

Psychology, Cdn 4e (Wade)

Chapter 1 What Is Psychology?

Quick Quiz (1)

1) Most clinical psychologists in Canada have a:

- A) PhD.
- B) EdD.
- C) PsyD.
- D) MA.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) In Canada, most clinical psychologists possess a doctoral degree in psychology (PhD). People with master's degrees (MA) can still register with the provincial body and provide psychological services.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

2) _____ is the aspect of psychology least recognized and understood by the public.

- A) Consulting
- B) Research
- C) Teaching
- D) Therapy

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Research is the professional activity of psychologists that is least understood by the public according to Ludy Benjamin.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

3) An important movement in psychology that emerged in the 1960s and rejected psychoanalysis and behaviourism was:

- A) the evolutionary perspective.
- B) the feminist movement.
- C) humanism.
- D) Gestalt psychology.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Humanism emerged in the 1960s in reaction to the pessimism of psychoanalysis and the mechanistic views of behaviourism.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

4) Which modern perspective focuses on how people reason, remember, understand language, and solve problems?

- A) the learning perspective
- B) the cognitive perspective
- C) the sociocultural perspective
- D) the psychodynamic perspective

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The cognitive perspective focuses on understanding the processes the mind uses to know and understand the world.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

5) _____ founded the field of psychoanalysis.

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) William James
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) E. B. Titchener

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Sigmund Freud was the founder of the field of psychoanalysis.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

6) _____ emphasized the purpose of behaviour as opposed to its analysis and description.

- A) Structuralism
- B) Functionalism
- C) Humanism
- D) Behaviourism

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Functionalism emphasized the purpose of behaviour, while structuralism examined the basic elements of the mind.

Type: MC

Skill: Conceptual

7) _____ established the first psychological laboratory in 1879.

- A) Joseph Gall
- B) John Locke
- C) William James
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Wilhelm Wundt is referred to as the father of modern, scientific psychology because he established the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig in 1879.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

8) Unlike modern psychologists, great thinkers of the past:

- A) relied on observations based on anecdote and description of individual cases.
- B) wanted to describe, predict, understand, and modify behaviour.
- C) relied heavily on empirical evidence.
- D) wanted to know what motivated people's actions.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Great thinkers of the past tended to rely on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases rather than empirical evidence, but they were similar to modern psychologists in wanting to describe, predict, understand, and modify behaviour and wanting to know what motivated behaviour.

Type: MC

Skill: Conceptual

9) An important characteristic of critical thinkers is:

- A) the belief that all opinions are created equal.
- B) the willingness to engage in vigorous debate about the validity of an idea.
- C) the understanding that judgment of opinions and ideas is inappropriate.
- D) the acceptance of intuition as a valid source of ideas.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Critical thinkers must be willing to debate ideas and to judge opinions. They must be aware of the importance of relying on empirical evidence rather than intuition.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

10) Psychology can be defined as the discipline concerned with:

- A) the understanding and treatment of mental disorders.
- B) the mind, what it is, and how it works.
- C) behaviour and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment.
- D) the understanding of people and relationships.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology is a broad discipline concerned with all aspects of animal and human behaviour and mental processes.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

Quick Quiz (2)

1) Compared to "pop psych," psychology:

- A) is based on empirical evidence.
- B) is less complex.
- C) addresses only human behaviour.
- D) is more narrow in the issues it addresses.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Psychology, as opposed to "pop psych," is strongly based on empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Skill: Conceptual

2) Which of the following is NOT one of the critical-thinking guidelines listed in the text?

- A) Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
- B) Define your terms.
- C) Accept all opinions as equally valid.
- D) Examine the evidence.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Opinions that ignore empirical evidence are not equal in value to those that do consider empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

3) A difference between the great thinkers of history and today's psychologists is that:

- A) modern psychologists want to describe, predict, understand, and modify behaviour.
- B) modern psychologists rely heavily on empirical evidence.
- C) modern psychologists wonder whether emotion controls us or is something we can control.
- D) modern psychologists want to know how people take in information through their senses and use that information to solve problems.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Modern psychologists rely strongly on empirical evidence, whereas great thinkers of the past tended to rely on anecdote and description of individual cases. The other choices are similarities between modern psychologists and great historical thinkers.

Type: MC

Skill: Conceptual

4) The first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science was:

- A) William James.
- B) Joseph Gall.
- C) John Locke.
- D) Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Wilhelm Wundt, in 1873, was the first person to publicly state his intention to make psychology a science.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

5) _____ involved the analysis of the basic elements or building blocks of the mind.

- A) Functionalism
- B) Structuralism
- C) Humanism
- D) Behaviourism

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Structuralism focused on describing the basic elements that compose the mind.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

6) Which of the following is NOT an important modern perspective in psychology?

- A) the structuralist perspective
- B) the biological perspective
- C) the psychodynamic perspective
- D) the sociocultural perspective

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The structuralist perspective is of historical interest, but is not a modern perspective in psychology.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

7) The founder of functionalism was:

- A) Sigmund Freud.
- B) William James.
- C) Wilhelm Wundt.
- D) E. B. Titchener.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) William James was the leader and founder of the functionalist school of thought in psychology.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

8) An important movement in psychology that emerged in the early 1970s was:

- A) the behaviourist movement.
- B) the humanist movement.
- C) the feminist movement.
- D) "positive psychology."

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The feminist movement in psychology emerged in the 1970s.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

9) Which of the following is NOT one of the major professional activities of psychologists?

- A) teaching
- B) conducting research
- C) providing mental-health services
- D) consulting

Answer: D

Explanation: D) While many psychologists engage in consulting, it is not one of the primary professional activities of psychologists.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

10) Which of the following practitioners typically has a graduate degree in psychology?

- A) a psychiatrist
- B) a psychotherapist
- C) a clinical psychologist
- D) a psychoanalyst

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Most Canadian provinces require at least a master's degree to be licensed as a psychologist. However, most clinical psychologists have a PhD. A psychiatrist has an MD degree. Psychotherapists and psychoanalysts may or may not have an advanced degree.

Type: MC

Skill: Factual

Test Questions

1) The psychology that is studied in this textbook bears little relation to the "pop psych" found in self-help books. In our textbook, the psychological information is based on:

- A) psychoanalytic truths.
- B) the ideas of prominent authors.
- C) empirical evidence.
- D) the most up-to-date theories.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology is based on scientific research and empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

2) Empirical findings are those that:

- A) rely on observation, experimentation, or measurement.
- B) characterize an entire set of research data.
- C) are conducted in a field setting outside of a laboratory.
- D) compare subjects of different ages at a given time.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Empirical findings are gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

3) When comparing the academic field of psychology to "pop psych," all of the following are true of psychology EXCEPT:

- A) it is based on scientific research and empirical evidence.
- B) it addresses a far broader range of issues.
- C) its goals are self-improvement and improved relationships.
- D) it deals not only with mental and emotional disorders, but with the entire spectrum of human behaviour.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The goals of psychology are to understand behaviour and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment; this is much broader than just self-improvement and improved relationships.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

4) Psychology is defined as the discipline concerned with:

A) the causes of psychological disorders and the development of effective treatments to help individuals in mental distress.

B) behaviour and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment.

C) an organism's observable behaviour and the ways in which prior experience and learning shape this behaviour.

D) maladaptive human behaviours and cognitions that are incorporated into a person's self-worth during childhood.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Psychology is the discipline concerned with understanding behaviour and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment. The other choices are only a part of psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

5) Popular opinion suggests that most abused children grow up to become abusive parents. However, this belief has been contradicted by empirical evidence. Empirical evidence is defined as:

A) evidence that relies on or has been derived from laboratory experimentation under controlled conditions.

B) evidence that relies on or has been derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

C) evidence that relies on or has been derived from the insights of the great thinkers of history.

D) evidence that violates common sense or popular opinion.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Empirical findings are gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

6) Psychology is the study of:

A) behaviour and mental processes.

B) the mind of humans and other animals.

C) mental health and illness.

D) the human mind.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Psychology is the discipline concerned with understanding behaviour and mental processes and how they are affected by an organism's physical state, mental state, and external environment. The other choices are only a part of psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

7) The term *psychology* is often represented by the Greek letter:

- A) chi.
- B) alpha.
- C) psi.
- D) gamma.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Statement of fact.

Type: MC

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

8) Psychobabble is defined as:

- A) an innate mental module that allows young children to develop language.
- B) pseudoscience covered by a veneer of psychological language.
- C) incoherent speech linked by remote associations called word salads.
- D) a child's first word combinations that omit unnecessary words.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Psychobabble is defined as pseudoscience covered by a veneer of psychological language. It is not based on empirical findings.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

9) Psychobabble is defined as:

- A) pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological language.
- B) the tendency of television news shows to misinterpret significant psychological findings.
- C) attempts to explain and predict human behaviour through a person's astrological sign.
- D) the prediction of behaviour by a "past-lives" channeller based on experiences in a former life.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Psychobabble is defined as pseudoscience covered by a veneer of psychological language. It is not based on empirical findings.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

10) Psychology differs from pseudoscience and psychobabble in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

- A) psychology, but not pseudoscience, is based on research evidence.
- B) pseudoscience, but not psychology, promises easy fixes to life's problems.
- C) psychology confirms our existing beliefs and prejudices, while pseudoscience often challenges them.
- D) the predictions of pseudoscience tend to be so vague as to be meaningless.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychobabble is defined as pseudoscience covered by a veneer of psychological language. Psychology, on the other hand, is based on empirical findings, does not promise easy fixes to life's problems, and proposes only specific, testable hypotheses rather than vague predictions.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

11) Ali's mother asks her to describe what she is learning in her psychology class. Ali responds by saying, "I can give you an example about psychology." Which of the following gives the most accurate view of psychology?

- A) Turning on the radio to hear a call-in talk show facilitated by a therapist
- B) Watching a television talk show together to listen to psychological explanations of abnormal behaviour
- C) Taking a self-help book off the shelf and reading about human motivation
- D) Picking up the newspaper and showing her mom an article based on empirical research

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Psychology is based on empirical research. Radio and television talk shows and self-help books are more likely to be "pop psych" or psychobabble, that is, pseudoscience covered by a veneer of psychological language.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Applied

12) The first week of college is difficult for Drew because his girlfriend is attending college in another province. His roommate says, "Don't worry, Drew, you know that absence makes the heart grow fonder." Drew bases his response on the chapter he just completed in his psychology textbook, saying:

A) "Thanks for reminding me! Research almost always confirms the accuracy of common sense sayings."

B) "Read this book. It is obvious from psychological research that common sense sayings are seldom accurate when put to the tests of science."

C) "Common sense sayings often contradict one another. Remember the saying 'Out of sight, out of mind'?"

D) "That doesn't help much. That saying was derived from empirical research and cannot be applied to everyday life."

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology is based on empirical research, while common sense sayings are based on anecdote or intuition and may or may not be true.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Applied

13) What percentage of Americans and Canadians believe in astrology?

A) 25–35%

B) 35–50%

C) 50–60%

D) 60–80%

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Between one-third and one-half of Americans and Canadians believe in astrology according to DeRobertis & Delaney (2000).

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

14) Important psychological findings are ones that:

A) confirm what people commonly believe.

B) violate popular opinion.

C) are surprising to the research community.

D) deepen the understanding of our familiar world.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Important psychological findings are ones that deepen our understanding of an already familiar world as well as discover new phenomena.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

15) In Taylor and Kowalski's study of introductory psychology students, the students took a quiz about popular opinion versus research evidence. They learned one of the most important lessons in science, which is:

- A) most misconceptions about psychology are actually true.
- B) common sense statements are primarily based in fact.
- C) uncertainty about beliefs can be a good thing.
- D) evidence gathered by careful observation is often completely false.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology is based on empirical research, whereas common sense sayings and misconceptions are based on anecdote or intuition and may or may not be true. Evidence gathered by careful observation is sound.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

16) Critical thinking may be defined as:

- A) negative thinking when trying to solve a problem.
- B) using insight to assess claims made by researchers.
- C) using evidence to make objective judgments.
- D) detecting emotional cues to find hidden agendas.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion and anecdote.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

17) The ability to make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons rather than emotion or anecdote is called:

- A) applied psychology.
- B) basic psychology.
- C) critical thinking.
- D) trained introspection.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) A definition of critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion and anecdote.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

18) Critical thinking involves all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) looking for flaws in arguments.
- B) weighing the evidence supporting a claim.
- C) thinking of implications of research findings.
- D) accepting all opinions as having equal merit.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Critical thinking includes the ability to be creative and constructive, to come up with alternative explanations for events, to think of implications of research findings, and to apply new knowledge to social and personal problems. Opinions that ignore reality and empirical evidence are not equal to other opinions.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

19) Which of the following is NOT one of the eight essential critical-thinking guidelines?

