

1. The discipline of psychology can most accurately be defined as the study of
 - A) mental processes.
 - B) behavior.
 - C) the mind and behavior.
 - D) the anatomy of the brain.

2. The social brain hypothesis states that
 - A) humans have a primitive, innate understanding of animal behavior.
 - B) people can keep close tabs on only about 150 different personal relationships.
 - C) social behaviors among people are intrinsically human.
 - D) excessive social stimulation interferes with brain cell networks.

3. Plato's allegory of the cave indicates that
 - A) majority opinion is almost always correct.
 - B) truths about reality are not always obvious.
 - C) when we seek the truth, we must always trust our senses.
 - D) imagination is a more reliable guide than objective reality.

4. According to René Descartes, the very fact that he is thinking proves that
 - A) he exists.
 - B) knowledge relies on our senses alone.
 - C) the brain is nothing like a machine.
 - D) he cannot be deceived by his senses.

5. Parents who agree with John Locke's notion of *tabula rasa* would most likely
 - A) believe that their children will develop adequately with little parental support.
 - B) view their children as their intellectual equals.
 - C) expose their children to a rich variety of sensory experiences.
 - D) reject the notion that they need to “teach” their children, since all knowledge is innate.

6. The followers of _____ argue that there is a close relationship between animal behavior and human behavior.
 - A) Sigmund Freud
 - B) Charles Darwin
 - C) John Locke
 - D) René Descartes

7. The study of how physical events, such as lights and sounds, affect our senses is called
- A) psychophysics.
 - B) dualism.
 - C) empiricism.
 - D) functionalism.
8. In the late 1800s, a student of Edward Titchener would likely have been trained to
- A) carefully examine his own internal experiences.
 - B) determine the purpose of a particular human behavior.
 - C) listen closely while individuals tell him of their psychological symptoms.
 - D) examine the behavior of animals to find clues about human behavior.
9. A proponent of functionalism would most likely be found in a
- A) forest, studying the observable behavior of animals.
 - B) classroom, working to improve teaching methods.
 - C) laboratory, trying to identify the basic components of perception.
 - D) sweat lodge, meditating about the meaning of life.
10. For a behaviorist, the goal of psychology is to
- A) pay close attention to what one is experiencing at any given moment.
 - B) understand the practical function of mental processes.
 - C) help troubled individuals restore their mental health.
 - D) determine how various experiences result in different behaviors.
11. Gestalt psychologists such as Max Wertheimer and Wolfgang Köhler
- A) insist that only readily measured, observable behaviors are worthy of study.
 - B) believe that behaviors have an adaptive function that helps humans survive.
 - C) argue that the overall experience of human perception is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - D) claim that emotions and consciousness should be kept outside the realm of psychology as a science.
12. Which pair of scientists most closely shared views of behavior?
- A) William James and Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) Mary Whiton Calkins and Edward Titchener
 - C) Ivan Pavlov and Edward Thorndike
 - D) B. F. Skinner and William James

13. Cognitive psychology
- A) focuses on how people think, remember, store, and use information.
 - B) attempts to explain reality in a way that does not rely on our fallible senses.
 - C) studies the nervous system, including the brain and spinal cord and all of their connections to the body.
 - D) focuses exclusively on externally visible behavior and ignores internal mental processes.
14. A _____ is most likely to study the brain activities that underlie human behavior.
- A) behaviorist
 - B) neuroscientist
 - C) functionalist
 - D) structuralist
15. _____ taught at Wellesley College for more than 30 years and was the first woman president of the American Psychological Association.
- A) Mary Cover Jones
 - B) Mamie Phipps Clark
 - C) Margaret Floy Washburn
 - D) Mary Whiton Calkins
16. A _____ would be most likely to argue that a 13-year-old boy took up smoking because his father, older brothers, and friends were smokers.
- A) cognitive psychologist
 - B) behaviorist
 - C) neuroscientist
 - D) functionalist
17. One of the most pervasive psychological myths is that
- A) one side of the brain controls most of our language ability.
 - B) dogs can be taught to salivate in response to the sound of a bell.
 - C) mental disorders and IQ can be altered by life experiences.
 - D) humans use only 10 percent of their brains.
18. An overwhelming amount of scientific evidence indicates that
- A) the crime rate increases dramatically around the time of a full moon.
 - B) people are born with specific sexual orientations.
 - C) subliminal advertising can compel people to buy things they do not really want.
 - D) exposing young children to classical music increases their IQs.

19. The hallmarks of psychology as a science are
- A) reliance on authority and cautious measurement of data.
 - B) the use of informal data and the belief perseverance in all research.
 - C) careful experimentation and the application of critical thinking.
 - D) adherence to conventional morality and deductive reasoning.
20. An important principle to remember when studying psychology is that
- A) we are consciously aware of all the events that affect our behavior.
 - B) genetics has very little influence on our behavior.
 - C) adults rarely alter their behavior according to what those around them are doing.
 - D) the act of learning changes the physical structure of the brain.

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. D