

Student: _____

1. Psychology is most accurately defined as the _____.
 - A. study of animal behavior
 - B. study of human interactions
 - C. scientific study of thought and behavior
 - D. scientific study of cognitions
2. Psychology is a practice in that _____.
 - A. rigorous methods are used to discover facts
 - B. its principles are used to diagnose and treat thought and behavioral problems
 - C. it is interdisciplinary
 - D. all of these
3. A writer from a popular fashion magazine has penned an article entitled "Dating in the 21st Century." She has interviewed a few men and women and incorporated their dating experiences into this piece. This type of psychology is known as _____.
 - A. folk psychology
 - B. health psychology
 - C. consumer psychology
 - D. forensic psychology
4. The Feist and Rosenberg text states that psychology is unique among the sciences in that _____.
 - A. it relies on empiricism to produce evidence
 - B. it studies religion and other practices particular to humans
 - C. it usually has the most student majors at any given college
 - D. it is the science of understanding individuals
5. Dr. Hughes conducts laboratory studies of the thought processes involved in problem solving. She is most likely which of the following types of psychologist?
 - A. cognitive
 - B. evolutionary
 - C. bBiopsychological
 - D. social
6. A developmental psychologist would most likely study which of the following?
 - A. The effectiveness of pharmaceutical treatments for eating disorders
 - B. The evolutionary significance of sexual attraction
 - C. A comparison between human and computer memory processes
 - D. Verbal ability from childhood to adolescence

7. The neurological processes underlying fear would most likely be studied by a _____.
- A. behavioral neuroscientist
 - B. developmental psychologist
 - C. positive psychologist
 - D. personality psychologist
8. Cathy, who is majoring in biopsychology, would most likely conduct which of the following studies for her honors thesis?
- A. The social origins of major depressive disorder
 - B. The extent to which childhood peer experiences influence adult behavior
 - C. The relationship between the neurotransmitter serotonin and happiness
 - D. A computer model of humans' deductive reasoning processes
9. Health psychologists study which of the following?
- A. How stress affects people's lives
 - B. The social implications of the health-care system
 - C. The link between stress and illness
 - D. all of these
10. Dr. Hansen is conducting a study as to whether or not one's level of extraversion stays the same from infancy to adulthood. She is most likely _____.
- A. a behavioral geneticist
 - B. an evolutionary psychologist
 - C. a personality psychologist
 - D. a doctor of osteopathy
11. Social psychologists would most likely study which of the following?
- A. The likelihood of someone assisting a person in need of help
 - B. The difference in language learning styles between children of different cultures
 - C. The likely course of schizophrenia for a particular patient
 - D. all of these
12. Stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are topics most likely to be studied by _____.
- A. behavioral endocrinologists
 - B. behavioral geneticists
 - C. positive psychologists
 - D. social psychologists
13. Clinical psychologists would work in which of the following settings?
- A. a university
 - B. a hospital
 - C. a private practice
 - D. all of these

14. The largest subdiscipline of psychology is _____.
- A. social psychology
 - B. clinical psychology
 - C. biological psychology
 - D. cognitive psychology
15. One of the differences between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that a psychiatrist _____.
- A. has an advanced graduate degree
 - B. works with mentally ill patients
 - C. can prescribe drugs
 - D. may work in a private practice
16. Which of the following psychologists specializes in applying psychological concepts to the understanding of work-related issues?
- A. cognitive
 - B. industrial/organizational
 - C. educational
 - D. clinical
17. Forensic psychologists focus on issues pertinent to _____.
- A. school systems
 - B. the judicial system
 - C. mental illnesses
 - D. marriage and family
18. Ancient Greece is significant in the history of psychology for which of the following reasons?
- A. The foundations for psychology as a science can be traced to ancient Greece.
 - B. Wilhelm Wundt, one of the first known psychologists, established his laboratory in ancient Greece.
 - C. The first doctorate in psychology was awarded in ancient Greece.
 - D. The ancient Greeks compiled the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM)* .
19. Research by Maestriperi et al. (2006) suggests that nonhuman primates can be afflicted with _____.
- A. anxiety disorders
 - B. depression
 - C. self-injurious behaviors
 - D. all of these
20. Many prehistoric cultures had _____ that treated mental disorders by performing rituals to drive out the evil spirits that were thought to be the causes of such disorders.
- A. hunters
 - B. chiefs
 - C. shamans
 - D. professors

