

Chapter 1--What is Psychology?

Student: _____

1. Psychology is best defined as the study of

- A. abnormality.
- B. social influences.
- C. behavior and experience.
- D. consciousness.

2. The word psychology was derived from the Greek words psyche, meaning _____, and logos, meaning _____.

- A. mind...body
- B. word...study
- C. normal...abnormal
- D. mind...word

3. According to the position known as determinism,

- A. after engaging in any behavior, a person feels an urge to engage in the opposite behavior.
- B. people can choose for themselves what kind of people they want to be.
- C. development of any behavior depends equally on hereditary and environmental determinants.
- D. every behavior has a cause.

4. The philosophical position that every behavior has a cause is known as

- A. free will.
- B. determinism.
- C. hereditarianism.
- D. environmentalism.

5. Someone who believes that all behaviors have a physical cause is an adherent of which philosophical position?

- A. hereditarianism
- B. environmentalism
- C. free will
- D. determinism

6. People who support the concept of free will believe that
- A. heredity plays a critical role in the development of behavior.
 - B. some choices go beyond the realm that science could study or predict.
 - C. different parts of the brain control different types of behavior.
 - D. behavior is basically predictable.
7. People who support the idea of free will OPPOSE the concept that
- A. the mind and brain are separate entities.
 - B. people can sometimes change their opinions.
 - C. all behaviors have causes that scientists can study.
 - D. people have a conscious mind.
8. Someone who supports the position of determinism (as opposed to free will) believes that
- A. people can change their own behavior if they try hard enough.
 - B. the development of behavior depends more on the environment than on genetics.
 - C. every behavior has a cause.
 - D. the only way to find out why people act as they do is simply to ask them.
9. The adherents of free will disagree with the adherents of determinism with regard to whether behavior is
- A. useful
 - B. inherited.
 - C. persistent.
 - D. predictable.
10. A psychologist who attempts to test the assumptions of determinism is most likely to investigate
- A. the role of heredity in the development of behavior.
 - B. whether it is possible to predict behaviors.
 - C. whether different parts of the brain have different functions in behavior.
 - D. why certain people seem so much more determined to achieve their goals than other people are.
11. Which of the following (if true) would most seriously contradict the assumptions of determinism?
- A. Some behaviors are controlled mostly by heredity and others mostly by environment.
 - B. Two parts of the brain control the same aspects of behavior.
 - C. Despite being very determined to succeed, people with low levels of intelligence are unable to accomplish as much as people with high intelligence.
 - D. Certain behaviors are completely unpredictable.

12. A psychologist offers people three pairs of shoes and investigates whether their choices are predictable. The results are likely to be relevant to which of these issues?

- A. free will versus determinism
- B. the mind-brain problem
- C. the nature-nurture issue
- D. the ethics of behavior modification

13. According to the adherents of determinism, why is it sometimes impossible to predict people's behavior accurately?

- A. People have a free will.
- B. Some behaviors have causes but others do not.
- C. Sometimes the causes are so complex that it is impossible to predict some behaviors.
- D. The experimental method is appropriate only for the physical sciences, not for the behavioral sciences.

14. The mind-brain (or mind-body) problem refers to the question:

- A. Which is more important in controlling behavior, the mind or the brain?
- B. How is the mind related to the brain and does one control the other?
- C. What causes the mind to undergo "out-of-body" experiences?
- D. Which part of the mind controls the body?

15. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the term mind-body question?

- A. "Is the mind separate from or identical with the physical brain?"
- B. "Which is stronger, the mind or the body?"
- C. "Is the mind aware of anything that goes on in the body?"
- D. "Do you mind what I do with your body?"

16. Some investigators try to determine the relationship between physical/chemical processes and our conscious experiences. They are said to be investigating the

- A. nature-nurture issue.
- B. question of free will and determinism.
- C. question of internal versus external locus of control.
- D. mind-body problem.

17. "In a universe composed of matter and energy, why is there such a thing as consciousness?" This question relates most closely to the philosophical issue of

- A. nature and nurture
- B. free will and determinism
- C. ethics and consequences
- D. mind and brain

18. Positron-emission tomography (PET) is used to measure the

- A. changes in a child's brain from one year to the next.
- B. amount of activity in various portions of the brain.
- C. effects of radiation on behavior.
- D. similarity in behavior emitted by people with various genetic makeups.

19. Using positron-emission tomography (PET), researchers are able to demonstrate

- A. the existence of free will.
- B. that different behaviors elicit different areas of the brain activation
- C. which functions are controlled by the mind and which are controlled by the brain.
- D. the role of genetics in controlling behavior.

20. Which of the following research questions is most closely related to the mind-brain problem?

- A. Why do the people in some countries drink more alcohol than others?
- B. Why do boys and girls play with different kinds of toys?
- C. Are different areas of the brain more or less active during different behaviors?
- D. Are certain kinds of behavior unpredictable or random?

21. Brain researchers would probably be most comfortable with which of the following statements?

- A. The mind controls thought and the brain controls behavior.
- B. Mental activity causes brain activity.
- C. Brain activity and mental activity are completely independent.
- D. Brain activity and mental activity are the same thing.

22. The nature-nurture issue can best be defined as the study of

- A. how brain activity causes mental activity.
- B. whether or not behavior is predictable or random.
- C. how differences in behavior relate to differences in heredity and environment
- D. how the mind directs free will.

23. The nature-nurture issue is the question of how the development of behavior depends on

- A. heredity and environment.
- B. the external situation and an internal will.
- C. the physical environment and the social environment.
- D. health and nutrition.

24. The nature-nurture issue is the question of the relationship between

- A. mind and brain.
- B. heredity and environment.
- C. free will and determinism.
- D. conscious and unconscious.

25. Which of the following research questions is most directly related to the nature-nurture issue?

- A. Are some areas of the brain more active than others during a given behavior?
- B. Are certain behaviors completely random or unpredictable?
- C. Are the behavioral differences between boys and girls due to differences in their genes?
- D. Is personality consistent from one situation to another?

26. If you become skillful at basketball because your friends encourage you to play and you have practiced a lot, your behavior is influenced primarily by _____. If you are good at basketball mainly because you are very tall, as have been all of the members of your family for generations, your behavior is influenced primarily by _____.

- A. nature...nurture
- B. nurture...nature
- C. nature...nature
- D. nurture...nurture

27. A difference between a PhD degree and a PsyD degree is

- A. Clinical psychologists are more likely to have a PsyD than research psychologists are.
- B. The PsyD degree requires more research experience.
- C. In the US, psychologists get a PhD; in Canada, psychologists get a PsyD.
- D. A PhD requires two more years of training than a PsyD does.

28. One thing that a psychiatrist does that a clinical psychologist is not allowed to do in most states is

- A. prescribe drugs.
- B. conduct research.
- C. analyze dreams.
- D. hypnotize people.

29. What educational degree does a psychiatrist hold?

- A. M.S.
- B. M.D.
- C. Ph.D.
- D. B.A.

30. _____ provide advice and consultation to police, lawyers, and courts.

- A. Forensic psychologists
- B. Counseling psychologists
- C. Developmental psychologists
- D. Psychiatrist

31. Industrial/Organizational psychologists observe and study

- A. how people influence one another.
- B. people at work.
- C. individual problems.
- D. educational problems.

32. Dr. Domuch is a psychologist who helps a company train people for jobs, select good employees, and organize the workplace to maximize workers' productivity and satisfaction level. Dr. Domuch is probably a/an _____ psychologist.

- A. clinical
- B. industrial/organizational
- C. cognitive
- D. developmental

33. Which of these is NOT a typical activity for industrial-organizational psychologists?

- A. designing or redesigning jobs
- B. advising employers on how to select among jobs
- C. recommending incentives to improve work motivation
- D. counseling employees who have emotional disorders

34. If you ran a large corporation and you wanted to hire a psychologist to help ensure that you hired people who were well-suited for the jobs you have, you would be best advised to hire a/an _____ psychologist.

- A. counseling
- B. forensic
- C. social
- D. industrial/organizational

35. What kind of psychologist should you hire if you run a company and want to find ways to increase the levels of productivity and satisfaction among your employees?

