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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 1. The word *psychology* was derived from the Greek words *psyche* and *logos,* meaning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​word and study | |  | b. | ​mind and word | |  | c. | ​depth and mind | |  | d. | ​mind and body |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 2. Why did psychologists of the early 1900s stop defining psychology as the study of mind?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Research deals only with the observable. | |  | b. | ​Bigger research grants were available for other topics. | |  | c. | ​Early research proved that many people do not have a mind. | |  | d. | ​Psychologists wanted to concentrate on unconscious thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 3. ​Why do so few statements apply to the behavior of all people, all the time?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Human behavior does not follow principles of cause and effect. | |  | b. | ​So far, psychologists have not conducted much scientific research. | |  | c. | ​Behavior varies depending on a huge variety of influences. | |  | d. | ​None of the research on animals applies in any way to people. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 4. Decades ago, two laboratories consistently got different results in studies about human learning. What did the researchers discover was responsible for the different results?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The room temperature was higher in one laboratory than in the other. | |  | b. | ​Participants at one college were better educated than those at the other college. | |  | c. | ​Participants in the two laboratories sat in different types of chairs. | |  | d. | ​One laboratory did studies in the morning and the other did them in the evening. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 5. ​Psychologists made more progress in understanding sensation than emotion or personality. Why?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Traditionally, psychologists have found sensation to be more interesting. | |  | b. | ​Psychologists can measure sensation more accurately. | |  | c. | ​None of the research on sensation requires expensive equipment. | |  | d. | ​Several theories have been proposed about sensation, but not about personality or emotion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 6. ​The position known as determinism insists on which of the following statements?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Every action has a cause. | |  | b. | ​The mind is separate from the body. | |  | c. | ​Heredity and environment are equally important. | |  | d. | ​Every action has an equal and opposite reaction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 7. ​What does the philosophical position of determinism imply?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​We live in a world governed by cause and effect. | |  | b. | ​A complete understanding of your genetics could predict and explain everything you do. | |  | c. | ​Someone with a dominant personality can strongly influence other people. | |  | d. | ​People have a free will to control their own destiny. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. Someone who accepts the ides of “determinism” believes which of the following?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​With enough persistence and effort, a person can accomplish great things. | |  | b. | ​Everything you do has a cause. | |  | c. | ​Mind and brain are inseparable. | |  | d. | ​Heredity is more important than environment in influencing behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 9. Someone who believes that all behaviors have a cause follows which philosophical position?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Determinism | |  | b. | ​Monism | |  | c. | ​Dualism | |  | d. | ​Hereditarianism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 10. The idea of free will is often seen as the opposite of which position?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Monism | |  | b. | ​Dualism | |  | c. | ​Determinism | |  | d. | ​Environmentalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 11. Which of these does the concept of free will imply?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Everything we do has a cause. | |  | b. | ​Mind and body are inseparable. | |  | c. | ​Scientific research could never explain human behavior. | |  | d. | ​The factors that influence behavior vary from one culture to another. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. ​People who support the idea of free will OPPOSE which of these concepts?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Human behavior differs from that of animal behavior. | |  | b. | ​Heredity and environment are equally important. | |  | c. | ​Parents should apply discipline to disobedient children. | |  | d. | ​It is possible for scientists to discover the causes of behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 13. What does someone who supports the position of determinism believe?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​With strong effort, anyone can overcome early handicaps. | |  | b. | ​Scientific research can discover explanations of behavior. | |  | c. | ​The best way to know why people act as they do is simply to ask them. | |  | d. | ​Behavioral development depends mainly on genetic influences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 14. Adherents of free will disagree with adherents of determinism with regard to whether behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​inherited | |  | b. | ​adaptive | |  | c. | ​predictable | |  | d. | ​conscious |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 15. ​What type of research tests the assumptions of determinism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Research on the role of heredity | |  | b. | ​Research on the functions of brain areas | |  | c. | ​Research on the predictability of behavior | |  | d. | ​Research on why some people are more successful than others |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 16. Which of the following (if true) would most seriously contradict the assumptions of determinism?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Some people with high motivation and effort nevertheless fail. | |  | b. | ​Certain types of brain damage have no effect on behavior. | |  | c. | ​Certain types of behavior are totally unpredictable. | |  | d. | ​Heredity controls some behaviors and the environment controls others. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 17. A psychologist examines people in challenging situations and tries to predict or explain their choices. The results are most likely to be relevant to which of these issues?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The evolution of behavior | |  | b. | ​The mind–brain issue | |  | c. | ​Free will versus determinism | |  | d. | ​The nature–nurture issue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 18. According to adherents of determinism, why can we not completely predict people’s behavior?