21. Trephination is a practice involving _____.
- A. recruiting large numbers of individuals to participate in clinical trials of controversial pharmaceuticals
 - B. associating a previously neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus to create a desired response
 - C. studying large groups of individuals from various cultures to determine similarities and differences
 - D. drilling a small hole in someone's skull, often to release demons thought to possess the person
22. The _____ were among the first cultures to document speculated connections between internal organs and emotions.
- A. Chinese
 - B. Middle Eastern civilizations
 - C. Americans
 - D. Europeans
23. Philip Pinel of France is said to have been the first major proponent of _____.
- A. the use of narcotics to treat pain
 - B. moral treatment of the mentally ill
 - C. studying the mind-body connection
 - D. describing problem-solving strategies
24. In the United States, the first practitioner of humane treatment of the mentally ill was _____.
- A. René Descartes
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Dorothea Dix
 - D. John Locke
25. Emil Kraepelin was the first to describe "dementia praecox," the mental disorder now known as _____.
- A. schizophrenia
 - B. bipolar disorder
 - C. major depressive disorder
- DMunchhausen's syndrome [ed.: I'm going with the Web Bio and Britannica III spelling of the baron's . name rather than the Dorling 28/e usage; name not in text in this area.]
26. Which of the following was one of the first people to employ a systematic method of classifying and diagnosing psychological disorders?
- A. Carl Jung
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Hermann von Helmholtz
 - D. Emil Kraepelin
27. In the beginning of the 20th century, Sigmund Freud developed a form of therapy known as _____.
- A. cognitive-behavioral therapy
 - B. aversion therapy
 - C. psychoanalysis
 - D. behavior modification

28. Which of the following best describes Sigmund Freud's theory of abnormal behavior?
- A. Underlying biological events such as hormonal changes mediate all human behavior.
 - B. The unconscious mind is the most powerful motivator of behavior.
 - C. Social forces are the most powerful motivators of adult behavior.
 - D. People are basically good, and everyone has the potential to achieve his or her full potential.
29. According to Freud, the master defense mechanism is _____.
- A. displacement
 - B. reaction formation
 - C. sublimation
 - D. repression
30. Sigmund Freud claimed that which of the following is the problem underlying all adult neuroses?
- A. A cognitive misrepresentation of a social situation
 - B. A misfiring of neurons related to social behavior
 - C. The repression of sexual and/or aggressive urges
 - D. None of these
31. Psychologists in the United States use a standardized reference for diagnosing mental disorders called _____.
- A. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, by Sigmund Freud
 - B. the *American Psychological Association Guide to Mental Disorders (APAGMD)*
 - C. *Dr. Freud's Guide to Mental Illnesses (DFGMI)*
 - D. the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR)*
32. *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* was originally published by the American Psychological Association in _____.
- A. 1892
 - B. 1922
 - C. 1952
 - D. 1972
33. The Feist and Rosenberg text states that the two "parents" of psychology are _____.
- A. anatomy and physiology
 - B. philosophy and physiology
 - C. philosophy and history
 - D. history and anatomy
34. Empiricism means that knowledge comes from _____.
- A. reflection
 - B. experience
 - C. genetic endowment
 - D. a *tabula rasa* (blank slate)

35. The first psychology laboratories to conduct systematic observations of human behavior were in _____.
- A. Germany
 - B. China
 - C. the United States
 - D. Austria
36. The first documented, empirical research in psychology explored a subfield of psychology known as _____.
- A. behaviorism
 - B. evolution
 - C. cognition
 - D. psychophysics
37. The scientists who developed psychophysics were _____.
- A. Sigmund Freud, Ivan Pavlov, and Mary Whiton Calkins
 - B. Ernst Weber, Gustav Fechner, and Hermann von Helmholtz
 - C. Mary Ainsworth, John Bowlby, and Harry Harlow
 - D. B. F. Skinner, John Watson, and Rosalie Raynor
38. _____ conducted some of the first documented research on perception in the 1800s, focusing on perceptual difference thresholds.
- A. Ernst Weber
 - B. Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi
 - C. Rosalie Raynor
 - D. William James
39. Which of the following individuals established the first psychology laboratory in Germany and is credited with being the first to approach psychology as an independent, scientific discipline?
- A. Wilhelm Wundt
 - B. E. B. Titchener
 - C. Johns Hopkins
 - D. G. Stanley Hall
40. The founder of psychology in the United States was _____.
- A. Elizabeth Loftus
 - B. Carl Jung
 - C. Sigmund Freud
 - D. William James
41. G. Stanley Hall is an important figure in the history of psychology because he _____.
- A. opened the very first experimental psychology laboratory in the United States, at Johns Hopkins University
 - B. founded the American Psychological Association and was its first president
 - C. received the first PhD in psychology, under William James at Harvard
 - D. all of these

42. Mary Whiton Calkins was the _____.
- A. first female president of the American Psychological Association
 - B. student of Sigmund Freud
 - C. founder of behavioral therapy
 - D. all of these
43. Introspection was the primary research method used to understand thoughts and behavior in which of the following approaches to psychology?
- A. psychoanalysis
 - B. structuralism
 - C. empiricism
 - D. behaviorism
44. Which of the following early approaches to psychology focused on why and how people think and feel?
- A. mind-body dualism
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. structuralism
 - D. functionalism
45. The most famous proponent of functionalism was the psychologist _____.
- A. William James
 - B. Wilhelm Wundt
 - C. Edward Titchener
 - D. Mary Whiton Calkins
46. Which of the following psychologists founded the field of psychology which suggests that psychology can be worthwhile only if it focuses on observable, measurable behavior and ignores cognition?
- A. William James
 - B. Abraham Maslow
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Carl Rogers
47. Which of the following psychologists claimed that cognitions and underlying motivators should be ignored in the study of behavior?
- A. John Watson
 - B. Howard Gardner
 - C. Mary Ainsworth
 - D. Philip Zimbardo
48. Dr. Hennesey believes that psychologists should analyze only human behavior that can be observed. He is most likely a strict _____.
- A. humanistic psychologist
 - B. behavioral neuroscientist
 - C. behaviorist
 - D. social psychologist