- A. forensic psychologist
- B. clinical psychologist
- C. personality psychologist
- D. industrial/organizational psychologist

36. One of the main activities of an industrial/organizational psychologist is to

- A. represent the interests of employees when they are in conflict with management.
- B. provide counseling for workers who are distressed about their job.
- C. advise a company's personnel office on how to select among job applicants.
- D. provide therapy for those individuals who experience "job burnout".

37. The primary concern in the field of ergonomics is to

- A. understand the attitudes of people at work.
- B. improve the design of machines so that people can use them more effectively.
- C. choose the people who can most effectively learn how to operate machines.
- D. redesign jobs so that more work can be done automatically and less by employees.

38. The field of ergonomics is also known as:

- A. industrial-organizational psychology.
- B. school psychology.
- C. human factors.
- D. artificial intelligence.

39. Ergonomics is the field within psychology that concentrates largely on

- A. helping to design equipment so that people can use it easily.
- B. measuring people's muscle activity during various tasks.
- C. understanding the relationship between workers' performance and the pay scale.
- D. providing counseling to workers whose personal problems interfere with job performance.

40. The field of psychology known as ergonomics or human factors concentrates on

- A. facilitating cooperation between groups of people with a history of hostility.
- B. understanding the evolution of the human mind.
- C. design of machinery and instructions so people can understand them better.
- D. improving education for children who learn slowly or differently from others.

41. Which of the following would be the best example of the ergonomic principle of compatibility?

- A. Two people are more likely to fall in love if they share many common interests.
- B. A drug that produces a mild effect, produces a stronger effect when combined with a second drug.
- C. A knob that is turned clockwise moves a machine to the right; the machine moves to the left when the knob is turned counterclockwise.
- D. People who are good at learning one task will probably be good at learning another one also.

42. A program that studies ergonomics (human factors) may be found in either the psychology department or the _____ department of some universities.

- A. biology
- B. religion
- C. sociology
- D. engineering

43. A psychologist who specializes in ergonomics would be most likely to try to create a better

- A. gear shift lever for a bicycle.
- B. test to measure exam anxiety.
- C. definition of addiction.
- D. method of analysis.

44. Which type of psychologist is most interested in improving communication between people and machines?

- A. psychometrician
- B. environmental psychologist
- C. forensic psychologist
- D. ergonomist

45. Ergonomists and Industrial psychologists usually provide their services to

- A. children and adolescents.
- B. companies.
- C. other psychologists.
- D. adults.

46. An individual can typically practice school psychology in the U.S. with a

- A. bachelor's degree.
- B. master's degree or doctoral degree.
- C. doctoral degree only.
- D. high school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor.

47. A teacher needing help to determine the optimal methods for increasing learning and retention in his special needs classroom would most likely consult a/an

- A. ergonomic specialist.
- B. forensic psychologist.
- C. school psychologist.
- D. behavioral neuroscientist.

48. A specialist in the psychological condition of students is known as a(n)

- A. ergonomist
- B. school psychologist.
- C. forensic psychologist.
- D. counseling social worker.

49. Which of the following jobs is a school psychologist most likely to perform?

- A. consult with the teacher about how to best meet the educational needs of a troubled student
- B. prescribe and administer medications for students who need them
- C. advise a parole board about which students are most likely to be dangerous
- D. conduct study sessions for students who need help with their homework

50. Teachers seeking advice on how to cope with the special needs of students in the classroom would most likely consult a

- A. psychiatrist.
- B. social worker.
- C. ergonomist.
- D. school psychologist.

51. Which of the following types of psychologists is NOT typically considered a service provider to an organization?

- A. industrial-organizational
- B. school psychology
- C. ergonomics
- D. cognitive

52. Donna is likely to reject vanilla tastes if

- A. her adrenal glands have been damaged.
- B. she has drunk a substantial amount of distilled water.
- C. she once became nauseated from riding a roller coaster shortly after eating vanilla ice cream.
- D. she has recently lost a great deal of blood.

53. When a food is paired with a later illness, people often develop an aversion to that food. Which is true about that aversion?

- A. It will develop only if it was actually the food that made you ill, and you know it was the food that made you ill.
- B. It will develop only if it was actually the food that made you ill, even if you thought something else caused the illness.
- C. It is most likely to occur if you are unfamiliar with the food that preceded the illness.
- D. It is most likely to occur with foods you eat often but think taste bland.

54. When you eat something and later get sick, you may form a strong aversion to that food. This is especially likely to happen if the food was

- A. sweet.
- B. salty.
- C. fattening.
- D. unfamiliar.

55. You go to an amusement park. While there, you try a food you've never eaten before: a corndog. Later you ride the "Screaming Turtle" roller coaster, and get quite ill. What is likely to happen in the future?

- A. You will feel nauseated at the sight of roller coasters.
- B. You will feel nauseated at the sight of turtles.
- C. You will feel nauseated at the sight of corndogs.
- D. You will develop a craving for corndogs when you ride on roller coasters.

56. Cognition can best be defined as

- A. emotional attachment.
- B. intense concentration.
- C. how we think and acquire knowledge.
- D. transmission between neurons.

57. A cognitive psychologist who tries to explain differences in performance among individuals will probably concentrate on how those individuals differ in their

- A. knowledge and thinking.
- B. social influences.
- C. emotions.
- D. age

58. A cognitive psychologist studies

- A. the relationship between brain and behavior.
- B. the influence of the social environment on behavior.
- C. the behavior of infants.
- D. thinking and acquiring knowledge.

59. A person who specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?

- A. quantitative psychologist
- B. cognitive psychologist
- C. behaviorist
- D. physiological psychologist

60. In which way would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to try to help a slow-learning child?

- A. teach better problem-solving strategies
- B. test the child's vision and hearing
- C. administer drugs or prescribe a special diet to alter brain chemistry
- D. measure the child's IQ

61. A person's taste preferences may be determined by:

- A. genetics.
- B. abnormal conditions in the body.
- C. dietary deficiencies.
- D. all of these

62. One cause for a strong craving for salty tastes is

- A. high levels of insulin.
- B. low blood glucose.
- C. damage to the corpus callosum.
- D. damage to the adrenal glands.

63. A biopsychologist tries to relate behavior to

- A. interactions between conscious and unconscious thought processes.
- B. experiences early in life.
- C. electrical and chemical activities in the body.
- D. the influences of other people.

64. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in the genetic makeup of an individual?

- A. cognitive
- B. behaviorist
- C. biological
- D. psychoanalytic

65. Which of the following is a biopsychologist least likely to investigate?

- A. effects of drugs on behavior
- B. effects of brain damage on behavior
- C. effects of genetics on behavior
- D. effects of unconscious thoughts on behavior

66. A _____ is most likely to study the effects of brain damage on behavior.

- A. biopsychologist
- B. behaviorist
- C. evolutionary psychologist
- D. industrial-organizational psychologist

67. When someone has a deficiency of salt in the body, he or she is likely to show

- A. an increased preference for salty tastes.
- B. a decreased preference for salty tastes.
- C. an increased preference for sweet tastes.
- D. a decreased preference for sweet tastes.

68. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increased preference for salty tastes?

- A. prolonged experience with a low-fat diet
- B. repeated nausea
- C. damage to the adrenal glands
- D. damage to the lateral hypothalamus

69. An increased need for sodium salts in the body can be caused by damage to the

- A. ventromedial hypothalamus.
- B. lateral hypothalamus.
- C. thyroid gland.
- D. adrenal gland.

70. Damage to the adrenal gland can lead to an increased need for _____ in the diet.

- A. calcium
- B. protein
- C. salt
- D. carbohydrates

71. Evolutionary explanations

- A. are useful only for animal species other than humans.
- B. are useful for humans, but not for other species.
- C. can account for the physical appearance, but not the behavior, in an animal species.
- D. can account for the physical appearance and the behavior in an animal species.

72. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in studying built-in behavior tendencies that serve adaptive functions?

- A. cognitive
- B. behaviorist
- C. evolutionary
- D. psychoanalytic

73. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in studying the reasons why men are more jealous than women in all known cultures?