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​People have a free will that goes beyond the theoretical limits of science. | |  | b. | ​Researchers have not yet mapped the human genome in enough detail. | |  | c. | ​The mind is separate from the brain. | |  | d. | ​Many small influences have measurable consequences on behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 19. Many adherents of determinism concede one limitation of this viewpoint:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Determinism applies to nonhuman animals, but not to people. | |  | b. | ​Determinism does not apply to human language. | |  | c. | Determinism is fundamentally nonscientific. | |  | d. | ​Determinism is not helpful as a philosophy of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 20. The mind–brain (or mind–body) problem refers to which question?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​What happens to the brain during an out-of-body experience? | |  | b. | ​Which part of the brain does the mind control? | |  | c. | ​What is the relationship between mind and brain? | |  | d. | ​Which is more important, the mind or the brain? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 21. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the “mind–body” question?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Is the mind aware of what goes on in the body? | |  | b. | ​How does brain activity relate to mental experience? | |  | c. | ​Which is more important, mind or body? | |  | d. | ​Do you mind what I do with your body? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 22. The term *monism* refers to which belief?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​All animal life on Earth evolved from a single ancestor. | |  | b. | ​Every behavior has a cause. | |  | c. | ​Mental activity is the same thing as brain activity. | |  | d. | ​Heredity and environment are equally important for behavioral development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 23. “In a universe composed of matter and energy, why is there such a thing as consciousness?” This question relates most closely to which of these philosophical issues?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The ethics of research | |  | b. | ​The roles of heredity and environment | |  | c. | ​The mind–brain relationship | |  | d. | ​Free will and determinism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 24. Dualism—the idea that mind and brain exist separately—conflicts most directly with which of these?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Statisticians’ principle of regression to the mean | |  | b. | ​Psychologists’ law of effect | |  | c. | ​Physicists’ principle of conservation of matter and energy | |  | d. | ​Biologists’ principle of evolution by natural selection |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. Which of the following states the principle of monism?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Brain activity comes first, then mental activity. | |  | b. | ​Brain activity is the same thing as mental activity. | |  | c. | ​Mental activity causes brain activity. | |  | d. | ​Mental activity controls thinking, and brain activity controls behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 26. ​Which of the following is an example of evidence to support monism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Most adults show personality similarities to the way they acted as children. | |  | b. | ​Twins resemble each other more closely than other relatives do. | |  | c. | ​On average, people in large cities behave differently from those in small towns. | |  | d. | ​Every mental activity is associated with measurable brain activity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 27. ​Someone interested in the nature–nurture issue would probably explore how behavioral development depends on which factors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Heredity and environment | |  | b. | ​Mind and brain | |  | c. | ​Thoughts and ideas | |  | d. | ​Diet and exercise |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. The study of the role of heredity and environment relates to which of these issues?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The nature–nurture issue | |  | b. | The mind–brain relationship | |  | c. | ​The issue of determinism versus free will | |  | d. | ​The issue of how we should classify types of mental disorder |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 29. ​The nature–nurture issue concerns the relationship between which of these?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Determinism and free will | |  | b. | ​Thoughts and action | |  | c. | ​Mind and brain | |  | d. | ​Heredity and environment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 30. ​Which of the following is an example of a question related to the nature–nurture issue?​  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​To what extent can unconscious influences alter people’s behavior? | |  | b. | ​How much of the difference between boys and girls depends on their genes? | |  | c. | ​Which brain areas are most important for learning and memory? | |  | d. | ​Are certain behaviors completely random or unpredictable? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 31. ​An effort to find genes that predispose people to alcohol abuse would be most relevant to which of these issues?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Free will versus determinism | |  | b. | ​The mind–brain relationship | |  | c. | ​Structuralism versus functionalism | |  | d. | ​The nature–nurture issue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 32. Which of these types of therapist is most likely to have a Ph.D. degree?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Clinical social worker | |  | b. | ​Psychoanalyst | |  | c. | ​Psychiatrist | |  | d. | ​Clinical psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 33. A clinical psychologist has which educational degree(s)?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Bachelor’s degree only | |  | b. | Master’s, PhD, or PsyD | |  | c. | MD | |  | d. | Associate's degree only |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 34. A psychiatrist has which educational degree(s)?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Master’s, PhD, or PsyD | |  | b. | Bachelor’s degree only | |  | c. | MD | |  | d. | Both a PhD and a PsyD |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. ​Which of these types of psychotherapist is necessarily a medical doctor?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​clinical psychologist | |  | b. | ​clinical social worker | |  | c. | ​psychiatrist | |  | d. | ​psychoanalyst |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 36. ​What can a psychiatrist do that a clinical psychologist cannot do, in most states?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hypnotize people | |  | b. | ​Supervise sessions of Alcoholics Anonymous | |  | c. | ​Prescribe drugs | |  | d. | ​Conduct research |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 37. ​In what way do psychiatrists and clinical psychologists most strongly differ?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They differ in their theories of personality. | |  | b. | ​They have different educational degrees. | |  | c. | ​Psychiatrists conduct research, and psychologists deal with patients. | |  | d. | ​Psychiatrists treat individuals, and psychologists deal with groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 38. ​Which type of specialist is most likely to treat people who have severe psychological disorders?