A) Avoid overly complicated explanations.

B) Tolerate uncertainty.

C) Examine the evidence.

D) Avoid emotional reasoning.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) One of the critical-thinking guidelines is to avoid oversimplification, so avoiding overly complicated explanations is wrong. The other choices are correct guidelines to critical thinking.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

20) Critical thinkers try to:

A) use anecdotes to support their arguments.

B) settle arguments based on emotional convictions.

C) identify unspoken assumptions and make them explicit.

D) look for evidence that confirms their viewpoints.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Critical thinkers try to identify unspoken assumptions and biases, while they do not rely on anecdotes or emotional convictions or look only for evidence that confirms their viewpoints.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

21) "Can I recall events from my childhood accurately?" This question illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

A) Avoid emotional reasoning.

B) Don't oversimplify.

C) Tolerate uncertainty.

D) Ask questions and be willing to wonder.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) This is an example of asking questions and being willing to wonder, an important basis for critical thinking.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

22) The authors note that _____ trigger(s) creative thinking.

- A) attending class and reading textbooks
- B) being as open-minded as possible
- C) receiving wisdom from experts
- D) curiosity and wonder

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The disposition to be curious and to wonder is a trigger mechanism for creative thinking.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

23) If you are a critical thinker, reading a psychology textbook should be approached as:

- A) receiving wisdom from expert researchers.
- B) an opportunity to generate questions.
- C) a tool for self-analysis.
- D) a way to reduce your uncertainties.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Reading a psychology textbook, or any textbook, should be approached as a way of generating questions, not seeking answers.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

24) The local newspaper reports that bullying is rampant and that more than 90% of local children have been bullied. The school district newsletter, however, reports that the number of victims of bullying is quite low. It is most likely that:

- A) the school district is covering up the severity of the problem.
- B) each source is defining "bullying" in a different way.
- C) the local newspaper is using sensational journalism to sell papers.
- D) each source is making up their own statistics.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Both reports might be correct depending on how they define bullying.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

25) Beliefs that are taken for granted are called:

- A) assumptions.
- B) traits.
- C) reinforcers.
- D) archetypes.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) An assumption is a belief that is taken for granted.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

26) A critical thinker would be LEAST likely to exclaim in the heat of an argument:

- A) "Haven't you given thought to all the other possibilities?"
- B) "That is hard for me to believe, where did you hear it?"
- C) "I'm willing to search for a creative solution if you are!"
- D) "That is my opinion and nothing is going to change it!"

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Critical thinkers are open-minded and willing to change their opinion if the evidence justifies a change.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

27) Critical thinkers analyze their assumptions. Which of the following critical-thinking errors illustrates that the speaker has not analyzed his or her assumptions?

- A) "Men are less emotional than women—it is part of a man's basic nature to be logical rather than emotional."
- B) "I don't want to see that movie—my roommate said that it was so boring she left the theatre before it ended."
- C) "What do you mean you don't know why I'm getting these headaches—you're a doctor, so find the problem and fix it!"
- D) "How can you be a professor of psychology if you don't know what causes a person to develop schizophrenia?"

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The belief that men are less emotional and more logical than women is an assumption; it is not based on empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

28) "I've always thought that memory was like a video camera, accurately recording each moment of my life. But maybe I think this because it is so reassuring." This example illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

- A) Avoid emotional reasoning.
- B) Analyze assumptions and biases.
- C) Define your terms.
- D) Ask questions and be willing to wonder.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Viewing memory as a video camera is an assumption. In this example, the speaker is analyzing that assumption.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

29) The reaction to the 1998 book *The Nurture Assumption*, by Judith Rich Harris, illustrates what can happen when:

- A) authors without appropriate credentials write about psychological topics.
- B) book authors rely too heavily on emotional reasoning.
- C) book authors fail to examine the evidence.
- D) our common biases are challenged.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Because the book challenged a widespread bias, it immediately provoked scorn.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

30) Critical thinking requires:

- A) creativity in order to construct alternative explanations.
- B) the knowledge that all opinions are created equal.
- C) being as open-minded as possible.
- D) soaking up knowledge like a sponge.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Critical thinking includes the ability to be creative and constructive, the ability to come up with alternative explanations for events, think of implications of research findings, and apply new knowledge to social and personal problems.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

31) Randy meets a Calgarian who grows all her own vegetables and refuses to touch any nonorganic food and he concludes that Calgarians are overzealous about nutrition. This type of error illustrates the critical-thinking guideline:

- A) don't oversimplify.
- B) define your terms.
- C) be willing to wonder.
- D) ask questions.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) This is an example of argument by anecdote or generalizing from a personal experience, a common form of oversimplification. Randy bases his statement on only one anecdote.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

32) "I really want to believe that my memory of the day I spent at Disneyland as a preschooler is true, but that doesn't mean that it *is* true." This example illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

- A) Examine the evidence.
- B) Define your terms.
- C) Don't oversimplify.
- D) Avoid emotional reasoning.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Wanting to believe something is emotional reasoning. The speaker is trying to avoid emotional reasoning.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

33) "I want to believe that my memory of our family camping trip is true, but that doesn't mean that it *is* true." This example illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

- A) Avoid emotional reasoning.
- B) Define your terms.
- C) Don't oversimplify.
- D) Examine the evidence.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Wanting to believe something is emotional reasoning. The speaker is trying to avoid emotional reasoning.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

34) Which of the following would be an example of "argument by anecdote"?

- A) "My gut feeling is that it isn't the right time to get married."
- B) "I don't want to see that movie, because my best friend says that it is terrible."
- C) "That is my opinion and nothing is going to change my mind."
- D) "What evidence is there to support your claim?"

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Basing a decision on only one individual report is an example of argument by anecdote.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

35) "My memory of getting knocked down by a wave at Long Beach could be based on what my parents told me later, not my own recollection." This example illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

- A) Define your terms.
- B) Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
- C) Consider other interpretations.
- D) Don't oversimplify.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) This is an example of considering other possible interpretations.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

36) Cheryl wants to know why one member of an identical twin pair develops schizophrenia whereas his twin does not. Her professor replies, "Researchers aren't sure." Which of the following is most likely according to our textbook?

- A) The professor is demonstrating that sometimes we must tolerate uncertainty.
- B) The professor is being evasive because he doesn't accept the current theory.
- C) The professor does not know how to respond because the theories on this topic change so quickly.
- D) The professor needs time to consider various interpretations of the research.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) At times there is not enough evidence to support a particular explanation, so it is necessary to tolerate uncertainty.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

37) "I may never know for sure whether my memory of my first visit to the ocean is accurate." This example illustrates which of the following critical-thinking guidelines?

- A) Tolerate uncertainty.
- B) Analyze assumptions and biases.
- C) Define your terms.
- D) Ask questions and be willing to wonder.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) At times there is not enough evidence to support a particular explanation, so it is necessary to tolerate uncertainty.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

38) In ruling out alternative explanations of a phenomenon, a critical thinker should choose the explanation that:

- A) requires the highest number of assumptions.
- B) requires the fewest assumptions and has the most supporting evidence.
- C) most people tend to agree with.
- D) matches your feelings about the phenomenon.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A critical thinker prefers those alternatives that require fewer assumptions and have the most supporting evidence.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

39) If you are a critical thinker, reading a psychology textbook should be approached as:

- A) receiving wisdom from expert researchers.
- B) an opportunity to generate questions.
- C) a tool for self-analysis.
- D) a way to reduce your uncertainties.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Reading a psychology textbook, or any textbook, should be approached as a way of generating questions, not seeking answers.

Type: MC

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

40) Phrenology is:

- A) a theory of mind based on anecdotes and individual case studies.
- B) the study of the minds of criminals.
- C) based on the writings of John Locke.
- D) a pseudoscience relating bumps on the head to personality traits.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Phrenology is a pseudoscientific theory that relates bumps on the head to personality traits.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

41) The individuals who were forerunners of modern psychology often had insights that were verified by later work. Which of the following is an *accurate* insight?

- A) Unhappy memories are repressed and then accurately recalled years later.
- B) People become sad because of their explanations of events, not because of the actual events.
- C) When children who have been physically abused become adults, they will be abusive toward their own children.
- D) Character traits can be determined when a trained specialist feels the bumps on a person's skull.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Current research has confirmed the Stoic philosophers' belief that people become sad as a result of their explanation of events.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

42) Great thinkers throughout history have wanted to add to human knowledge and to increase happiness. Like today's psychologists, they wanted to describe behaviour. Contemporary psychologists, however, approach these issues in a different way by relying heavily upon:

- A) empirical evidence.
- B) anecdotes from personal experience.
- C) philosophy.
- D) phrenology.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Contemporary psychologists rely heavily on empirical evidence, whereas some of the great thinkers of history relied more on observations based on anecdotes or on descriptions of a few individuals.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

43) Ancient scholars, in contrast to modern psychologists, were more likely to explore human nature through:

- A) careful observation in naturalistic settings.
- B) experimentation.
- C) trained introspection.
- D) insights inferred from anecdotes.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Contemporary psychologists rely heavily on empirical evidence, whereas some of the great thinkers of history relied more on observations based on anecdotes or on descriptions of a few individuals.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

44) A manuscript about human nature is discovered and scientists confirm that it is the work of an ancient scholar. In contrast to the writings of modern psychologists, this manuscript is more likely to explore human nature through:

- A) careful observation in naturalistic settings.
- B) experimentation.
- C) trained introspection.
- D) insights inferred from anecdotes.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Contemporary psychologists rely heavily on empirical evidence, whereas some of the great thinkers of history relied more on observations based on anecdotes or on descriptions of a few individuals.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

45) The brain is the ultimate source of our pleasures and joys as well as our sorrows and pains. According to the text, this knowledge was evident as early as:

- A) 377 BC.
- B) 420 AD.
- C) 1011 AD.
- D) 1879 AD.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The Greek physician Hippocrates (c. 460 BC–c. 377 BC) made this observation.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

46) In the early 1800s, the theory of phrenology was developed by:

- A) Wilhelm Wundt.
- B) William James.
- C) Joseph Gall.
- D) Sigmund Freud.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Joseph Gall developed the pseudoscientific theory of phrenology in the early 1800s.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

47) The theory of phrenology was developed by:

- A) Hippocrates.
- B) Aristotle.
- C) Joseph Gall.
- D) William James

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Joseph Gall developed the pseudoscientific theory of phrenology in the early 1800s.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

48) Andi claims that phrenology was a pseudoscience rather than a science. The best support for her opinion is the fact that the theory wasn't empirically testable because:

A) when phrenologists found large "stealing" bumps but the person was not a thief, they concluded that other bumps held this characteristic in check.

B) most of the phrenologists received inadequate training in the careful analysis of head bumps and so there was too much variation for accurate prediction.

C) the phrenologists relied heavily on the theories of the British naturalist Charles Darwin, and yet they could not link the bumps to evolutionary adaptation.

D) when "bumps" did not accurately explain a person's characteristics, the phrenologists explained the contradiction by hypothesizing traumatic childhood experiences.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Phrenologists explained inconsistencies by claiming the existence of other traits that counteracted the inconsistency.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

49) Enthusiasm for _____ did not disappear until well into the twentieth century, even though it was a classic pseudoscience.

A) introspection

B) functionalism

C) phrenology

D) behaviourism

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Enthusiasm for phrenology did not disappear until well into the twentieth century.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

50) Psychology as a formal discipline originated:

A) with the writings of John Locke.

B) in the early 1800s.

C) in the late 1800s.

D) early in the twentieth century.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology as a scientific discipline is traced back to 1879, when Wilhelm Wundt established the first scientific laboratory for the study of psychological phenomena.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

51) Wilhelm Wundt is best known for:

- A) establishing the first psychology laboratory in Leipzig, Germany.
- B) writing books on ethics and logic.
- C) establishing phrenology as a science.
- D) training doctors to treat mental illness.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Wilhelm Wundt is often referred to as the father of modern psychology because he established the first scientific laboratory for the study of psychological phenomena, in 1879.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

52) The formal movement to make psychology a science began in _____, when the first official psychological laboratory was established in Leipzig, Germany.

