Chapter 1

*Student: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

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| 1. | The earliest origins of psychology come from:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | biology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychiatry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | philosophy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sociology. | |

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| 2. | The word "psyche" refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the essence of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the study of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | feelings. | |

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| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the heart of the scientific method in all sciences.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Speculation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Experimentation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Reasoning | |

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| 4. | Whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that one could fully understand anything simply by thinking about it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that one must also observe the thing being studied.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Aristotle; Plato |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Plato; Aristotle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Wundt; Aristotle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Plato; Wundt | |

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| 5. | Psychology is defined as the science of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | human behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | learning and motivation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | feelings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | behavior and mental processes. | |

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| 6. | The field of psychology includes the study of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | most aspects of human behavior, but not mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | most aspects of mental processes, but not human behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | some aspects of human behavior and mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | all aspects of human behavior and mental processes. | |

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| 7. | Psychologists use scientific methods to study:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavior and mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral disorders. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unconscious mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the meaning of dreams. | |

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| 8. | What does the science of psychology share with all other sciences?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | laboratory space |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a common interest in human thought and behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | an emphasis on careful, controlled observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a belief in the power of suggestion | |

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| 9. | Behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; mental processes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | private; personal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | personal; observable |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | personal; private |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | observable; private | |

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| 10. | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | smiling at a newborn baby |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | watching a flock of geese fly overhead |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sleeping through a lecture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | being overweight | |

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| 11. | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | asking for help on a test |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | helping a stranger in need |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | feeling nervous at a party |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | earning $10 for completing chores | |

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| 12. | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is a mental process?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | swimming |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | remembering |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | walking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | playing the piano | |

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| 13. | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a mental process?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | getting angry with your psychology instructor's grading policy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | writing down the answer to a long division problem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | wanting to kiss the person sitting next to you |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deciding to ask your boss for a raise | |

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| 14. | Of the following, which is **NOT** one of the goals of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prediction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | description |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | prevention |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influence | |

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| 15. | Which of the following encompasses the four goals of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | speculate, analyze, hypothesize, explain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | observe, analyze, experiment, explain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | observe, describe, understand, prevent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | describe, predict, understand, influence | |

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| 16. | Classifying patterns of abnormal behavior fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | description. | |

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| 17. | Forecasting the likelihood of adolescent chemical dependency following childhood sexual abuse fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | description. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influence. | |

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| 18. | Theorizing about the causes of social phobia fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | description. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | explanation. | |

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| 19. | Implementing an educational program to curb teenage pregnancy fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | description. | |

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| 20. | Because research has suggested that sleep deprivation improves some symptoms of depression, you begin to use sleep deprivation as an alternative treatment with your depressed clients. Which goal of psychology are you fulfilling?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prediction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | influence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | description |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | understanding | |

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| 21. | A campus counseling center is interviewing college students to determine drinking habits during sporting events. This best fits with which goal of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | describing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | predicting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influencing | |

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| 22. | Wilhelm Wundt is famous for:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | establishing the first mental health clinic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | teaching the first psychology course at a U.S. college. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | establishing the first psychology laboratory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | publishing an early influential psychology textbook. | |

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| 23. | You place a raisin on your tongue and report the following: "Rough, sweet, and grainy." You are using a method called      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | exploration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | structuralism. | |

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| 24. | A researcher blindfolds you and gently rubs a feather across your forearm. You report the following: "Billowy, soft, tickling." You are using a research method associated with      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | behaviorism. | |

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| 25. | Which approach uses introspection as a method of investigation?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gestalt psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | structuralism | |

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| 26. | Wundt and Titchener first identified a viewpoint known as "structuralism," which is primarily concerned with the basic elements of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | conscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introspective experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | retrospective experience. | |

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| 27. | The method of looking inward at the contents of one's conscious experience as accurately and unemotionally as possible is referred to as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | circumspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introversion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | extroversion. | |

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| 28. | The viewpoint known as structuralism maintains that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in order to understand the whole, you must study the basic elements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | you miss the big picture if you become preoccupied with the pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | measurement is the key to understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the processes of human consciousness serve survival functions. | |

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| 29. | When the skin is stimulated with intense heat, both the cold and warm receptors are stimulated. Which psychologist is credited with this discovery?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | J. Henry Alston |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |

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| 30. | J. Henry Alston was the first African American psychologist to be published in a journal of the American Psychological Association. This was an important contribution because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the journal was in its first year of circulation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the Supreme Court had recently ruled that such publications were considered "separate but equal." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | this was J. Henry Alston's first major contribution to the academic community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | white males had typically dominated the field of psychology. | |

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| 31. | In Gestalt psychology, the phi phenomenon demonstrated that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | forgetting is very rapid at first but proceeds slowly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | both warm and cold receptors are stimulated with intense heat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | intelligence is largely an inherited trait. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the whole is different from the sum of its parts. | |

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| 32. | A gestalt is a:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | basic component. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | unified whole. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | conditioned association. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | purposeful behavior. | |

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| 33. | If two lights are presented in rapid sequence, we perceive movement. This perceptual process is referred to as the:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | learning curve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | phi phenomenon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | paired associates method. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | psychometric approach. | |

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| 34. | Gestalt psychologists pointed out that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in order to understand the whole, you must study the basic elements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | you miss the big picture if you become preoccupied with the pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | measurement is the key to understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | human beings have evolved through the process of adaptation. | |

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| 35. | Which of the following psychologists would have agreed that human behavior is the result of natural selection?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | J. Henry Alston |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Edward Titchener |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hermann Ebbinghaus | |

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| 36. | Functionalism emerged from the work of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Edward Titchener. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Max Wertheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | William James. | |

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| 37. | Functionalists are most interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the basic elements of conscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the purpose of consciousness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the mind as a unified whole. | |

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| 38. | According to William James, functionalism was a unique school of thought because of the focus on:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the structure of the mind, rather than the function of the mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the biology of the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the subconscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | human consciousness as it helps us survive as a species. | |

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| 39. | Professor Greta is a psychologist who takes a functionalist approach. Which of the following topics would be **LEAST** interesting to her?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | habits such as smoking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | raw sensations experienced when one drinks coffee |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | beliefs about parenting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | emotions experienced when one is in a new situation | |

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| 40. | James criticized the structuralist approach, stating that it:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | reduces mental activity into trivially small pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | fails to consider mental activity altogether. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | implies that behaviors evolve as species evolve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | does not use systematic observation. | |

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| 41. | Which statement is **MOST** relevant to Ebbinghaus' research?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | It feels so good. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | He who tries, gets. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The more, the merrier. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | I can't remember. | |

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| 42. | Who did Ebbinghaus use as his experimental subject(s)?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | his students |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | members of his nearby community |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | only himself |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | children between the ages of 8 and 12 | |

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| 43. | What did Ebbinghaus conclude about memory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Forgetting is slow at first and then proceeds rapidly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Forgetting is rapid at first and then proceeds slowly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Forgetting is rapid at first and then ceases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Forgetting is constant and slow. | |

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| 44. | The "paired associates" method for studying memory was developed by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mary Whiton Calkins. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Margaret Floy Washburn. | |

