

**Type:** <https://sellbooks.com/products/psychology-euro-ed-test-bank-by-jarvis>

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 1

1) Psychology is defined as

- \*a. the scientific study of mind and behaviour
- b. the scientific study of people
- c. the scientific study of biology
- d. the scientific study of the brain

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 2

2) Which of the following best describes the textbook definition of psychology?

- a. The scientific study of the brain
- b. The diagnosing of mental illnesses
- \*c. The scientific study of the mind and behaviour
- d. The scientific study of the nervous system

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 3

3) Suppose you were conducting a study to examine whether infants can identify their mothers' voices after birth. What discipline of science would be necessary to answer that question?

- \*a. Psychological science
- b. Philosophical inquiry
- c. Biological science
- d. Philosophy of mind

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 4

4) Psychology is sometimes confused with this medical specialty

- a. physical therapy
- \*b. psychiatry
- c. endocrinology
- d. neurology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 5

5) Which of the following describes the differences between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist?

- a. Clinical psychologists are only interested in pharmacological solutions to mental illness
- b. Clinical psychologists usually hold medical degrees
- c. Psychiatrists cannot prescribe medication that affects psychological states
- \*d. Psychiatrists can prescribe medications that affect psychological states

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 6

6) A sports and exercise psychologist is one example of a(n)

- \*a. applied psychologist
- b. medical doctor
- c. academic psychologist

d. neurologist

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 7

7) This field of psychological study examines the way human beings change over the lifespan

- a. clinical psychology
- b. cognitive psychology
- c. evolutionary psychology
- \*d. developmental psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 8

8) Among other things, this field of psychological study examines, memory, perception and thinking.

- \*a. cognitive psychology
- b. developmental psychology
- c. behavioural psychology
- d. evolutionary psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 9

9) Pseudoscience is

- \*a. Non-science performed for non-scientific goals
- b. A collection of approaches in psychology sharing the assumption that knowledge is context specific
- c. The study of the natural world
- d. The scientific study of all aspects of the mind, brain and behaviour

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 10

10) Psychologists guided by this perspective view the mind as a complex information-processing device

- \*a. cognitive
- b. psychodynamic
- c. humanistic
- d. positive

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 11

11) Which of the following best describes the view of psychologists taking the evolutionary perspective?

- a. Humans evolved brains to defeat less intelligent organisms
- b. Behaviour is determined by positive external forces
- \*c. The mind and the brain evolved in specific ways to help our ancestors solve problems
- d. Humans evolved to use more aggressive means to achieve status

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 12

**12)** The main focus of positive psychology is

- \*a. human strengths
- b. human weakness
- c. positive reinforcement
- d. lifespan development

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 13

**13)** When a psychologist discusses the effect of unconscious conflicts and motivation on behaviour, he or she is speaking from this perspective

- a. sociocultural
- b. evolutionary
- \*c. psychodynamic
- d. behavioural

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 14

**14)** Psychologists that emphasise how society and culture shape human psychology take what perspective?

- a. cognitive
- \*b. Sociocultural
- c. humanistic
- d. psychodynamic

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 15

**15)** The earliest pre-scientific system of psychology can be traced back to

- \*a. The Buddha
- b. Archimedes
- c. Aristotle
- d. Plato

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 16

**16)** Which of the following best describes the rationalist view of the mind?

- a. knowledge can only be obtained through pure observation
- b. empirical research is the only way to knowledge
- \*c. the mind is separate from the body and continues to exist without it
- d. mental abilities are learned not inherited

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 17

**17)** Rene Descartes asserted that the mind and body are separate entities made of different materials, a notion known as

- \*a. dualism
- b. qualism
- c. Rationalism
- d. oneism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 18

**18)** According to the British Empiricists, knowledge and truth were only obtainable through

- a. rationality
- b. microscopic investigation
- c. evolution
- \*d. experience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 19

**19)** Rather than rely on pure logic or sensory experience as philosophers do, scientists base their conclusions on multiple pieces of observation known as

- \*a. data
- b. datum
- c. experience
- d. knowledge

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 20

**20)** In Germany, this man opened the first scientific psychology lab

- a. Titchner
- b. James
- \*c. Wundt
- d. Hall

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 21

**21)** The first scientific methodology to be used in psychology was

- \*a. introspection
- b. retrospection
- c. priming
- d. stereospection

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 22

**22)** Functionalism was a psychological perspective that

- \*a. focused on purposes and functions of the mind as shaped throughout human history
- b. focussed on the contents of consciousness
- c. assessed the function of IQ for the education system
- d. assessed the function of psychologists in society