- A. evolutionary psychologist
- B. industrial/organizational psychologist
- C. cognitive psychologist
- D. forensic psychologist

74. Which kind of psychologist is most concerned with how behavior is influenced by other people?

- A. cognitive psychologist
- B. evolutionary psychologist
- C. quantitative psychologist
- D. social psychologist

75. The main interest of social psychologists is

- A. how behavior develops as a function of age.
- B. how behavior is influenced by other people.
- C. the role of learning and memory in behavior.
- D. how human behavior has changed over the course of history.

76. Because people expect a particular individual to succeed, they treat that person differently and thereby cause the success they expected. This phenomenon is likely to be studied by which kind of psychologist?

- A. physiological psychologist
- B. comparative psychologist
- C. social psychologist
- D. quantitative psychologist

77. Which of the following kinds of psychological researcher would be most likely to study the effects of conformity and self-fulfilling prophecies on people's behavior?

- A. ergonomists
- B. psychoanalysts
- C. social psychologists
- D. biological psychologists

78. Which of the following correctly states how a particular type of psychologist would probably approach the differences in behavior between boys and girls?

- A. A cognitive psychologist would try to explain it in terms of differences in the brains of boys and girls.
- B. A psychoanalyst would try to measure the differences without necessarily trying to explain them.
- C. A behaviorist would try to understand the different thought processes of boys and girls.
- D. A social psychologist would try to understand how children are affected by the expectations adults have for boys and girls.

79. Research indicates that we are most likely to enjoy foods that are

- A. spicy.
- B. novel.
- C. familiar.
- D. either cold or hot.

80. A Japanese student is planning to spend his junior year abroad, and wants to minimize any distress that might result from the new experiences. Research suggests his likelihood of becoming homesick will depend on the _____ of the new culture.

- A. foods
- B. religion
- C. dating customs
- D. family life

81. Individuals who graduate with a bachelor's degree in psychology

- A. can set up an independent practice to provide psychotherapy.
- B. usually work as psychotherapists under someone's supervision.
- C. usually take jobs not closely related to psychology.
- D. have one of the highest degrees of unemployment of all majors.

82. The field of psychology broke away from philosophy when psychologists began to

- A. ask why one person is different from another.
- B. formulate theories about why people act the way they do.
- C. collect and evaluate evidence scientifically.
- D. observe human behavior and compare it to animal behavior.

83. The discipline of psychology was established in

- A. 1900, when Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- B. 1890, when James published *The Principles of Psychology*.
- C. 1879, when Wundt established the first research laboratory.
- D. 384 B.C., with the birth of Aristotle.

84. In 1879, the first laboratory for psychological research was founded by

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Wilhelm Wundt.
- C. John B. Watson.
- D. Uncle Istvan.

85. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for

- A. being the first person to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States.
- B. establishing the first mental-health clinic.
- C. establishing the first laboratory for psychological research.
- D. being the first patient successfully treated by a psychotherapist.

86. The first psychological laboratory was set up by

- A. Wilhelm Wundt in 1879.
- B. Sigmund Freud in 1897.
- C. William James in 1890.
- D. Mary Calkins in 1895.

87. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for what contribution to the history of psychology?

- A. establishing the first mental-health clinic
- B. teaching the first psychology course offered in a U.S. college
- C. establishing the first psychology laboratory
- D. clarifying certain philosophical issues such as the mind-brain problem

88. Wundt collected data by

- A. asking people to report on their subjective experiences.
- B. observing the behavior of animals in a lab.
- C. observing people who did not know they were being observed.
- D. observing the behavior of animals in their natural environment.

89. Wundt's research focused mainly on the question

- A. "What are the basic components of mental experience?"
- B. "Are the mind and body separate?"
- C. "Do early childhood experiences shape personality?"
- D. "How do consequences shape behavior?"

90. Wilhelm Wundt was one of the first people to demonstrate that

- A. talking with people can help relieve their psychological disorders.
- B. it is possible to measure psychological processes scientifically.
- C. mental processes depend on the activity of the brain.
- D. behavior is controlled by both a conscious mind and an unconscious mind.

91. In addition to using laboratory apparatuses, Wundt used a method called _____ in which he asked subjects to look within themselves and report the intensity and quality of their sensations.

- A. extrapolation
- B. intensification
- C. insightfulness
- D. introspection

92. Titchener is known for his studies of

- A. the structures of the mind.
- B. the functions of various mental elements.
- C. overt behavior.
- D. the subconscious.

93. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- A. Watson--humanistic psychology
- B. James--psychoanalysis
- C. Freud--behaviorism
- D. Titchener--structuralism

94. Titchener's research on the structure of the mind failed to gain popularity because

- A. it was viewed as unimportant.
- B. he relied on theory rather than on a scientific approach.
- C. there was no convincing way to check the accuracy of his data.
- D. he focused too much on overt behavior and ignored the role of the mind.

95. Study of the functions of the mind (the actions the mind performs, rather than the ideas the mind has) was advocated by

- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
- B. Edward Titchener.
- C. John Watson.
- D. William James.

96. William James advocated the _____ approach to psychology.

- A. functionalism
- B. structuralism
- C. humanistic psychology
- D. psychoanalysis

97. William James would have been most likely to be interested in which of the following psychological questions?

- A. How do people recognize that they have seen something before?
- B. How do reinforcements and punishments influence behaviors?
- C. How do unconscious thoughts and motives influence behaviors?
- D. What are the basic structures of the mind?

98. Early psychologists, eager to demonstrate that a scientific psychology was possible, focused much of their attention on

- A. abnormal behavior.
- B. sensation.
- C. the influence of groups on the individual.
- D. carefully defining terms like "mind."

99. The earliest psychologists (in the late 1800s and early 1900s) focused most of their research on _____ because they believed those questions
- A. drug effects...could receive federal grant support.
 - B. sensation...were answerable
 - C. psychotherapy...had practical applications
 - D. sex differences...supported their political views
100. Light A is exactly twice as intense as Light B. Compared to Light B, Light A will appear to be
- A. exactly twice as bright.
 - B. exactly half as bright.
 - C. exactly as bright.
 - D. brighter, but less than twice as bright.
101. The mathematical relationship between the intensity of a stimulus and its perceived intensity is called the
- A. structural-functional dynamic.
 - B. sensory threshold.
 - C. quasi-experimental function.
 - D. psychophysical function.
102. Comparative psychologists usually compare
- A. cross-cultural differences in I.Q. scores.
 - B. tests that measure different forms of mental illness.
 - C. the behaviors of children of different ages.
 - D. the behaviors of different species of animals.
103. Early psychologists, attempting to measure animal intelligence, found
- A. evidence for intelligence only in primates.
 - B. evidence for intelligence in vertebrates, but not in invertebrates.
 - C. intelligence was directly related to brain size.
 - D. animals that seemed very intelligent on some tasks seemed very unintelligent on others.
104. Which of the following statements would be correct concerning the ranking of intellectual ability of animals?
- A. A zebra is more intelligent than a horse.
 - B. A cat is more intelligent than a rabbit.
 - C. A horse is more intelligent than a zebra.
 - D. The correct ranking depends on the task being studied.

105. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the study of animal learning and intelligence?

- A. There is little current research in this area, because psychologists now agree about the rank ordering of animal species in terms of intelligence.
- B. There is little current research in this area, because psychologists now agree that studies of animal learning are not important.
- C. Current research in this area explores the mechanisms and evolution of intelligent behavior.
- D. Current research is trying modern methods to order the different species in terms of their intelligence.

106. _____ was one of the first psychologists to try to measure human intelligence.

- A. Charles Darwin.
- B. Francis Galton.
- C. John Watson.
- D. Mary Calkins.

107. Galton was particularly interested in the role of _____ in human intelligence.

- A. heredity
- B. brain size
- C. early childhood experience
- D. education

108. Galton's studies of eminent men and their sons led him to the conclusion that intelligence is

- A. determined primarily by environmental experiences.
- B. inherited.
- C. a useless concept.
- D. inversely related to status in society.

109. The first useful intelligence test was devised in 1905 by

- A. Alfred Binet.
- B. Francis Galton.
- C. William James.
- D. John Watson.

110. From around 1920 to 1970 research in psychology focused primarily on the study of

- A. the structure of the mind.
- B. the meaning of dreams
- C. behavior.
- D. unconscious processes.

111. From around 1920 to around 1970 the dominant view in psychology was

- A. structuralism.
- B. cognitivism.
- C. behaviorism.
- D. humanism.