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| 45. | Of the following, Mary Whiton Calkins would have been most interested in people's memory of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the colors in the rainbow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | nonsense syllables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | strings of numbers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | their friends' birthdates. | |

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| 46. | Contemporary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology can be thought of as a modern version of functionalism.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social | |

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| 47. | Cognition refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | thinking only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | perceiving only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | all intellectual processes. | |

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| 48. | A cognitive psychologist studies:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconscious motives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the measurement of traits. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the impact of culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | thinking. | |

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| 49. | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist specializes in the study of thought processes.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | humanistic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sociocultural | |

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| 50. | Dr. Vance tests young children's abilities to comprehend abstract metaphors. Dr. Vance is probably a:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalyst. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behaviorist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic psychologist. | |

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| 51. | Behaviorists reformed earlier approaches to psychology by suggesting that psychology:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | focus on observable behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | study unconscious processes through dreams. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | use more rigorous methods of introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | study only memory and perception. | |

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| 52. | Ivan Pavlov was a pioneer in the study of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychometrics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | learning. | |

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| 53. | Ivan Pavlov studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he identified the process of conditioning.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | private mental processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | digestion | |

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| 54. | Ivan Pavlov first discovered conditioning when he:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | found that intense heat is perceived when both the warm and cold receptors in the skin are stimulated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | realized that he could not remember nonsense syllables for extended periods of time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | recognized that his dogs salivated when they simply saw food being brought to them. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | saw that people learn the most important aspects of their behavior from other people. | |

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| 55. | Ivan Pavlov would have been most interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | dogs' ability to remember the sight of their owners. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | children's fear responses at the sight of a needle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the feelings people experience when they are falling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | people's ability to learn from watching others do a task. | |

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| 56. | J. B. Watson was **MOST** impressed by the scientific approach of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Edward Titchener. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Ivan Pavlov. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | William James. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |

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| 57. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the behavioral perspective.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Margaret Floy Washburn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Abraham Maslow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | J. Henry Alston | |

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| 58. | Who was a leading proponent of strict behaviorism in the United States until his/her death in 1990?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ivan Pavlov |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Albert Bandura | |

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| 59. | Who is a leading spokesperson for social learning theory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ivan Pavlov |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Albert Bandura | |

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| 60. | The viewpoint that the most important aspects of human behavior develop by observing friends, family, and culture is referred to as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalytic perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social learning theory. | |

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| 61. | Which perspective is most closely associated with social learning theory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic psychology | |

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| 62. | Dr. Keppler studies how exposure to violence affects the aggressive behavior of young children. Dr. Keppler would most likely be described as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| 63. | Over the past 20 years, the influence of the strict behavioral approach on contemporary psychology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the influence of the social learning viewpoint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | has increased; has declined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | is strong; has increased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | has declined; has also declined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | has declined; is strong | |

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| 64. | For Sigmund Freud, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the most important determinants of human behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rewards and punishments |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | conscious thoughts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hereditary factors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | unconscious motives | |

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| 65. | Which theoretician was responsible for caring for patients with serious psychological problems?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | J. B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Sigmund Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |

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| 66. | A major tenet of the psychoanalytic perspective is the concept of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the self-concept. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | free will. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the unconscious mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | human potential. | |

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| 67. | In treating the psychologically disturbed, Freud believed he could help people by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | uncovering and confronting hidden conflicts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | rewarding healthy behaviors and punishing unhealthy behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | modeling appropriate behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | helping them change their environment. | |

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| 68. | In terms of history, which psychological perspective came first?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | humanistic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | psychoanalytic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social learning theory | |

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| 69. | Which perspective arose in the late 1950s and reached its peak popularity through the 1960s?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the behavioral perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the psychoanalytic perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the cognitive perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the humanistic perspective | |

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| 70. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the humanistic perspective.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Albert Bandura | |

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| 71. | In which school of psychology is "self-concept" a key element?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| 72. | According to the humanistic approach, a person's behavior is determined by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rewards and punishments. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive processes such as memory and thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unconscious instincts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | conscious decisions. | |

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| 73. | A humanistic psychologist would be **MOST** interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | explaining behavior by breaking it down into its simplest parts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | conducting experiments to understand how the brain directs behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | explaining how unconscious motives influence behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | understanding how the unconscious mind can defeat efforts to make good decisions. | |

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| 74. | Humanists reject Freudian psychoanalysis because Freud:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | did not use rigorous scientific methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | was preoccupied with the sexual instinct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | believed that conscious processes were unimportant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | agreed with the tenets of social learning theorists. | |

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| 75. | A psychologist following the humanistic perspective would be most interested in how:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | children learn about relationships by observing their parents' interactions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | believing that one is unattractive leads a person to interact little with the public. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | drugs affect one's capability to accurately judge one's abilities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the same behavior is interpreted differently by people living in different cultures. | |

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| 76. | Alfred Binet studied:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | classical conditioning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | dreams. | |

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| 77. | Alfred Binet was hired by the French Ministry of Education to develop an instrument to measure:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | visual acuity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hearing. | |

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| 78. | Alfred Binet's approach is known as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychometrics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gestalt psychology. | |

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| 79. | Psychometrics focuses on:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | understanding memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | measuring mental functions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the importance of learning from experience. | |

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| 80. | Neurons were first identified by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Sigmund Freud. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Santiago Ramon y Cajal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. | |

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| 81. | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach is concerned with the relationship between the structures of the brain and psychological processes.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| 82. | Which of the following perspectives is **MOST** involved with studying the effects of brain damage on behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | psychoanalytic | |

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| 83. | A psychologist is studying the effect of stroke in a particular area of the brain on reasoning ability. The psychologist **MOST** likely specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | social learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| 84. | Which of the following perspectives is **MOST** concerned with genetic influences on behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| 85. | A neuroscientist would be **MOST** interested in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affects behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | learning that occurs when we are very young |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | culture, ethnicity, and gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | genes, hormones, and brain chemistry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | environment | |

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| 86. | Which of the following is **NOT** a key concern of the sociocultural perspective?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ethnicity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | culture | |

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| 87. | Which of the following is an example of a sociocultural variable?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | mental illness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | social class |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | brain development |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | language acquisition | |

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| 88. | One of the values promoted by the sociocultural perspective is the belief that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | genes have a powerful influence over behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | knowing one's social roles helps with effective communication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Western cultures are superior to Eastern cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | we must think of different cultures in relative terms rather than in judgmental terms. | |

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| 89. | Which of the following statements is consistent with cultural relativity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | "Culture A is superior to Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | "Culture A is inferior to Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | "Culture A is the same as Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | "Culture A is different from Culture B." | |

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| 90. | Which of the following statements most clearly illustrates the concept of cultural relativity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Men are better drivers than women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | People who are over the age of 40 should not be allowed to have children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Modesty is displayed differently in different parts of the world. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Compared to the United States, women in many other cultures are treated badly. | |

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| 91. | The sociocultural perspective has become important in recent years largely because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Eastern cultures are beginning to outnumber Western cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychologists have been asked to advise companies who conduct international business. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Western cultures are realizing that selfishness is causing moral decline. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cross-cultural communications are influencing cultures to be more similar. | |