- A) 1795
- B) 1854
- C) 1879
- D) 1921

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychology as a scientific discipline is traced back to 1879, when Wilhelm Wundt established the first scientific laboratory for the study of psychological phenomena.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

53) _____ is revered by psychologists because he was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science.

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) William James
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Joseph Gall

Answer: A

Explanation: A) In 1873 Wilhelm Wundt made the statement that he intended to make psychology a science.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

54) _____ is revered by psychologists because he was the first person to announce that he intended to make psychology a science.

- A) René Descartes
- B) Aristotle
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: D

Explanation: D) In 1873 Wilhelm Wundt made the statement that he intended to make psychology a science.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

55) Our authors note that _____ is revered by psychologists because his laboratory was the first to have its results published in a scholarly journal.

- A) Aristotle
- B) John Locke
- C) Wilhelm Wundt
- D) Joseph Gall

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Wilhelm Wundt, who established the first scientific laboratory for the study of psychological phenomena in 1879, was also the first to publish his results in a scholarly journal.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

56) Researchers in Wundt's laboratory would be most likely to study:

- A) learning.
- B) personality.
- C) abnormal psychology.
- D) perception.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Researchers in Wundt's lab focused on the study of sensation, perception, reaction times, imagery, and attention. They did not study learning, personality, or abnormal behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

57) Horst applies to work in the laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt in order to:

- A) study learning and how different rewards influence it.
- B) do research on split personalities and on individuals suffering from personality disorders.
- C) learn why people use defence mechanisms.
- D) analyze his sensations into their basic elements.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Researchers in Wundt's lab focused on the study of sensation, perception, reaction times, imagery, and attention. They did not study learning, personality, or abnormal behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

58) Hahn's interest in _____ led him to study under Wilhelm Wundt.

- A) learning
- B) attention
- C) personality
- D) abnormal behaviour

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Researchers in Wundt's lab focused on the study of sensation, perception, reaction times, imagery, and attention. They did not study learning, personality, or abnormal behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

59) At the close of the nineteenth century, Gerhard is excited to find that he has been accepted for training in the psychology laboratory of Wilhelm Wundt. It is likely that Gerhard will be trained to:

- A) analyze how to break down his sensations into their most basic elements.
- B) determine the function or purpose of a particular human behaviour.
- C) listen intently while individuals tell him of their depression or nervousness.
- D) carefully feel the bumps on a person's head in order to determine her or his character traits.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Researchers in Wundt's lab were trained to observe the basic elements of the mind through studies of sensation and perception.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

60) Heller is pleased because his mentor, Wilhelm Wundt, has said that Heller has completed enough practice observations and will be able to participate in an actual study. Wundt required Heller to complete _____ practice observations.

- A) 10
- B) 100
- C) 1000
- D) 10 000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Wundt required about 10 000 practice introspections before a subject could participate in an actual experiment.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

61) As one of Wilhelm Wundt's trained introspectors, Hackett just participated in a 1.5 second experiment. According to our text, reporting his inner experiences of the experiment would take Hackett about:

- A) 2 minutes.
- B) 20 minutes.
- C) 20 hours.
- D) 2 days.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Trained subjects would take as long as 20 minutes to report their inner experiences during a 1.5-second experiment.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

62) In North America, Wilhelm Wundt's ideas were popularized by one of his students, _____, who gave Wundt's approach the name structuralism.

- A) Sigmund Freud
- B) John Watson
- C) William James
- D) E. B. Titchener

Answer: D

Explanation: D) E. B. Titchener popularized Wundt's methods in North America and gave Wundt's approach the name structuralism.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

63) In North America, Wilhelm Wundt's ideas were popularized by one of his students, E. B. Titchener, who gave Wundt's approach the name:

- A) structuralism.
- B) psychoanalysis.
- C) functionalism.
- D) behaviourism.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) E. B. Titchener popularized Wundt's methods in North America and gave Wundt's approach the name structuralism.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

64) Which school of thought in psychology used the method of introspection?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: B

Explanation: B) E. B. Titchener popularized Wundt's method of introspection in North America and gave Wundt's approach the name structuralism.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

65) Which school of thought in psychology tried to identify the basic elements of sensations, images, and feelings?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: B

Explanation: B) E. B. Titchener popularized Wundt's methods in North America and gave Wundt's approach the name structuralism. The goal of structuralism was to identify the basic elements of the mind.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

66) A person is asked to break down all the different components of taste when biting into an orange. This type of research would be typical in which of the following schools of psychology?

- A) psychoanalysis
- B) functionalism
- C) behaviourism
- D) structuralism

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Breaking down all the different components of a perception such as taste is what is involved in Wundt's method of introspection, which was a part of structuralism.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

67) A person is asked to listen to the clicking of a metronome and then to report exactly what she heard. This type of research would be typical in which of the following schools of psychology?

- A) psychoanalysis
- B) functionalism
- C) behaviourism
- D) structuralism

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Breaking down all the different components of a perception is what is involved in Wundt's method of introspection, which was a part of structuralism.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

68) During the early decades of psychology's existence as a formal discipline, three schools of psychological thought became popular. The school of _____ soon faded from psychology.

- A) functionalism
- B) structuralism
- C) psychoanalysis
- D) behaviourism

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Structuralism disappeared as a formal discipline early in the history of psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

69) Psychology has been a science for more than _____ years.

- A) 100
- B) 500
- C) 1000
- D) 2000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Psychology was established as a science with the founding of Wundt's lab in 1879, more than 100 years ago.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

70) Psychology as a science is about _____ years old.

- A) 100
- B) 130
- C) 200
- D) 250

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Psychology was established as a science with the founding of Wundt's lab in 1879, more than 130 years ago.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

71) The approach known as structuralism was most concerned with the _____ of mental contents.

- A) "how"
- B) "why"
- C) "what"
- D) "when"

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralists emphasized the analysis of the experience into basic elements.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

72) The essential difference between structuralists and functionalists is that structuralists focused on the _____ of behaviour, where as functionalists focused on the _____ of behaviour.

- A) analysis and description; function and purpose
- B) function and purpose; analysis and description
- C) unconscious aspects; conscious aspects
- D) causes and consequences; basic elements

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Structuralists focused on the "what," or the description, of the behaviour, while functionalists focused on the "why," or function, of the behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

73) Freud likened the human mind to a/an _____ of which only the _____ represent(s) our conscious awareness.

- A) mountain; peak
- B) stream; waves
- C) iceberg; visible tip
- D) hand; fingertips

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Freud argued that our conscious experience is like the visible tip of an iceberg.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

74) Freud is to the study of _____ as James is to the study of _____.

- A) dreams; behaviour
- B) experimental psychology; applied psychology
- C) unconscious; structure
- D) unconscious; function

Answer: D

Explanation: D) One of functionalism's leaders was William James, while Freud is the founder of psychoanalysis.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

75) An early approach to scientific psychology called _____ emphasized the purpose of behaviour.

- A) structuralism
- B) psychoanalysis
- C) functionalism
- D) introspection

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralism was replaced by functionalism, which focused more on the purpose of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

76) An early approach to scientific psychology called _____ emphasized the purpose of behaviour.

- A) Stoic philosophy
- B) psychoanalysis
- C) functionalism
- D) phrenology

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralism was replaced by functionalism, which focused more on the purpose of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

77) Which school of thought in psychology emphasized the purpose of behaviour?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralism was replaced by functionalism, which focused more on the purpose of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

78) Several middle-school girls watch their classmates, Jon and Jason, engage in a rough-and-tumble wrestling match. The attention of the girls seems to intensify the boys' play. A psychologist trained in the functionalist perspective would wonder:

- A) which psychosexual stage is evoked by the presence of the girls?
- B) do these boys have smaller head bumps devoted to "cautiousness" than most boys?
- C) what is the purpose of rough-and-tumble play in the adaptive changes of early adolescence?
- D) did these boys experience childhood traumas that unconsciously cause aggression?

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Functionalism focused on the purpose of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

79) According to _____, attempting to grasp the nature of the mind through introspection is like seizing a spinning top to catch its motion.

- A) William James
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) E. B. Titchener

Answer: A

Explanation: A) William James wrote that introspection is "like seizing a spinning top to catch its motion."

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

80) According to _____, attempting to grasp the nature of the mind through introspection is like trying to turn up the gas lights in order to see how the darkness looks.

- A) William James
- B) Wilhelm Wundt
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) E. B. Titchener

Answer: A

Explanation: A) William James wrote that introspection is like "trying to turn up the gas quickly enough to see how the darkness looks."

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

81) Structuralists asked _____ when an organism does something, whereas functionalists asked _____.

- A) why something happens; how something happens
- B) how something happens; why something happens
- C) what happens; how something happens
- D) why something happens; what happens

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralism, which focused on what takes place in the mind, was replaced by functionalism, which focused more on how and why something happens.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

82) Structuralists asked _____ when a person experiences something.

- A) why something happens
- B) how something happens
- C) what happens
- D) whether anger is evoked

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Structuralism, which focused on what takes place in the mind, was replaced by functionalism, which focused more on how and why something happens.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

83) Which school of thought in psychology was influenced by the evolutionary theories of Charles Darwin?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Functionalism was strongly influenced by the theories of Charles Darwin, who emphasized explanation, not only description.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

84) Which school of thought in psychology tried to explain how specific behaviours and mental processes help a person adapt to the environment?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Functionalism focused on explaining the purpose of behaviour and the way various behaviours allow an organism to adapt to the environment.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

85) Emelyn, a class of 1901 college graduate, wants to pursue a graduate career in psychology in order to study the ways that various actions help a person adapt to the environment. The psychological approach of _____ best matches Emelyn's interests.

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) William James
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Joseph Gall

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Functionalism focused on explaining the purpose of behaviour and the way various behaviours allow an organism to adapt to the environment.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Applied

86) During the early decades of psychology's existence as a formal discipline, three schools of psychological thought became popular. The school of _____ soon disappeared as a separate school but continued to influence the field of psychology.

- A) functionalism
- B) structuralism
- C) psychoanalysis
- D) behaviourism

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Functionalism as a formal discipline did not last long, but it's emphasis on causes and consequences of behaviour did continue to greatly influence the developing field of psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

87) The person who set the course of psychological science by emphasizing the causes and consequences of behaviour was:

- A) Joseph Gall.
- B) Wilhelm Wundt.
- C) Sigmund Freud.
- D) William James.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Functionalism, led by William James, did not last long, but its emphasis on causes and consequences of behaviour did continue to greatly influence the developing field of psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

88) An obscure neurologist in Vienna, Austria, came to the conclusion that his patients' symptoms had mental rather than physical causes. From this insight, his broad theory of personality evolved. The neurologist was:

- A) Wilhelm Wundt.
- B) William James.
- C) Sigmund Freud.
- D) Joseph Gall.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Sigmund Freud, a Viennese neurologist, focused on mental causes of his patients' symptoms.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

89) Sigmund Freud began his career as:

- A) a student of Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig, Germany.
- B) a trained introspectionist under E. B. Titchener.
- C) an obscure neurologist working out of his own office.
- D) an experienced phrenologist interested in the human mind.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Sigmund Freud began his career as a neurologist in Vienna.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

90) Which school of thought in psychology emphasized the importance of the unconscious mind?

- A) phrenology
- B) structuralism
- C) functionalism
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Psychoanalysis emphasized the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

91) According to _____, no person can keep a secret because even if the lips are silent, he chatters with his fingertips and betrayal oozes out of him at every pore.

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) William James
- C) Sigmund Freud
- D) Joseph Gall

Answer: C

Explanation: C) This is a statement attributed to Sigmund Freud, who emphasized how the unconscious mind influences our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

92) Which of the following is a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing unconscious motives and conflicts?

- A) functionalism
- B) phrenology
- C) trained introspection
- D) psychoanalysis

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

93) Psychoanalysis is defined as:

- A) a theory of personality that emphasizes the awareness of one's own cognitive processes.
- B) a theory of personality that emphasizes unconscious motives and conflicts.
- C) a method of psychotherapy in which an observer carefully records and interprets behaviour without interfering with the behaviour.
- D) a method of psychotherapy that emphasizes how maladaptive behaviours are learned through imitations of others and through cognitive expectations.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Psychoanalysis is a theory of personality emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

94) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A) Sigmund Freud's first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, was an overnight bestseller when it was published in 1900.

B) Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients had symptoms due to physical, rather than mental, causes.

C) Sigmund Freud's concepts had a profound influence on the philosophy, literature, and art of the twentieth century.