112. _____ is recognized as the founder of behaviorism.

- A. Edward Titchener
- B. Carl Rogers
- C. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- D. John Watson

113. During the mid 1900s, the most popular animal used for psychological research was the

- A. chimpanzee.
- B. dog.
- C. rat.
- D. rhesus monkey.

114. A behaviorist is least likely to investigate which of the following?

- A. the principles of learning
- B. the laws of behavior
- C. experiments on animals
- D. differences between conscious and unconscious thought

115. Which type of psychologist is most likely to investigate the principles of learning?

- A. psychoanalyst
- B. behaviorist
- C. social psychologist
- D. quantitative psychologist

116. In trying to explain or understand individual differences, a behavioral psychologist would focus more on _____ while a cognitive psychologist would focus more on _____.

- A. past consequences...influences of other people
- B. influences of other people...emotional aspects of the behavior
- C. involvement of the brain and nervous system...unconscious motives
- D. past consequences...thought processes and knowledge

117. Cognitive psychologists are similar to behaviorists in their

- A. heavy reliance on animal experiments.
- B. rejection of all discussion of thinking.
- C. reliance on experiments and observations of behavior.
- D. preference for self-reports instead of objective observation.

118. A child is constantly in trouble at school for disrupting the class. How would a learning psychologist view this situation?

- A. There is conflict in the child's home, and he unconsciously wants to hurt his parents.
- B. The child may have damage to a specific part of his brain.
- C. The child's diet is lacking in essential minerals and vitamins.
- D. The child receives attention (which is reinforcing) only when he is disruptive.

119. Following the lead of John Watson, early behaviorists hoped to discover

- A. effective therapy techniques for mental illness.
- B. simple, basic laws of behavior.
- C. the answer to philosophical questions, such as the mind-body issue.
- D. precise, mathematical models of thinking and cognition.

120. Early behaviorists used animal subjects, due in part to their belief that

- A. it is impossible to get accurate data from humans.
- B. research on humans was unethical.
- C. behavioral laws are more or less the same across species.
- D. humans have minds and other species do not.

121. Animal studies are most likely to be used by a psychologist who takes a _____ approach.

- A. cognitive
- B. transpersonal
- C. clinical
- D. behavioral

122. Which psychologist is known for his equations explaining maze learning in rats?

- A. Clark Hull
- B. Edward Titchener
- C. Francis Galton
- D. B. F. Skinner

123. For a time during the 1930s and 1940s Clark Hull was the most influential figure in American psychology. Hull's research focused mostly on
- A. mental illness.
 - B. the structure of the mind.
 - C. the influence of other people on our attitudes and behavior.
 - D. maze learning in rats.
124. Sigmund Freud, the Austrian psychiatrist, attempted to help his patients by
- A. analyzing patients' dreams and tracing current behavior to childhood experiences.
 - B. changing inappropriate behaviors through behavior modification.
 - C. identifying brain abnormalities that prevented the person from adequate functioning.
 - D. comparing the intelligence of different species of animals.
125. Dream analysis and investigating difficult childhood experiences were clinical methods developed by
- A. Edward Titchener.
 - B. Sigmund Freud.
 - C. Carl Rogers.
 - D. Clark Hull.
126. Sigmund Freud's method of helping those who were troubled involved
- A. identifying the maladaptive behaviors and eliminating them.
 - B. changing brain chemistry so as to increase synaptic potential.
 - C. tracing current behavior to early childhood experiences.
 - D. altering the four humors (e.g., blood, yellow bile) in the body.
127. The theories of Sigmund Freud have
- A. sharply decreased in their influence.
 - B. remained remarkably stable in their influence over time.
 - C. dramatically increased in their influence.
 - D. been proven and accepted as correct by psychology.
128. During the 20th century, the need for therapy grew; this growth was especially pronounced after
- A. WWI.
 - B. WWII.
 - C. the Vietnam War.
 - D. the Great Depression.

129. In terms of the field of psychology, what happened after WWII?

- A. The need for therapy grew rapidly.
- B. Behavior modification was deemed unethical.
- C. Cognitive psychology lost steam and was eventually replaced.
- D. IQ tests were first devised.

130. The field of psychology today is

- A. extremely diverse in the subjects it explores.
- B. devoted mainly to the study of laboratory animals.
- C. devoted mainly to studying anxiety and depression.
- D. no longer interested in studying mental processes.

131. Since the mid 1960s, _____ has become increasingly popular.

- A. cognitive psychology
- B. Freudian psychology
- C. Structuralism
- D. research with rats in mazes

132. Contemporary cognitive psychologists

- A. continue to use the methods first developed by Titchener.
- B. attempt to understand cognitive processes by measuring the speed and accuracy of responses.
- C. have determined that the best way to learn about how people think is to ask them to describe their thought processes.
- D. are attempting to determine which part of the brain is actually the mind.

133. A health psychologist would be likely to study a question such as

- A. "How does smoking and drinking affect a person's health?"
- B. "What are the major types of schizophrenia?"
- C. "How accurate is a line-up when attempting to identify a criminal?"
- D. "How are brain abnormalities involved in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder?"

134. A _____ psychologist might study how people's well-being is influenced by smoking, drinking, diet, and exercise.

- A. counseling
- B. forensic
- C. health
- D. cognitive

135. Health psychologists would be especially interested in a person's

- A. dreams and repressed memories.
- B. exercise, diet and reactions to stress.
- C. CAT-scan results.
- D. general IQ scores.

136. Health psychologists would be MOST interested in the question of

- A. how people are able to repress traumatic episodes.
- B. male and female differences in academic achievement.
- C. why nurses make far less money than doctors.
- D. whether or not stress is related to sickness.

137. A psychologist who applies psychological principles to help athletes train and compete is a/an

- A. health psychologist.
- B. sports psychologist.
- C. athletic director.
- D. forensic assistant.

138. Both Calkins and Washburn were famous as

- A. pioneers in the development of clinical psychology.
- B. pioneers in the development of humanistic psychology.
- C. prominent people of color in the early history of psychology.
- D. prominent women in the early history of psychology.

139. Mary Calkins, a memory researcher in the early 1900s, is an important person in the history of psychology because she

- A. illustrates the barriers faced by women in the early days of psychology.
- B. was the first person to receive a Ph.D. in psychology.
- C. is credited with beginning cognitive psychology.
- D. is responsible for Freud becoming well known in the United States.

140. Mary Calkins, described by many as one of the best graduate students at Harvard before 1900,

- A. created the first research laboratory at Harvard.
- B. was denied her Ph.D. because she was a woman.
- C. was denied her Ph.D. because she was a strong supporter of Freud's.
- D. became the first woman to receive the M.D. in the United States.

141. Today, women receive _____ of the doctorate degrees awarded in psychology in both North American and Europe.

- A. about 10%
- B. about 20%
- C. about 25%
- D. more than half

142. Women now receive approximately _____ of the doctoral degrees awarded in psychology in the North America and Europe.

- A. one tenth
- B. one quarter
- C. one third
- D. two thirds

143. Women make up about _____ of the current graduate students in psychology.

- A. 12%
- B. 25%
- C. 41%
- D. 67%

144. Contemporary psychologists now agree that

- A. research on American college students is the best strategy for learning about human behavior.
- B. we can learn more about the basic principles of human behavior by studying Chinese people rather than Americans.
- C. many psychological processes need to be studied in a large variety of cultures.
- D. cultural influences are not as important on psychological processes as originally believed.

145. Psychological research on people of different cultures

- A. is too difficult to do currently, but is a goal for future researchers.
- B. can help to reveal what are stable features of human nature.
- C. is not necessary, since cultural influences have been demonstrated to have little importance for psychological processes.
- D. is the best hope for resolving the mind-brain problem.

146. Which types of degrees are ethnic minority students now receiving in proportion to their numbers in the total population?

- A. associate's and doctoral degrees
- B. bachelor's and doctoral degrees
- C. master's and doctoral degrees
- D. bachelor's and master's degrees

Chapter 1--What is Psychology? **Key**

1. Psychology is best defined as the study of

- A. abnormality.
- B. social influences.
- C.** behavior and experience.
- D. consciousness.