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| 92. | Christine Ladd-Franklin never received her doctorate degree at Johns Hopkins because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | she left to get married. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | she was forced to stay home and raise children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the all-male institution would not grant her the degree. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | women were not allowed to conduct laboratory experiments. | |

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| 93. | In the history of psychology:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | schools discriminated against women and minority groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | single women were encouraged to enter the field. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | it is clear that women and minorities were treated better than they were in other sciences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | there were no women or individuals of minority descent who established any notoriety. | |

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| 94. | If you were a female psychologist at the turn of the century, what could you most likely expect in your professional future?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | to be paid a salary equivalent to your male colleagues |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to be offered a teaching position in an all-male institution without prejudice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | to find that your professional career will end if you choose to marry and/or have a family |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | to be awarded a doctoral degree with the same likelihood as your male peers | |

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| 95. | In the United States, who was the first African American woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Inez Prosser |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mamie Phipps Clarke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Mary Whiton Calkins |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Christine Ladd-Franklin | |

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| 96. | Research done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly influenced the *Brown* v. *Board of Education* decision in the U.S. Supreme Court.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Ethel Puffer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gilbert Jones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth Clark |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | George Sanchez | |

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| 97. | Whose research focused on and discouraged cultural bias in educational testing?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Santiago Ramon y Cajal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | J. B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | George Sanchez | |

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| 98. | Psychologists working in basic areas generally:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | do therapy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | work in school systems and hospitals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | conduct research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | consult with industry. | |

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| 99. | Psychologists in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas tend to specialize in research on a single psychological process, whereas psychologists in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas use knowledge of psychology to solve and prevent human problems.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | basic; applied |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | basic; clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | applied; clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognitive; basic | |

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| 100. | Dr. Zimand is studying testosterone levels and aggression in adult males. It is likely that Dr. Zimand specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | biological | |

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| 101. | A psychologist is studying optical illusions to determine how they "trick" the brain. This psychologist most likely specializes in the area of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | sensation and perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | biological psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | learning and memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personality. | |

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| 102. | Which of the following is a basic area in psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | school psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | industrial-organizational psychology | |

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| 103. | A psychologist who studies the changes that take place in people over the course of their life span most likely specializes in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | biological psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | developmental psychology. | |

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| 104. | Dr. Willard has spent a lifetime studying how adults solve problems. It is likely that Dr. Willard specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | health | |

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| 105. | In graduate school, you find yourself fascinated by group behavior. In particular, you think you'd like to study the influence of organized religion on community interaction. In which area of psychology should you specialize?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | developmental psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | motivation and emotion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social psychology | |

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| 106. | A psychologist who publishes an article titled "Individual differences in dishonest behavior" is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognitive | |

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| 107. | A paper titled "The effect of peer group pressure on adolescent smoking" would most likely have been written by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | school | |

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| 108. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists try to understand, treat, and correct abnormal behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Industrial-organizational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Educational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Health | |

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| 109. | A psychologist is teaching stress-management skills to a group of corporate executives. Which subspecialty is the psychologist working in?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | educational psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | school psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | health psychology | |

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| 110. | Which of the following is **NOT** an applied area of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | educational psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | industrial and organizational psychology | |

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| 111. | You have volunteered to participate in a study that will ask you questions about lifestyle habits, such as drinking, smoking, and engaging in high-risk sexual behavior. Which kind of psychologist is most likely conducting this study?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | industrial-organizational psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | educational psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social psychologist | |

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| 112. | Of the following, which best characterizes the relationship between psychiatry and psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Psychology is a branch of medicine, whereas psychiatry is academic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Psychiatry deals with abnormal behavior; psychology deals with normal behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Psychology and psychiatry are just two different words that mean the same thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Psychiatry is a branch of medicine, whereas psychology is a broader field with many specialty areas. | |

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| 113. | The main difference between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists is that the psychiatrists:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | have extra training in research methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | earn M.D. degrees. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | are licensed to practice therapy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | have Ph.D. degrees. | |

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| 114. | Of the following psychology professionals, who can write prescriptions for psychotropic medications in **ALL** states by virtue of his/her degree?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a licensed psychiatric nurse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a psychiatrist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a clinical psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a health psychologist | |

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| 115. | If you go to medical school and decide to specialize in psychological disorders, you would be most likely to consider the practice of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | counseling psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | psychiatry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | clinical psychology. | |

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| 116. | The study of human behavior is based on the belief that human beings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unchanging; shaped primarily by factors separate from culture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | passionate creatures; are capable of harm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | similar; are uniquely individual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | similar; behave independent of motivation | |

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| 117. | Of the following statements, which is **NOT** a concept shared by psychologists?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Human beings are biological creatures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Human lives are stable and unchanging. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Humans are different, yet very much the same. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Human behavior can be adaptive or maladaptive. | |

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| 118. | The needs for stimulation and companionship **BEST** support psychology's premise that      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | human beings are biological creatures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | people can be fully understood only in the context of their culture, ethnic identity, and gender identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | human lives are different, yet much the same. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | behavior is motivated. | |

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| 119. | Plato received his training in philosophical methods from Aristotle.    True    False |

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| 120. | The ultimate goal of scientific observation is to control behavior.    True    False |

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| 121. | Developing a test to determine whether an employee will perform well in a specific job fulfills the psychological goal of influence.    True    False |

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| 122. | Wilhelm Wundt and William James developed the viewpoint known as structuralism.    True    False |

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| 123. | Functionalists were interested in how the mind adapts to an ever-changing environment.    True    False |

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| 124. | Most historians believe that William James deserves credit for developing the first psychology laboratory.    True    False |

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| 125. | Mary Whiton Calkins was a student of William James.    True    False |

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| 126. | In Ebbinghaus' experiments, more than half the information he learned was forgotten in the first 5 minutes.    True    False |

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| 127. | Cognitive psychology emphasizes the importance of perception, memory, and thinking.    True    False |

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| 128. | B. F. Skinner is credited with an expansion of behaviorism that included the study of cognition.    True    False |

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| 129. | Motives are internal states that activate behavior and give it direction.    True    False |

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| 130. | Humanistic psychologists believe that an inaccurate self-concept is associated with pushing negative information into the unconscious, which can cause anxiety.    True    False |

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| 131. | Mamie Phipps Clark, Kenneth Clark, George Sanchez, Inez Prosser, and Gilbert Jones were important figures in early psychology, paving the way for other women and individuals of minority descent in the years to follow.    True    False |

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| 132. | Counseling psychologists make up the largest group of applied psychologists.    True    False |

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| 133. | Educational psychologists are concerned with the construction of educational tests.    True    False |

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| 134. | If you want to educate people about the importance of managing stress, you might consider a career in health psychology.    True    False |

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| 135. | Contemporary psychology views behavior as motivated nearly entirely by biology rather than environment.    True    False |

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| 136. | Most psychologists believe that when it comes to human beings we are really very much the same and differences among individuals are unimportant.    True    False |