D) Although Sigmund Freud's concepts were at first rejected by most empirically oriented psychologists, Freudian concepts were eventually accepted by the scientific community.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Freud had a profound influence on philosophy, literature, and art even though his concepts were not readily accepted by the scientific community and his books were not popular during his lifetime.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

95) Which school of thought in psychology evolved into an elaborate theory of personality and method of psychotherapy?

A) phrenology

B) structuralism

C) functionalism

D) psychoanalysis

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy emphasizing the role of the unconscious mind in influencing behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

96) During the early decades of psychology's existence as a formal discipline, three schools of psychological thought became popular. The school of _____ remains alive today, despite passionate debate about whether it belongs in scientific psychology at all.

A) functionalism

B) structuralism

C) psychoanalysis

D) phrenology

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychoanalysis, which is also referred to as the psychodynamic approach, is still an important, but highly debated, perspective in psychology today.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

97) Despite its profound influence, many of the concepts that came out of the early school of _____ were, and still are, rejected by the majority of empirically oriented psychologists.

- A) functionalism
- B) structuralism
- C) psychoanalysis
- D) phrenology

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychoanalysis is still an important, but highly debated, perspective in psychology today.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

98) Which modern psychological perspective has strongly encouraged precision and objectivity in psychology?

- A) cognitive
- B) learning
- C) sociocultural
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour, focuses on objectivity and precise measurement of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present : Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

99) The five lenses that predominate in psychology today are the:

- A) biological, learning, cognitive, sociocultural, and psychodynamic.
- B) biological, learning, cognitive, humanistic, and feminist.
- C) learning, cognitive, psychodynamic, humanistic, and evolutionary.
- D) learning, cognitive, humanistic, feminist, and evolutionary.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) These five approaches reflect different explanations of human behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

100) A researcher who is investigating the possibility that some mental illnesses have a genetic basis is most likely being guided by the _____ perspective.

- A) sociocultural
- B) biological
- C) psychodynamic
- D) learning

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The biological perspective focuses on how behaviour is influenced by bodily events.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

101) Professor Brown approaches questions about human behaviour from a perspective that emphasizes bodily events associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- A) biological
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) sociocultural

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The biological perspective emphasizes bodily events associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

102) Which modern psychological perspective focuses on bodily events and their effects on behaviour, feelings, and thoughts?

- A) the biological perspective
- B) the cognitive perspective
- C) the evolutionary perspective
- D) the psychodynamic perspective

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The biological perspective emphasizes bodily events associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

103) Donald Hebb of McGill University argued that all behavioural and mental phenomena arise as a result of physical activity within the brain that is reflective of which of the following perspectives?

- A) biological
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Donald Hebb argued that all behaviour is the result of physical changes within the nervous system.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

104) Cognitive researchers have contributed to psychology by:

- A) linking our evolutionary history to the functions of human behaviours today.
- B) sticking to the observable aspects of human behaviour.
- C) devising methods for inferring mental processes from observable behaviour.
- D) improving on the method of introspection by making it more objective.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Cognitive researchers used clever methods to study phenomena not easily observable.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

105) A researcher is interested in how infants think about and perceive their world. It is most likely this researcher is working from within the _____ perspective.

- A) biological
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) sociocultural

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Cognitive researchers emphasize mental processes, even in infants.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

106) Which modern perspective in psychology is most like functionalism?

- A) the biological perspective
- B) the cognitive perspective
- C) the evolutionary perspective
- D) the psychodynamic perspective

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The evolutionary perspective, like functionalism, emphasizes the purpose of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

107) Evolutionary psychology is a part of which modern psychological perspective?

- A) the biological perspective
- B) the cognitive perspective
- C) the sociocultural perspective
- D) the psychodynamic perspective

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The evolutionary perspective is part of the biological perspective.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

108) Mark has a strong desire to quit smoking. A psychologist from the biological perspective would try to help by:

- A) delivering a shock to Mark's wrist just as he inhales.
- B) probing Mark's unconscious need for oral fulfillment.
- C) finding a drug that reduces Mark's craving for nicotine.
- D) emphasizing that smoking is a decision that Mark can control.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The biological perspective emphasizes bodily events associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Applied

109) Professor King approaches questions about human behaviour from a perspective that emphasizes the rewards and punishments that maintain certain specific behaviours. He does not invoke the mind to explain behaviour but sticks to what he can observe and measure directly. It is most likely that he accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The learning perspective emphasizes the role of consequences such as reward and punishment in determining our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

110) Which modern psychological perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect a person's actions?

- A) cognitive
- B) learning
- C) sociocultural
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The learning perspective emphasizes how environmental events such as reward and punishment determine our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

111) Behaviourism is a part of which modern psychological perspective?

- A) cognitive
- B) learning
- C) sociocultural
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Behaviourism is a part of the learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

112) Dr. Mannisto is a behaviourist who is studying the causes of excessive violence among some hockey players. She is likely to consider whether:

- A) the more aggressive players have experienced brain injuries.
- B) there is a reward for players who engage in excessive violence.
- C) the more aggressive players experienced emotional abuse in childhood.
- D) the cultural values and rules have shaped hockey players to become more violent than in the past.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Behaviourism is a part of the learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Applied

113) The term "behaviourist" is most closely associated with which of the following perspectives?

- A) learning
- B) social-cognitive
- C) cognitive
- D) sociocultural

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Behaviourism is a part of the learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

114) The term "behaviourist" is most closely associated with which of the following perspectives?

- A) learning
- B) phrenology
- C) structuralism
- D) functionalism

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Behaviourism is a part of the learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

115) Which modern psychological perspective has strongly encouraged precision and objectivity in psychology?

- A) cognitive
- B) learning
- C) sociocultural
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The learning perspective, emphasizing the role of environment and of consequences in determining our behaviour, focuses on objectivity and precise measurement of behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

116) A _____ psychologist is likely to remind us of the importance of the impact other people can have on our behaviour.

- A) cognitive
- B) biological
- C) behavioural
- D) sociocultural

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The sociocultural approach emphasizes the impact of people, social context, and culture on our behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

117) Professor Ashmore approaches questions about human behaviour from a perspective that emphasizes how people reason, remember, understand language, and solve problems. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- A) biological
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) sociocultural

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The cognitive perspective emphasizes how people reason, remember, use language, and solve problems.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

118) Which modern psychological perspective looks at how people reason, solve problems, and understand language?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The cognitive perspective emphasizes how people reason, remember, use language, and solve problems.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

119) Which modern psychological perspective shows how people's thoughts and experiences affect their actions, feelings, and choices?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) As well as emphasizing how people reason, remember, use language, and solve problems, the cognitive perspective examines the effects of a person's thoughts on his or her behaviour.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

120) Which modern psychological perspective focuses on the intricate workings of the mind?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The cognitive perspective emphasizes how people reason, remember, use language, and solve problems. All of these are functions of the mind.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

121) Professor West approaches questions about human behaviour from a perspective that emphasizes unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner forces or conflicts. It is most likely that she accepts which of the following psychological approaches?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The psychodynamic perspective focuses on unconscious influences on a person's actions.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

122) Which modern psychological perspective focuses on how our behaviour is influenced by people in our environment?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The sociocultural perspective focuses on the impact of other people, of the social context, and of cultural rules on nearly everything we do.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

123) Which modern psychological perspective had its origin in Freud's ideas?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The psychodynamic perspective is derived from Freud's theory of psychoanalysis.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

124) Which modern psychological perspective emphasizes the role of unconscious influence on behaviour?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The psychodynamic perspective focuses on unconscious influences on a person's actions.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

125) According to the psychodynamic perspective, human behaviour is understood by:

- A) careful introspection and reflection on sensations and thoughts.
- B) examining the causes and consequences of behaviour.
- C) studying the nervous system and the dynamics of the brain.
- D) looking at unconscious forces, conflicts, and instincts.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The psychodynamic perspective focuses on unconscious influences on a person's actions.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

126) Which modern psychological perspective fits as well in philosophy or literature as psychology?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Freud's theory of psychoanalysis and the psychodynamic perspective derived from it have had a profound influence on philosophy and literature, as well as on psychology.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

127) Which modern psychological perspective is most controversial?

- A) sociocultural
- B) learning
- C) cognitive
- D) psychodynamic

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The psychodynamic perspective is the most controversial of the modern psychological perspectives and is not accepted by many empirically oriented psychologists.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

128) Which movement emerged in the 1960s?

- A) the humanist movement
- B) the behaviourist movement
- C) the feminist movement
- D) the cognitive movement

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The humanist perspective emerged in the 1960s as a reaction to the psychodynamic and behaviourist perspectives.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

129) A psychologist argues that human behaviour is not determined by inner conflicts nor controlled by external forces, but rather that humans are capable of free will and personal growth. It is likely that this psychologist has been influenced by:

- A) the sociocultural perspective.
- B) the cognitive perspective.
- C) the social-cognitive learning perspective.
- D) humanistic psychology.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Humanist psychology emphasizes personal growth and achievement.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

130) Humanist psychology primarily arose as a reaction to:

- A) the biological and learning perspectives.
- B) the psychodynamic perspective.
- C) the cognitive and sociocultural perspectives.
- D) psychoanalysis and behaviourism.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Humanist psychology emphasizes that humans are capable of free will and personal growth.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

131) Humanism developed, in part, as a reaction against which two perspectives?

- A) the cognitive and learning perspectives
- B) the behaviourist and psychodynamic perspectives
- C) the sociocultural and cognitive perspectives
- D) The biological and behaviourist perspectives

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Humanism rejected the psychodynamic perspective as too pessimistic and the learning perspective as too mechanistic and "mindless."

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

132) The humanist psychologists:

- A) believed that people were not capable of free will.
- B) regarded the psychoanalytic approach as too pessimistic.
- C) overlooked human resilience and creativity.
- D) believed that our behaviour is determined by other people.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Humanism rejected the psychodynamic perspective as too pessimistic.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

133) Although feminist psychology has greatly improved the field of psychology, there are some concerns that:

- A) other groups will be ignored in psychological research.
- B) the traditional male bias in psychology may be replaced with a new female bias.
- C) the influence of social inequities on gender relations will deepen.
- D) "male psychology" will no longer be an important area of research in psychology.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Critics are concerned that a male bias in research has been replaced by a female bias.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

134) The feminist movement in psychology was important because it:

- A) noted that white rats were not appropriate research subjects.
- B) introduced bias into psychological research.
- C) forced graduate schools in psychology to open their doors to women.
- D) pushed psychology to become more inclusive.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The feminist movement forced psychology to become more inclusive, not only of women, but also of other racial and ethnic groups.

Type: MC

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

135) Most psychologists who do research have the following degree:

- A) PhD
- B) PsyD
- C) EdD
- D) MA

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Statement of fact.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

136) A psychologist doing _____ might ask, "How are people's memories influenced by suggestion?" A psychologist doing _____ might ask, "How reliable are the memories of eyewitnesses in a criminal trial?"

- A) basic research; applied research
- B) applied research; basic research
- C) applied research; pure research
- D) applied research; experimental research

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Basic research focuses on the acquisition of knowledge, while applied research attempts to use that basic knowledge to solve human problems.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Conceptual

137) It is typically the work of the _____ psychologist that tends to be LEAST understood by the general public.

- A) clinical
- B) counselling
- C) school
- D) research

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Research psychology is the aspect of psychology least recognized and understood by the public.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Conceptual

138) A difference between basic research and applied research is that:

- A) basic research involves experimentation and applied research involves psychiatry.
- B) basic research studies physical processes and applied research studies mental processes.
- C) basic research studies animals and applied research studies humans.
- D) the goal of basic research is simply to acquire knowledge, while that of applied research is to solve practical problems.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Basic research focuses on the acquisition of knowledge, while applied research attempts to use that basic knowledge to solve human problems.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

139) _____ is the aspect of psychology least recognized and understood by the public.