49. Behaviorism is an extreme form of _____.
- A. genetic determinism
 - B. environmentalism
 - C. differential reproduction
 - D. None of these
50. Arguably the most prominent figure in behaviorism was _____, who posited that rewards and punishments shape an organism's behavior.
- A. Raymond Cattell
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. B. F. Skinner
 - D. David Buss
51. In the mid-20th century, psychoanalytic and behavioral psychological theories were criticized because they both _____.
- A. ignored what it means to be psychologically healthy
 - B. seemingly paid too much attention to underlying motivators of behavior
 - C. failed to consider parental relationships in personality formation
 - D. all of these
52. _____ psychology focuses on individual growth and the reaching of one's full potential as a human being.
- A. Health
 - B. Humanistic
 - C. Cognitive
 - D. Clinical
53. The popularity of humanistic psychology decreased in the late 1970s because _____.
- A. Carl Rogers reversed his theoretical orientation
 - B. no one wanted to believe that humans were inherently good
 - C. B. F. Skinner renounced it
 - D. it had veered from its scientific origins
54. In George's graduate school program, he scientifically studies healthy and positive psychological functioning. George's program of study is called _____.
- A. sociology
 - B. behavioral neuroscience
 - C. personality psychology
 - D. positive psychology
55. _____ psychology involves studying perceptions of "wholes" rather than "parts."
- A. Empirical
 - B. Introspective
 - C. Gestalt
 - D. Social

56. In the 1920s and 1930s, Max Wertheimer spearheaded the movement of _____ psychology.
- A. Gestalt
 - B. health
 - C. positive
 - D. evolutionary
57. Samantha sees a sign on a club's marquee that says "CLUB _PEN FRO_ 8PM TO 4AM." Although there are letters missing from the sign, she knows it is listing the hours when the club is open. Samantha's perception would most likely be of interest to _____ psychologists.
- A. positive
 - B. Gestalt
 - C. industrial-organizational
 - D. social
58. Professor Hannon is a cognitive scientist, which means he would be most likely to focus on which of the following processes?
- A. thought
 - B. social
 - C. evolutionary
 - D. all of these
59. Cognitive psychologists liken the workings of the human mind to the workings of a _____.
- A. light switch
 - B. camera
 - C. computer
 - D. commercial laundry
60. Cognitive psychologists are likely to incorporate the findings from which of the following academic fields into their research?
- A. anthropology
 - B. linguistics
 - C. philosophy
 - D. all of these
61. Frederick Bartlett's 1930s textbook on cognition claimed that human memory is _____.
- A. an objective, realistic portrayal of experienced events.
 - B. an extremely accurate and reliable system of recording experiences.
 - C. a personal construction of events based on one's beliefs and ideas.
 - D. a totally inaccurate and therefore worthless expenditure of energy.
62. Scientists who study the biological origins of behavior often focus on _____.
- A. evolution
 - B. hormones
 - C. genetics
 - D. all of these

63. Which of the following could influence genetic expression which, in turn, can affect people's behavior?
- A. foods you eat
 - B. medications your mothers took while pregnant with you
 - C. an aversive experience you had with the opposite sex
 - D. all of these
64. Pru believes that human behavior is solely the result of genetic coding. Her point of view is referred to as _____.
- A. nature only
 - B. nurture only
 - C. environment only
 - D. experiential
65. The point of view that human behavior is solely the result of _____ appears to be a Western-culture idea.
- A. genetics
 - B. nature
 - C. nurture
 - D. none of these
66. A little boy is running around a grocery store, screaming, yelling, and throwing cans of soup. His parents cannot control him. A strict nurture-only theorist might say,
- A. "It's his parents' fault!"
 - B. "He can't help that he was born wild!"
 - C. "Even if he was born with a wild temperament, his parents surely can do something to control him!"
 - D. "Boys evolved to act like this when they are young!"
67. In terms of the nature-nurture debate, psychologists' contemporary view is that human behavior is _____.
- A. mostly a product of biology
 - B. mostly a product of environmental experience
 - C. a product of the interdependence between biology and experience
 - D. solely a product of ancestral influences
68. As compared to babies of uninfected mothers, babies whose mothers fought off infectious diseases when they were pregnant were _____.
- A. more likely to develop advanced language skills
 - B. more likely to develop schizophrenia
 - C. less likely to develop major a depressive disorder
 - D. less likely to engage in peer conflicts as children
69. Kandel (2006) has shown which of the following with respect to certain genes in the human brain?
- A. They cannot facilitate new connections between neurons in an adult brain.
 - B. They are all present and functional at birth.
 - C. They do not differ between organisms despite variations in experience.
 - D. They can be turned on or off by our experiences.