2. The word psychology was derived from the Greek words psyche, meaning _____, and logos, meaning _____.

- A. mind...body
- B. word...study
- C. normal...abnormal
- D.** mind...word

3. According to the position known as determinism,

- A. after engaging in any behavior, a person feels an urge to engage in the opposite behavior.
- B. people can choose for themselves what kind of people they want to be.
- C. development of any behavior depends equally on hereditary and environmental determinants.
- D.** every behavior has a cause.

4. The philosophical position that every behavior has a cause is known as

- A. free will.
- B.** determinism.
- C. hereditarianism.
- D. environmentalism.

5. Someone who believes that all behaviors have a physical cause is an adherent of which philosophical position?

- A. hereditarianism
- B. environmentalism
- C. free will
- D.** determinism

6. People who support the concept of free will believe that

- A. heredity plays a critical role in the development of behavior.
- B. some choices go beyond the realm that science could study or predict.**
- C. different parts of the brain control different types of behavior.
- D. behavior is basically predictable.

7. People who support the idea of free will OPPOSE the concept that

- A. the mind and brain are separate entities.
- B. people can sometimes change their opinions.
- C. all behaviors have causes that scientists can study.**
- D. people have a conscious mind.

8. Someone who supports the position of determinism (as opposed to free will) believes that

- A. people can change their own behavior if they try hard enough.
- B. the development of behavior depends more on the environment than on genetics.
- C. every behavior has a cause.**
- D. the only way to find out why people act as they do is simply to ask them.

9. The adherents of free will disagree with the adherents of determinism with regard to whether behavior is

- A. useful
- B. inherited.
- C. persistent.
- D. predictable.**

10. A psychologist who attempts to test the assumptions of determinism is most likely to investigate

- A. the role of heredity in the development of behavior.
- B. whether it is possible to predict behaviors.**
- C. whether different parts of the brain have different functions in behavior.
- D. why certain people seem so much more determined to achieve their goals than other people are.

11. Which of the following (if true) would most seriously contradict the assumptions of determinism?

- A. Some behaviors are controlled mostly by heredity and others mostly by environment.
- B. Two parts of the brain control the same aspects of behavior.
- C. Despite being very determined to succeed, people with low levels of intelligence are unable to accomplish as much as people with high intelligence.
- D. Certain behaviors are completely unpredictable.**

12. A psychologist offers people three pairs of shoes and investigates whether their choices are predictable. The results are likely to be relevant to which of these issues?

- A.** free will versus determinism
- B. the mind-brain problem
- C. the nature-nurture issue
- D. the ethics of behavior modification

13. According to the adherents of determinism, why is it sometimes impossible to predict people's behavior accurately?

- A. People have a free will.
- B. Some behaviors have causes but others do not.
- C.** Sometimes the causes are so complex that it is impossible to predict some behaviors.
- D. The experimental method is appropriate only for the physical sciences, not for the behavioral sciences.

14. The mind-brain (or mind-body) problem refers to the question:

- A. Which is more important in controlling behavior, the mind or the brain?
- B.** How is the mind related to the brain and does one control the other?
- C. What causes the mind to undergo "out-of-body" experiences?
- D. Which part of the mind controls the body?

15. What do psychologists and philosophers mean by the term mind-body question?

- A.** "Is the mind separate from or identical with the physical brain?"
- B. "Which is stronger, the mind or the body?"
- C. "Is the mind aware of anything that goes on in the body?"
- D. "Do you mind what I do with your body?"

16. Some investigators try to determine the relationship between physical/chemical processes and our conscious experiences. They are said to be investigating the

- A. nature-nurture issue.
- B. question of free will and determinism.
- C. question of internal versus external locus of control.
- D.** mind-body problem.

17. "In a universe composed of matter and energy, why is there such a thing as consciousness?" This question relates most closely to the philosophical issue of

- A. nature and nurture
- B. free will and determinism
- C. ethics and consequences
- D.** mind and brain

18. Positron-emission tomography (PET) is used to measure the

- A. changes in a child's brain from one year to the next.
- B.** amount of activity in various portions of the brain.
- C. effects of radiation on behavior.
- D. similarity in behavior emitted by people with various genetic makeups.

19. Using positron-emission tomography (PET), researchers are able to demonstrate

- A. the existence of free will.
- B.** that different behaviors elicit different areas of the brain activation
- C. which functions are controlled by the mind and which are controlled by the brain.
- D. the role of genetics in controlling behavior.

20. Which of the following research questions is most closely related to the mind-brain problem?

- A. Why do the people in some countries drink more alcohol than others?
- B. Why do boys and girls play with different kinds of toys?
- C.** Are different areas of the brain more or less active during different behaviors?
- D. Are certain kinds of behavior unpredictable or random?

21. Brain researchers would probably be most comfortable with which of the following statements?

- A. The mind controls thought and the brain controls behavior.
- B. Mental activity causes brain activity.
- C. Brain activity and mental activity are completely independent.
- D.** Brain activity and mental activity are the same thing.

22. The nature-nurture issue can best be defined as the study of

- A. how brain activity causes mental activity.
- B. whether or not behavior is predictable or random.
- C.** how differences in behavior relate to differences in heredity and environment
- D. how the mind directs free will.

23. The nature-nurture issue is the question of how the development of behavior depends on

- A.** heredity and environment.
- B. the external situation and an internal will.
- C. the physical environment and the social environment.
- D. health and nutrition.

24. The nature-nurture issue is the question of the relationship between

- A. mind and brain.
- B. heredity and environment.**
- C. free will and determinism.
- D. conscious and unconscious.

25. Which of the following research questions is most directly related to the nature-nurture issue?

- A. Are some areas of the brain more active than others during a given behavior?
- B. Are certain behaviors completely random or unpredictable?
- C. Are the behavioral differences between boys and girls due to differences in their genes?**
- D. Is personality consistent from one situation to another?

26. If you become skillful at basketball because your friends encourage you to play and you have practiced a lot, your behavior is influenced primarily by _____. If you are good at basketball mainly because you are very tall, as have been all of the members of your family for generations, your behavior is influenced primarily by _____.

- A. nature...nurture
- B. nurture...nature**
- C. nature...nature
- D. nurture...nurture

27. A difference between a PhD degree and a PsyD degree is

- A. Clinical psychologists are more likely to have a PsyD than research psychologists are.**
- B. The PsyD degree requires more research experience.
- C. In the US, psychologists get a PhD; in Canada, psychologists get a PsyD.
- D. A PhD requires two more years of training than a PsyD does.

28. One thing that a psychiatrist does that a clinical psychologist is not allowed to do in most states is

- A. prescribe drugs.**
- B. conduct research.
- C. analyze dreams.
- D. hypnotize people.

29. What educational degree does a psychiatrist hold?

- A. M.S.
- B. M.D.**
- C. Ph.D.
- D. B.A.

30. _____ provide advice and consultation to police, lawyers, and courts.

- A.** Forensic psychologists
- B. Counseling psychologists
- C. Developmental psychologists
- D. Psychiatrist

31. Industrial/Organizational psychologists observe and study

- A. how people influence one another.
- B.** people at work.
- C. individual problems.
- D. educational problems.

32. Dr. Domuch is a psychologist who helps a company train people for jobs, select good employees, and organize the workplace to maximize workers' productivity and satisfaction level. Dr. Domuch is probably a/an _____ psychologist.

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

33. Which of these is NOT a typical activity for industrial-organizational psychologists?

- A. designing or redesigning jobs
- B. advising employers on how to select among jobs
- C. recommending incentives to improve work motivation
- D.** counseling employees who have emotional disorders

34. If you ran a large corporation and you wanted to hire a psychologist to help ensure that you hired people who were well-suited for the jobs you have, you would be best advised to hire a/an _____ psychologist.

- A. counseling
- B. forensic
- C. social
- D.** industrial/organizational

35. What kind of psychologist should you hire if you run a company and want to find ways to increase the levels of productivity and satisfaction among your employees?

- A. forensic psychologist
- B. clinical psychologist
- C. personality psychologist
- D.** industrial/organizational psychologist

36. One of the main activities of an industrial/organizational psychologist is to

- A. represent the interests of employees when they are in conflict with management.
- B. provide counseling for workers who are distressed about their job.
- C. advise a company's personnel office on how to select among job applicants.
- D. provide therapy for those individuals who experience "job burnout".