- A) Research psychology
- B) Clinical psychology
- C) Applied psychology
- D) Educational psychology

Answer: A

Explanation: A) According to Ludy Benjamin, research psychology is the aspect of psychology least recognized and understood by the public.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

140) Research psychologists who examine the electrical activity of the brain during an auditory discrimination task would be considered a/an:

- A) educational psychologist.
- B) developmental psychologist.
- C) industrial-organizational psychologist.
- D) experimental psychologist.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Experimental psychologists conduct laboratory studies of learning, physiology, sensation, and perception.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

141) A psychologist studies how people grow and change over their lifespans. This psychologist is MOST likely to be a/an:

- A) experimental psychologist.
- B) developmental psychologist.
- C) educational psychologist.
- D) industrial-organizational psychologist.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Conceptual

142) Research psychologists who examine the effect of employee morale on workplace productivity would be considered a/an:

- A) educational psychologist.
- B) developmental psychologist.
- C) industrial-organizational psychologist.
- D) psychometric psychologist.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Industrial-organizational psychologists study behaviour in the workplace, including employee morale and motivation.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

143) Research psychologists who are interested in designing a more efficient computer keyboard would be considered a/an:

- A) experimental psychologist.
- B) developmental psychologist.
- C) industrial-organizational psychologist.
- D) psychometric psychologist.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Industrial-organizational psychologists study behaviour in the workplace, including equipment design.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

144) A psychologist is interested in developing a new personality test that will yield information about a person's happiness and optimism. It is MOST likely that this psychologist is a/an:

- A) experimental psychologist.
- B) developmental psychologist.
- C) industrial-organizational psychologist.
- D) psychometric psychologist.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate a variety of psychological tests.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Conceptual

145) The following provinces require that individuals who call themselves psychologists possess a doctorate degree in psychology:

- A) Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia
- B) British Columbia, Ontario, Alberta
- C) Alberta, Quebec, Ontario
- D) Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The regulation of psychological practice in Canada is the responsibility of the province.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

146) Since the late 1970s, the proportion of psychologists who are _____ has steadily increased; today, _____ account for more than half of all psychologists in Canada.

- A) practitioners; psychoanalysts
- B) researchers; school psychologists
- C) practitioners; practitioners
- D) researchers; researchers

Answer: C

Explanation: C) The number of practitioners has steadily increased, accounting for more than half of all psychologists in Canada.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

147) After Jean completed her graduate work, she was licensed as a clinical psychologist. Her graduate training had focused on professional practice and she completed a literature review rather than a dissertation. Jean's advanced degree is likely to be a/an:

- A) PhD.
- B) PsyD.
- C) MD.
- D) EdD.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The PsyD degree focuses on professional practice and typically does not require a dissertation.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

148) Dr. McFarland earned her PsyD and is excited to begin her career as a:

- A) clinical psychologist.
- B) researcher in basic psychology.
- C) researcher in applied psychology.
- D) school psychologist.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The PsyD degree focuses on professional practice in clinical psychology and typically does not require a dissertation. Currently, no programs lead to a PsyD in Canada.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

149) The term _____ is unregulated and so the practitioner may have anything from no degree to an advanced professional degree.

- A) experimental psychologist
- B) psychotherapist
- C) psychoanalyst
- D) clinical psychologist

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The term "psychotherapist" is unregulated and may be used by anyone, with or without a specific degree.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

150) Margo sees an ad in the Yellow Pages for a psychotherapist. Since this practitioner is called a psychotherapist, Margo realizes that:

- A) the therapist has a PsyD.
- B) the therapist has been trained in psychoanalysis.
- C) the therapist will take a biological approach to therapy.
- D) the therapist may not have a degree at all.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) The term "psychotherapist" is unregulated and may be used by anyone, with or without a specific degree.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

151) This person usually earns an MD or a PhD followed by specific training in Freud's treatment in order to treat psychopathology.

- A) marriage, family, and child counsellor
- B) psychotherapist
- C) psychoanalyst
- D) clinical psychologist

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Psychoanalysts typically have either an MD or a PhD followed by specific training at a psychoanalytic institute.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

152) Dr. Braun has been treating a child with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. She decides to write a prescription for Ritalin. Given this information, it is most likely that Dr. Braun is a:

- A) psychiatrist.
- B) psychoanalyst.
- C) clinical psychologist.
- D) school psychologist.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Psychiatrists are the only practitioners at present who have an MD and can write prescriptions.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

153) Ralph sees an ad in the Yellow Pages for a psychiatrist and realizes that the therapist:

- A) must have a PsyD.
- B) must have been trained in psychoanalysis.
- C) is likely to take a biological approach to therapy.
- D) may not have a degree at all.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Since psychiatrists are MDs, they typically take a biological approach to treatment.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Applied

154) The term _____ refers to a mental-health professional who generally has at least an MA and who typically treats individual dysfunction and family problems, but may also deal with problems such as addiction or abuse.

- A) marriage, family, and child counsellor
- B) psychotherapist
- C) psychoanalyst
- D) clinical psychologist

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Marriage, family, and child counsellors usually have a master's degree and focus on individual and family dysfunction, rather than severe mental disturbance.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

155) The group of mental-health professionals who earn either a PhD, a EdD, or a PsyD and then diagnose and treat mild and severe mental and emotional problems are called:

- A) marriage, family, and child counsellors.
- B) psychotherapists.
- C) psychoanalysts.
- D) clinical psychologists.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Clinical psychologists earn a doctoral degree in psychology and then work as practitioners treating mental and emotional problems.

Type: MC

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

156) Which of the following is NOT a way in which psychologists differ from one another?

- A) They have differing perspectives on the causes of behaviour.
- B) They earn their living in different ways.
- C) They have different goals.
- D) They rely on empirical evidence to different degrees.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) All psychologists, regardless of specialization or occupation, believe in the importance of empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

157) There is a growing trend for psychologists to have interests and beliefs that:

- A) include aspects of two or more traditional approaches.
- B) are in the area of environmental effects on behaviour.
- C) are in the area of pseudoscience.
- D) are based on observation rather than experimentation.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) It is becoming more and more common for psychologists to use a combination of two or more traditional approaches to psychological theory and therapy.

Type: MC

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

158) "Beyond the borders" refers to:

- A) psychology as it is practiced in other countries.
- B) cross-cultural psychology.
- C) understanding the role of gender, racial/ethnic, and cultural bias in past research.
- D) cutting edge developments in psychology that cut across traditional specializations.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) "Beyond the Borders" sections in the text are discussions of cutting edge developments that typically cut across traditional specializations.

Type: MC

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

159) Regardless of specialty, all psychologists share all the following EXCEPT:

- A) a belief in the importance of empirical evidence.
- B) an interest in the mysteries of human behaviour.
- C) an interest in the mysteries of the mind.
- D) a belief in either-or thinking.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) All psychologists, regardless of specialization or occupation, believe in the importance of empirical evidence.

Type: MC

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

160) Psychology can help you get better grades in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

- A) providing simple answers.
- B) improving retrieval procedures.
- C) helping you develop mnemonics.
- D) helping you apply your learning.

Answer: A

Explanation: Psychology can help you get better grades by using established scientific principles.

Type: MC

Section: Taking Psychology with You

Skill: Factual

161) Empirical evidence is evidence gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

162) Empirical evidence is evidence gathered by careful reflection on personal experiences.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Empirical evidence is evidence gathered by careful observation, experimentation, and measurement.

Type: TF

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

163) The psychology that you study in the textbook closely resembles the popular psychology found in self-help books.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychology is based on empirical evidence; many self-help books are based on anecdotal evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

164) The term "psychology" is often represented by the Greek letter psi.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Factual

165) Psychobabble refers to the fact that infants as young as seven months can derive simple linguistic rules from a string of sounds.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychobabble is pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological language.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

166) Psychobabble is pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological language.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

167) Belief in the paranormal is uncommon in scientifically advanced countries.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Even in scientifically advanced countries such as the United States and Canada, belief in the paranormal is common.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

168) Our authors note that the credibility of psychics received a blow when one psychic predicted that George Clooney would shortly marry and have a child. She was wrong.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

169) The key to whether or not a psychological finding is important is whether or not the finding is surprising.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The key to whether or not a psychological finding is important is whether or not it is based on empirical evidence and helps to explain behavioural phenomena.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

170) Applied psychology is defined as the ability and willingness to assess claims and make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion or anecdote.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Critical thinking is defined as the ability and willingness to assess claims and make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion or anecdote.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

171) Critical thinking is defined as the ability and willingness to assess claims and make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion or anecdote.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

172) Critical thinkers are able to look for flaws in arguments.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

173) Critical thinkers are able to resist claims that have no support.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

174) Critical thinking also is referred to as negative thinking.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Critical thinking is not merely negative thinking; it is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion or anecdote.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

175) Critical thinkers realize that all opinions are created equal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Opinions and beliefs that ignore reality and empirical evidence are not valid.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

176) Critical thinkers realize that everybody's beliefs are as good as everybody else's.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Opinions and beliefs that ignore reality and empirical evidence are not valid.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

177) Critical thinking is not possible until a person has reached adulthood.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Critical thinking requires an ability to think logically, which usually develops in adolescence.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

178) Our text suggests that the trigger mechanism for creative thinking is the willingness to wonder.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

179) The authors of our text suggest that students approach psychology as "received wisdom."

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Students should approach psychology not only as a source of wisdom, but also as a way of thinking and questioning.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

180) Once a general question about human behaviour has been raised, the next step is to frame the question in clear and concrete terms.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

181) Assumptions are beliefs that are taken for granted.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

182) Critical thinkers do not make assumptions about how the world works.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Critical thinkers attempt to identify and evaluate unspoken assumptions.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

183) Biases are assumptions that keep us from considering evidence fairly, or that cause us to ignore evidence entirely.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

184) Empirical research shows that it is always healthy to vent your anger.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Research suggests that more often than not, expressing anger can be detrimental.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

185) Guiding our behaviours on "gut feelings" is an important aspect of critical thinking.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Critical thinking involves avoiding emotional reasoning or "gut feelings."

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

186) Argument by anecdote occurs when a person generalizes from a personal experience to everyone.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

187) Critical thinkers are able to come up with alternative explanations for research findings.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

188) Critical thinkers generate as many reasonable explanations of the topic at hand as possible before settling on the most likely one.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

189) Critical thinkers prefer explanations that require the fewest assumptions and are supported by the most evidence.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

190) Critical thinking is a process, not an accomplishment.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

191) Open-mindedness means that all opinions are created equal.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: An opinion that ignores reality is not equal to one grounded in science.

Type: TF

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

192) Psychology became a formal discipline in the sixteenth century.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychology became a formal discipline in the late eighteenth century.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

193) Scholars of the past who wanted to understand human behaviour tended to rely too heavily on empirical evidence.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Scholars of the past relied too heavily on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

194) Scholars of the past who wanted to understand human behaviour tended to rely on anecdotes and descriptions of individual cases.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

195) Because they relied on anecdotes rather than experiments, the forerunners of modern psychology were always wrong in their description of human behaviour.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In spite of their reliance on anecdotes, early scholars often had surprisingly accurate beliefs about human behaviour.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

196) Hippocrates suggested that specific character and personality traits could be read from bumps on the head.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Joseph Gall founded phrenology, which looked at the relationship between specific character and personality traits and bumps on the head.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

197) Hippocrates wrote that the brain is the ultimate source of human pleasures, joys, pains, and tears.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

198) Hippocrates wrote that the heart is the ultimate source of human pleasures, joys, pains, and tears.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Hippocrates wrote that the brain is the ultimate source of human pleasures, joys, pains, and tears.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

199) The Stoic philosophers, in the first century AD, made observations regarding emotions that have been verified by contemporary psychological research.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

200) Gall suggested that specific character and personality traits could be read from bumps on the head.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

201) The theory of phrenology is credited for explaining insights regarding personality traits that were verified by later research in psychology.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Phrenology was a pseudoscience and was not based on empirical evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

202) The theory of phrenology is a classic pseudoscience.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

203) In 1779, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The first psychological laboratory was established in 1879.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

204) In 1879, the first psychological laboratory was officially established in Leipzig, Germany.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

205) The first psychological laboratory was officially established by the Austrian physician Joseph Gall.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The first psychological laboratory was established by Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

206) The first psychological laboratory was officially established by B. F. Skinner in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The first psychological laboratory was established by Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

207) The first psychological laboratory was officially established by Wilhelm Wundt in Leipzig, Germany.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

208) One of Wilhelm Wundt's favourite research methods was reading personality traits from the bumps on a person's skull.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Wundt's preferred research method was introspection. Examining bumps on the head to determine personality traits is phrenology.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

209) The forerunners of modern psychology depended heavily on casual observation.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

210) The forerunners of modern psychology depended heavily on empirical research.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The forerunners of modern psychology depended heavily on casual observation and anecdotes.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

211) Wilhelm Wundt's trained introspectors had to make between 50 and 100 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Trained introspectors had to make about 10 000 practice observations before participating in an actual study.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