70. In the 1600s, _____ proposed a theory that the mind was separate from the body.
- A. John Locke
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. René Descartes
 - D. Max Wertheimer
71. Contemporary psychologists agree that what we call the mind results from the functioning of our brain, and since the brain is part of our body, _____ cannot be true.
- A. mind-body dualism
 - B. the *tabula rasa* concept
 - C. Gestalt psychology
 - D. positive psychology
72. Which of the following individuals is known for his theory of natural selection?
- A. Edward Titchener
 - B. Charles Darwin
 - C. Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi
 - D. Martin Seligman
73. Evolution, in sum, is based on _____.
- A. an individual's physical strength
 - B. changes in the earth's environment
 - C. proper parenting skills
 - D. gene frequency
74. Natural selection is a process whereby _____.
- A. neuronal connections that are no longer used by the brain are eliminated to facilitate faster information processing in the brain
 - B. people who possess given physical traits will likely choose others who possess the same traits to be their reproductive partners
 - C. certain traits offer a reproductive advantage over others and will therefore be more dominant in subsequent generations
 - D. children will select other children of the same age, socioeconomic status, and educational level to be their playmates
75. Without chance mutations, which of the following would occur?
- A. A species would achieve an optimal level of existence.
 - B. Species would not reproduce.
 - C. There would be no evolution.
 - D. Traits that allow survival would not persist.
76. Problems our distant ancestors faced and solved have given rise to behaviors that persist today, behaviors known as _____.
- A. selections
 - B. variations
 - C. mutations
 - D. adaptations

77. Morgan is a psychologist who scientifically studies the adaptive significance of human sadness and grief. Of what psychology subdiscipline is he most likely a proponent?
- A. health
 - B. evolutionary
 - C. cognitive
 - D. behavioral
78. Which of the following psychologists would examine how instant messaging (IM) has changed the way same-sex peers relate to each other while in school?
- A. evolutionary
 - B. developmental
 - C. positive
 - D. humanistic
79. A social psychologist would most likely address which of the following research questions?
- A. How frequently do dating relationships that began online lead to marriage?
 - B. Are words read in an instant message processed in the same part of the brain as are words heard in a spoken conversation?
 - C. Will proficiency on the Internet eventually become an adaptation?
 - D. How are the Web sites most frequently visited by five-year-olds different than those visited by eight-year-olds?
80. Pak spends 16 to 18 hours per day on gambling Web sites and reports that he "cannot stop," despite being tens of thousands of dollars in debt from this habit. Which of the following psychologists would diagnose and treat his online gambling addiction?
- A. clinical
 - B. health
 - C. forensic
 - D. industrial-organizational

1 Key

1. Psychology is most accurately defined as the _____.
(p. 6)

- A. study of animal behavior
- B. study of human interactions
- C.** scientific study of thought and behavior
- D. scientific study of cognitions

*Feist - Chapter 01 #1
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

2. Psychology is a practice in that _____.
(p. 6)

- A. rigorous methods are used to discover facts
- B.** its principles are used to diagnose and treat thought and behavioral problems
- C. it is interdisciplinary
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #2
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

3. A writer from a popular fashion magazine has penned an article entitled "Dating in the 21st Century." She has interviewed a few men and women and incorporated their dating experiences into this piece. This type of psychology is known as _____.
(p. 6)

- A.** folk psychology
- B. health psychology
- C. consumer psychology
- D. forensic psychology

*Feist - Chapter 01 #3
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

4. The Feist and Rosenberg text states that psychology is unique among the sciences in that _____.
(p. 6)

- A. it relies on empiricism to produce evidence
- B. it studies religion and other practices particular to humans
- C. it usually has the most student majors at any given college
- D.** it is the science of understanding individuals

*Feist - Chapter 01 #4
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

5. Dr. Hughes conducts laboratory studies of the thought processes involved in problem solving. She is most likely which of the following types of psychologist?
(p. 8)

- A. cognitive
- B. evolutionary
- C. bBiopsychological
- D. social

*Feist - Chapter 01 #5
Level: Application
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

6. A developmental psychologist would most likely study which of the following?
(p. 9)

- A. The effectiveness of pharmaceutical treatments for eating disorders
- B. The evolutionary significance of sexual attraction
- C. A comparison between human and computer memory processes
- D. Verbal ability from childhood to adolescence

*Feist - Chapter 01 #6
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

7. The neurological processes underlying fear would most likely be studied by a _____.
(p. 9)

- A. behavioral neuroscientist
- B. developmental psychologist
- C. positive psychologist
- D. personality psychologist

*Feist - Chapter 01 #7
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

8. Cathy, who is majoring in biopsychology, would most likely conduct which of the following studies for her honors thesis?
(p. 10)

- A. The social origins of major depressive disorder
- B. The extent to which childhood peer experiences influence adult behavior
- C. The relationship between the neurotransmitter serotonin and happiness
- D. A computer model of humans' deductive reasoning processes

*Feist - Chapter 01 #8
Level: Application
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

9. Health psychologists study which of the following?
(p. 11)

- A. How stress affects people's lives
- B. The social implications of the health-care system
- C. The link between stress and illness
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #9
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

10. Dr. Hansen is conducting a study as to whether or not one's level of extraversion stays the same from infancy to adulthood. She is most likely _____.