37. The primary concern in the field of ergonomics is to

- A. understand the attitudes of people at work.
- B. improve the design of machines so that people can use them more effectively.
- C. choose the people who can most effectively learn how to operate machines.
- D. redesign jobs so that more work can be done automatically and less by employees.

38. The field of ergonomics is also known as:

- A. industrial-organizational psychology.
- B. school psychology.
- C. human factors.
- D. artificial intelligence.

39. Ergonomics is the field within psychology that concentrates largely on

- A. helping to design equipment so that people can use it easily.
- B. measuring people's muscle activity during various tasks.
- C. understanding the relationship between workers' performance and the pay scale.
- D. providing counseling to workers whose personal problems interfere with job performance.

40. The field of psychology known as ergonomics or human factors concentrates on

- A. facilitating cooperation between groups of people with a history of hostility.
- B. understanding the evolution of the human mind.
- C. design of machinery and instructions so people can understand them better.
- D. improving education for children who learn slowly or differently from others.

41. Which of the following would be the best example of the ergonomic principle of compatibility?

- A. Two people are more likely to fall in love if they share many common interests.
- B. A drug that produces a mild effect, produces a stronger effect when combined with a second drug.
- C. A knob that is turned clockwise moves a machine to the right; the machine moves to the left when the knob is turned counterclockwise.
- D. People who are good at learning one task will probably be good at learning another one also.

42. A program that studies ergonomics (human factors) may be found in either the psychology department or the _____ department of some universities.

- A. biology
- B. religion
- C. sociology
- D.** engineering

43. A psychologist who specializes in ergonomics would be most likely to try to create a better

- A.** gear shift lever for a bicycle.
- B. test to measure exam anxiety.
- C. definition of addiction.
- D. method of analysis.

44. Which type of psychologist is most interested in improving communication between people and machines?

- A. psychometrician
- B. environmental psychologist
- C. forensic psychologist
- D.** ergonomist

45. Ergonomists and Industrial psychologists usually provide their services to

- A. children and adolescents.
- B.** companies.
- C. other psychologists.
- D. adults.

46. An individual can typically practice school psychology in the U.S. with a

- A. bachelor's degree.
- B.** master's degree or doctoral degree.
- C. doctoral degree only.
- D. high school diploma and a recommendation from a school counselor.

47. A teacher needing help to determine the optimal methods for increasing learning and retention in his special needs classroom would most likely consult a/an

- A. ergonomic specialist.
- B. forensic psychologist.
- C.** school psychologist.
- D. behavioral neuroscientist.

48. A specialist in the psychological condition of students is known as a(n)

- A. ergonomist
- B. school psychologist.**
- C. forensic psychologist.
- D. counseling social worker.

49. Which of the following jobs is a school psychologist most likely to perform?

- A. consult with the teacher about how to best meet the educational needs of a troubled student**
- B. prescribe and administer medications for students who need them
- C. advise a parole board about which students are most likely to be dangerous
- D. conduct study sessions for students who need help with their homework

50. Teachers seeking advice on how to cope with the special needs of students in the classroom would most likely consult a

- A. psychiatrist.
- B. social worker.
- C. ergonomist.
- D. school psychologist.**

51. Which of the following types of psychologists is NOT typically considered a service provider to an organization?

- A. industrial-organizational
- B. school psychology
- C. ergonomics
- D. cognitive**

52. Donna is likely to reject vanilla tastes if

- A. her adrenal glands have been damaged.
- B. she has drunk a substantial amount of distilled water.
- C. she once became nauseated from riding a roller coaster shortly after eating vanilla ice cream.**
- D. she has recently lost a great deal of blood.

53. When a food is paired with a later illness, people often develop an aversion to that food. Which is true about that aversion?

- A. It will develop only if it was actually the food that made you ill, and you know it was the food that made you ill.
- B. It will develop only if it was actually the food that made you ill, even if you thought something else caused the illness.
- C. It is most likely to occur if you are unfamiliar with the food that preceded the illness.
- D. It is most likely to occur with foods you eat often but think taste bland.

54. When you eat something and later get sick, you may form a strong aversion to that food. This is especially likely to happen if the food was

- A. sweet.
- B. salty.
- C. fattening.
- D. unfamiliar.

55. You go to an amusement park. While there, you try a food you've never eaten before: a corndog. Later you ride the "Screaming Turtle" roller coaster, and get quite ill. What is likely to happen in the future?

- A. You will feel nauseated at the sight of roller coasters.
- B. You will feel nauseated at the sight of turtles.
- C. You will feel nauseated at the sight of corndogs.
- D. You will develop a craving for corndogs when you ride on roller coasters.

56. Cognition can best be defined as

- A. emotional attachment.
- B. intense concentration.
- C. how we think and acquire knowledge.
- D. transmission between neurons.

57. A cognitive psychologist who tries to explain differences in performance among individuals will probably concentrate on how those individuals differ in their

- A. knowledge and thinking.
- B. social influences.
- C. emotions.
- D. age

58. A cognitive psychologist studies

- A. the relationship between brain and behavior.
- B. the influence of the social environment on behavior.
- C. the behavior of infants.
- D.** thinking and acquiring knowledge.

59. A person who specializes in the study of thought and knowledge?

- A. quantitative psychologist
- B.** cognitive psychologist
- C. behaviorist
- D. physiological psychologist

60. In which way would a cognitive psychologist be most likely to try to help a slow-learning child?

- A.** teach better problem-solving strategies
- B. test the child's vision and hearing
- C. administer drugs or prescribe a special diet to alter brain chemistry
- D. measure the child's IQ

61. A person's taste preferences may be determined by:

- A. genetics.
- B. abnormal conditions in the body.
- C. dietary deficiencies.
- D.** all of these

62. One cause for a strong craving for salty tastes is

- A. high levels of insulin.
- B. low blood glucose.
- C. damage to the corpus callosum.
- D.** damage to the adrenal glands.

63. A biopsychologist tries to relate behavior to

- A. interactions between conscious and unconscious thought processes.
- B. experiences early in life.
- C.** electrical and chemical activities in the body.
- D. the influences of other people.

64. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in the genetic makeup of an individual?

- A. cognitive
- B. behaviorist
- C. biological
- D. psychoanalytic

65. Which of the following is a biopsychologist least likely to investigate?

- A. effects of drugs on behavior
- B. effects of brain damage on behavior
- C. effects of genetics on behavior
- D. effects of unconscious thoughts on behavior

66. A _____ is most likely to study the effects of brain damage on behavior.

- A. biopsychologist
- B. behaviorist
- C. evolutionary psychologist
- D. industrial-organizational psychologist

67. When someone has a deficiency of salt in the body, he or she is likely to show

- A. an increased preference for salty tastes.
- B. a decreased preference for salty tastes.
- C. an increased preference for sweet tastes.
- D. a decreased preference for sweet tastes.

68. Which of the following is most likely to lead to an increased preference for salty tastes?

- A. prolonged experience with a low-fat diet
- B. repeated nausea
- C. damage to the adrenal glands
- D. damage to the lateral hypothalamus

69. An increased need for sodium salts in the body can be caused by damage to the

- A. ventromedial hypothalamus.
- B. lateral hypothalamus.
- C. thyroid gland.
- D. adrenal gland.

70. Damage to the adrenal gland can lead to an increased need for _____ in the diet.

- A. calcium
- B. protein
- C. salt
- D. carbohydrates

71. Evolutionary explanations

- A. are useful only for animal species other than humans.
- B. are useful for humans, but not for other species.
- C. can account for the physical appearance, but not the behavior, in an animal species.
- D. can account for the physical appearance and the behavior in an animal species.

72. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in studying built-in behavior tendencies that serve adaptive functions?

- A. cognitive
- B. behaviorist
- C. evolutionary
- D. psychoanalytic

73. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in studying the reasons why men are more jealous than women in all known cultures?

- A. evolutionary psychologist
- B. industrial/organizational psychologist
- C. cognitive psychologist
- D. forensic psychologist

74. Which kind of psychologist is most concerned with how behavior is influenced by other people?

- A. cognitive psychologist
- B. evolutionary psychologist
- C. quantitative psychologist
- D. social psychologist

75. The main interest of social psychologists is

- A. how behavior develops as a function of age.
- B. how behavior is influenced by other people.
- C. the role of learning and memory in behavior.
- D. how human behavior has changed over the course of history.