212) Wilhelm Wundt's trained introspectors had to make 10 000 practice observations before they were allowed to participate in an actual study.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

213) The goal of Wilhelm Wundt's trained introspection volunteers was to break down behaviour into its most basic elements.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

214) E. B. Titchener was an American who gave Wilhelm Wundt's approach the name structuralism.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

215) Structuralism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behaviour and consciousness.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Structuralism emphasized the analysis of behaviour into its basic elements.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

216) Structuralism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the analysis of immediate experience into basic elements.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

217) One of E. B. Titchener's favourite research methods was reading personality traits from the bumps on a person's skull.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Titchener was a structuralist and preferred the method of introspection.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

218) Psychology has been a science for more than 100 years.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

219) Psychology has been a science for more than 1000 years.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychology has been a science since 1879, just over 130 years.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

220) Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to William James.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to Wilhelm Wundt.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

221) Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

222) Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to Sigmund Freud.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Credit for founding modern psychology is generally given to Wilhelm Wundt.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory
Skill: Factual

223) Where the structuralists asked what happens when an organism does something, the functionalists asked how and why an organism does something.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

224) Where the functionalists asked what happens when an organism does something, the structuralists asked how and why an organism does something.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The functionalists studied how and why an organism does something, whereas the structuralists studied what happens.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

225) Functionalism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behaviour and consciousness.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

226) Functionalism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the analysis of immediate experience into basic elements.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Functionalism was an early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behaviour and consciousness.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

227) One of functionalism's leaders was William James, an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience was a waste of time.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

228) One of functionalism's leaders was Wilhelm Wundt, an American philosopher, physician, and psychologist who argued that searching for building blocks of experience was a waste of time.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Wilhelm Wundt was a structuralist.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

229) The phrase "stream of consciousness" is most closely associated with Sigmund Freud.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: This phrase is most closely associated with William James.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

230) The phrase "stream of consciousness" is most closely associated with William James.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

231) Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients' symptoms had mental, not physical, causes.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

232) Sigmund Freud argued that many of his patients' symptoms had undiagnosed physical causes rather than mental causes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Freud argued that many of his patients' symptoms had mental causes.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

233) Early psychologists who emphasized how behaviour helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as functionalists.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

234) Early psychologists who emphasized how behaviour helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as structuralists.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Early psychologists who emphasized how behaviour helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as functionalists.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

235) Early psychologists who emphasized how behaviour helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as psychoanalysts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Early psychologists who emphasized how behaviour helps an organism adapt to its environment were known as functionalists.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

236) Freud's first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, was an overnight sensation that went through five printings in only eight years.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Freud's first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, sold only 600 copies in the eight years following its publication.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

237) Freud's first book, *The Interpretation of Dreams*, sold only 600 copies in the eight years following its publication.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

238) Freudian concepts were, and still are, rejected by most empirically oriented psychologists.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

239) Freudian concepts are accepted by most empirically oriented psychologists.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Freudian concepts were, and still are, rejected by most empirically oriented psychologists.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

240) The biological perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

241) A psychologist from the biological perspective would be likely to note that cultures based on herding rather than agriculture tend to train boys to be aggressive.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to note that cultures based on herding rather than agriculture tend to train boys to be aggressive.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

242) Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

243) Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the learning perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

244) The learning perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The biological perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

245) Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

246) The cognitive perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The biological perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feeling, and thoughts.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

247) Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

248) Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

249) A psychologist from the biological perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from brain damage caused by birth complications.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

250) A psychologist from the learning perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from brain damage caused by birth complications.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the biological perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from brain damage caused by birth complications.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

251) Psychologists from the behavioural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

252) Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

253) The psychodynamic perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The biological perspective is an approach that emphasizes bodily events and changes associated with actions, feelings, and thoughts.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

254) The biological perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The psychodynamic perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

255) Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

256) A psychologist from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from brain damage caused by birth complications.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the biological perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from brain damage caused by birth complications.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

257) Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the biological perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be caused by a chemical imbalance.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

258) The learning perspective is an approach that emphasizes how the environment and experience affect a person's actions.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

259) A psychologist from the learning perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from violent role models that can influence a person to behave aggressively.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

260) Psychologists from the behavioural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

261) Psychologists from the behavioural perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

262) The cognitive perspective is an approach that emphasizes how the environment and experience affect a person's actions.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The learning perspective is an approach that emphasizes how the environment and experience affect a person's actions.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

263) The cognitive perspective is an approach that emphasizes mental processes in perception, memory, language, problem solving, and other areas of behaviour.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

264) A psychologist from the cognitive perspective would be likely to suggest that violent people are quick to perceive provocation and insult.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

265) Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

266) Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the learning perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

267) The learning perspective emphasizes the dynamics of unconscious motives and conflicts.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes the dynamics of unconscious motives and conflicts.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

268) A psychologist from the learning perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from unconscious conflicts involving aggression and sexuality.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from unconscious conflicts involving aggression and sexuality.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

269) A psychologist from the cognitive perspective would be likely to note that people are often more aggressive in a crowd than they are on their own.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to note that people are often more aggressive in a crowd than they are on their own.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

270) Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

271) The sociocultural perspective emphasizes the dynamics of the social and cultural forces that shape every aspect of human behaviour.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

272) A psychologist from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to suggest that violent people are quick to perceive provocation and insult.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the cognitive perspective would be likely to suggest that violent people are quick to perceive provocation and insult.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

273) A psychologist from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to note that people are often more aggressive in a crowd than they are on their own.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

274) A psychologist from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to note that cultures based on herding rather than agriculture tend to train boys to be aggressive.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

275) Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

276) Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the learning perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety often bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

277) Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

278) The learning perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The psychodynamic perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

279) Psychologists from the behavioural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition that promotes anxiety about failure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition that promotes anxiety about failure.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

280) Psychologists from the behavioural perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

281) The cognitive perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The psychodynamic perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

282) Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

283) Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the cognitive perspective would be likely to agree that anxious people often think about the future in distorted ways.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

284) Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety are often reinforced because they bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the learning perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety are often reinforced because they bring hidden rewards, such as being excused from exams.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

285) The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes the dynamics of the social and cultural forces that shape every aspect of human behaviour.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The sociocultural perspective emphasizes the dynamics of the social and cultural forces that shape every aspect of human behaviour.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

286) A psychologist from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from violent role models that can influence a person to behave aggressively.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the learning perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from violent role models that can influence a person to behave aggressively.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

287) A psychologist from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to suggest that violent people are quick to perceive provocation and insult.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A psychologist from the cognitive perspective would be likely to suggest that violent people are quick to perceive provocation and insult.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

288) Social psychologists focus on social rules and roles and how groups affect attitudes and behaviour.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

289) Cultural psychologists examine how cultural rules and values, both explicit and unspoken, affect people's development, behaviour, and feelings.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

290) The sociocultural perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The psychodynamic perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

291) Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

292) The psychodynamic perspective emphasizes the dynamics of unconscious motives and conflicts.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

293) Psychodynamic psychologists try to dig below the surface of a person's behaviour to get to its unconscious roots.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

294) Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychologists from the sociocultural perspective would be likely to agree that the symptoms of anxiety may be the result of a national emphasis on competition and success that promotes anxiety about failure.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

295) The psychodynamic perspective is the thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them because it differs radically in its language, methods, and standards of acceptable evidence.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

296) A psychologist from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to view violence as resulting from unconscious conflicts involving aggression and sexuality.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

297) Psychologists from the psychodynamic perspective would be likely to agree that anxiety is due to forbidden, unconscious desires.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

298) Humanistic psychologists try to dig below the surface of a person's behaviour to get to its unconscious roots.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychodynamic psychologists try to dig below the surface of a person's behaviour to get to its unconscious roots.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

299) Humanist psychology is a psychological approach that emphasizes personal growth and the achievement of human potential.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

300) Humanist psychology is a psychological approach that emphasizes the scientific understanding and assessment of human behaviour.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Humanist psychology is a psychological approach that emphasizes personal growth and the achievement of human potential.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

301) The goal of humanist psychology is to help people express themselves creatively and achieve their full potential.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture
Skill: Factual

302) A contemporary research specialty known as positive psychology follows in the footsteps of humanist psychology.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

303) Feminist psychology is an approach that analyzes the influence of social inequities on gender relations and on the behaviour of the two sexes.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

304) Critics, both outside and within feminist psychology, are concerned that some feminists have replaced a male bias in research with a female bias.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

305) Clinical psychologists do psychotherapy and sometimes conduct research.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

306) Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues in order to seek knowledge for its own sake rather than for its practical application.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

307) Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues in order to seek knowledge for its own sake rather than for its practical application.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Applied psychology involves the application of basic psychological knowledge to the solution of human problems.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

308) Applied psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct, practical significance.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

309) Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues that have direct, practical significance.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Basic psychology is the study of psychological issues in order to seek knowledge for its own sake rather than for its practical application.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

310) Experimental psychologists specialize in work motivation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Experimental psychologists specialize in research on learning, motivation, emotion, sensation and perception, physiology, and cognition.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

311) Educational psychologists study how people change and grow over time.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Educational psychologists study psychological principles that explain learning and search for ways to improve educational systems.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

312) Educational psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

313) Developmental psychologists study how people change and grow over time.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

314) Industrial-organizational psychologists are concerned with behaviour in the workplace and work motivation.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

315) Psychometric psychologists design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

316) Practitioners now account for over of half all psychologists in Canada.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

317) The majority of psychological practitioners are school psychologists.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The majority of psychological practitioners are clinical or counselling psychologists.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

318) Counselling psychologists are trained to do psychotherapy with severely disturbed people.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Counselling psychologists are trained to help people with problems of everyday life.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

319) Clinical programs leading to a PhD focus on professional practice and do not usually require a research dissertation.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Programs leading to a PsyD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

320) Programs leading to a PhD are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

321) Clinical programs leading to a PsyD focus on professional practice and do not usually require a research dissertation.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

322) Programs leading to a PsyD degree are usually designed to prepare a person both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: PsyD degree programs are currently not offered in Canada. A PsyD degree focuses on professional practice and does not usually require a research dissertation.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

323) Licensed clinical social workers typically treat general problems in adjustment and family conflicts.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

324) During the second half of the twentieth century, psychology expanded rapidly, and today the American Psychological Association has 95 divisions representing diverse research and professional interests.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The American Psychological Association has 53 divisions.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

325) Licensed clinical social workers (LCSW) typically treat individual dysfunction and family problems.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

326) Not all psychologists feel they must swear allegiance to just one approach or perspective in psychology.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

327) All psychological scientists, regardless of their specialty, believe in simple explanations of behaviour and either-or thinking.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: All psychological scientists, regardless of their specialty, believe in the importance of empirical evidence.

Type: TF

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

328) Psychology can help you get better grades by teaching you active read-recite-review strategies.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Statement of fact.

Type: TF

Section: Taking Psychology with You

Skill: Factual

329) Psychology cannot help you to get better grades.

Answer: FALSE

Type: TF

Section: Taking Psychology with You

Skill: Factual

Match these accomplishments with the appropriate person.

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) William James
- C) E. B. Titchener
- D) Joseph Gall
- E) Sigmund Freud

330) Founder of the pseudoscience of phrenology.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

331) Developed a theory of personality called psychoanalysis.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

332) An early American psychologist who was a structuralist.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

333) Established the first psychology laboratory in 1879.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

334) An American psychologist who founded functionalism.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

Match these descriptions with the appropriate perspective.

- A) psychodynamic perspective
- B) learning perspective
- C) cognitive perspective
- D) biological perspective
- E) sociocultural perspective

335) Emphasizes how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

336) Focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual that shape behaviour.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

337) Concerned with how the environment and experience affect a person's (or a nonhuman animal's) actions.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

338) Deals with unconscious factors within the individual, such as inner forces, conflicts, or instinctual energy.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

339) Focuses on how bodily events affect behaviour, feelings, and thoughts.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

Match these definitions with the appropriate approach.

- A) structuralism
- B) psychoanalysis
- C) humanism
- D) empirical
- E) functionalism

340) An approach relying on or derived from observation, experimentation, or measurement.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

341) An early psychological approach that emphasized the purpose of behaviour and consciousness.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

342) A theory of personality and method of psychotherapy that emphasized unconscious motives and conflicts.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

343) An early psychological approach that emphasized the analysis of immediate experience into basic elements.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

344) A psychological approach that emphasizes free will, personal growth, resilience, and the achievement of human potential.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

Match these examples with the appropriate perspective.