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 23

**23)** Psychoanalysis is a perspective of psychology most associated with

- a. Erich Fromm
- b. Sigmund Freud
- \*c. Carl Jung
- d. William James

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 24

**24)** Which of the following is the best description of the beliefs of psychoanalysts?

- a. Humans adapt their behaviour to their environment
- b. Humans use reason and logic to make decisions
- \*c. Humans are driven by unconscious conflicts and desires
- d. Humans are motivated by the desire to achieve greatness

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 25

**25)** What did behaviourists such as John Watson believe about psychological science?

- \*a. Internal mental states cannot be scientifically observed
- b. Cognitive processes should take the centre stage in psychological science
- c. Behaviour is driven by unconscious conflict
- d. Consciousness is the most objective concept in psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 26

**26)** A behaviourist would say that learning refers to

- a. changes in thoughts as others demonstrate behaviour
- b. a score on a final exam
- c. performance on an intelligence test
- \*d. changes in behaviour as the result of environmental influence or experience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 27

**27)** Because Dr. Patel believes that behaviour is mainly determined by free will, she is likely a

- a. psychoanalyst
- b. behaviourist psychologist
- \*c. humanistic psychologist
- d. behaviour analyst

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 28

**28)** Science is driven by objective ways of knowing, also called

- a. retroactive methods
- \*b. empirical methods
- c. intuitive methods
- d. rational methods

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 29

**29)** The systematic application of observation and logic to questions in the natural world is a good definition of

- a. craft
- \*b. science
- c. pseudoscience
- d. psychometry

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 30

**30)** Which of the following best describes the scientific method?

- a. A collection of rules for ethical science practice
- b. A non-empirical method popularised by physiologists
- \*c. A succession of five steps towards acquiring empirical knowledge
- d. A code of conduct for experimenters when dealing with humans

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 31

**31)** Which of the following is NOT one of the four goals of science?

- a. prediction
- b. description
- c. explanation
- \*d. transformation

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 32

**32)** Scientists take the point of view that claims must be backed by compelling evidence before they can be accepted as fact. Thus, scientists are

- \*a. sceptics
- b. believers
- c. conformers
- d. cynics

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 33

**33)** A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event is known as a

- a. theory
- \*b. hypothesis
- c. judgement
- d. premonition

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 34

**34)** What is the best definition of a scientific theory?

- a. A specific, precise, and testable prediction about the occurrence of an event
- \*b. An interconnected set of ideas and statements that explain observed facts
- c. A loose collection of inferred beliefs
- d. A quantitative method for analysing data

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 35

**35)** Which of the following best describes the relationship between a hypothesis and a theory?

- a. A theory is always correct even if a hypothesis is proven false
- b. Theories never predict the most extreme hypotheses
- \*c. The testing of a hypothesis is always in the context of a theory

d. A hypothesis is always correct when it proves a theory

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 36

**36)** Which of the following is NOT a valid distinction between science and pseudoscience?

- a. Science relies purely on anecdotal evidence
- \*b. Science is self-correcting
- c. Pseudoscientific claims are untestable
- d. Pseudoscience reverses the burden of proof to their critics

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 37

**37)** Which of the following is a core component of Humanistic psychology

- \*a. Humanistic psychology emphasises a positive view of human nature
- b. Humanistic psychology emphasises the need to reduce human behaviour to biological processes
- c. Humanistic psychology emphasises uses reductionism to understand human behaviour
- d. Humanistic psychology emphasises is an example of social constructionism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 38

**38)** Psychologists who believe the key to understanding human behaviour lie in understanding the nervous system (particularly the brain) take the

- a. Evolutionary perspective
- \*b. Biological perspective
- c. Behavioural perspective
- d. Cognitive perspective

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 39

**39)** Which of the following is a key criticism of Pseudoscience?

- a. it is popular in mass media
- b. it is common sense
- \*c. it lacks empirical evidence
- d. it is indistinguishable from applied psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 40

**40)** Which of the following is concerned with the multidisciplinary study of the nervous system and the tools that measure it?

- a. Psychology
- b. Psychoanalysis
- c. Sociology
- \*d. Neuroscience

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 41

**41)** Social constructionism refers to

- a. A non-science performed for non-scientific goals, but with the surface appearance of science
- b. The study of psychological change and development from childhood to older adulthood
- \*c. A collection of approaches which share the assumption that knowledge is highly context specific and created through discourse
- d. The study of individual differences between people

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 42

**42)** The field of psychological study that is concerned with working in the criminal justice system is

- a. Health psychology
- b. Psychiatry
- \*c. Forensic psychology
- d. Pseudo-psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 43

**43)** Among other things, the field of psychological study that involves working with patients suffering from neurological problems (e.g., stroke) is

- \*a. Neuropsychology
- b. Forensic Psychology
- c. Educational psychology
- d. Counselling psychology