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A clinical psychologist | |  | b. | ​A psychiatrist | |  | c. | ​A clinical social worker | |  | d. | ​A counseling psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 39. ​What distinguishes a psychoanalyst from other kinds of therapists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Absence of any formal education | |  | b. | ​Greater interest in psychological research than in treating patients | |  | c. | ​Reliance on theories and methods pioneered by Sigmund Freud | |  | d. | ​Use of devices that measure brain activity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 40. In most states, can psychoanalysts prescribe drugs?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Yes, all of them can. | |  | b. | ​No, none of them can. | |  | c. | ​Only those who are clinical psychologists can. | |  | d. | ​Only those who are psychiatrists can. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 41. Typically, what education does a clinical social worker have?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A master’s degree | |  | b. | ​PhD | |  | c. | ​PsyD | |  | d. | ​MD |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 42. ​How does a counseling psychologist differ from a psychiatrist or clinical psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A counseling psychologist less often treats psychological disorders. | |  | b. | ​A counseling psychologist more often conducts laboratory research. | |  | c. | ​A counseling psychologist more often prescribes medications. | |  | d. | ​A counseling psychologist has no formal education. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 43. ​What is the usual activity of a counseling psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A counseling psychologist conducts, evaluates, and publishes laboratory research. | |  | b. | ​A counseling psychologist deals with the people with the most severe disorders. | |  | c. | ​A counseling psychologist checks how well patients adjust to their medications. | |  | d. | ​A counseling psychologist helps people with decisions and career adjustments. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 44. ​What do forensic psychologists do?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They help companies hire and train the right person for a job. | |  | b. | ​They consult with lawyers and testify in court. | |  | c. | ​They help engineers redesign equipment to make it easier to understand and use. | |  | d. | ​They help people make decisions and adjust to changes in their career or marriage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. ​A legal court that needs advice about whether a defendant is mentally competent would turn to which type of specialist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A counseling psychologist | |  | b. | ​A forensic psychologist | |  | c. | ​An industrial psychologist | |  | d. | ​A human factors specialist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 46. What do industrial/organizational psychologists observe and study?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Automated machinery | |  | b. | ​Students at school | |  | c. | ​People at work | |  | d. | ​Voters making decisions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 47. ​Someone who helps a company train people for jobs, select good employees, and organize the workplace is which type of psychologist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Forensic | |  | b. | ​Human factors | |  | c. | ​Psychoanalyst | |  | d. | ​Industrial/organizational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. ​Which of these is NOT a typical activity for industrial/organizational psychologists?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Helping companies hire the best employees | |  | b. | ​Helping companies train people for their jobs | |  | c. | ​Counseling employees who have psychological disorders | |  | d. | ​Trying to improve worker satisfaction by better organization |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 49. What kind of psychologist helps a company increase workers’ productivity and satisfaction?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developmental psychologist | |  | b. | ​Industrial/organizational psychologist | |  | c. | ​Human factors specialist | |  | d. | ​Forensic psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 50. What is one of the main activities of an industrial/organizational psychologist?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Help engineers redesign equipment to make it easier to understand | |  | b. | ​Help a company hire and train the best workers | |  | c. | ​Provide therapy when a worker experiences job burnout | |  | d. | ​Study the effects of cultural differences on mental health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 51. What is the primary concern in the field of human factors (ergonomics)?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​To help people communicate better with coworkers from different cultures | |  | b. | ​To help companies hire and train the best workers | |  | c. | ​To help redesign machines so that people can use them more effectivelyc | |  | d. | ​To redesign jobs so that more work can be done by machines instead of people |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 52. ​The field of human factors is also known as:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Forensic psychology | |  | b. | ​Comparative psychology | |  | c. | ​Counseling psychology | |  | d. | ​Ergonomics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. ​Which of these would someone in human factors (ergonomics) probably do?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Study how human behavior differs from that of other species | |  | b. | ​Help design equipment so that people can use it easily | |  | c. | ​Mediate arguments between people from different cultures | |  | d. | ​Measure people’s muscle activity during various tasks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 54. ​Which of these is a key concern for the field known as ergonomics or human factors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Design of machinery and instructions | |  | b. | ​Evaluation of educational programs | |  | c. | ​Measurement of brain activity | |  | d. | ​Improvement of community health services |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 55. ​Which type of psychologist is most interested in helping people use machines?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Human factors psychologist | |  | b. | ​Comparative psychologist | |  | c. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | d. | ​Developmental psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 56. Human factors specialists, industrial psychologists, and military psychologists usually provide their services to which of these?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Other psychologists | |  | b. | ​Organizations | |  | c. | ​Adolescents | |  | d. | ​College students |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 57. Many military psychologists resemble industrial/organizational psychologists in what way?