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| 137. | Private thoughts, feelings, emotions and motives are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 138. | If you are attempting to help college students select a career, you are hoping to fulfill psychology's goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 139. | In the school of structuralism, Edward Titchener's mentor was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 140. | The first research article published by an African American in a journal of the American Psychological Association was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 141. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speculated that human functions, such as remembering and feeling, exist because they help us survive as a species.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 142. | Ebbinghaus was interested in the important mental process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 143. | If you present research subjects with a series of numbers paired with different colors, you are using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method developed by Mary Whiton Calkins.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 144. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied digestion in dogs prior to identifying the process he termed conditioning.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 145. | An outspoken advocate for behaviorism, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insisted that psychology should abandon the study of mental processes altogether.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 146. | The notion of the self-concept was particularly important to the psychological movement known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 147. | Humanists disagreed with Freud because Freud largely ignored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processes.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 148. | Psychologists who support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective are interested in how characteristics, such as intelligence, are influenced by heredity.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 149. | The sociocultural perspective promotes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such that different cultures, ethnic groups, genders, and sexual orientations are viewed as simply different from one another.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 150. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first African American to be elected president of the American Psychological Association.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 151. | The majority of applied psychologists specialize in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and health psychology.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 152. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a basic field of psychology that specializes in the influence of other people on our behavior and attitudes toward others.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 153. | A psychologist who publishes a paper entitled, "Low self-esteem and the unmotivated employee" probably specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 154. | Contemporary psychologists tend to agree that people play a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ role in creating their own experiences.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

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| 155. | Discuss the earliest origins of psychology by comparing and contrasting the philosophical views of Plato and Aristotle. |

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| 156. | Compare the research methods of Ebbinghaus with those of Calkins and highlight the important differences in their research methods. |

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| 157. | Explain how the humanist perspective is similar to and different from the psychoanalytic perspective. |

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| 158. | Choose two basic and two applied areas in psychology. Discuss the type of research or work psychologists do in each area. |

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| 159. | Choose two of the following statements. For each statement you choose, explain its meaning and give an example that is relevant to psychology. (a) "People play an active part in creating their experiences." (b) "Each person is different, yet much the same." (c) "Humans are social animals." |

Chapter 1 Key

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| 1. *(p. 1)* | The earliest origins of psychology come from:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | biology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychiatry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | philosophy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sociology. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #1 Level: Factual* |

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| 2. *(p. 2)* | The word "psyche" refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | the essence of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the study of life. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | feelings. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #2 Level: Factual* |

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| 3. *(p. 2)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is at the heart of the scientific method in all sciences.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Speculation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Experimentation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Reasoning | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #3 Level: Factual* |

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| 4. *(p. 2)* | Whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that one could fully understand anything simply by thinking about it, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believed that one must also observe the thing being studied.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Aristotle; Plato |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Plato; Aristotle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Wundt; Aristotle |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Plato; Wundt | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #4 Level: Factual* |

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| 5. *(p. 2)* | Psychology is defined as the science of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | human behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | learning and motivation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | feelings. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | behavior and mental processes. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #5 Level: Factual* |

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| 6. *(p. 2)* | The field of psychology includes the study of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | most aspects of human behavior, but not mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | most aspects of mental processes, but not human behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | some aspects of human behavior and mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | all aspects of human behavior and mental processes. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #6 Level: Factual* |

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| 7. *(p. 2)* | Psychologists use scientific methods to study:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | behavior and mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral disorders. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unconscious mental processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the meaning of dreams. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #7 Level: Factual* |

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| 8. *(p. 2)* | What does the science of psychology share with all other sciences?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | laboratory space |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | a common interest in human thought and behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | an emphasis on careful, controlled observation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a belief in the power of suggestion | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #8 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 9. *(p. 2)* | Behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; mental processes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | private; personal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | personal; observable |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | personal; private |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | observable; private | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #9 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 10. *(p. 2)* | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | smiling at a newborn baby |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | watching a flock of geese fly overhead |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sleeping through a lecture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | being overweight | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #10 Level: Applied* |

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| 11. *(p. 2)* | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | asking for help on a test |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | helping a stranger in need |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | feeling nervous at a party |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | earning $10 for completing chores | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #11 Level: Applied* |

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| 12. *(p. 2)* | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is a mental process?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | swimming |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | remembering |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | walking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | playing the piano | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #12 Level: Applied* |

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| 13. *(p. 2)* | According to the definition of psychology, which of the following is **NOT** a mental process?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | getting angry with your psychology instructor's grading policy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | writing down the answer to a long division problem |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | wanting to kiss the person sitting next to you |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | deciding to ask your boss for a raise | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #13 Level: Applied* |

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| 14. *(p. 3)* | Of the following, which is **NOT** one of the goals of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prediction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | description |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | prevention |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influence | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #14 Level: Factual* |

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| 15. *(p. 3)* | Which of the following encompasses the four goals of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | speculate, analyze, hypothesize, explain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | observe, analyze, experiment, explain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | observe, describe, understand, prevent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | describe, predict, understand, influence | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #15 Level: Factual* |

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| 16. *(p. 3)* | Classifying patterns of abnormal behavior fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | description. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #16 Level: Applied* |

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| 17. *(p. 3)* | Forecasting the likelihood of adolescent chemical dependency following childhood sexual abuse fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | description. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influence. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #17 Level: Applied* |

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| 18. *(p. 3)* | Theorizing about the causes of social phobia fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | description. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | explanation. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #18 Level: Applied* |

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| 19. *(p. 3)* | Implementing an educational program to curb teenage pregnancy fulfills the goal of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | influence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | prediction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | description. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #19 Level: Applied* |

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| 20. *(p. 3)* | Because research has suggested that sleep deprivation improves some symptoms of depression, you begin to use sleep deprivation as an alternative treatment with your depressed clients. Which goal of psychology are you fulfilling?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | prediction |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | influence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | description |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | understanding | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #20 Level: Applied* |

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| 21. *(p. 3)* | A campus counseling center is interviewing college students to determine drinking habits during sporting events. This best fits with which goal of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | describing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | predicting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | understanding |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | influencing | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #21 Level: Applied* |

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| 22. *(p. 4)* | Wilhelm Wundt is famous for:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | establishing the first mental health clinic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | teaching the first psychology course at a U.S. college. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | establishing the first psychology laboratory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | publishing an early influential psychology textbook. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #22 Level: Factual* |

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| 23. *(p. 5)* | You place a raisin on your tongue and report the following: "Rough, sweet, and grainy." You are using a method called      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | exploration. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | structuralism. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #23 Level: Applied* |

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| 24. *(p. 5)* | A researcher blindfolds you and gently rubs a feather across your forearm. You report the following: "Billowy, soft, tickling." You are using a research method associated with      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalysis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | behaviorism. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #24 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 25. *(p. 5)* | Which approach uses introspection as a method of investigation?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gestalt psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | structuralism | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #25 Level: Factual* |

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| 26. *(p. 5)* | Wundt and Titchener first identified a viewpoint known as "structuralism," which is primarily concerned with the basic elements of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | conscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introspective experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | retrospective experience. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #26 Level: Factual* |

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| 27. *(p. 5)* | The method of looking inward at the contents of one's conscious experience as accurately and unemotionally as possible is referred to as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | circumspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introversion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | extroversion. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #27 Level: Factual* |

