

Chapter 1 Multiple-Choice Items

MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

- ~~3. Wundt defined psychology as~~
 - ~~a. the scientific study of behavior.~~
 - ~~b. the scientific study of the unconscious.~~
 - ~~c. the scientific study of the brain.~~
 - ~~d. the scientific study of conscious experience.~~

~~ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand~~

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

5. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

6. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

7. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

8. If while watching an exquisite sunset you stop and analyze your sensations, thoughts, and feelings, you would be performing introspection as the ____ once did.
- structuralists
 - behaviorists
 - functionalists
 - psychoanalysts

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

9. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

10. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

11. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 44%

13. 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 human adaptation, 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

14. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

15. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 98%

16. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply

NOTES: Correct = 73%

17. Imagine two scientists from another planet visit Earth and attempt 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History

DIF: Think Critically

18. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History

TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 49%

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

23. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

24. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

25. 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.

- c. Wilhelm Wundt.
- d. Sigmund Freud.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 81%

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

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

30. Which of the following did NOT have a significant influence on the development of Freud's theory?
- a. Knowledge gained as a result of working with patients
 - b. The results of his experimental research
 - c. His efforts to treat mental disorders
 - d. His observation of the slips of the tongue people tend to make

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

31. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 87%

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

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History

DIF: Apply

33. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History

TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

34. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply

NOTES: Correct = 77%

35. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply

NOTES: Correct = 28%

36. According to John Watson, behavior is governed primarily by
- heredity.
 - personal motives.

- c. the environment.
- d. unconscious desires.

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 70%

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

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 66%

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

39. The school of psychology that was MOST responsible for the rise of animal research in psychology was
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. structuralism.
 - c. psychoanalysis.
 - d. Gestalt psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 90%

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

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 81%

41. Which of the following statements BEST reflects the main advantage of conducting psychological research with animals?
- a. It is much cheaper to conduct research on animals than on humans.
 - b. In their biological makeup, animals are fundamentally similar to humans.

- c. With research on animals, there are no ethical issues with which to be concerned.
- d. A researcher can exert more control over an animal than over a human subject.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

43. To John Watson, psychology is
- a. the scientific study of behavior.
 - b. the scientific study of the unconscious.
 - c. the scientific study of the brain.
 - d. the scientific study of conscious experience.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

44. The fact that behaviors can be observed and thoughts and feelings cannot is the basis of
- a. psychoanalysis.
 - b. functionalism.
 - c. structuralism.
 - d. behaviorism.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

45. 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. a learning disability.
 - b. his genetic inheritance.
 - c. his prior experiences.
 - d. a combination of his genetic inheritance and his prior experiences.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

46. 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
- a. the behavioral perspective.
 - b. the psychodynamic perspective.
 - c. the humanistic perspective.
 - d. the functionalist perspective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

47. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

49. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

50. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

51. 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
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 90%

52. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

53. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

54. 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
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 85%

55. 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
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 93%

56. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

57. Skinner would agree with all the following statements EXCEPT:
- all behavior is governed by external consequences.

- b. individuals have free will.
- c. organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes.
- d. organisms tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

58. 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 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 56%

59. Which of the following groups of psychologists would be MOST likely to focus on individual uniqueness, freedom, and potential for growth as a person?
- a. Behaviorists
 - b. Psychoanalysts
 - c. Humanists
 - d. Gestalt psychologists

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History TOP: WWW
DIF: Understand
NOTES: DIF: Correct = 97%

60. The school of psychology that takes the most positive view of human nature is
- a. behaviorism.
 - b. functionalism.
 - c. humanism.
 - d. psychoanalysis.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 84%

62. 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. a humanistic perspective.

- b. an evolutionary perspective.
- c. a biological perspective.
- d. a cognitive perspective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

63. The theoretical viewpoint that is MOST closely associated with Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow is
- a. cognitive approach.
 - b. humanism.
 - c. structuralism.
 - d. biological approach.