- A) biological perspective
- B) psychodynamic perspective
- C) cognitive perspective
- D) sociocultural perspective
- E) learning perspective

345) Steve's aggressiveness results from the fact that his parents let him watch too many violent shows on television.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

346) Mary Beth's fear of relationships results from an unconscious fear of men.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

347) Johnny's learning disability results from an abnormality in brain function.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

348) Keisha's mental retardation results from growing up in an environment of poverty and discrimination.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

349) Juan's depression results from his belief that he should be able to succeed at anything he attempts.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

Match these job descriptions with the appropriate type of psychologist.

- A) industrial-organizational psychologists
- B) psychometric psychologists
- C) developmental psychologists
- D) educational psychologists
- E) experimental psychologists

350) They design and evaluate tests of mental abilities, aptitudes, interests, and personality.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

351) They study how people change and grow over time—physically, mentally, and socially.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

352) They study psychological principles that explain learning and search for ways to improve educational systems.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

353) They conduct laboratory studies of learning, motivation, emotion, sensation and perception, physiology, and cognition.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

354) They study behaviour in the workplace.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

Match these descriptions with the appropriate professional.

- A) psychoanalyst
- B) clinical psychologist
- C) psychiatrist
- D) psychotherapist
- E) licensed clinical social worker

355) Anyone who does any kind of psychotherapy.

Answer: D)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

356) A medical doctor who has done a three-year residency to learn how to diagnose and treat mental disorders.

Answer: C)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

357) A person with a graduate degree who is licensed to provide psychotherapy for severely disturbed people as well as those with less serious problems.

Answer: B)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

358) A person with a master's degree and one or two years of supervised experience who may treat general problems in adjustment and family conflicts.

Answer: E)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

359) A person who has undergone specialized training using Freud's methods and who has also undergone extensive analysis him- or herself.

Answer: A)

Type: MA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

360) When people think of psychology, they usually think of mental disorders, emotional disorders, abnormal acts, personal problems, and psychotherapy. Describe two other topics that are of great interest to psychologists.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychologists study the entire spectrum of human and animal behaviour.
- * Psychologists study how people learn, remember, solve problems, perceive, feel, and get along with others. (Include at least two.)
- * They study commonplace as well as uncommon behaviours, normal as well as abnormal.

Type: SA

Section: Chapter 1 Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

361) Describe the differences between psychobabble and scientific psychology.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychobabble is pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding language.
- * Scientific psychology is based on empirical evidence.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Factual

362) Juanita is studying in her dorm room when her roommate says, "Why did you sign up for a psychology class? Everyone knows that psychology is the same as plain old common sense." After reading Chapter 1, how would Juanita describe the differences between psychology and common sense?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychology is based on empirical evidence.
- * Common sense and popular beliefs have often been refuted by empirical evidence.
- * Many common sense beliefs are contradictory because they are not based on empirical evidence.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

363) Shelley wants her grandma to keep in touch through email, but her grandma says, "Oh, Shelley, you know that you can't teach an old dog new tricks!" How might Shelley respond, using Chapter 1 as the basis for her response?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Popular beliefs and sayings have often been refuted by scientific research.
- * Before accepting a popular proverb as true it would be important to look at empirical evidence.
- * Many popular proverbs contradict each other because they are not based on empirical evidence.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Applied

364) Shane is eager to buy a Transcutaneous Electro-Neural Stimulator so that he can get both halves of his brain working at peak efficiency by exam time. Based on the textbook, how will you respond to his plans?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * This device is not based on empirical evidence.
- * Its marketing uses a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding terminology.
- * It promises a quick fix.
- * It is important to look for the empirical evidence for such a device before spending your money on it.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

365) A fortune teller reads Haifa's palm and tells Haifa that she will fall in love during spring break when she travels to Cancun. As a critical thinker enrolled in a general psychology class, how would Haifa react to this news? What critical-thinking guidelines would be important for her to consider?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Fortune telling is pseudoscience, not based on empirical evidence.
- * Important critical-thinking guidelines to consider are "Examine the evidence," "Analyze assumptions and biases," and "Avoid emotional reasoning."

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

366) Describe what it means to be a critical thinker.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Critical thinking is the ability and willingness to assess claims and make objective judgments on the basis of well-supported reasons and evidence, rather than emotion and anecdote.
- * Critical thinkers look for flaws in arguments and resist claims that have no support.
- * Critical thinking includes the ability to come up with alternative explanations for events, to think of implications of research findings, and to apply new knowledge to social and personal problems.

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

367) List eight guidelines for critical thinking.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
- * Define your terms.
- * Examine the evidence.
- * Analyze assumptions and biases.
- * Avoid emotional reasoning.
- * Don't oversimplify.
- * Consider other interpretations.
- * Tolerate uncertainty.

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

368) When an assumption or belief keeps us from considering the evidence fairly, or causes us to ignore the evidence completely, it becomes a bias. Often a bias remains hidden until someone changes our belief and we get defensive. Describe how the 1998 book by Judith Rich Harris (*The Nurture Assumption*) questioned prevailing assumptions.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * In this book, Judith Rich Harris argued that genes and peers are more important influences on a child's personality and behaviour than how the parents raise the child.
- * This challenged the widespread bias that parents are the most important influence in shaping a child's personality.
- * As a result, the book provoked a storm of disbelief and outrage.
- * Many criticized the book without even reading it.
- * Many also attacked the credentials of the author.
- * Strong biases often create intellectual blinders, as in this case.

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Factual

369) One common form of oversimplification is "argument by anecdote." Explain what is meant by this statement and then illustrate how this occurs through an example.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Argument by anecdote involves generalizing from a personal experience or a few examples.
- * An example would be claiming that all students who attend state universities are not as bright as students attending private universities because you have met one or two individuals attending each type of institution.

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

370) Hank demands that his psychology professor tell him the precise role played by nature and by nurture in regard to sexual orientation. When the professor explains the controversial evidence, Hank says, "You are evading the issue!" What critical-thinking guideline does Hank need to take into consideration? Support your choice with information from the textbook.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points:

- * The important critical-thinking guideline here is "tolerate uncertainty."
- * Sometimes there is not enough evidence to justify more than tentative conclusions.
- * The lack of a clear answer does not mean the professor is evading the question.
- * His desire for certainty makes Hank uncomfortable with the lack of a clear answer.

Type: SA

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

371) In what ways have psychology's forerunners and contemporary psychologists come to the same conclusions regarding human nature? In what ways did the forerunners of psychology blunder in their theories and explanations?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Forerunners of modern psychology often had insights and made observations that were verified by later work.

- * For example, Hippocrates inferred that the brain is the source of our emotions, Stoic philosophers observed that people become angry or sad not because of actual events but because of their explanations of them, and John Locke argued that the mind works by associating ideas arising from experience.

- * Forerunners of modern psychology also blundered because they relied on anecdotes and casual observations, rather than empirical evidence.

- * Phrenology is an example of such a blunder.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

372) Explain why our authors call the theory of phrenology a classic pseudoscience. Provide examples that support this view.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Phrenology was not based on empirical evidence.

- * When a prediction based on bumps on the head predicted a behaviour (such as stealing) that did not fit an individual, it was explained away by arguing that other positive traits held the behaviour in check.

- * Phrenology became extremely popular because it offered quick analyses of behaviour and even programs for overcoming deficiencies.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Conceptual

373) Why is Wilhelm Wundt especially revered by psychologists?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Wilhelm Wundt founded the first formal psychology laboratory.

- * He published his results in a scholarly journal.

- * He announced that he intended to make psychology a science.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

374) The structuralists had an intensive program of research in Germany and the United States. What became of this school of psychology? What challenges did the structuralists encounter?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * A major challenge faced by structuralism was the fact that individual introspectors often produced conflicting reports.

- * Another problem was that once something has been described, there does not appear to be much left to do.

- * Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

375) During the early decades of psychology's existence as a formal discipline, three schools of psychological thought became popular. What were these three schools of thought and what became of each of them?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Structuralism was the analysis of sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements based on Wundt's method of introspection.

- * Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.

- * Functionalism, founded by William James, emphasized the purpose of behaviour, as opposed to its analysis and description.

- * Functionalism also died out as a separate school of psychology, but its emphasis on the causes and consequences of behaviour continued to influence the development of psychology as a science.

- * Psychoanalysis was both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy that stressed the role of the unconscious mind and its hidden conflicts and wishes in influencing our behaviour.

- * Psychoanalysis is not accepted by most empirically oriented psychologists, but remains an active, though highly controversial, school of psychology today.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

376) Describe Wilhelm Wundt's favourite research method.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Wundt's favourite research method was introspection.

- * This involved carefully observing, analyzing, and describing one's own sensations, mental images, and emotional reactions.

- * About 10 000 practice observations were required before one could participate in an actual experiment.

- * It might take as long as minutes to describe a 1.5 second experiment.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

377) Why did William James argue that the structuralist approach was a waste of time? What school of psychology did he promote?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * James argued that searching for the building blocks of the mind was a waste of time because the brain and mind are constantly changing.

- * James was a leader in the functionalist school of psychology.

- * Functionalism emphasized the purpose of behaviour, as opposed to its analysis and description.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

378) How was Darwin's theory of evolution inspirational to the functionalists?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Darwin argued that the purpose of biology is not merely to describe, but to also explain how physical attributes enhance survival.

- * Similarly, functionalists wanted to not only describe the mind but explain how it helped an organism adapt to its environment.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

379) List and define the five major perspectives in modern psychology.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * The biological perspective focuses on how bodily events affect behaviour, feelings, and thoughts.

- * The learning perspective is concerned with how the environment and experience affect a person's (or a nonhuman animal's) actions.

- * The cognitive perspective emphasizes what goes on in people's heads—how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs.

- * The sociocultural perspective focuses on social and cultural forces outside the individual, forces that shape every aspect of behaviour.

- * The psychodynamic perspective deals with unconscious dynamics within the individual, such as inner forces, conflicts, or instinctual energy.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

380) The word *cognitive* is derived from a Latin word that means "to know." Explain why this is an appropriate name for the cognitive perspective in psychology.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * The cognitive perspective studies how people come to know what they know.
- * It emphasizes how people reason, remember, understand language, solve problems, explain experiences, acquire moral standards, and form beliefs.
- * An important contribution is to show how people's thoughts and explanations affect their actions, feelings, and choices.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

381) The authors point out that learning theory includes theorists from two different perspectives: behaviourists and social-cognitive learning theorists. Compare these two perspectives.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Behaviourists focus on the environmental rewards and punishers that maintain or discourage specific behaviours.
- * Behaviourists do not invoke mind or mental states to explain behaviour. They study only observable behaviour.
- * Social-cognitive learning theorists combine elements of behaviourism with research on thoughts, values, expectations, and intentions.
- * They believe that people learn not only by adapting their behaviour to the environment, but also by imitating others and by thinking about the events happening around them.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

382) Sociocultural psychologists use an interesting metaphor in regard to humans and culture. They describe people as similar to fish! Fish are unaware that they live in water, so obvious is water in their lives. Explain why sociocultural psychologists use this metaphor.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Our social and cultural environment is the "water" in which we "swim" every day.
- * We are largely unaware of the tremendous influence of our social and cultural environment on our behaviour, just as a fish is unaware of the water in which it swims.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

383) According to our textbook, psychodynamic psychology is the "thumb on the hand of psychology, connected to the other fingers, but also set apart from them." Briefly explain the characteristics of psychodynamic psychology that set it apart from the other perspectives.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychodynamic psychology differs in its language, methods, and standards of psychological evidence.

- * Psychodynamic psychology is not based on empirical research.

- * Some people think psychodynamic psychology belongs in literature or philosophy rather than psychology.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

384) What is the goal of humanist psychology?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key point.

- * The goal of humanist psychology is to promote creativity and achievement of human potential.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

385) Discuss the reasons why humanism developed in the 1960s.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key point.

- * Humanist psychology emerged in the 1960s in reaction to the pessimism of psychoanalysis and the mechanistic and "mindless" view of human nature espoused by behaviourists.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

386) What is the focus of "positive psychology"?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key point.