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| 28. *(p. 5)* | The viewpoint known as structuralism maintains that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | in order to understand the whole, you must study the basic elements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | you miss the big picture if you become preoccupied with the pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | measurement is the key to understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the processes of human consciousness serve survival functions. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #28 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 29. *(p. 5)* | When the skin is stimulated with intense heat, both the cold and warm receptors are stimulated. Which psychologist is credited with this discovery?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | J. Henry Alston |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Mary Whiton Calkins | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #29 Level: Factual* |

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| 30. *(p. 5)* | J. Henry Alston was the first African American psychologist to be published in a journal of the American Psychological Association. This was an important contribution because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the journal was in its first year of circulation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the Supreme Court had recently ruled that such publications were considered "separate but equal." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | this was J. Henry Alston's first major contribution to the academic community. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | white males had typically dominated the field of psychology. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #30 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 31. *(p. 6)* | In Gestalt psychology, the phi phenomenon demonstrated that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | forgetting is very rapid at first but proceeds slowly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | both warm and cold receptors are stimulated with intense heat. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | intelligence is largely an inherited trait. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | the whole is different from the sum of its parts. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #31 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 32. *(p. 6)* | A gestalt is a:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | basic component. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | unified whole. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | conditioned association. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | purposeful behavior. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #32 Level: Factual* |

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| 33. *(p. 6)* | If two lights are presented in rapid sequence, we perceive movement. This perceptual process is referred to as the:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | learning curve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | phi phenomenon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | paired associates method. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | psychometric approach. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #33 Level: Factual* |

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| 34. *(p. 6)* | Gestalt psychologists pointed out that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | in order to understand the whole, you must study the basic elements. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | you miss the big picture if you become preoccupied with the pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | measurement is the key to understanding. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | human beings have evolved through the process of adaptation. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #34 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 35. *(p. 6)* | Which of the following psychologists would have agreed that human behavior is the result of natural selection?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | J. Henry Alston |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Edward Titchener |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | William James |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hermann Ebbinghaus | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #35 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 36. *(p. 6)* | Functionalism emerged from the work of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Edward Titchener. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Max Wertheimer. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | William James. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #36 Level: Factual* |

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| 37. *(p. 6)* | Functionalists are most interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the basic elements of conscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | the purpose of consciousness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the mind as a unified whole. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #37 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 38. *(p. 6)* | According to William James, functionalism was a unique school of thought because of the focus on:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the structure of the mind, rather than the function of the mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the biology of the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the subconscious experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | human consciousness as it helps us survive as a species. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #38 Level: Factual* |

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| 39. *(p. 6)* | Professor Greta is a psychologist who takes a functionalist approach. Which of the following topics would be **LEAST** interesting to her?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | habits such as smoking |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | raw sensations experienced when one drinks coffee |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | beliefs about parenting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | emotions experienced when one is in a new situation | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #39 Level: Applied* |

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| 40. *(p. 6)* | James criticized the structuralist approach, stating that it:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | reduces mental activity into trivially small pieces. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | fails to consider mental activity altogether. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | implies that behaviors evolve as species evolve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | does not use systematic observation. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #40 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 41. *(p. 7)* | Which statement is **MOST** relevant to Ebbinghaus' research?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | It feels so good. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | He who tries, gets. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | The more, the merrier. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | I can't remember. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #41 Level: Applied* |

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| 42. *(p. 7)* | Who did Ebbinghaus use as his experimental subject(s)?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | his students |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | members of his nearby community |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | only himself |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | children between the ages of 8 and 12 | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #42 Level: Factual* |

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| 43. *(p. 7)* | What did Ebbinghaus conclude about memory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Forgetting is slow at first and then proceeds rapidly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Forgetting is rapid at first and then proceeds slowly thereafter. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Forgetting is rapid at first and then ceases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Forgetting is constant and slow. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #43 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 44. *(p. 8)* | The "paired associates" method for studying memory was developed by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Mary Whiton Calkins. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Margaret Floy Washburn. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #44 Level: Factual* |

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| 45. *(p. 8)* | Of the following, Mary Whiton Calkins would have been most interested in people's memory of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the colors in the rainbow. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | nonsense syllables. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | strings of numbers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | their friends' birthdates. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #45 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 46. *(p. 8)* | Contemporary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology can be thought of as a modern version of functionalism.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Gestalt |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #46 Level: Factual* |

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| 47. *(p. 8)* | Cognition refers to:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | thinking only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | perceiving only. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | all intellectual processes. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #47 Level: Factual* |

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| 48. *(p. 8)* | A cognitive psychologist studies:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unconscious motives. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the measurement of traits. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the impact of culture. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | thinking. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #48 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 49. *(p. 8)* | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist specializes in the study of thought processes.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | humanistic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | sociocultural | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #49 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 50. *(p. 8)* | Dr. Vance tests young children's abilities to comprehend abstract metaphors. Dr. Vance is probably a:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalyst. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behaviorist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | cognitive psychologist. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic psychologist. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #50 Level: Applied* |

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| 51. *(p. 8)* | Behaviorists reformed earlier approaches to psychology by suggesting that psychology:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | focus on observable behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | study unconscious processes through dreams. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | use more rigorous methods of introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | study only memory and perception. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #51 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 52. *(p. 8)* | Ivan Pavlov was a pioneer in the study of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychometrics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | learning. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #52 Level: Factual* |

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| 53. *(p. 8)* | Ivan Pavlov studied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he identified the process of conditioning.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | private mental processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | digestion | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #53 Level: Factual* |

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| 54. *(p. 8)* | Ivan Pavlov first discovered conditioning when he:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | found that intense heat is perceived when both the warm and cold receptors in the skin are stimulated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | realized that he could not remember nonsense syllables for extended periods of time. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | recognized that his dogs salivated when they simply saw food being brought to them. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | saw that people learn the most important aspects of their behavior from other people. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #54 Level: Factual* |

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| 55. *(p. 8)* | Ivan Pavlov would have been most interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | dogs' ability to remember the sight of their owners. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | children's fear responses at the sight of a needle. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the feelings people experience when they are falling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | people's ability to learn from watching others do a task. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #55 Level: Applied* |

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| 56. *(p. 9)* | J. B. Watson was **MOST** impressed by the scientific approach of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Edward Titchener. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Ivan Pavlov. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | William James. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Wilhelm Wundt. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #56 Level: Factual* |

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| 57. *(p. 9)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the behavioral perspective.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Margaret Floy Washburn |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Abraham Maslow |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | J. Henry Alston | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #57 Level: Factual* |

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| 58. *(p. 9)* | Who was a leading proponent of strict behaviorism in the United States until his/her death in 1990?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ivan Pavlov |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Albert Bandura | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #58 Level: Factual* |

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| 59. *(p. 9)* | Who is a leading spokesperson for social learning theory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Ivan Pavlov |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Albert Bandura | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #59 Level: Factual* |

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| 60. *(p. 9)* | The viewpoint that the most important aspects of human behavior develop by observing friends, family, and culture is referred to as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | humanistic psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | psychoanalytic perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | functionalism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | social learning theory. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #60 Level: Factual* |

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| 61. *(p. 9)* | Which perspective is most closely associated with social learning theory?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | neuroscience |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | behaviorism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic psychology | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #61 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 62. *(p. 9)* | Dr. Keppler studies how exposure to violence affects the aggressive behavior of young children. Dr. Keppler would most likely be described as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theorist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | social learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #62 Level: Applied* |