(p. 10)

- A. a behavioral geneticist
- B. an evolutionary psychologist
- C. a personality psychologist**
- D. a doctor of osteopathy

*Feist - Chapter 01 #10
Level: Application
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

11. Social psychologists would most likely study which of the following?

(p. 10)

- A. The likelihood of someone assisting a person in need of help**
- B. The difference in language learning styles between children of different cultures
- C. The likely course of schizophrenia for a particular patient
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #11
Level: Application
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

12. Stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination are topics most likely to be studied by _____.

(p. 10)

- A. behavioral endocrinologists
- B. behavioral geneticists
- C. positive psychologists
- D. social psychologists**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #12
Level: Application
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

13. Clinical psychologists would work in which of the following settings?

(p. 10)

- A. a university
- B. a hospital
- C. a private practice
- D. all of these**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #13
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

14. The largest subdiscipline of psychology is _____.

(p. 10)

- A. social psychology
- B. clinical psychology**
- C. biological psychology
- D. cognitive psychology

*Feist - Chapter 01 #14
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Perspectives in psychology*

15. One of the differences between a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist is that a psychiatrist _____.

(p. 10)

- A. has an advanced graduate degree
- B. works with mentally ill patients
- C. can prescribe drugs**
- D. may work in a private practice

Feist - Chapter 01 #15
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Perspectives in psychology

16. Which of the following psychologists specializes in applying psychological concepts to the understanding of work-related issues?

(p. 11)

- A. cognitive
- B. industrial/organizational**
- C. educational
- D. clinical

Feist - Chapter 01 #16
Level: Perspectives in psychology
Topic: Introduction

17. Forensic psychologists focus on issues pertinent to _____.

(p. 11)

- A. school systems
- B. the judicial system**
- C. mental illnesses
- D. marriage and family

Feist - Chapter 01 #17
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Perspectives in psychology

18. Ancient Greece is significant in the history of psychology for which of the following reasons?

(p. 12)

- A. The foundations for psychology as a science can be traced to ancient Greece.**
- B. Wilhelm Wundt, one of the first known psychologists, established his laboratory in ancient Greece.
- C. The first doctorate in psychology was awarded in ancient Greece.
- D. The ancient Greeks compiled the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders(DSM)* .

Feist - Chapter 01 #18
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction

19. Research by Maestriperieri et al. (2006) suggests that nonhuman primates can be afflicted with _____.

(p. 12)

- A. anxiety disorders
- B. depression
- C. self-injurious behaviors
- D. all of these**

Feist - Chapter 01 #19
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction

20. Many prehistoric cultures had _____ that treated mental disorders by performing rituals to drive out the evil spirits that were thought to be the causes of such disorders.
(p. 12)
- A. hunters
 - B. chiefs
 - C. shamans**
 - D. professors

*Feist - Chapter 01 #20
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

21. Trephination is a practice involving _____.
(p. 12)
- A. recruiting large numbers of individuals to participate in clinical trials of controversial pharmaceuticals
 - B. associating a previously neutral stimulus with a meaningful stimulus to create a desired response
 - C. studying large groups of individuals from various cultures to determine similarities and differences
 - D. drilling a small hole in someone's skull, often to release demons thought to possess the person**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #21
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

22. The _____ were among the first cultures to document speculated connections between internal organs and emotions.
(p. 13)
- A. Chinese**
 - B. Middle Eastern civilizations
 - C. Americans
 - D. Europeans

*Feist - Chapter 01 #22
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

23. Philip Pinel of France is said to have been the first major proponent of _____.
(p. 14)
- A. the use of narcotics to treat pain
 - B. moral treatment of the mentally ill**
 - C. studying the mind-body connection
 - D. describing problem-solving strategies

*Feist - Chapter 01 #23
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

24. In the United States, the first practitioner of humane treatment of the mentally ill was _____.
(p. 14)
- A. René Descartes
 - B. Sigmund Freud
 - C. Dorothea Dix**
 - D. John Locke

*Feist - Chapter 01 #24
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

25. Emil Kraepelin was the first to describe "dementia praecox," the mental disorder now known as _____.

(p. 14)

A. schizophrenia

B. bipolar disorder

C. major depressive disorder

D. Munchhausen's syndrome [ed.: I'm going with the Web Bio and Britannica III spelling of the baron's name rather than the Dorling 28/e usage; name not in text in this area.]

Feist - Chapter 01 #25

Level: Knowledge

Topic: History

26. Which of the following was one of the first people to employ a systematic method of classifying and diagnosing psychological disorders?