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 84%

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

65. The school of psychology that emphasizes the unique qualities of humans, and suggests that we have a drive for personal growth is
- a. humanism.
 - b. psychoanalysis.
 - c. behaviorism.
 - d. functionalism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

67. Manny tends to be very passive and allows people to take advantage of him. What would a humanist MOST likely say about Manny?
- a. Manny will find it difficult to change because he probably has deep-seated feelings of inferiority.
 - b. Manny can become more assertive once he begins to feel better about himself and recognizes that he has the ability to fulfill his potential.
 - c. Manny simply needs to take an assertiveness training class in which he can learn and practice assertive behaviors.
 - d. 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
REF: 1.1 Psychology's Early History DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 90%

68. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

69. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Think Critically

70. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Apply

71. 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: 1.1 Psychology's Early History
DIF: Understand

72. The greatest contribution of humanistic psychologists is their
- focus on unconscious motives.
 - emphasis on directly observable events.
 - development of psychological treatments.
 - recognition of the flawed nature of human perception.

73. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

74. 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
REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 92%

75. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

76. 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
REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 74%

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

78. Which of the following contributed MOST to the development of clinical psychology?
- The advent of high-speed computers

- b. The high demand for screening of military recruits
- c. The increase in the number of people earning advanced degrees in psychology
- d. The increase in public awareness of the symptoms of psychological disorders

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 72%

79. The major event that influenced the development of psychology as a profession was
- a. World War I.
 - b. the Great Depression of the 1930s.
 - c. World War II.
 - d. the Cold War of the 1950s.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Understand

80. After World War II, many psychologists began to specialize in
- a. clinical psychology.
 - b. research psychology.
 - c. experimental psychology.
 - d. industrial psychology.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Understand

81. The term that refers to the mental processes involved in acquiring knowledge is
- a. cognition.
 - b. pedagogy.
 - c. empiricism.
 - d. introspection.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 94%

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

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 69%

83. The increased emphasis on studying human cognition that emerged in the 1950s was largely due to
- a. the development of computers.
 - b. the development of new surgical techniques.
 - c. research on how animals learn from their environment.
 - d. renewed emphasis on treating mental disorders.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Understand

84. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

85. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Apply

86. Programmers who were working on a chess-playing supercomputer 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Think Critically

87. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

88. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

89. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Think Critically

90. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Think Critically

91. A psychological perspective that emerged in the 1950s and 1960s that 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Understand

92. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Understand

93. Decision-making, reasoning, and 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History

DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Think Critically

95. 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
- behavioral perspective.
 - cognitive perspective.
 - biological perspective.
 - humanistic perspective.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Apply

96. Recently, Western psychologists have started to devote more attention to ____ as a determinant of behavior.
- intelligence
 - unconscious
 - feelings
 - culture

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

97. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

98. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Apply

99. 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.

- c. passing on their genes to the next generation.
- d. aggressive interactions with members of other species.

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 93%

100. 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
- a. cultural perspective in psychology.
 - b. cognitive perspective in psychology.
 - c. behavioral perspective in psychology.
 - d. evolutionary perspective in psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Think Critically

101. 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
- a. cultural psychology.
 - b. humanism.
 - c. biological psychology.
 - d. evolutionary psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 72%

103. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
DIF: Understand

104. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
 DIF: Think Critically

105. 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: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
 DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.2 Psychology's Modern History
 DIF: Understand

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

ANS: A PTS: 1
 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand
 NOTES: Correct = 96%

108. Over the last 50 years, membership in the American Psychological Association has
- a. decreased.
 - b. remained the same.
 - c. increased dramatically.
 - d. first increased and then decreased.

ANS: C PTS: 1
 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand
 NOTES: Correct = 92%

109. Of all doctoral degrees awarded in the sciences and humanities, psychology accounts for about
- a. 5%.
 - b. 10%.
 - c. 20%.
 - d. 50%.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

110. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

111. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

112. Colleges and universities are the primary work setting for approximately ____ of American psychologists.
- 10%
 - ~~30~~25%
 - 50%
 - 70%

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

113. 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
REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 72%

114. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Apply

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

- b. developmental psychologist.
- c. social psychologist.
- d. cognitive psychologist.