76. Because people expect a particular individual to succeed, they treat that person differently and thereby cause the success they expected. This phenomenon is likely to be studied by which kind of psychologist?

- A. physiological psychologist
- B. comparative psychologist
- C. social psychologist
- D. quantitative psychologist

77. Which of the following kinds of psychological researcher would be most likely to study the effects of conformity and self-fulfilling prophecies on people's behavior?

- A. ergonomists
- B. psychoanalysts
- C. social psychologists
- D. biological psychologists

78. Which of the following correctly states how a particular type of psychologist would probably approach the differences in behavior between boys and girls?

- A. A cognitive psychologist would try to explain it in terms of differences in the brains of boys and girls.
- B. A psychoanalyst would try to measure the differences without necessarily trying to explain them.
- C. A behaviorist would try to understand the different thought processes of boys and girls.
- D. A social psychologist would try to understand how children are affected by the expectations adults have for boys and girls.

79. Research indicates that we are most likely to enjoy foods that are

- A. spicy.
- B. novel.
- C. familiar.
- D. either cold or hot.

80. A Japanese student is planning to spend his junior year abroad, and wants to minimize any distress that might result from the new experiences. Research suggests his likelihood of becoming homesick will depend on the _____ of the new culture.

- A. foods
- B. religion
- C. dating customs
- D. family life

81. Individuals who graduate with a bachelor's degree in psychology

- A. can set up an independent practice to provide psychotherapy.
- B. usually work as psychotherapists under someone's supervision.
- C. usually take jobs not closely related to psychology.
- D. have one of the highest degrees of unemployment of all majors.

82. The field of psychology broke away from philosophy when psychologists began to

- A. ask why one person is different from another.
- B. formulate theories about why people act the way they do.
- C. collect and evaluate evidence scientifically.
- D. observe human behavior and compare it to animal behavior.

83. The discipline of psychology was established in

- A. 1900, when Freud published *The Interpretation of Dreams*.
- B. 1890, when James published *The Principles of Psychology*.
- C. 1879, when Wundt established the first research laboratory.
- D. 384 B.C., with the birth of Aristotle.

84. In 1879, the first laboratory for psychological research was founded by

- A. Sigmund Freud.
- B. Wilhelm Wundt.
- C. John B. Watson.
- D. Uncle Istvan.

85. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for

- A. being the first person to receive a Ph.D. in psychology in the United States.
- B. establishing the first mental-health clinic.
- C. establishing the first laboratory for psychological research.
- D. being the first patient successfully treated by a psychotherapist.

86. The first psychological laboratory was set up by

- A. Wilhelm Wundt in 1879.
- B. Sigmund Freud in 1897.
- C. William James in 1890.
- D. Mary Calkins in 1895.

87. Wilhelm Wundt is famous for what contribution to the history of psychology?

- A. establishing the first mental-health clinic
- B. teaching the first psychology course offered in a U.S. college
- C. establishing the first psychology laboratory**
- D. clarifying certain philosophical issues such as the mind-brain problem

88. Wundt collected data by

- A. asking people to report on their subjective experiences.**
- B. observing the behavior of animals in a lab.
- C. observing people who did not know they were being observed.
- D. observing the behavior of animals in their natural environment.

89. Wundt's research focused mainly on the question

- A. "What are the basic components of mental experience?"**
- B. "Are the mind and body separate?"
- C. "Do early childhood experiences shape personality?"
- D. "How do consequences shape behavior?"

90. Wilhelm Wundt was one of the first people to demonstrate that

- A. talking with people can help relieve their psychological disorders.
- B. it is possible to measure psychological processes scientifically.**
- C. mental processes depend on the activity of the brain.
- D. behavior is controlled by both a conscious mind and an unconscious mind.

91. In addition to using laboratory apparatuses, Wundt used a method called _____ in which he asked subjects to look within themselves and report the intensity and quality of their sensations.

- A. extrapolation
- B. intensification
- C. insightfulness
- D. introspection**

92. Titchener is known for his studies of

- A. the structures of the mind.**
- B. the functions of various mental elements.
- C. overt behavior.
- D. the subconscious.

93. Which of the following pairs is correct?

- A. Watson--humanistic psychology
- B. James--psychoanalysis
- C. Freud--behaviorism
- D.** Titchener--structuralism

94. Titchener's research on the structure of the mind failed to gain popularity because

- A. it was viewed as unimportant.
- B. he relied on theory rather than on a scientific approach.
- C.** there was no convincing way to check the accuracy of his data.
- D. he focused too much on overt behavior and ignored the role of the mind.

95. Study of the functions of the mind (the actions the mind performs, rather than the ideas the mind has) was advocated by

- A. Wilhelm Wundt.
- B. Edward Titchener.
- C. John Watson.
- D.** William James.

96. William James advocated the _____ approach to psychology.

- A.** functionalism
- B. structuralism
- C. humanistic psychology
- D. psychoanalysis

97. William James would have been most likely to be interested in which of the following psychological questions?

- A.** How do people recognize that they have seen something before?
- B. How do reinforcements and punishments influence behaviors?
- C. How do unconscious thoughts and motives influence behaviors?
- D. What are the basic structures of the mind?

98. Early psychologists, eager to demonstrate that a scientific psychology was possible, focused much of their attention on

- A. abnormal behavior.
- B.** sensation.
- C. the influence of groups on the individual.
- D. carefully defining terms like "mind."

99. The earliest psychologists (in the late 1800s and early 1900s) focused most of their research on _____ because they believed those questions
- A. drug effects...could receive federal grant support.
 - B. sensation...were answerable**
 - C. psychotherapy...had practical applications
 - D. sex differences...supported their political views
100. Light A is exactly twice as intense as Light B. Compared to Light B, Light A will appear to be
- A. exactly twice as bright.
 - B. exactly half as bright.
 - C. exactly as bright.
 - D. brighter, but less than twice as bright.**
101. The mathematical relationship between the intensity of a stimulus and its perceived intensity is called the
- A. structural-functional dynamic.
 - B. sensory threshold.
 - C. quasi-experimental function.
 - D. psychophysical function.**
102. Comparative psychologists usually compare
- A. cross-cultural differences in I.Q. scores.
 - B. tests that measure different forms of mental illness.
 - C. the behaviors of children of different ages.
 - D. the behaviors of different species of animals.**
103. Early psychologists, attempting to measure animal intelligence, found
- A. evidence for intelligence only in primates.
 - B. evidence for intelligence in vertebrates, but not in invertebrates.
 - C. intelligence was directly related to brain size.
 - D. animals that seemed very intelligent on some tasks seemed very unintelligent on others.**
104. Which of the following statements would be correct concerning the ranking of intellectual ability of animals?
- A. A zebra is more intelligent than a horse.
 - B. A cat is more intelligent than a rabbit.
 - C. A horse is more intelligent than a zebra.
 - D. The correct ranking depends on the task being studied.**

105. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the study of animal learning and intelligence?

- A. There is little current research in this area, because psychologists now agree about the rank ordering of animal species in terms of intelligence.
- B. There is little current research in this area, because psychologists now agree that studies of animal learning are not important.
- C. Current research in this area explores the mechanisms and evolution of intelligent behavior.**
- D. Current research is trying modern methods to order the different species in terms of their intelligence.

106. _____ was one of the first psychologists to try to measure human intelligence.

- A. Charles Darwin.
- B. Francis Galton.**
- C. John Watson.
- D. Mary Calkins.

107. Galton was particularly interested in the role of _____ in human intelligence.

- A. heredity**
- B. brain size
- C. early childhood experience
- D. education

108. Galton's studies of eminent men and their sons led him to the conclusion that intelligence is

- A. determined primarily by environmental experiences.
- B. inherited.**
- C. a useless concept.
- D. inversely related to status in society.

109. The first useful intelligence test was devised in 1905 by

- A. Alfred Binet.**
- B. Francis Galton.
- C. William James.
- D. John Watson.

110. From around 1920 to 1970 research in psychology focused primarily on the study of

- A. the structure of the mind.
- B. the meaning of dreams
- C. behavior.**
- D. unconscious processes.