(p. 14)

A. Carl Jung

B. Sigmund Freud

C. Hermann von Helmholtz

D. Emil Kraepelin

Feist - Chapter 01 #26

Level: Knowledge

Topic: History

27. In the beginning of the 20th century, Sigmund Freud developed a form of therapy known as _____.

(p. 15)

A. cognitive-behavioral therapy

B. aversion therapy

C. psychoanalysis

D. behavior modification

Feist - Chapter 01 #27

Level: Knowledge

Topic: History

28. Which of the following best describes Sigmund Freud's theory of abnormal behavior?

(p. 15)

A. Underlying biological events such as hormonal changes mediate all human behavior.

B. The unconscious mind is the most powerful motivator of behavior.

C. Social forces are the most powerful motivators of adult behavior.

D. People are basically good, and everyone has the potential to achieve his or her full potential.

Feist - Chapter 01 #28

Level: Comprehension

Topic: History

29. According to Freud, the master defense mechanism is _____.

(p. 15)

A. displacement

B. reaction formation

C. sublimation

D. repression

Feist - Chapter 01 #29

Level: Comprehension

Topic: History

30. Sigmund Freud claimed that which of the following is the problem underlying all adult neuroses?
(p. 15)

- A. A cognitive misrepresentation of a social situation
- B. A misfiring of neurons related to social behavior
- C.** The repression of sexual and/or aggressive urges
- D. None of these

Feist - Chapter 01 #30
Level: Comprehension
Topic: History

31. Psychologists in the United States use a standardized reference for diagnosing mental disorders called _____.
(p. 15)

- A. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, by Sigmund Freud
- B. the *American Psychological Association Guide to Mental Disorders (APAGMD)*
- C. *Dr. Freud's Guide to Mental Illnesses (DFGMI)*
- D.** the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-IV-TR)*

Feist - Chapter 01 #31
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction

32. *The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM)* was originally published by the American Psychological Association in _____.
(p. 15)

- A. 1892
- B. 1922
- C.** 1952
- D. 1972

Feist - Chapter 01 #32
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History

33. The Feist and Rosenberg text states that the two "parents" of psychology are _____.
(p. 16)

- A. anatomy and physiology
- B.** philosophy and physiology
- C. philosophy and history
- D. history and anatomy

Feist - Chapter 01 #33
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History

34. Empiricism means that knowledge comes from _____.
(p. 16)

- A. reflection
- B.** experience
- C. genetic endowment
- D. a *tabula rasa* (blank slate)

Feist - Chapter 01 #34
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History

35. The first psychology laboratories to conduct systematic observations of human behavior were in _____.

(p. 16)

- A.** Germany
- B. China
- C. the United States
- D. Austria

*Feist - Chapter 01 #35
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

36. The first documented, empirical research in psychology explored a subfield of psychology known as _____.

(p. 16)

- A. behaviorism
- B. evolution
- C. cognition
- D.** psychophysics

*Feist - Chapter 01 #36
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

37. The scientists who developed psychophysics were _____.

(p. 16)

- A. Sigmund Freud, Ivan Pavlov, and Mary Whiton Calkins
- B.** Ernst Weber, Gustav Fechner, and Hermann von Helmholtz
- C. Mary Ainsworth, John Bowlby, and Harry Harlow
- D. B. F. Skinner, John Watson, and Rosalie Raynor

*Feist - Chapter 01 #37
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

38. _____ conducted some of the first documented research on perception in the 1800s, focusing on perceptual difference thresholds.

(p. 17)

- A.** Ernst Weber
- B. Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi
- C. Rosalie Raynor
- D. William James

*Feist - Chapter 01 #38
Level: Introduction
Topic: History*

39. Which of the following individuals established the first psychology laboratory in Germany and is credited with being the first to approach psychology as an independent, scientific discipline?

(p. 17)

- A.** Wilhelm Wundt
- B. E. B. Titchener
- C. Johns Hopkins
- D. G. Stanley Hall

*Feist - Chapter 01 #39
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

40. The founder of psychology in the United States was _____.

(p. 17)

- A. Elizabeth Loftus
- B. Carl Jung
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. William James**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #40
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

41. G. Stanley Hall is an important figure in the history of psychology because he _____.

(p. 17)

- A. opened the very first experimental psychology laboratory in the United States, at Johns Hopkins University
- B. founded the American Psychological Association and was its first president
- C. received the first PhD in psychology, under William James at Harvard
- D. all of these**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #41
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

42. Mary Whiton Calkins was the _____.

(p. 18)

- A. first female president of the American Psychological Association**
- B. student of Sigmund Freud
- C. founder of behavioral therapy
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #42
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

43. Introspection was the primary research method used to understand thoughts and behavior in which of the following approaches to psychology?

(p. 18)

- A. psychoanalysis
- B. structuralism**
- C. empiricism
- D. behaviorism

*Feist - Chapter 01 #43
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

44. Which of the following early approaches to psychology focused on why and how people think and feel?

(p. 18)

- A. mind-body dualism
- B. behaviorism
- C. structuralism
- D. functionalism**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #44
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

45. The most famous proponent of functionalism was the psychologist _____.

(p. 18)

- A. William James
- B. Wilhelm Wundt
- C. Edward Titchener
- D. Mary Whiton Calkins

*Feist - Chapter 01 #45
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

46. Which of the following psychologists founded the field of psychology which suggests that psychology can be worthwhile only if it focuses on observable, measurable behavior and ignores cognition?