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| 63. *(p. 9)* | Over the past 20 years, the influence of the strict behavioral approach on contemporary psychology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the influence of the social learning viewpoint \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | has increased; has declined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | is strong; has increased |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | has declined; has also declined |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | has declined; is strong | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #63 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 64. *(p. 9)* | For Sigmund Freud, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the most important determinants of human behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rewards and punishments |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | conscious thoughts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | hereditary factors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | unconscious motives | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #64 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 65. *(p. 10)* | Which theoretician was responsible for caring for patients with serious psychological problems?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | J. B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Sigmund Freud |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Margaret Floy Washburn | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #65 Level: Factual* |

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| 66. *(p. 10)* | A major tenet of the psychoanalytic perspective is the concept of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the self-concept. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | free will. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | the unconscious mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | human potential. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #66 Level: Factual* |

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| 67. *(p. 10)* | In treating the psychologically disturbed, Freud believed he could help people by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | uncovering and confronting hidden conflicts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | rewarding healthy behaviors and punishing unhealthy behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | modeling appropriate behaviors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | helping them change their environment. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #67 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 68. *(p. 10)* | In terms of history, which psychological perspective came first?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | humanistic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | psychoanalytic psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social learning theory | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #68 Level: Factual* |

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| 69. *(p. 10)* | Which perspective arose in the late 1950s and reached its peak popularity through the 1960s?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | the behavioral perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | the psychoanalytic perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | the cognitive perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | the humanistic perspective | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #69 Level: Factual* |

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| 70. *(p. 10)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the humanistic perspective.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Max Wertheimer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Carl Rogers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Albert Bandura | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #70 Level: Factual* |

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| 71. *(p. 10)* | In which school of psychology is "self-concept" a key element?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | psychoanalytic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | humanistic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #71 Level: Factual* |

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| 72. *(p. 10)* | According to the humanistic approach, a person's behavior is determined by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | rewards and punishments. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive processes such as memory and thinking. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | unconscious instincts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | conscious decisions. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #72 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 73. *(p. 10)* | A humanistic psychologist would be **MOST** interested in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | explaining behavior by breaking it down into its simplest parts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | conducting experiments to understand how the brain directs behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | explaining how unconscious motives influence behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | understanding how the unconscious mind can defeat efforts to make good decisions. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #73 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 74. *(p. 10)* | Humanists reject Freudian psychoanalysis because Freud:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | did not use rigorous scientific methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | was preoccupied with the sexual instinct. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | believed that conscious processes were unimportant. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | agreed with the tenets of social learning theorists. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #74 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 75. *(p. 10)* | A psychologist following the humanistic perspective would be most interested in how:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | children learn about relationships by observing their parents' interactions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | believing that one is unattractive leads a person to interact little with the public. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | drugs affect one's capability to accurately judge one's abilities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the same behavior is interpreted differently by people living in different cultures. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #75 Level: Applied* |

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| 76. *(p. 10)* | Alfred Binet studied:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | classical conditioning. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | dreams. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #76 Level: Factual* |

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| 77. *(p. 10)* | Alfred Binet was hired by the French Ministry of Education to develop an instrument to measure:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | intelligence. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | visual acuity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | hearing. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #77 Level: Factual* |

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| 78. *(p. 10)* | Alfred Binet's approach is known as:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | psychometrics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | structuralism. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Gestalt psychology. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #78 Level: Factual* |

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| 79. *(p. 10)* | Psychometrics focuses on:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | understanding memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | introspection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | measuring mental functions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | the importance of learning from experience. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #79 Level: Factual* |

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| 80. *(p. 10)* | Neurons were first identified by:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Sigmund Freud. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Santiago Ramon y Cajal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Alfred Binet. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Hermann Ebbinghaus. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #80 Level: Factual* |

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| 81. *(p. 10)* | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach is concerned with the relationship between the structures of the brain and psychological processes.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #81 Level: Factual* |

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| 82. *(p. 10)* | Which of the following perspectives is **MOST** involved with studying the effects of brain damage on behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | psychoanalytic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #82 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 83. *(p. 13)* | A psychologist is studying the effect of stroke in a particular area of the brain on reasoning ability. The psychologist **MOST** likely specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | social learning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #83 Level: Applied* |

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| 84. *(p. 14)* | Which of the following perspectives is **MOST** concerned with genetic influences on behavior?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | behavioral |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | neuroscientific |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | humanistic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #84 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 85. *(p. 14)* | A neuroscientist would be **MOST** interested in how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affects behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | learning that occurs when we are very young |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | culture, ethnicity, and gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | genes, hormones, and brain chemistry |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | environment | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #85 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 86. *(p. 14)* | Which of the following is **NOT** a key concern of the sociocultural perspective?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | ethnicity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | intelligence |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | culture | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #86 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 87. *(p. 14)* | Which of the following is an example of a sociocultural variable?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | mental illness |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | social class |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | brain development |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | language acquisition | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #87 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 88. *(p. 14)* | One of the values promoted by the sociocultural perspective is the belief that:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | genes have a powerful influence over behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | knowing one's social roles helps with effective communication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Western cultures are superior to Eastern cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | we must think of different cultures in relative terms rather than in judgmental terms. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #88 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 89. *(p. 15)* | Which of the following statements is consistent with cultural relativity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | "Culture A is superior to Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | "Culture A is inferior to Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | "Culture A is the same as Culture B." |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | "Culture A is different from Culture B." | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #89 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 90. *(p. 15)* | Which of the following statements most clearly illustrates the concept of cultural relativity?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Men are better drivers than women. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | People who are over the age of 40 should not be allowed to have children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Modesty is displayed differently in different parts of the world. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Compared to the United States, women in many other cultures are treated badly. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #90 Level: Applied* |

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| 91. *(p. 15)* | The sociocultural perspective has become important in recent years largely because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Eastern cultures are beginning to outnumber Western cultures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | psychologists have been asked to advise companies who conduct international business. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Western cultures are realizing that selfishness is causing moral decline. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cross-cultural communications are influencing cultures to be more similar. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #91 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 92. *(p. 15)* | Christine Ladd-Franklin never received her doctorate degree at Johns Hopkins because:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | she left to get married. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | she was forced to stay home and raise children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | the all-male institution would not grant her the degree. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | women were not allowed to conduct laboratory experiments. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #92 Level: Factual* |

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| 93. *(p. 16)* | In the history of psychology:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | schools discriminated against women and minority groups. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | single women were encouraged to enter the field. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | it is clear that women and minorities were treated better than they were in other sciences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | there were no women or individuals of minority descent who established any notoriety. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #93 Level: Factual* |

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| 94. *(p. 16)* | If you were a female psychologist at the turn of the century, what could you most likely expect in your professional future?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | to be paid a salary equivalent to your male colleagues |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | to be offered a teaching position in an all-male institution without prejudice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | to find that your professional career will end if you choose to marry and/or have a family |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | to be awarded a doctoral degree with the same likelihood as your male peers | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #94 Level: Applied* |

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| 95. *(p. 16)* | In the United States, who was the first African American woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | Inez Prosser |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Mamie Phipps Clarke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Mary Whiton Calkins |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Christine Ladd-Franklin | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #95 Level: Factual* |