111. From around 1920 to around 1970 the dominant view in psychology was

- A. structuralism.
- B. cognitivism.
- C.** behaviorism.
- D. humanism.

112. _____ is recognized as the founder of behaviorism.

- A. Edward Titchener
- B. Carl Rogers
- C. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- D.** John Watson

113. During the mid 1900s, the most popular animal used for psychological research was the

- A. chimpanzee.
- B. dog.
- C.** rat.
- D. rhesus monkey.

114. A behaviorist is least likely to investigate which of the following?

- A. the principles of learning
- B. the laws of behavior
- C. experiments on animals
- D.** differences between conscious and unconscious thought

115. Which type of psychologist is most likely to investigate the principles of learning?

- A. psychoanalyst
- B.** behaviorist
- C. social psychologist
- D. quantitative psychologist

116. In trying to explain or understand individual differences, a behavioral psychologist would focus more on _____ while a cognitive psychologist would focus more on _____.

- A. past consequences...influences of other people
- B. influences of other people...emotional aspects of the behavior
- C. involvement of the brain and nervous system...unconscious motives
- D.** past consequences...thought processes and knowledge

117. Cognitive psychologists are similar to behaviorists in their

- A. heavy reliance on animal experiments.
- B. rejection of all discussion of thinking.
- C.** reliance on experiments and observations of behavior.
- D. preference for self-reports instead of objective observation.

118. A child is constantly in trouble at school for disrupting the class. How would a learning psychologist view this situation?

- A. There is conflict in the child's home, and he unconsciously wants to hurt his parents.
- B. The child may have damage to a specific part of his brain.
- C. The child's diet is lacking in essential minerals and vitamins.
- D.** The child receives attention (which is reinforcing) only when he is disruptive.

119. Following the lead of John Watson, early behaviorists hoped to discover

- A. effective therapy techniques for mental illness.
- B.** simple, basic laws of behavior.
- C. the answer to philosophical questions, such as the mind-body issue.
- D. precise, mathematical models of thinking and cognition.

120. Early behaviorists used animal subjects, due in part to their belief that

- A. it is impossible to get accurate data from humans.
- B. research on humans was unethical.
- C.** behavioral laws are more or less the same across species.
- D. humans have minds and other species do not.

121. Animal studies are most likely to be used by a psychologist who takes a _____ approach.

- A. cognitive
- B. transpersonal
- C. clinical
- D.** behavioral

122. Which psychologist is known for his equations explaining maze learning in rats?

- A.** Clark Hull
- B. Edward Titchener
- C. Francis Galton
- D. B. F. Skinner

123. For a time during the 1930s and 1940s Clark Hull was the most influential figure in American psychology. Hull's research focused mostly on
- A. mental illness.
 - B. the structure of the mind.
 - C. the influence of other people on our attitudes and behavior.
 - D. maze learning in rats.**
124. Sigmund Freud, the Austrian psychiatrist, attempted to help his patients by
- A. analyzing patients' dreams and tracing current behavior to childhood experiences.**
 - B. changing inappropriate behaviors through behavior modification.
 - C. identifying brain abnormalities that prevented the person from adequate functioning.
 - D. comparing the intelligence of different species of animals.
125. Dream analysis and investigating difficult childhood experiences were clinical methods developed by
- A. Edward Titchener.
 - B. Sigmund Freud.**
 - C. Carl Rogers.
 - D. Clark Hull.
126. Sigmund Freud's method of helping those who were troubled involved
- A. identifying the maladaptive behaviors and eliminating them.
 - B. changing brain chemistry so as to increase synaptic potential.
 - C. tracing current behavior to early childhood experiences.**
 - D. altering the four humors (e.g., blood, yellow bile) in the body.
127. The theories of Sigmund Freud have
- A. sharply decreased in their influence.**
 - B. remained remarkably stable in their influence over time.
 - C. dramatically increased in their influence.
 - D. been proven and accepted as correct by psychology.
128. During the 20th century, the need for therapy grew; this growth was especially pronounced after
- A. WWI.
 - B. WWII.**
 - C. the Vietnam War.
 - D. the Great Depression.

129. In terms of the field of psychology, what happened after WWII?

- A. The need for therapy grew rapidly.
- B. Behavior modification was deemed unethical.
- C. Cognitive psychology lost steam and was eventually replaced.
- D. IQ tests were first devised.

130. The field of psychology today is

- A. extremely diverse in the subjects it explores.
- B. devoted mainly to the study of laboratory animals.
- C. devoted mainly to studying anxiety and depression.
- D. no longer interested in studying mental processes.

131. Since the mid 1960s, _____ has become increasingly popular.

- A. cognitive psychology
- B. Freudian psychology
- C. Structuralism
- D. research with rats in mazes

132. Contemporary cognitive psychologists

- A. continue to use the methods first developed by Titchener.
- B. attempt to understand cognitive processes by measuring the speed and accuracy of responses.
- C. have determined that the best way to learn about how people think is to ask them to describe their thought processes.
- D. are attempting to determine which part of the brain is actually the mind.

133. A health psychologist would be likely to study a question such as

- A. "How does smoking and drinking affect a person's health?"
- B. "What are the major types of schizophrenia?"
- C. "How accurate is a line-up when attempting to identify a criminal?"
- D. "How are brain abnormalities involved in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder?"

134. A _____ psychologist might study how people's well-being is influenced by smoking, drinking, diet, and exercise.

- A. counseling
- B. forensic
- C. health
- D. cognitive

135. Health psychologists would be especially interested in a person's

- A. dreams and repressed memories.
- B.** exercise, diet and reactions to stress.
- C. CAT-scan results.
- D. general IQ scores.

136. Health psychologists would be MOST interested in the question of

- A. how people are able to repress traumatic episodes.
- B. male and female differences in academic achievement.
- C. why nurses make far less money than doctors.
- D.** whether or not stress is related to sickness.

137. A psychologist who applies psychological principles to help athletes train and compete is a/an

- A. health psychologist.
- B.** sports psychologist.
- C. athletic director.
- D. forensic assistant.

138. Both Calkins and Washburn were famous as

- A. pioneers in the development of clinical psychology.
- B. pioneers in the development of humanistic psychology.
- C. prominent people of color in the early history of psychology.
- D.** prominent women in the early history of psychology.

139. Mary Calkins, a memory researcher in the early 1900s, is an important person in the history of psychology because she

- A.** illustrates the barriers faced by women in the early days of psychology.
- B. was the first person to receive a Ph.D. in psychology.
- C. is credited with beginning cognitive psychology.
- D. is responsible for Freud becoming well known in the United States.

140. Mary Calkins, described by many as one of the best graduate students at Harvard before 1900,

- A. created the first research laboratory at Harvard.
- B.** was denied her Ph.D. because she was a woman.
- C. was denied her Ph.D. because she was a strong supporter of Freud's.
- D. became the first woman to receive the M.D. in the United States.

141. Today, women receive _____ of the doctorate degrees awarded in psychology in both North American and Europe.

- A. about 10%
- B. about 20%
- C. about 25%
- D.** more than half

142. Women now receive approximately _____ of the doctoral degrees awarded in psychology in the North America and Europe.

- A. one tenth
- B. one quarter
- C. one third
- D.** two thirds

143. Women make up about _____ of the current graduate students in psychology.

- A. 12%
- B. 25%
- C. 41%
- D.** 67%

144. Contemporary psychologists now agree that

- A. research on American college students is the best strategy for learning about human behavior.
- B. we can learn more about the basic principles of human behavior by studying Chinese people rather than Americans.
- C.** many psychological processes need to be studied in a large variety of cultures.
- D. cultural influences are not as important on psychological processes as originally believed.

145. Psychological research on people of different cultures

- A. is too difficult to do currently, but is a goal for future researchers.
- B.** can help to reveal what are stable features of human nature.
- C. is not necessary, since cultural influences have been demonstrated to have little importance for psychological processes.
- D. is the best hope for resolving the mind-brain problem.

146. Which types of degrees are ethnic minority students now receiving in proportion to their numbers in the total population?

- A. associate's and doctoral degrees
- B. bachelor's and doctoral degrees
- C. master's and doctoral degrees
- D.** bachelor's and master's degrees