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 44

**44)** Humanistic psychology emerged as a reaction against

- a. Psychoanalysis
- \*b. Behaviourism
- c. Psychiatry
- d. Evolution

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 45

**45)** The cognitive revolution refers to the paradigm shift from

- \*a. Behaviourism to cognitive psychology
- b. Psychodynamic to cognitive psychology
- c. Cognitive psychology to behaviourism
- d. Pseudoscience to behaviourism

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 46

**46)** The last decade has seen a rise in research into

- \*a. The brain and its relationship to psychological functioning
- b. The use of animal models to understand human behaviour
- c. Using cognitive models to understand evolution
- d. The use of classical and operant conditioning studies



**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 47

**47)** Academic psychology involves

- a. Teaching of psychology
- b. Conducting psychological research
- c. Sharing research through conferences and journals
- \*d. All of the above

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 48

**48)** Different theories explaining the same phenomenon

- a. Cannot co-exist
- b. Raise questions about the scientific value of psychology
- \*c. Can co-exist if they operate at different levels of explanation
- d. Are often viewed as contradictory to one another

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 49

**49)** Impeccable trivia refers to

- a. Pseudoscience
- b. The study of the bigger picture of psychology
- \*c. Phenomena that are amenable to very scientific study but which are considered largely irrelevant to understanding what makes us tick
- d. Unscientific conclusions drawn from psychology in the media

**Type: multiple choice question**

**Title:** Part 1, Chapter 2, Question 50

**50)** There are cultural differences in psychology of different countries, such that

- a. American psychology tends to be more theoretical than European Psychology
- \*b. American psychology tends to be more experimental than European psychology
- c. European psychology is considered less scientific
- d. European psychology is concerned with only the humanistic perspective

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 51

**1)** Psychology is just another word for the practice of psychiatry

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2- Question 52

**52)** Though psychology did not become a science until much later, many ancient thinkers pondered psychological questions

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 53

**53)** Rene Descartes believed in dualism, a notion that the mind and body were made of different materials

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 54

**54)** Functionalists like William James believed that the key to studying the mind was to study its contents

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 55

**55)** Sigmund Freud created psychoanalysis to study only the observable behaviour of his patients

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 56

**56)** Behaviourists like Watson and Skinner believed that only behaviour, and not thoughts and feelings, could be scientifically studied.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 57

**57)** Intuition is the most objective way to analyse scientific phenomenon.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 58

**58)** Scepticism is detrimental to scientific progress because it does not allow intuitive ideas becoming facts.

- a. True
- \*b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 59

**59)** Pseudoscience does not rely on objective testing of claims but rather on testimonials, anecdotes, and bold statements for or against a claim.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: true-false**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 60

**60)** Critical thinking is important to science because the critical thinker weighs all of the evidence for and against an explanation before deciding which is true.

- \*a. True
- b. False

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 61

**61)** The philosophical movement founded by Rene Descartes which held that beliefs should be formed through the use of reason, rather than personal experience is known as \_.

a. Rationalism

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 62

**62)** Sigmund Freud is strongly associated with \_, a perspective that led to the first “talking” therapy for mental illness.

a. psychoanalysis

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 63

**63)** According to the \_ perspective, free will and intrinsic worth are important influences on human behaviour.

a. humanistic

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 64

**64)** Scientists use a \_ to test a specific prediction, and use a \_ to explain a set of observed facts.

a. hypothesis; theory

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 65

**65)** \_\_ emerged as a major force in psychology in the 1950s.

a. Cognitive psychology

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 66

**66)** American psychology tends to be particularly – and mainland European psychology is typically more \_

a. Experimental ; theoretical

b. Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 67

**67)** \_ psychology involves using psychological theory, research and techniques in a range of professional settings.

**a.** Applied

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 68

**68)** Type question here using underscores for your 'blank'

**a.** Type 'blank' here

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

Type: fill-in-blank

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 69

**69)** \_ has emerged as both a separate discipline and an approach to study psychology. It provides insights into the relationship between the \_, mind and behaviour.

**a.** Neuroscience ; brain

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: fill-in-blank**

**Title:** Chapter 2 - Question 70

**70)** Different \_ explaining the same phenomenon can coexist if they operate at different levels of \_

**a.** Theories; explanation

**b.** Type second 'blank' here if more than one possible answer e.g. two different spellings.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 71

**71)** Is Psychology a science? In your answer discuss to what extent psychology conforms to the principles of science.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 72

**72)** Describe the six core areas of academic psychology and their core focus.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 73

**73)** Discuss to what extent psychoanalytic ideas are still important in some areas of applied psychology.

**Type: essay/short answer question**

**Title:** Chapter 2, Question 74

**74)** Different theories explaining the same phenomenon can coexist if they operate at different levels of explanation. Explain what is meant by operating at different levels of explanation.