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| 96. *(p. 16)* | Research done by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ greatly influenced the *Brown* v. *Board of Education* decision in the U.S. Supreme Court.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Ethel Puffer |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Gilbert Jones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Mamie Phipps Clark and Kenneth Clark |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | George Sanchez | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #96 Level: Factual* |

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| 97. *(p. 16)* | Whose research focused on and discouraged cultural bias in educational testing?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Santiago Ramon y Cajal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | J. B. Watson |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | B. F. Skinner |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | George Sanchez | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #97 Level: Factual* |

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| 98. *(p. 17)* | Psychologists working in basic areas generally:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | do therapy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | work in school systems and hospitals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | conduct research. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | consult with industry. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #98 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 99. *(p. 17)* | Psychologists in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas tend to specialize in research on a single psychological process, whereas psychologists in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas use knowledge of psychology to solve and prevent human problems.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | basic; applied |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | basic; clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | applied; clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognitive; basic | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #99 Level: Factual* |

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| 100. *(p. 17)* | Dr. Zimand is studying testosterone levels and aggression in adult males. It is likely that Dr. Zimand specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | biological | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #100 Level: Applied* |

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| 101. *(p. 17)* | A psychologist is studying optical illusions to determine how they "trick" the brain. This psychologist most likely specializes in the area of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | sensation and perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | biological psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | learning and memory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | personality. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #101 Level: Applied* |

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| 102. *(p. 17)* | Which of the following is a basic area in psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | school psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | industrial-organizational psychology | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #102 Level: Factual* |

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| 103. *(p. 17)* | A psychologist who studies the changes that take place in people over the course of their life span most likely specializes in:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | biological psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | cognitive psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | developmental psychology. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #103 Level: Factual* |

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| 104. *(p. 17)* | Dr. Willard has spent a lifetime studying how adults solve problems. It is likely that Dr. Willard specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | cognitive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | health | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #104 Level: Applied* |

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| 105. *(p. 17)* | In graduate school, you find yourself fascinated by group behavior. In particular, you think you'd like to study the influence of organized religion on community interaction. In which area of psychology should you specialize?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | developmental psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | motivation and emotion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | cognition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | social psychology | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #105 Level: Applied* |

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| 106. *(p. 17)* | A psychologist who publishes an article titled "Individual differences in dishonest behavior" is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | personality |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | sociocultural |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | biological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | cognitive | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #106 Level: Applied* |

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| 107. *(p. 18)* | A paper titled "The effect of peer group pressure on adolescent smoking" would most likely have been written by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | developmental |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | school | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #107 Level: Applied* |

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| 108. *(p. 18)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists try to understand, treat, and correct abnormal behavior.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Industrial-organizational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Educational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | Clinical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Health | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Easy Lahey - Chapter 01 #108 Level: Factual* |

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| 109. *(p. 18)* | A psychologist is teaching stress-management skills to a group of corporate executives. Which subspecialty is the psychologist working in?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | educational psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | school psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | social psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | health psychology | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #109 Level: Applied* |

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| 110. *(p. 18)* | Which of the following is **NOT** an applied area of psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | educational psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | personality psychology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | industrial and organizational psychology | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #110 Level: Factual* |

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| 111. *(p. 18)* | You have volunteered to participate in a study that will ask you questions about lifestyle habits, such as drinking, smoking, and engaging in high-risk sexual behavior. Which kind of psychologist is most likely conducting this study?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | health psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | industrial-organizational psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | educational psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | social psychologist | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #111 Level: Applied* |

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| 112. *(p. 18)* | Of the following, which best characterizes the relationship between psychiatry and psychology?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Psychology is a branch of medicine, whereas psychiatry is academic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | Psychiatry deals with abnormal behavior; psychology deals with normal behavior. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Psychology and psychiatry are just two different words that mean the same thing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | Psychiatry is a branch of medicine, whereas psychology is a broader field with many specialty areas. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #112 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 113. *(p. 18)* | The main difference between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists is that the psychiatrists:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | have extra training in research methods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | earn M.D. degrees. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | are licensed to practice therapy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | have Ph.D. degrees. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #113 Level: Factual* |

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| 114. *(p. 18)* | Of the following psychology professionals, who can write prescriptions for psychotropic medications in **ALL** states by virtue of his/her degree?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | a licensed psychiatric nurse |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | a psychiatrist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | a clinical psychologist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | a health psychologist | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #114 Level: Factual* |

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| 115. *(p. 18)* | If you go to medical school and decide to specialize in psychological disorders, you would be most likely to consider the practice of:      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | health psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | counseling psychology. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | psychiatry. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | clinical psychology. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #115 Level: Applied* |

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| 116. *(p. 18)* | The study of human behavior is based on the belief that human beings are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | unchanging; shaped primarily by factors separate from culture |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | passionate creatures; are capable of harm |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **C.** | similar; are uniquely individual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | similar; behave independent of motivation | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #116 Level: Factual* |

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| 117. *(p. 18)* | Of the following statements, which is **NOT** a concept shared by psychologists?      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | Human beings are biological creatures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **B.** | Human lives are stable and unchanging. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | Humans are different, yet very much the same. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | D. | Human behavior can be adaptive or maladaptive. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #117 Level: Factual* |

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| 118. *(p. 18)* | The needs for stimulation and companionship **BEST** support psychology's premise that      |  |  | | --- | --- | | A. | human beings are biological creatures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | B. | people can be fully understood only in the context of their culture, ethnic identity, and gender identity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | C. | human lives are different, yet much the same. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **D.** | behavior is motivated. | |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Hard Lahey - Chapter 01 #118 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 119. *(p. 2)* | Plato received his training in philosophical methods from Aristotle.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #119 Level: Factual* |

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| 120. *(p. 3)* | The ultimate goal of scientific observation is to control behavior.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #120 Level: Factual* |

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| 121. *(p. 3)* | Developing a test to determine whether an employee will perform well in a specific job fulfills the psychological goal of influence.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #121 Level: Applied* |

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| 122. *(p. 5)* | Wilhelm Wundt and William James developed the viewpoint known as structuralism.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #122 Level: Factual* |

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| 123. *(p. 6)* | Functionalists were interested in how the mind adapts to an ever-changing environment.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #123 Level: Factual* |

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| 124. *(p. 6)* | Most historians believe that William James deserves credit for developing the first psychology laboratory.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #124 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 125. *(p. 7)* | Mary Whiton Calkins was a student of William James.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #125 Level: Factual* |

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| 126. *(p. 7)* | In Ebbinghaus' experiments, more than half the information he learned was forgotten in the first 5 minutes.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #126 Level: Factual* |

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| 127. *(p. 8)* | Cognitive psychology emphasizes the importance of perception, memory, and thinking.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #127 Level: Factual* |

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| 128. *(p. 9)* | B. F. Skinner is credited with an expansion of behaviorism that included the study of cognition.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #128 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 129. *(p. 9)* | Motives are internal states that activate behavior and give it direction.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #129 Level: Factual* |

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| 130. *(p. 10)* | Humanistic psychologists believe that an inaccurate self-concept is associated with pushing negative information into the unconscious, which can cause anxiety.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #130 Level: Applied* |