(p. 19)

- A. William James
- B. Abraham Maslow
- C. John Watson
- D. Carl Rogers

*Feist - Chapter 01 #46
Level: Synthesis
Topic: History*

47. Which of the following psychologists claimed that cognitions and underlying motivators should be ignored in the study of behavior?

(p. 19)

- A. John Watson
- B. Howard Gardner
- C. Mary Ainsworth
- D. Philip Zimbardo

*Feist - Chapter 01 #47
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

48. Dr. Hennesey believes that psychologists should analyze only human behavior that can be observed. He is most likely a strict _____.

(p. 19)

- A. humanistic psychologist
- B. behavioral neuroscientist
- C. behaviorist
- D. social psychologist

*Feist - Chapter 01 #48
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

49. Behaviorism is an extreme form of _____.

(p. 19)

- A. genetic determinism
- B. environmentalism
- C. differential reproduction
- D. None of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #49
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

50. Arguably the most prominent figure in behaviorism was _____, who posited that rewards and punishments shape an organism's behavior.

(p. 19)

- A. Raymond Cattell
- B. Sigmund Freud
- C. B. F. Skinner**
- D. David Buss

*Feist - Chapter 01 #50
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

51. In the mid-20th century, psychoanalytic and behavioral psychological theories were criticized because they both _____.

(p. 19)

- A. ignored what it means to be psychologically healthy**
- B. seemingly paid too much attention to underlying motivators of behavior
- C. failed to consider parental relationships in personality formation
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #51
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

52. _____ psychology focuses on individual growth and the reaching of one's full potential as a human being.

(p. 19)

- A. Health
- B. Humanistic**
- C. Cognitive
- D. Clinical

*Feist - Chapter 01 #52
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

53. The popularity of humanistic psychology decreased in the late 1970s because _____.

(p. 19)

- A. Carl Rogers reversed his theoretical orientation
- B. no one wanted to believe that humans were inherently good
- C. B. F. Skinner renounced it
- D. it had veered from its scientific origins**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #53
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

54. In George's graduate school program, he scientifically studies healthy and positive psychological functioning. George's program of study is called _____.

(p. 19)

- A. sociology
- B. behavioral neuroscience
- C. personality psychology
- D. positive psychology**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #54
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

55. _____ psychology involves studying perceptions of "wholes" rather than "parts."
(p. 19)

- A. Empirical
- B. Introspective
- C. Gestalt**
- D. Social

*Feist - Chapter 01 #55
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

56. In the 1920s and 1930s, Max Wertheimer spearheaded the movement of _____ psychology.
(p. 19)

- A. Gestalt**
- B. health
- C. positive
- D. evolutionary

*Feist - Chapter 01 #56
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

57. Samantha sees a sign on a club's marquee that says "CLUB _PEN FRO_ 8PM TO 4AM." Although there are letters missing from the sign, she knows it is listing the hours when the club is open. Samantha's perception would most likely be of interest to _____ psychologists.
(p. 20)

- A. positive
- B. Gestalt**
- C. industrial-organizational
- D. social

*Feist - Chapter 01 #57
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

58. Professor Hannon is a cognitive scientist, which means he would be most likely to focus on which of the following processes?
(p. 20)

- A. thought**
- B. social
- C. evolutionary
- D. all of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #58
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

59. Cognitive psychologists liken the workings of the human mind to the workings of a _____.
(p. 20)

- A. light switch
- B. camera
- C. computer**
- D. commercial laundry

*Feist - Chapter 01 #59
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

60. Cognitive psychologists are likely to incorporate the findings from which of the following academic fields into their research?
(p. 20)

- A. anthropology
- B. linguistics
- C. philosophy
- D. all of these**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #60
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

61. Frederick Bartlett's 1930s textbook on cognition claimed that human memory is _____.
(p. 20)

- A. an objective, realistic portrayal of experienced events.
- B. an extremely accurate and reliable system of recording experiences.
- C. a personal construction of events based on one's beliefs and ideas.**
- D. a totally inaccurate and therefore worthless expenditure of energy.

*Feist - Chapter 01 #61
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

62. Scientists who study the biological origins of behavior often focus on _____.
(p. 21)

- A. evolution
- B. hormones
- C. genetics
- D. all of these**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #62
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

63. Which of the following could influence genetic expression which, in turn, can affect people's behavior?
(p. 21)

- A. foods you eat
- B. medications your mothers took while pregnant with you
- C. an aversive experience you had with the opposite sex
- D. all of these**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #63
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

64. Pru believes that human behavior is solely the result of genetic coding. Her point of view is referred to as _____.
(p. 23)

- A. nature only**
- B. nurture only
- C. environment only
- D. experiential

*Feist - Chapter 01 #64
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

65. The point of view that human behavior is solely the result of _____ appears to be a Western-culture idea.
(p. 23)
- A. genetics
 - B. nature
 - C. nurture**
 - D. none of these

*Feist - Chapter 01 #65
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

66. A little boy is running around a grocery store, screaming, yelling, and throwing cans of soup. His parents cannot control him. A strict nurture-only theorist might say,

- A. "It's his parents' fault!"**
- B. "He can't help that he was born wild!"
- C. "Even if he was born with a wild temperament, his parents surely can do something to control him!"
- D. "Boys evolved to act like this when they are young!"

