology is only one area of specialization in psychology—a discipline that has a much broader scope than psychiatry.

Both psychologists and psychiatrists deal with the diagnosis and treatment of such disorders.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

10. Briefly summarize the advice provided in the text on how to get more out of lectures and improving your test-taking strategies.

ANS: Effective studying is crucial to success in college and most students need to set up an organized program to promote adequate study. The program could include:

Setting up a schedule for studying; studying in a place where you can concentrate; rewarding your studying; attending class on a regular basis, using active listening and "Testwise" test taking strategies.

PTS: 1 REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance
OBJ: 1.16 to 1.18 KEY: Concept/Applied

11. What is critical thinking and why is it important in psychology?

ANS: Critical thinking is purposeful, reasoned thinking that increases the probability of a desirable outcome. Since psychology is theoretically diverse, and assumes that behavior is complex and determined by multiple causes, psychologists must be systematic, yet flexible and persistent in their thinking. They must be able to distinguish between fact, opinions and use reasoned judgments to work systematically towards conclusions.

PTS: 1 REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills
OBJ: 1.19 KEY: Concept/Applied

ESSAY

1. Discuss the contributions of structuralism and functionalism to the evolution of psychology as a discipline.

ANS: Both perspectives reflect the early view that consciousness is the appropriate subject matter for the new science, but they differed in regard to how consciousness should be studied. With Wilhelm Wundt, the structuralists believed that consciousness should be broken down into its basic elements through introspection. This approach generated numerous laboratory studies of sensory and perceptual phenomena. Structuralism eventually died out due to the inconsistent results of introspective studies. Along with William James, the functionalists emphasized the adaptive purposes of consciousness, arguing that psychologists should look at the continuous flow of thought rather than its static elements. Its practical and applied focus generated advances in the study of mental testing, child development, and gender differences. Functionalism, too, gradually faded away, but left applied psychology and behaviorism as its enduring descendants.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.2
KEY: Factual

2. Compare and contrast the psychoanalytic, behaviorist, and humanist assumptions about human nature.

ANS: Psychoanalysts view humans as essentially "bad" (primitive, animalistic, sexual, and irrational) and unconsciously driven to behave in certain ways. This is a pessimistic view of humanity. Behaviorists view human nature as nonexistent. Rather, behavior develops under the control of the environment. Since behavior is regarded as conditioned reactions to observable stimuli, the implication is that there is no such thing as free will. Humanists view humans as essentially "good" and unique among species because they have free will (conscious and rational), a natural potential for growth, and a basic need to fulfill this potential. This is an optimistic view of humanity.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology's Early History OBJ: 1.3 to 1.5
KEY: Concept/Applied

3. Compare and contrast the research interests of a developmental psychologist, a physiological psychologist, a social psychologist and a cognitive psychologist on the topic of love.

ANS: Developmental psychologists look at human development across the life span; they would likely focus on how people of various ages might experience or define love. Physiological psychologists would focus on the biological and genetic aspects of behavior and thus would be likely to focus on hormone levels and other biological aspects of behavior. Social psychologists focus on the role of social forces in governing behavior and might look at the roles that attitudes, prejudices and group memberships play in people's experience of love. Cognitive psychologists focus on mental processes such as memory, reasoning, language and creativity and thus would be likely to examine how these would influence an individual's experience of love.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.12 KEY: Concept/Applied

4. Imagine that you are the president of a large corporation that designs different products for the home. Your company designs everything from cleaning powders to furniture. What type of applied psychologist would you hire to work in your company and explain how having them on staff would benefit your company.

ANS: Industrial/organizational psychologists work in the world of business and industry. Their tasks could include running the human resources departments, working to improve staff morale and attitudes, striving to increase job satisfaction and productivity, examining organizational structures and procedures and making other recommendations for improvements in the work environment.

PTS: 1 REF: Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
OBJ: 1.13 KEY: Concept/Applied

5. Your text identifies three unifying themes that relate to psychology as a field of study. Identify each of these themes and show how each theme might be relevant in investigating clinical depression.

ANS: Psychology is empirical, theoretically diverse and develops in a sociohistorical context.

Answers to the remainder of this question will require students to come up with applications of these themes that go beyond the information in the text. Some points that might be covered include: clearly defining depression and specifying the population to be observed and studied (empirical); looking for possible biological, social, and environmental causes of, or treatments for, depression (theoretically diverse); and changing perceptions of depression from a hidden disorder to one that has advertisements for treatments in magazines and on television (sociohistorical context).

PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.14

KEY: Critical Thinking

6. Your text identifies four unifying themes that relate to psychology's subject matter. Identify each of these themes and show how each theme might be relevant in investigating clinical depression.

ANS: Behavior is determined by multiple causes, is shaped by cultural heritage, is influenced jointly by heredity and environment and people's experience of the world is subjective.

Answers to the remainder of this question will require students to come up with applications of these themes that go beyond the information in the text. Some points that might be covered include: the fact that depression involves complex behavior that has multiple causes (multifactorial causation); a discussion of cross-cultural views on depression (cultural heritage); a discussion of the question as to whether depression may be situational or biological and finally a discussion as to the subjectivity in defining and describing depression.

PTS: 1 REF: Seven Unifying Themes OBJ: 1.15

KEY: Critical Thinking

7. Imagine that you have been asked to speak to a group of tenth grade students who have signed up for a study skills seminar offered by a local youth group. Based on the information provided in the Personal Application, what are ten concrete points that you would make in your presentation?

ANS: Good answers to this question should include positive advice (such as setting up a study schedule, rewarding studying, and regular classroom attendance), and some "myth clarification" (such as "never changing answers on multiple-choice tests").

PTS: 1 REF: Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance

OBJ: 1.16 to 1.18 KEY: Concept/Applied

8. The Critical Thinking Application in your text lists four skills that are exhibited by critical thinkers. Identify these four skills and show how they might be used by a woman who was trying to decide whether or NOT to begin hormone therapy once she was past menopause.

ANS:

Critical thinkers:

- understand and use the principles of scientific investigation. (How can the risks and benefits of hormone therapy be determined?)
- apply the rules of formal and informal logic. (If hormone therapy is safe, why did the FDA stop the Women's Health Initiative study?)
- carefully evaluate the quality of information. (Can the claims made by the drug manufacturers be trusted?)
- analyze arguments for the soundness of the conclusions. (Does the increased risk for some women mean that hormone therapy should be stopped for all women?)

PTS: 1

REF: Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

OBJ: 1.19

KEY: Concept/Applied