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They help identify people suitable for certain jobs. | |  | b. | ​They testify in court about who is mentally competent. | |  | c. | ​They do research to help improve equipment so that people can use it easily. | |  | d. | ​They mediate between management and the labor unions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 58. What education must someone have to practice school psychology in the United States?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A high-school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor | |  | b. | ​A two-year degree from a community college | |  | c. | ​A bachelor’s degree plus one year of experience | |  | d. | ​At least a master’s degree |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 59. Which type of psychologist specializes in the psychological condition of students?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Comparative psychologist | |  | b. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | c. | ​Human factors specialist | |  | d. | ​School psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 60. ​Which of these does NOT typically provide advice or services to an organization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Cross-cultural psychologist | |  | b. | ​Industrial/organizational psychologist | |  | c. | ​School psychologist | |  | d. | ​Military psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 61. ​Which type of psychologist is most likely to study changes in children’s taste preferences as they grow older?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Human factors specialist | |  | b. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | c. | ​Psychoanalyst | |  | d. | ​Developmental psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 62. A developmental psychologist is most interested in behavior differences as a function of what?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Neighborhood | |  | b. | ​Culture | |  | c. | ​Age | |  | d. | ​Intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 63. ​Psychologists specializing in learning and motivation stress which fact about food choice?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​We are born liking certain tastes. | |  | b. | ​We learn to avoid foods that are followed by illness. | |  | c. | ​Most food preferences are inherited. | |  | d. | ​Most learning of food preferences takes place in school. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 64. ​What does cognition mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Competition for resources | |  | b. | ​Thought and knowledge | |  | c. | ​Brain activity | |  | d. | ​Social interaction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 65. ​A cognitive psychologist mainly studies which aspect of behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Motivationc | |  | b. | ​Thinking | |  | c. | Cooperation | |  | d. | ​Competition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 66. ​What does a cognitive psychologist study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hunger and thirst | |  | b. | ​Thought and knowledge | |  | c. | ​Brain mechanisms of behavior | |  | d. | ​Emotional conflicts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 67. ​Which type of psychologist specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Organizational psychologist | |  | b. | ​Behavioristc | |  | c. | ​Cognitive psychologistc | |  | d. | ​Human factors specialist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 68. ​In which way would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to try to help a slow-learning child?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Consider possible emotional conflicts in the child’s family. | |  | b. | ​Teach better study skills or problem-solving strategies. | |  | c. | ​Administer rewards and punishments based on the child’s performance. | |  | d. | ​Administer drugs or prescribe a special diet to alter brain chemistry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 69. Which of the following is known to influence people’s like or dislike of strong tastes?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Variations in their ability to distinguish red from green | |  | b. | ​Variations in their number of taste buds | |  | c. | ​Variations in their blood type | |  | d. | ​Variations in their brain size |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 70. Which of these is generally true of people with a greater than average number of taste buds?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They tend to eat their meals more rapidly than average. | |  | b. | ​They tend to eat their meals more slowly than average. | |  | c. | ​They tend to like strong tastes more than other people do. | |  | d. | ​They tend to dislike strong tastes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 71. ​Damage to the adrenal glands can lead to a greatly increased preference for what taste?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sweet | |  | b. | ​Sour | |  | c. | ​Salty | |  | d. | ​Bitter |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 72. ​What does a biopsychologist emphasize in explaining behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Rewards and punishments | |  | b. | ​Unconscious thought processes | |  | c. | ​Childhood experiences | |  | d. | ​The nervous system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 73. ​Which type of psychologist would be most interested in the role of genetics, brain function, and body chemistry?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Social psychologist | |  | b. | ​Cognitive psychologist | |  | c. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | d. | ​Biological psychologistc |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 74. Which of these is most likely to study the effects of brain damage on behavior?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Psychoanalyst | |  | b. | ​Cross-cultural psychologist | |  | c. | ​Human factors specialist | |  | d. | ​Biopsychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 75. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increased preference for salty tastes?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Dehydration (lack of water) | |  | b. | ​Increased body temperature | |  | c. | ​Lack of exposure to sunlight | |  | d. | ​Damage to the adrenal glands |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 76. ​Damage to which structure leads to an increased need for consuming salt?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Corpus callosumc | |  | b. | ​Adrenal gland | |  | c. | ​Pancreas | |  | d. | ​Appendix |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 77. Many menstruating women crave potato chips because of their need for what?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sugar | |  | b. | ​Vitamin C | |  | c. | ​Fats | |  | d. | ​Salt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 78. Which of these does an evolutionary psychologist try to explain?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​How we can overcome our biological urges | |  | b. | ​Which brain areas are most important for certain functions | |  | c. | ​How rapidly people will become more intelligent in the future | |  | d. | ​In what way certain behaviors were useful to our ancestors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 79. To the question of why people like sweet tastes, which is the type of answer that an evolutionary psychologist would propose?