*Feist - Chapter 01 #66
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

67. In terms of the nature-nurture debate, psychologists' contemporary view is that human behavior is _____.

- A. mostly a product of biology
- B. mostly a product of environmental experience
- C. a product of the interdependence between biology and experience**
- D. solely a product of ancestral influences

*Feist - Chapter 01 #67
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

68. As compared to babies of uninfected mothers, babies whose mothers fought off infectious diseases when they were pregnant were _____.

- A. more likely to develop advanced language skills
- B. more likely to develop schizophrenia**
- C. less likely to develop major a depressive disorder
- D. less likely to engage in peer conflicts as children

*Feist - Chapter 01 #68
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

69. Kandel (2006) has shown which of the following with respect to certain genes in the human brain?
(p. 23)

- A. They cannot facilitate new connections between neurons in an adult brain.
- B. They are all present and functional at birth.
- C. They do not differ between organisms despite variations in experience.
- D. They can be turned on or off by our experiences.**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #69
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

70. In the 1600s, _____ proposed a theory that the mind was separate from the body.
(p. 24)

- A. John Locke
- B. Aristotle
- C. René Descartes**
- D. Max Wertheimer

*Feist - Chapter 01 #70
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

71. Contemporary psychologists agree that what we call the mind results from the functioning of our brain, and since the brain is part of our body, _____ cannot be true.
(p. 24)

- A. mind-body dualism**
- B. the *tabula rasa* concept
- C. Gestalt psychology
- D. positive psychology

*Feist - Chapter 01 #71
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

72. Which of the following individuals is known for his theory of natural selection?
(p. 25)

- A. Edward Titchener
- B. Charles Darwin**
- C. Mihalyi Csikszentmihalyi
- D. Martin Seligman

*Feist - Chapter 01 #72
Level: Knowledge
Topic: History*

73. Evolution, in sum, is based on _____.
(p. 25)

- A. an individual's physical strength
- B. changes in the earth's environment
- C. proper parenting skills
- D. gene frequency**

*Feist - Chapter 01 #73
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

74. Natural selection is a process whereby _____.
(p. 25)

- A. neuronal connections that are no longer used by the brain are eliminated to facilitate faster information processing in the brain
- B. people who possess given physical traits will likely choose others who possess the same traits to be their reproductive partners
- C. certain traits offer a reproductive advantage over others and will therefore be more dominant in subsequent generations**
- D. children will select other children of the same age, socioeconomic status, and educational level to be their playmates

*Feist - Chapter 01 #74
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

75. Without chance mutations, which of the following would occur?
(p. 25)

- A. A species would achieve an optimal level of existence.
- B. Species would not reproduce.
- C.** There would be no evolution.
- D. Traits that allow survival would not persist.

*Feist - Chapter 01 #75
Level: Comprehension
Topic: Introduction*

76. Problems our distant ancestors faced and solved have given rise to behaviors that persist today, behaviors known as _____.
(p. 25)

- A. selections
- B. variations
- C. mutations
- D.** adaptations

*Feist - Chapter 01 #76
Level: Knowledge
Topic: Introduction*

77. Morgan is a psychologist who scientifically studies the adaptive significance of human sadness and grief. Of what psychology subdiscipline is he most likely a proponent?
(p. 26)

- A. health
- B.** evolutionary
- C. cognitive
- D. behavioral

*Feist - Chapter 01 #77
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

78. Which of the following psychologists would examine how instant messaging (IM) has changed the way same-sex peers relate to each other while in school?
(p. 30)

- A. evolutionary
- B.** developmental
- C. positive
- D. humanistic

*Feist - Chapter 01 #78
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

79. A social psychologist would most likely address which of the following research questions?
(p. 30)

- A.** How frequently do dating relationships that began online lead to marriage?
- B. Are words read in an instant message processed in the same part of the brain as are words heard in a spoken conversation?
- C. Will proficiency on the Internet eventually become an adaptation?
- D. How are the Web sites most frequently visited by five-year-olds different than those visited by eight-year-olds?

*Feist - Chapter 01 #79
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

80. Pak spends 16 to 18 hours per day on gambling Web sites and reports that he "cannot stop," despite being tens of thousands of dollars in debt from this habit. Which of the following psychologists would diagnose and treat his online gambling addiction?
(p. 31)

- A. clinical
- B. health
- C. forensic
- D. industrial-organizational

*Feist - Chapter 01 #80
Level: Application
Topic: Introduction*

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Feist - Chapter 01	80
Level: Application	15
Level: Comprehension	20
Level: Introduction	1
Level: Knowledge	42
Level: Perspectives in psychology	1
Level: Synthesis	1
Topic: History	29
Topic: Introduction	38
Topic: Perspectives in psychology	13