

Chapter 1

Key terms (multiple choice)

1. The term, which meant the weakness of nervous system and used by clinicians to explain the etiology of several dysfunctions, mostly including various forms of anxiety and depression is called:
 - a. magnetism
 - b. aging
 - c. neurasthenia
 - d. sleep
 - e. imaginationAnswer: c

2. Psychological knowledge that is simplified and sensationalized is called:
 - a. ideology
 - b. legal knowledge
 - c. *Zeitgeist*
 - d. pop psychology
 - e. historiographyAnswer: d

3. The study of the ways by which people obtain and disseminate historical knowledge is called:
 - a. historiography
 - b. *Zeitgeist*
 - c. scientific knowledge
 - d. legal knowledge
 - e. valuesAnswer: a

4. The landmark Milgram study showed that obedience to authority is common in ordinary people and that many of us could act unethically if someone else takes responsibility for our behavior. But most important, the study highlighted the vital importance of:
 - a. folk beliefs
 - b. ethical guidelines
 - c. sufficient funding
 - d. international cooperation
 - e. proper dress codeAnswer: b

Key terms, facts, and names (true/false)

1. Placebo Effect is the effect of a change caused by an anticipation of a change.

True False Answer: T

2. Psychological knowledge that is simplified and sensationalized is called legal knowledge.

True False Answer: F

3. Knowledge is information that has a purpose or use

True False Answer: T

4. Knowledge that stems from established, stable perceptions about the world, the nature of good and evil, right and wrong behavior, purpose of human life, and so forth is called folk beliefs.

True False Answer: F

5. Zeitgeist stands for the general social climate, the spirit of a particular time or generation.

True False Answer: T

6. Jean Piaget took a doctorate in zoology.

True False Answer: T

7. Anton Mesmer suggested that an individual's entire behavior could be described in terms of strength, balance, and agility of the nervous processes.

True False Answer: F

8. Legal knowledge appears in the form of legal prescriptions established by authorities (ranging from tribal leaders to state governments).

True False Answer: T

9. French intellectual, Paul-Henri Thiry (known also as Baron d'Holbach) established the first psychological laboratory called *salon*.

True False Answer: F

10. Wilhelm Stekel was one of Freud's earliest followers.

True False Answer: T

Comprehension and applications (multiple choice)

1. The French physician, Franz Anton Mesmer, claimed in his dissertation in 1766 that human illnesses might be caused by the disruption or blocking of the normal flow of an invisible body fluid, which he called:
- a. complex emotions
 - b. animal reflexes
 - c. animal magnetism

- d. Zeitgeist
 - e. memory
- Answer: c

2. From today's standpoint, the patients of Mesmer reported improvements probably because they believed in own recovery or wanted to show progress. This effect of a change caused by an anticipation of a change is called today:

- a. intuition
 - b. placebo effect
 - c. double magnetism
 - d. Zeitgeist effect
 - e. anxiety
- Answer: b

3. Clinicians in the past labeled psychological and physical symptoms attributed to the weakness of the nervous system as:

- a. placebo
 - b. moral failure
 - c. magnetism
 - d. psychosis
 - e. neurasthenia
- Answer: e

4. In which country in the 1960s, a rare translation of a Western psychology textbook was accompanied by the specially written concluding chapter titled, "The Backwardness of Present Capitalistic Psychology."

- a. France
 - b. Japan
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. China
 - e. India
- Answer: d

5. In the 19th century, in the United States, black slaves who had made repeated attempts to escape from their owners were frequently labeled as:

- a. mentally ill
 - b. revolutionaries
 - c. skilled engineers
 - d. dangerous underground leaders
 - e. mentally gifted
- Answer: a

6. Many civil rights activists, who did not support official ideology, were forcefully hospitalized to mental institutions with the following official diagnosis: *Schizophrenia, Slowly Progressing (Sluggish) Type, Delusion of Reformation*. In which country was this practiced?

- a. China
- b. Iran
- c. Soviet Union
- d. North Korea
- e. Australia

Answer: c

7. The concept of the *engram*, defined as a permanent trace left by a stimulus on the protoplasm of a tissue has been developed by:

- a. mesmerism
- b. scientology
- c. Pavlov's theory
- d. pop-psychology
- e. modern psychiatry

Answer: b

8. Daniel Kahneman was the first psychologist to win the Nobel Prize, in 2002. However, he won this prize in _____ .

- a. biology
- b. medicine
- c. literature
- d. history
- e. economics

Answer: e

9. One of the most quoted contributors to psychology, Sigmund Freud, as well as Herbert Spencer:

- a. worked for Harvard University
- b. did not hold a full-time professorship
- c. worked for Cornell University
- d. worked for Oxford University
- e. worked for Princeton University

Answer: b

10. By 2113, if the current trend continues, women would receive ____ percent of the doctoral degrees in psychology earned in North America.

- a. 30
- b. 40
- c. 50
- d. 70
- e. 90

Answer: d

Comprehension and applications (short answer)

1. What is the main source of scientific knowledge in psychology?

Answer: science, or systematic empirical observation, measurement, and evaluation of facts.

2. Scientific knowledge can be inaccurate for at least three reasons. Which ones?
Answer: incorrect assumptions, imprecise descriptions, and poor applications.
3. Ivan Pavlov suggested that an individual's entire behavior could be described in terms of strength of the nervous processes plus their (name two more):
Answer: balance and agility.
4. What is the main emphasis of pop-psychology?
Answer: simplicity and sensationalism
5. The publication of Alfred Kinsey's *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* in 1948, a book based on empirical studies of sexuality, received an angry response from many people, including scientists. Why?
Answer: the social climate was ambivalent; many maintained that research should be separated from perversion
6. Academic traditions serve several functions. Which ones?
Answer: communication, consolidation of knowledge, and protection and control
7. An originator of behaviorism, John Watson, was forced to resign from his key academic positions because of:
Answer: a personal scandal involving him and a female student with whom Watson had intimate relationship.
8. What is the opposite phenomenon to *fragmentation* in psychology?
Answer: standardization
9. Attention to "psychological energy" increased significantly during the period when scientists were making discoveries in which scientific field?
Answer: nuclear physics
10. Among important themes in psychology, three stand out:
Answer: the mind-body problem, the interaction of biological and social factors in human behavior and experience, and the balance between theoretical knowledge and its practical applications

Comprehension and applications (essay)

1. Can popular beliefs, often called folk theories, represent accurate knowledge in psychology? Give an example.
2. Why is mesmerism viewed as unscientific today?
3. In the very beginning of the 20th century, many experimental psychologists shared a view that only a specially selected and trained group of highly skilled observers could perform the collection and compilation of scientific data in psychological labs. Only trained professionals could conduct scientific observations in strictly controlled conditions of an experiment. These trained professionals should be men. What was the justification for such assumptions?
4. Describe the three factors that stimulated the process of psychology's standardization.
5. Describe the factors contributing to ethnocentrism in psychology.
6. What was the key point of *The Mind of Primitive Man* by Franz Boas?
7. As you have read in the text, in peer-reviewed publications in leading academic psychological journals, more than 90 percent of research samples came from a small group of countries representing only 12 percent of the world's population. Do you think that the history of psychology too is painting an incomplete picture of world's psychological knowledge?