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Taste receptors that respond to sweet tastes activate reward centers in the brain. | |  | b. | ​Beginning in infancy, we learn that we feel healthy after eating sweet substances. | |  | c. | ​We learn to prefer the same foods that others in our culture eat. | |  | d. | ​Ancient animals that ate sweet fruits survived to become our ancestors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 80. ​Which kind of psychologist is most concerned with how other people influence our behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Evolutionary psychologist | |  | b. | ​Social psychologist | |  | c. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | d. | ​Biopsychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 81. ​Social psychologists concentrate mainly on which of these topics?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​What is the best way to organize companies or industries | |  | b. | ​How learning and memory develop over age | |  | c. | ​How people influence one another | |  | d. | ​How evolution shaped human behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 82. ​People tend to eat more when they are in a group than when they eat alone. Which type of psychologist studies processes like this?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developmental psychologist | |  | b. | ​Organizational psychologist | |  | c. | ​Cognitive psychologist | |  | d. | ​Social psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 83. Which of the following is a major concern of cross-cultural psychologists?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | In what ways human behavior differs from that of other animal species | |  | b. | ​What is part of human nature, and what varies depending on our background | |  | c. | ​To what extent people understand the causes of their own behavior | |  | d. | ​What is the best way to teach children to behave ethically |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 84. ​Which of the following correctly states how a particular type of psychologist would study behavioral differences between boys and girls?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A cross-cultural psychologist would compare boys and girls in several countries. | |  | b. | ​A forensic psychologist would ask boys and girls to describe their thought processes. | |  | c. | ​A psychoanalyst would investigate brain differences between boys and girls. | |  | d. | ​An evolutionary psychologist would change the environment to try to get boys and girls to act the same way. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 85. ​According to one study, Japanese exchange students felt homesick under which circumstance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They felt homesick if they could not practice Japanese religion. | |  | b. | ​They felt homesick if they could not eat Japanese food. | |  | c. | ​They felt homesick if they did not hear Japanese music. | |  | d. | ​They felt homesick if they could not watch Japanese movies. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 86. ​Which type of psychologist concentrates most heavily on children?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developmental psychologists | |  | b. | ​Evolutionary psychologists | |  | c. | ​Cognitive psychologistsc | |  | d. | Psychoanalysts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 87. ​Which type of psychologist concentrates most heavily on thought and knowledge?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developmental psychologists | |  | b. | ​Evolutionary psychologists | |  | c. | ​Cognitive psychologists | |  | d. | ​Social psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 88. Of the following, which type of psychologist is most likely to study how people behave in groups?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developmental psychologistsc | |  | b. | ​Cognitive psychologists | |  | c. | ​Forensic psychologists | |  | d. | ​Social psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 89. ​For someone with a bachelor’s degree in psychology, what jobs are available relevant to psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The person can set up an independent practice to provide psychotherapy. | |  | b. | The person can provide psychotherapy in a hospital under a physician’s supervision. | |  | c. | ​The person can get a job in personnel work or social services. | |  | d. | ​The person can teach psychology at a college or university. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 90. ​What education is necessary for a psychologist to provide mental health services?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A high-school diploma only | |  | b. | ​A bachelor’s degree with a major in psychology | |  | c. | ​A bachelor’s degree plus one year of supervised practice | |  | d. | ​At least a master’s degree |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 91. ​The history of psychology differs from the history of other scientific fields in what way?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Other fields began gradually over centuries from the work of amateurs. | |  | b. | ​Other fields received government grant money from the start. | |  | c. | ​Other fields use the experimental method. | |  | d. | ​Other fields made less use of mathematical models. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 92. When did psychology begin as a deliberate attempt to build a new science?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​During the time of Aristotle | |  | b. | ​During the Middle Ages | |  | c. | ​During the late 1800s | |  | d. | ​During the late 1900s |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 93. ​The first psychological research laboratory was founded by which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Wilhelm Wundt in Germany | |  | b. | ​Sigmund Freud in Austria | |  | c. | ​William James in the United States | |  | d. | ​Aristotle in ancient Greece |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 94. Which of these was a major research goal for Wilhelm Wundt’s early psychological laboratory?​​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​To find elements of experience, similar to the elements of chemistry | |  | b. | ​To find causes and treatments for common types of mental illness | |  | c. | ​​To isolate the genes that influence behavior, especially intellectual development | |  | d. | To find ways to understand people’s unconscious thought processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 95. ​For what is Wilhelm Wundt famous?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​He established the world’s first laboratory for psychological research. | |  | b. | ​He wrote a psychology textbook that was the best seller in the United States for decades. | |  | c. | ​He was Sigmund Freud’s first patient. | |  | d. | ​He was the first to demonstrate the importance of genetics in human behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 96. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for what contribution to the history of psychology?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​He established the world’s first psychology laboratory. | |  | b. | ​He established the first mental health clinic in the United States. | |  | c. | ​He wrote the first English-language textbook of psychology. | |  | d. | ​He translated the works of Sigmund Freud into English. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 97. Which of these methods did Wilhelm Wundt use in his research?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​He analyzed the meaning behind people’s dreams. | |  | b. | ​He recorded brain activity while people solved problems. | |  | c. | ​He observed the behavior of rats in mazes. | |  | d. | ​He asked people to describe their sensations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 98. Which of these was a major question for Wilhelm Wundt’s research?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​How important are genetic differences for understanding psychology? | |  | b. | ​What are the elements that compose mental experience? | |  | c. | ​What is the most effective way to treat mental illness? | |  | d. | ​Do dreams have symbolic meanings? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 99. ​What did Wilhelm Wundt demonstrate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Dreams have deep symbolic meanings. | |  | b. | ​Antidepressant drugs can help relieve psychological disorders. | |  | c. | ​Different brain areas control different psychological functions. | |  | d. | ​Scientific research can answer psychological questions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 100. What does introspection mean?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Looking within yourself | |  | b. | Analyzing data | |  | c. | ​Presenting carefully measured stimuli | |  | d. | ​Working together as a group |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 101. ​What was the main interest of Edward Titchener’s research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The genetics of behavior | |  | b. | ​The causes and treatment of mental illness | |  | c. | The most effective way to educate children | |  | d. | ​The structures that compose the mind |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 102. ​What did Edward Titchener call his attempts to understand the components of mental experience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Individual psychology | |  | b. | ​Structuralism | |  | c. | ​Psychoanalysis | |  | d. | ​Behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 103. ​Why have later psychologists abandoned Titchener’s search for the structures that compose the mind?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They consider the questions impossible to answer. | |  | b. | ​The research is too expensive. | |  | c. | ​The research requires methods that now seem unethical. | |  | d. | ​The questions pertain to biology, not psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 104. ​What question did William James recommend that psychologists study?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​How do people perform useful behaviors? | |  | b. | ​What are the elemental structures that compose the mind? | |  | c. | ​In what way do genetic factors influence behavior? | |  | d. | ​Which brain areas are most important for intelligence? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 105. ​William James advocated which approach to psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Conservatism | |  | b. | Political activism | |  | c. | ​Functionalism | |  | d. | ​Structuralism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 106. ​William James was concerned with questions like which of these?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​William James was concerned with questions like which of these? | |  | b. | ​How can people strengthen good habits? | |  | c. | ​What is the true meaning of dreams? | |  | d. | To what extent do intellectual differences depend on patterns of child rearing? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 107. In the early days of psychology, how did functionalists differ from structuralists?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Functionalists used laboratory research. Structuralists observed behavior in nature. | |  | b. | ​Functionalists studied behaviors. Structuralists analyzed the contents of the mind. | |  | c. | ​Functionalists measured brain activity. Structuralists measured attitudes. | |  | d. | Functionalists studied normal people. Structuralists studied those with mental illness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 108. Early psychologists, eager to develop a scientific psychology, concentrated mainly on what?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sensation | |  | b. | ​Mental illness | |  | c. | ​Personality | |  | d. | ​Emotion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 109. ​Why did the earliest psychological researchers concentrate largely on sensation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Sensation is easier to study than many other psychological processes. | |  | b. | ​At the time, government grants were available only for the study of sensation. | |  | c. | ​Theories at the time said that differences in sensation produced personality changes. | |  | d. | ​They believed that other types of psychological research were unethical. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 110. A light that is actually twice as bright appears to us to be less than twice as bright. That observation led early psychologists to which of the following discoveries?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Structuralism | |  | b. | ​The psychophysical function | |  | c. | ​Humanistic psychology | |  | d. | ​The phenomenon of binocular rivalry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 111. If the first light is exactly twice as bright as the second light physically, how will it appear?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​It will appear to be half as bright. | |  | b. | ​It will appear to be brighter, but less than twice as bright. | |  | c. | ​It will appear to be twice as bright. | |  | d. | ​It will appear to be more than twice as bright. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 112. Which of these describes the relationship between the physical intensity and the perceived intensity of a stimulus?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Psychophysical function | |  | b. | ​Functionalism | |  | c. | ​Structuralism | |  | d. | ​Comparative psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 113. ​What do comparative psychologists compare?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Brain areas | |  | b. | ​Animal species | |  | c. | ​Teaching methods | |  | d. | ​Personalities |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 114. ​Comparative psychology emerged as a response to which of these theories?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hermann Helmholtz’s theory of vision | |  | b. | ​Sigmund Freud’s theory of the unconscious mind | |  | c. | ​Noam Chomsky’s theory of language | |  | d. | ​Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 115. ​What did early comparative psychologists discover about animal intelligence?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Animal intelligence is directly related to the volume of the cerebral cortex. | |  | b. | ​A species that seems intelligent on one task might do poorly on another. | |  | c. | Animal intelligence continues to increase, generation by generation. | |  | d. | ​Using a set of five tasks, it is possible to rank-order animals in intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 116. ​A zebra can appear highly intelligent or not so intelligent, depending on what?