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Apply

NOTES: Correct = 97%

116. A psychologist who is interested in the psychological effect of aging would MOST likely specialize in
- a. developmental psychology.
 - b. experimental psychology.
 - c. cognitive psychology.
 - d. psychometrics.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 96%

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

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Apply

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Apply

NOTES: Correct = 83%

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 83%

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

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 87%

121. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Apply

122. 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~~language.
 - 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Apply

123. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Apply

124. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

125. 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 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Apply

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 95%

127. 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?
- social psychology
 - psychometrics
 - cognitive psychology
 - physiological psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Apply

~~125. Currently, the two largest areas of specialization in research-oriented psychology are~~

- ~~clinical and counseling.~~
- ~~developmental and clinical.~~
- ~~developmental and social.~~
- ~~social and counseling.~~

~~ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified~~

~~DIF: Understand~~

128. ____ psychologists are concerned with changes in behavior throughout the lifespan.

- Developmental
- Personality
- Social
- Cognitive

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Understand

129. Which field of psychology studies attitude change and group behavior?

- developmental psychology
- social psychology
- psychoanalysis
- psychometrics

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Understand

130. A newspaper article reported a study by a psychologist in which the attitudes of men and women toward traditional sex roles were studied. MOST likely, the researcher was

- a cognitive psychologist.
- a counseling psychologist.
- a developmental psychologist.

d. a social psychologist.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Think Critically

131. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

132. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Think Critically

133. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

134. The area of psychological research that is MOST relevant to the causation, prevention, and treatment of illness is
- health psychology.
 - physiological psychology.
 - social psychology.
 - psychiatry.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

135. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

136. Which of the following areas is MOST similar to clinical psychology?

- a. Social psychology
- b. School psychology
- c. Industrial psychology
- d. Counseling psychology

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Think Critically

NOTES: Correct = 94%

137. Dr. Lopez is a psychologist who evaluates, diagnoses, and treats people with everyday problems of moderate severity. What type of psychologist is Dr. Lopez?

- a. An educational psychologist
- b. A counseling psychologist
- c. A school psychologist
- d. An industrial psychologist

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Apply

138. A psychologist who works on trying to increase job satisfaction and productivity in a large company would MOST likely have received training in

- a. clinical psychology.
- b. counseling psychology.
- c. educational and school psychology.
- d. industrial and organizational psychology.

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Apply

139. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Apply

140. 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

DIF: 1.3 Psychology Today:

Vigorous and Diversified

141. 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: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
TOP: WWW DIF: Understand

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

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

144. 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
- a. social psychology.
 - b. counseling psychology.
 - c. clinical psychology.
 - d. cognitive psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Think Critically

147. Which of the following professionals receive general training in medicine and receive an M.D. (medical doctor) degree?
- psychiatrists only
 - clinical psychologists only
 - counseling psychologists only
 - both psychiatrists and clinical psychologists

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified
DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 52%

- ~~147. Empiricism means that knowledge should be acquired through~~
- ~~logical reasoning.~~
 - ~~common sense.~~
 - ~~historical tradition.~~
 - ~~direct observation.~~

~~ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 85%~~

149. Researchers in psychology have “to see it to believe it.” This orientation is MOST consistent with
- empiricism.
 - structuralism.
 - functionalism.
 - humanism.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 88%

151. Which of the following qualifies as empirically-based knowledge?
- intuition

- b. insight
- c. common sense
- d. observed actions

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Apply
NOTES: Correct = 54%

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

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 84%

154. 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
- a. our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behavior.
 - b. motives and expectations can color our experiences.
 - c. unconscious motivation has little impact on overt behavior.
 - d. differing theoretical perspectives can provide a more complete understanding of behavior.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

155. 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
- a. psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - b. psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. psychology is empirical.
 - d. our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

156. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Think Critically

157. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

158. 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. sciencepsychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - d. theoretical diversity is an important component in science.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

159. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

161. 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 that
- psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - heredity and environment jointly influence behavior.
 - psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - psychology is empirical.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Think Critically