- * The focus of "positive psychology" is the qualities that enable people to be happy, optimistic, and resilient in times of stress.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

387) Throughout psychology's history, various movements have emerged that do not fit neatly into any of the major perspectives. Name and briefly describe two of these influential movements in psychology.
Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Humanist psychology emerged in the 1960s in reaction to the pessimism of psychoanalysis and the mechanistic and "mindless" view of human nature espoused by behaviourists.
- * Humanist psychology views people as capable of free will.
- * The goal of humanist psychology is to promote creativity and achievement of human potential.
- * Feminist psychology emerged in the early 1970s.
- * Feminist psychology documented evidence of a pervasive bias in the research methods and research questions of psychology.
- * It spurred the growth of research on women and advanced efforts to make psychology the study of all human beings.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

388) As women began to enter psychology in greater numbers in the early 1970s, they began to document evidence of a pervasive bias in the research methods that were being used. Describe the biases that these feminist psychologists documented.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Many studies used only men as subjects.
- * Topics such as menstruation, motherhood, the dynamics of power and sexuality in relationships, definitions of masculinity and femininity, gender roles, and sexist attitudes had largely been ignored.
- * They showed how research has often been used to justify the lower status of women and other disadvantaged groups.

Type: SA

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Factual

389) The professional activities of psychologists fall into three broad categories. Describe and give examples of each of these three types of professional activities.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychologists teach and do research in a variety of pure and applied areas in colleges and universities.
- * Psychologists provide mental-health services (e.g., clinical and counselling psychologists) in settings such as private practice, mental-health clinics, and hospitals.
- * Psychologists conduct research and apply the findings of psychology in nonacademic settings such as business, sports, government, law, and the military.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

390) What is the difference between basic research and applied research?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Basic research involves seeking knowledge for its own sake.
- * Applied research involves finding practical uses for basic psychological knowledge.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

391) In 1939, the Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) was formed. What was its main focus and what is its current mandate?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * In 1939, the main purpose of the CPA was to ensure that psychology in Canada could contribute effectively to the war effort.
- * Since then, its mandate is to help advance psychological research, promote and regulate psychological education, and support the practice of psychology in Canada.
- * CPA is not a professional regulatory body.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

392) Alexandra and Holly both plan to become clinical psychologists although Alexandra is applying to graduate schools to pursue a PhD and Holly plans to earn a PsyD. What different experiences and requirements is each likely to encounter in earning her graduate degree?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Alexandra will undergo training both as a scientist and as a clinical practitioner.
- * She will have to complete a dissertation.
- * Holly's training will emphasize professional practice.
- * She will probably not be required to complete a dissertation, though she may have to complete a major study.
- * Holly will not attend a graduate program in Canada.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

393) Clinical psychologists and psychiatrists do similar work but their training differs and they tend to focus on different causes of mental disorders. Contrast the training and approach to therapy of clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Clinical psychologists usually complete four to five years of graduate work in psychology and an internship, earning a PhD, PsyD, or EdD degree. In a few provinces, clinical psychologists can be licensed with a master's degree.
- * They focus on the diagnosis, treatment, and study of mental and emotional problems.
- * They primarily use some form of psychotherapy in treating people with psychological disorders.
- * Psychiatrists are trained as MDs and complete a three-year residency in psychiatry.
- * They focus on treatment of emotional disorders, especially the most severe disorders.
- * They are more likely to focus on possible biological causes of mental disorders and treat these problems with medication.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

394) The authors point out that people may be a little "fuzzy" about psychological careers because psychologists contribute to their communities in so many different ways. Describe three ways that psychologists make these contributions (other than psychotherapy).

Answer: A good answer will include three of the following key points.

- * Psychologists consult with companies to improve worker satisfaction and productivity.
- * They establish programs to improve race relations and reduce ethnic tensions.
- * They advise commissions on how pollution and noise affect mental health.
- * They do rehabilitation training for people who are physically or mentally disabled.
- * They educate judges and juries about eyewitness testimony.
- * They assist the police in emergencies involving hostages or disturbed persons.
- * They conduct public-opinion surveys.
- * They run suicide-prevention hotlines.
- * They advise zoos on the care and training of animals.
- * They help coaches improve the athletic performance of their teams.

Type: SA

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

395) One of your classmates finds the "Synchro-Energizer" for sale on the Internet. She is determined to buy it to so that she can get A's in all her classes. Explain to her the difference between pseudoscience and scientific approaches to exploring human brain functioning.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychobabble is pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding language.

- * Scientific psychology is based on empirical evidence.

- * This device is not based on empirical evidence.

- * Its marketing uses a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding terminology.

- * It promises a quick fix.

- * It is important to look for the empirical evidence for such a device before spending your money on it.

Type: ES

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Applied

396) In recent decades, the public's appetite for quackery covered by a veneer of psychological language has grown. Describe two examples of this "pop psychology" and then analyze the difference between psychology and pseudoscience.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Example 1: Many self-help books are available in bookstores that purport to help you find personal growth and success in life.

- * Example 2: Playing on the modern consumer's love of technology, a variety of electrical gizmos have been marketed with the promise that they will get both halves of your brain working at their peak.

- * Psychobabble is pseudoscience and quackery covered by a veneer of psychological and scientific-sounding language.

- * Scientific psychology is based on empirical evidence.

Type: ES

Section: Psychology, Pseudoscience, and Popular Opinion

Skill: Conceptual

397) Vincent Ruggiero observed that "The trigger mechanism for creative thinking is the disposition to be curious, to wonder, to inquire." Describe your reaction to this comment and then describe three questions that you have been curious about in regard to human nature.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * An individual's reaction might be skepticism (What does creativity have to do with critical thinking?), automatic acceptance (Textbooks always tell the truth!), or gaining insight (That makes sense. Why didn't I think of it before?).

- * Questions could range from what makes people fall in love to why we need to sleep—or anything in between.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

398) How common is it for school children to be bullied? Before you can answer this question you have to look at the question from the viewpoint of a critical thinker. Describe the various ways that this question could be answered once the question is framed in clear and concrete terms.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * It is important to carefully define terms, bullying in this case, so that others will understand what you are talking about.
- * The answer could be often, maybe, or rarely depending on how bullying is defined.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

399) Tara cannot believe what she reads about anger in self-help magazines, which suggest that sometimes expressing anger is beneficial, but more often it is not. Tara finds this difficult to accept because she has been told over and over that it is healthy to vent her anger. Based on your reading of Chapter 2, design a research study that Tara could conduct in order to examine this issue.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * All subjects in the study would be exposed to a situation that makes them angry and would rate their anger.
- * Subjects would be randomly assigned to an experimental or a control group.
- * Subjects in the control group would not be allowed to vent their anger.
- * Subjects in the experimental group would be allowed to express their anger to another person.
- * Afterwards, all subjects would rate their feelings of anger and well-being.
- * Results for the control group and experimental group would be compared.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

400) One common form of oversimplification is “argument by anecdote.” Explain this type of critical-thinking error. Create your own example of an argument by anecdote.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Argument by anecdote involves generalizing from a personal experience or a few examples.
- * An example should be given that shows how a person might generalize from a personal experience to all people.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

401) Why is it so difficult for people to live with uncertainty? Describe an example that demonstrates our desire for certainty even when the evidence permits us to make only tentative conclusions.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * An example of a question that cannot be clearly answered by the evidence is "When does life begin?"
- * This creates uncertainty and discomfort in people who are uncertain about the morality of abortion.
- * Whether a person considers abortion to be moral or not depends on that person's definition of when life begins.
- * Other similar examples relate to homosexuality and stem cell research.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

402) Many people don't realize that just as the body needs exercise to stay in shape, clear thinking requires effort and practice. Name and give an example of each of the eight guidelines to critical thinking.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Ask questions and be willing to wonder.
- * Define your terms.
- * Examine the evidence.
- * Analyze assumptions and biases.
- * Avoid emotional reasoning.
- * Don't oversimplify.
- * Consider other interpretations.
- * Tolerate uncertainty.
- * Examples may vary.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

403) Amelia and Harold are arguing about the death penalty. "Look, I just feel strongly that it is barbaric, ineffective, and wrong," says Harold. "You're nuts," says Amelia. "I believe in an eye for an eye, and besides, I'm absolutely sure it is a deterrent to further crime." Which lapses of critical thinking might Amelia and Harold be committing?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Harold is using emotional reasoning.
- * Both Harold's and Amelia's reasoning is based on unspoken assumptions.
- * Amelia has no evidence that the death penalty is a deterrent to crime (except on the part of the person executed).
- * Neither Harold nor Amelia are willing to tolerate uncertainty.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Applied

404) Describe the three schools of psychological thought that became popular when psychology emerged as a discipline. Make sure you describe the major theorists associated with each school as well as the goal of each of these perspectives.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Structuralism was the analysis of sensations, images, and feelings into basic elements based on Wundt's method of introspection.
- * Wilhelm Wundt and E. B. Titchener were leaders in the functionalist school of psychology.
- * Structuralism died out in the early years of psychology.
- * Functionalism, founded by William James, emphasized the purpose of behaviour, as opposed to its analysis and description.
- * Functionalism also died out as a separate school of psychology, but its emphasis on the causes and consequences of behaviour continued to influence the development of psychology as a science.
- * Psychoanalysis is both a theory of personality and a method of psychotherapy that stresses the role of the unconscious mind and its hidden conflicts and wishes in influencing our behaviour.
- * Psychoanalysis was founded by Sigmund Freud.
- * Psychoanalysis is not accepted by most empirically oriented psychologists, but remains an active, though highly controversial, school of psychology today.

Type: ES

Section: Psychology's Past: From the Armchair to the Laboratory

Skill: Factual

405) In the description of biological psychology found in Chapter 1, the authors note that evolutionary psychology follows in the tradition of functionalism. Integrate your knowledge of Chapter 1 and Chapter 3, providing supportive evidence for this statement.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Evolutionary psychology is based on Darwin's ideas of survival of the fittest.
- * New characteristics that are adaptive (that is, characteristics that allow an organism to live and reproduce successfully in a particular environment) will be passed on to future generations.
- * The emphasis is on determining the function of various physical and behavioural characteristics.
- * Functionalism is also interested in determining how the mind functions and, in particular, how it helps us to adapt to a particular environment.

Type: ES

Section: Thinking Critically and Creatively about Psychology

Skill: Conceptual

406) The text states that "We are like fish that are unaware they live in water, so obvious is water in their lives. Sociocultural psychologists study the water—the social and cultural environments that people 'swim' in every day." Describe two examples from your personal experience that illustrate how cultural rules influence the way we perceive the world and relate to others.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Example 1: People growing up in Asian cultures typically place a much stronger value on education than do people growing up in North America.

- * Example 2: People growing up in Canada are much more likely to use the term "eh" than are people growing up in the United States.

- * Many other examples are possible.

Type: ES

Section: Psychology's Present: Behaviour, Body, Mind, and Culture

Skill: Conceptual

407) To most people, the word *psychologist* conjures up an image of a therapist listening intently to a client. But not all psychologists do clinical work. Describe the different professional activities of psychologists with doctorates. Include examples of work in each of the three general categories.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychologists teach and do research in colleges and universities.

- * Psychologists provide mental-health services (e.g., clinical and counselling psychologists).

- * Psychologists conduct research and apply the findings of psychology in nonacademic settings such as business, sports, government, law, and the military.

- * Examples will vary.

Type: ES

Section: What Psychologists Do

Skill: Factual

408) The text notes that the field of psychology is like a giant mosaic. Explain why this is an appropriate metaphor, using examples from the textbook to support your points.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Psychology is like a mosaic made up of many fragments, yielding a rich, multicoloured psychological portrait.

- * Psychologists argue about which part of the portrait is most important, but they also have much in common with one another.

- * All psychologists believe in the importance of empirical evidence.

- * All psychologists are fascinated with the unending mysteries of human behaviour and the mind.

Type: ES

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Conceptual

409) Professor Brankiewicz describes herself as an "eclectic" psychologist who does not swear allegiance to any one psychological perspective. What does she mean by this? What basic guidelines is she likely to share with other psychologists, regardless of their theoretical convictions?

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

- * Eclectic psychologists use what they believe to be the best features of diverse schools of thought.

- * They do not swear allegiance to only one approach.

*All psychologists, regardless of specialization, believe in the importance of gathering empirical evidence instead of relying on hunches.

*All psychologists are united by a fascination with the unending mysteries of human behaviour and the human mind.

Type: ES

Section: Beyond the Borders

Skill: Factual

410) Discuss how psychology can help you get better grades.

Answer: A good answer will include the following key points.

* Psychology can help you understand course material.

* It can help you absorb course material more thoroughly as you study.

* It can help you successfully retrieve material as you need it.

* It can help you apply learning.

Type: ES

Section: Taking Psychology with You

Skill: Factual