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The gender of the experimenter | |  | b. | ​The size of reward used in the experiment | |  | c. | ​The type of visual stimuli used in the experiment | |  | d. | The temperature and humidity during the experiment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 117. What does modern-day research on animal intelligence try to understand?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​How much intelligence has evolved over the last 100 years | |  | b. | ​The best way to test human intelligence | |  | c. | ​Which species are the most intelligent | |  | d. | ​The mechanisms of intelligent behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 118. ​What evidence did Francis Galton state to argue that heredity is important for intelligence?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Certain brain areas are larger than average in high-IQ people. | |  | b. | ​Several identifiable genes are more common than average in high-IQ people. | |  | c. | ​On average, twins have similar scores on IQ tests. | |  | d. | ​Many of the sons of eminent men become eminent also. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 119. Who developed the first useful intelligence test?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Aristotle in 335 BC | |  | b. | ​David Wechsler in 1939 | |  | c. | ​Alfred Binet in 1905 | |  | d. | ​Sigmund Freud in 1900 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 120. ​During the mid-1900s, what was the main focus of psychological research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Observable behaviors | |  | b. | ​Unconscious motivations | |  | c. | ​The structure of the mind | |  | d. | ​The evolution of intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 121. From around 1920 to around 1970, which of these approaches dominated psychological research?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Positive psychology | |  | b. | ​Health psychology | |  | c. | ​Structuralism | |  | d. | Behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 122. Which of the following was one of the founders of behaviorism?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Alfred Binet | |  | b. | John B. Watson | |  | c. | Jim B. Watson | |  | d. | Sigmund Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 123. In the mid-1900s, many psychologists studied rats in mazes. What was their goal?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They wanted to perfect their research methods before turning to humans. | |  | b. | ​They were trying to identify genes that control learning. | |  | c. | ​They wanted better ways to exterminate rats. | |  | d. | ​They expected to discover general laws of learning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 124. ​Behaviorists in the mid-1900s concentrated mostly on studying what?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Animal learning | |  | b. | ​Unconscious thought processes | |  | c. | ​Emotional expressions | |  | d. | ​Children’s language development |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 125. ​Which type of psychologist is most likely to investigate the principles of learning?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Organizational psychologist | |  | b. | ​Forensic psychologist | |  | c. | ​Psychoanalyst | |  | d. | ​Behaviorist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 126. Behaviorists of the mid-1900s thought they could discover general laws of behavior by studying what?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​People’s introspections as they experienced various stimuli | |  | b. | ​Brain recordings as people experienced various stimuli | |  | c. | Rats in a maze | |  | d. | ​People’s reports of their dreams |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 127. Why did behaviorists of the mid-1900s concentrate on studying rats in a maze?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They needed to conduct the least expensive research. | |  | b. | ​They were trying to identify genes that control behavior. | |  | c. | ​They were trying to understand the evolution of behavior. | |  | d. | ​They expected to discover general laws of behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 128. ​Behaviorists avoid research on thought and knowledge. Why?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They believe that unconscious thought is more important than conscious thought. | |  | b. | ​They believe we already understand thought and knowledge well enough. | |  | c. | ​They believe questions about unobservable processes are unanswerable. | |  | d. | ​They believe that all psychological research should rely on brain measurements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 129. ​What was the focus of psychotherapy as practiced by Sigmund Freud?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​He encouraged his patients to solve their own problems. | |  | b. | ​He developed standardized tests to quantify certain aspects of personality. | |  | c. | ​He tried to relate current behavior to abnormalities in brain functioning. | |  | d. | ​He tried to trace current behavior to early childhood experiences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 130. ​Sigmund Freud analyzed people’s behavior partly by attention to which of the following?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​People’s brain activity, as measured by EEG | |  | b. | ​People’s answers to questions on standardized tests of personality | |  | c. | ​People’s answers on the Rorschach Inkblots | |  | d. | ​People’s reports of their dreams |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 131. ​What did Sigmund Freud emphasize in treating troubled people?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Relating their current behavior to their early childhood experiences | |  | b. | ​Getting them to relate to other people in a group therapy session | |  | c. | ​Using rewards and punishments to change specific behaviors | |  | d. | ​Altering the activity at certain types of synapses in the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 132. ​What event led to a great expansion of clinical psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The abolition of slavery in the mid 1800s | |  | b. | ​Soldiers’ traumatic experiences during World War II | |  | c. | ​The industrial revolution | |  | d. | ​The development of effective antidepressant drugs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 133. ​The end of World War II led to what major development in psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The first mental hospitals were built. | |  | b. | ​Psychologists began doing more research about brain activity. | |  | c. | ​Psychologists increased their interest in behaviorism. | |  | d. | ​A larger number of people sought the services of clinical psychologists. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 134. After the end of World War II, which field of psychology expanded greatly?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Comparative psychology | |  | b. | ​Positive psychology | |  | c. | ​Clinical psychology | |  | d. | ​Behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 135. Clinical psychology increased in prominence just after World War II. Why?