162. 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?
- Psychology is empirical.
 - Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Think Critically

NOTES: Correct = 84%

163. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Apply

164. Which of the following approaches do researchers in psychology take to address the fact that our experiences of the world are highly subjective?
- They 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

165. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Apply

166. Dr. Scarply believes that if all violent programming was 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.

- b. heredity and the environment jointly influence behavior.
- c. perception is often subjective.
- d. behavior is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

167. Widely shared customs, beliefs, values, and norms refer to which of the following?
- a. ideographic nature
 - b. culture
 - c. ontogeny
 - d. phylogeny

ANS: B PTS: 1
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Understand
NOTES: Correct = 98%

168. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Think Critically

169. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

170. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

171. 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Apply

172. According to 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
REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes DIF: Think Critically
NOTES: Correct = 86%

173. 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 also 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Think Critically

174. In everyday life, people usually think of a behavior as having ____, whereas psychology views behavior as having ____.
- a subjective cause; an objective cause
 - an objective cause; a subjective cause
 - multiple causes; a single cause
 - a single cause; multiple causes

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Understand

175. The text's unifying theme that "heredity and environment jointly influence behavior" is often referred to as describing the
- nature versus nurture issue.
 - nurture versus nature issue.
 - biological versus psychological issue.
 - psychological versus biological issue.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Understand

176. That people sometimes see what they either "want to see" or "expect to see" BEST reflects the text's unifying theme that
- 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: 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes
DIF: Understand

177. 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: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Apply

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Think Critically

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

ANS: D PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance TOP: WWW DIF: Apply

181. Which of the following is NOT good advice for developing sound study habits?
- a. Find a place to study where you can concentrate
 - b. Set up a schedule for studying
 - c. Avoid taking study breaks while studying
 - d. Reward yourself for studying

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Think Critically

182. Steve is having difficulty retaining information when he studies. The behavior that is MOST likely to help him improve his retention is

- a. sending frequent text messages to friends to stay alert.
- b. surfing the Internet to avoid becoming bored.
- c. highlighting most of the text as he reads.
- d. identifying key ideas in each paragraph he reads.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance
DIF: Apply

183. When faced with a major assignment such as a term paper it is a good idea to
- a. set aside a large block of time (for example, an entire weekend) to devote to the assignment.
 - b. break the assignment down into smaller components.
 - c. start the assignment with a clear idea of your conclusion in mind.
 - d. 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: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

185. According to research, which of the following is MOST likely to be associated with poor grades?
- a. Being absent from class
 - b. Rewarding yourself for studying
 - c. Overlearning the material
 - d. Changing answers on a multiple-choice test

ANS: A PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

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

ANS: C PTS: 1
REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

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

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

188. 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: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Apply

189. 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

REF: 1.5 Personal Application: Improving Academic Performance DIF: Understand

NOTES: Correct = 71%

190. 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: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Think Critically

191. 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: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Understand

192. Critical thinking includes all of the following EXCEPT
- 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: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Apply

193. Research has shown that the skills and attitudes involved in critical thinking

- a. naturally develop during adolescence.
- b. naturally develop during early adulthood.
- c. need to be specifically taught to individuals.
- d. only develop in individuals trained in scientific disciplines.

ANS: C PTS: 1

REF: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Understand

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Apply

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Understand

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

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills

DIF: Apply

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

ANS: B PTS: 1

REF: 1.6 Critical Thinking Application: Developing Critical Thinking Skills
DIF: Understand

198. In the nineteenth 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?
- Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - Behavior is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: A PTS: 1

REF: 1.1 Psychology’s Early History; 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Think Critically

NOTES: Correct = 67%

199. 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?
- Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - Psychology is empirical.
 - Heredity and environment jointly influence behavior.
 - Our experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: D PTS: 1

REF: 1.1 Psychology’s Early History; 1.4 Seven Unifying Themes

DIF: Think Critically

200. 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

REF: 1.1 Psychology’s Early History; 1.3 Psychology Today: Vigorous and Diversified

DIF: Think Critically