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| 131. *(p. 16)* | Mamie Phipps Clark, Kenneth Clark, George Sanchez, Inez Prosser, and Gilbert Jones were important figures in early psychology, paving the way for other women and individuals of minority descent in the years to follow.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #131 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 132. *(p. 17)* | Counseling psychologists make up the largest group of applied psychologists.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #132 Level: Factual* |

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| 133. *(p. 17)* | Educational psychologists are concerned with the construction of educational tests.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #133 Level: Factual* |

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| 134. *(p. 18)* | If you want to educate people about the importance of managing stress, you might consider a career in health psychology.    **TRUE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #134 Level: Applied* |

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| 135. *(p. 18)* | Contemporary psychology views behavior as motivated nearly entirely by biology rather than environment.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #135 Level: Factual* |

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| 136. *(p. 18)* | Most psychologists believe that when it comes to human beings we are really very much the same and differences among individuals are unimportant.    **FALSE** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #136 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 137. *(p. 2)* | Private thoughts, feelings, emotions and motives are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **mental processes** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #137 Level: Factual* |

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| 138. *(p. 3)* | If you are attempting to help college students select a career, you are hoping to fulfill psychology's goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **influence** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #138 Level: Applied* |

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| 139. *(p. 5)* | In the school of structuralism, Edward Titchener's mentor was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **Wilhelm Wundt** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #139 Level: Factual* |

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| 140. *(p. 5)* | The first research article published by an African American in a journal of the American Psychological Association was written by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **J. Henry Alston** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #140 Level: Factual* |

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| 141. *(p. 6)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ speculated that human functions, such as remembering and feeling, exist because they help us survive as a species.    **William James** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #141 Level: Factual* |

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| 142. *(p. 7)* | Ebbinghaus was interested in the important mental process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **memory** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #142 Level: Factual* |

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| 143. *(p. 8)* | If you present research subjects with a series of numbers paired with different colors, you are using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method developed by Mary Whiton Calkins.    **paired associates** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #143 Level: Factual* |

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| 144. *(p. 8)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ studied digestion in dogs prior to identifying the process he termed conditioning.    **Ivan Pavlov** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #144 Level: Factual* |

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| 145. *(p. 9)* | An outspoken advocate for behaviorism, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ insisted that psychology should abandon the study of mental processes altogether.    **J. B. Watson** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #145 Level: Factual* |

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| 146. *(p. 10)* | The notion of the self-concept was particularly important to the psychological movement known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    **humanistic psychology** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #146 Level: Conceptual* |

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| 147. *(p. 10)* | Humanists disagreed with Freud because Freud largely ignored \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processes.    **conscious** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #147 Level: Factual* |

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| 148. *(p. 10)* | Psychologists who support the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective are interested in how characteristics, such as intelligence, are influenced by heredity.    **neuroscience** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #148 Level: Applied* |

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| 149. *(p. 13)* | The sociocultural perspective promotes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such that different cultures, ethnic groups, genders, and sexual orientations are viewed as simply different from one another.    **cultural relativity** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #149 Level: Factual* |

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| 150. *(p. 16)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the first African American to be elected president of the American Psychological Association.    **Kenneth Clark** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #150 Level: Factual* |

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| 151. *(p. 18)* | The majority of applied psychologists specialize in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and health psychology.    **clinical** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #151 Level: Factual* |

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| 152. *(p. 18)* | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a basic field of psychology that specializes in the influence of other people on our behavior and attitudes toward others.    **Social psychology** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #152 Level: Factual* |

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| 153. *(p. 18)* | A psychologist who publishes a paper entitled, "Low self-esteem and the unmotivated employee" probably specializes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychology.    **industrial and organizational** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #153 Level: Applied* |

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| 154. *(p. 18)* | Contemporary psychologists tend to agree that people play a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ role in creating their own experiences.    **active** |

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| *Lahey - Chapter 01 #154 Level: Applied* |

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| 155. *(p. 2)* | Discuss the earliest origins of psychology by comparing and contrasting the philosophical views of Plato and Aristotle.     The earliest origins of psychology are in the writings of the ancient Greek philosophers and their writings about the nature of life. Both Plato and Aristotle were philosophers who were interested in the nature of the mind. Plato believed that one could achieve a full understanding of the mind (or anything else) if one thought hard enough about it. His student, Aristotle, took Plato's ideas a step farther. Rather than simply thinking about life, Aristotle emphasized interaction with it. He advocated that one must observe, touch, and listen in order to learn. Aristotle's emphasis on observation forms the basis of all modern sciences. |

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| *Book: Lahey Difficulty: Medium Lahey - Chapter 01 #155* |

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| 156. *(p. 7-8)* | Compare the research methods of Ebbinghaus with those of Calkins and highlight the important differences in their research methods.     Ebbinghaus published a book in 1885 that described a series of studies spanning 6 years in which he himself served as the scientist and the sole subject. To determine memory capacity and decay, Ebbinghaus memorized extensive lists of nonsense syllables and then tested himself at progressively longer intervals to determine how many syllables he had retained. He found that forgetting is initially rapid, with most learning being forgotten within the first 20 minutes. It proceeded more slowly after that. It was Ebbinghaus' careful and detailed studies that set an example for how rigorous experiments could be to study consciousness. Mary Whiton Calkins was a student of William James. Calkins developed a different method of studying memory. She presented her subjects with a series of numbers, each paired with a different color. Later, she would show subjects the numbers and ask them to recall the corresponding color. Her technique is called the paired associates method and was used in memory research for almost 50 years. |

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| 157. *(p. 10)* | Explain how the humanist perspective is similar to and different from the psychoanalytic perspective.     Both the humanist perspective and the psychoanalytic perspective focused on the role of the unconscious in psychological problems. However, whereas Freud believed that conscious mental processes were of trivial importance, humanists believed that people determined their own fate by making conscious decisions |

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| 158. *(p. 17-18)* | Choose two basic and two applied areas in psychology. Discuss the type of research or work psychologists do in each area.     *Students may choose from the following basic areas (answers will vary)*: biological psychology, sensation and perception, learning and memory, cognition, developmental psychology, motivation and emotion, personality, social psychology, and sociocultural psychology. *Students may choose from the following applied areas (answers will vary)*: clinical psychology, counseling psychology, industrial and organizational psychology, educational and school psychology, and health psychology. |

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| 159. *(p. 21)* | Choose two of the following statements. For each statement you choose, explain its meaning and give an example that is relevant to psychology. (a) "People play an active part in creating their experiences." (b) "Each person is different, yet much the same." (c) "Humans are social animals."     *Answers will vary in terms of the two statements chosen and the examples provided*. (a) It is generally well accepted today that individuals actively seek out environments that contain particular experiences. Experience shapes us, but we play a role in the types of experiences we expose ourselves to. (b) Because all people are unique with respect to heredity (except identical twins) and experience, no two people are the same. However, all humans are similar in the capacities to think, feel, and remember, as well as many other important human qualities. (c) People gather in social groups, and this fact has enabled the human species to survive and create modern civilization. Social groups can accomplish things that individuals cannot, and most people actively seek social support and personal relationships. |

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Chapter 1 Summary

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