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The first effective antidepressant drugs were discovered. | |  | b. | ​Many women who lost their jobs to returning soldiers began to study psychology instead. | |  | c. | ​Sigmund Freud’s writings were translated into English. | |  | d. | ​More people wanted psychological help than psychiatrists could handle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 136. What is one way in which early psychology differed from psychology today?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Early psychologists put more emphasis on studying brain functioning. | |  | b. | ​Early psychologists had lower expectations and lower ambitions for their research. | |  | c. | ​Early psychologists were more interested in positive psychology. | |  | d. | ​Early psychologists expected someone to be the Copernicus or Darwin of the mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 137. ​Who compared his own insights and theories to those of Copernicus and Darwin?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​John Watson | |  | b. | ​Sigmund Freud | |  | c. | ​Alfred Binet | |  | d. | ​William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 138. ​What is one way in which the behaviorists and Sigmund Freud were similar?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Both relied heavily on laboratory research. | |  | b. | ​Both developed complex theories about the nature of unconscious thought. | |  | c. | ​Both had high ambitions for discovering major principles of psychology. | |  | d. | ​Both had a strong interest in identifying genes that influence behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 139. ​What is meant by “basic research” as opposed to applied research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Basic research relies on simpler methods or observations. | |  | b. | ​Basic research studies laboratory animals instead of people. | |  | c. | ​Basic research attempts to answer theoretical questions. | |  | d. | ​Basic research attempts to solve practical problems. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 140. What is meant by “applied research” as opposed to basic research?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Applied research relies on simpler methods or observations. | |  | b. | ​Applied research studies people instead of laboratory animals. | |  | c. | ​Applied research attempts to answer theoretical questions. | |  | d. | ​Applied research attempts to solve practical problems. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 141. Which of the following is an example of a question for “basic research”?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Does all memory use the same mechanism, or do we have several types of memory? | |  | b. | ​What type of educational environment is most effective for a child with disabilities? | |  | c. | ​What is the best way to organize a company to make workers satisfied and productive? | |  | d. | ​What is the best therapy for people with depression? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 142. Which of the following is an example of a question for “applied research”?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Which brain areas are most active while someone is recognizing a face? | |  | b. | ​What is the best way to help children with autism? | |  | c. | ​What methods do people use in order to localize sounds? | |  | d. | ​To what extent do people differ in their ability to recognize odors? |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 143. In contrast to applied research, what type of question does basic research address?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Theoretical issues | |  | b. | ​Issues of practical importance | |  | c. | Relatively easy questions | |  | d. | ​More difficult questions |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 144. Which field has increased in prominence since the 1960s?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Structuralism | |  | b. | ​Cognitive psychology | |  | c. | Psychoanalysis | |  | d. | ​Behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 145. ​Which topic, previously considered unanswerable, has now emerged as a target of research?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Which animal species are the most intelligent | |  | b. | ​What brain processes are associated with consciousness | |  | c. | ​What elements compose the mind | |  | d. | What happens to the soul after death |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 146. Of the following, which one has NOT been increasing in prominence during recent times?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Structuralism | |  | b. | ​Positive psychology | |  | c. | ​Cognitive psychology | |  | d. | ​Neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 147. What does the field of positive psychology address?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Factors that make people happy and successful | |  | b. | ​Causes of mental illness | |  | c. | ​Mathematical models of sensation and perception | |  | d. | ​The ability to predict people’s behavior based on personality tests |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 148. A health psychologist would be likely to study which of these topics?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​What genes influence the probability of mental illness | |  | b. | ​How common mental illness is in various countries | |  | c. | ​Whether psychotherapy is more effective for people in good health than those who are ill | |  | d. | ​How diet and exercise affect health |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 149. ​Who studies the effects of smoking, drinking, diet, and exercise on behavior?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Positive psychologist | |  | b. | ​Behaviorist | |  | c. | ​Counseling psychologist | |  | d. | ​Health psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 150. Health psychologists would be MOST interested in which of these?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Development of language abilities in young children | |  | b. | ​Role of genetics in the development of behavior | |  | c. | ​Changes in dreams when someone develops emotional problems | |  | d. | ​Effects of exercise, diet, and smoking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 151. ​What do sports psychologists do?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​They study the effects of unconscious motivations on athletic performance. | |  | b. | ​They provide psychotherapy to athletes after a defeat. | |  | c. | ​They help other psychologists exercise and develop athletic abilities. | |  | d. | ​They help athletes set goals and concentrate their efforts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 152. ​What was Mary Calkins’s importance in the history of psychology?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​She was the first woman to get a PhD from Harvard. | |  | b. | ​She was one of the first important women in psychology. | |  | c. | ​She was the first psychoanalyst in the United States. | |  | d. | ​She was the first forensic psychologist in the United States. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 153. ​Today, women receive about what percentage of the PhD degrees in psychology in the United States?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Less than 10 percent | |  | b. | ​About 25 percent | |  | c. | ​About 50 percent | |  | d. | ​About 75 percent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |