

Chapter 1

Student: _____

1. Which of the following examples is most consistent with your textbook authors' definition of the term behaviour, a?
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
2. The field of psychology is concerned with the scientific study of:
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
3. The subfield of psychology that would be concerned with studying leadership, teamwork, job satisfaction and performance is called _____ psychology.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
4. Evidence gained through experience and observation is called _____.
 - A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

5. One of the greatest strengths of the scientific method is that, it is:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
6. Compared to the other ways of trying to understand the world, critical thinking is unique in that it emphasizes:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
7. The benefit of critical thinking is that it helps us avoid many negative outcomes, such as:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
8. During dinner one evening, Ariel mentions that she just read in a popular magazine that a particular herbal substance improves memory. She's very excited about trying this supplement in hopes that it might improve her grades. Sitting across the table from her, Juan is skeptical. He begins to ask her about such things as the nature of the evidence regarding the herb's effectiveness and how big the memory improvement effect is supposed to be. Juan's behaviour is most consistent with which of the following concepts discussed in the text?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

9. All of the following are specifically mentioned as questions to consider asking when engaged in critical thinking about a claim, EXCEPT:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
10. Basic research seeks:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
11. Applied research seeks:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
12. Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who is concerned with some problems in the area of youth sport, such as overly critical coaches and children with poor self-esteem. He conducts research in which coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes toward their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program designed to change coaching behaviour and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best characterized as:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

13. Which of the following activities best represents basic research; studying:?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
14. The four central goals of psychology are:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
15. Which of the following actions was NOT mentioned as a central goal of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
16. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby had difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

17. While driving home one day, Joe meets with a serious auto accident. Several weeks later, he notices that he is still feeling very tense and anxious. He consults with a psychologist, who informs him that it is common for people who have been in such accidents to have these kinds of feelings. The psychologist goes on to say that oftentimes these people experience subsequent bad dreams where they re-experience the trauma, and that Joe shouldn't be surprised if this happens. The psychologist's comments best illustrate which goal of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
18. A usually very mild-mannered middle-aged man started to lose his temper very easily and often. His doctor became suspicious of an underlying physical reason for the change in his behaviour and ordered a CAT scan in which it was determined that he had a brain tumour. The doctor is fulfilling the Goal of _____ in Psychology.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
19. On the old Star Trek series, viewers were always able to tell which crew member would be the most likely to die when on the "away mission." It was the crew member wearing the red suit, although we never knew the reason for this occurrence. The ability to forecast the demise of the red-suited crew member illustrates the ability to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

20. When explaining behaviour, the levels-of-analysis approach considers the _____, _____, and _____ perspectives.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
21. When considering the mind-body puzzle, philosophers who argued that the mind is NOT separate from the body would belong to which philosophical position?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
22. When considering the mind-body puzzle, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
23. One important implication of the dualism position is that it implies that:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

24. "... answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found in 'physiology.' ... All behaviour, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system." This statement is most consistent with which of the following views?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
25. One of the critical implications of the monism position on the mind-body question is that it assumes that:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
26. Dr. Dinh is examining the differences in brain activity that occur when people are happy or sad in an attempt to gain a better understanding of how the mind works. In terms of the mind-body problem, which of the following statements about Dr. Dinh is MOST likely to be true? Mr. Dinh is:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
27. René Descartes proposed a solution to mind-body dualism by suggesting that:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

28. John Locke is associated with which philosophical perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
29. The school of British empiricism is least compatible with which of the following disciplines?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
30. British empiricism made the specific claim that our knowledge and understanding should be based upon:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
31. Imagine that you are curious about how people perceive colour and how well they can detect small changes in colour. You design a slide show in which you slowly manipulate the colour of the light people see (by slowly changing the light's frequency) and you ask them if they can detect the change. Your efforts are most similar to the works of the people in which of the following fields?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

32. All the following were mentioned as playing important roles in contributing to the intellectual roots of psychology, EXCEPT:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
33. The field that studies how psychologically experienced sensations depend on characteristics of physical stimuli is called _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
34. The claim that human behaviour can be better understood by studying the behaviour of other animal species is most relevant to which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
35. The approach that attempted to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements is known as _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
36. Wundt and Titchener were associated with which of the following approach to psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

37. Who among the following individuals is a representative of the early school of psychology known as structuralism?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
38. William James was a proponent of the approach to psychology known as:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
39. For some strange reason, noses have always fascinated George. He spends hours a day speculating on just why humans have noses and how noses have helped us to adapt and evolve in our environments. George's speculations are most similar to which of the following schools of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
40. Researchers who adhered to the structuralism school of psychological thought typically studied sensations through which method?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

41. Individuals aligned with the _____ approach used the method known as introspection in order to study _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
42. Wilhelm Wundt is to _____ as William James is to _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
43. Which approach to psychology emphasizes the uses of consciousness instead of its structures?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
44. Which approach to psychology emphasizes the analysis of mind in terms of its basic elements?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
45. Although functionalism no longer exists as a school of thought within psychology, it had an influence on the contemporary fields of _____ psychologies.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

46. Sigmund Freud based much of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of people suffering from:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
47. What technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
48. Despite its emphasis on unconscious factors, the psychodynamic perspective is similar to the behavioural perspective in that they both acknowledge the importance of _____ in determining human behaviour.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
49. Bettina is very angry with her professor about the recent bad grade she received. However, Bettina is very uncomfortable with anger, so much so that she is completely oblivious to her feelings of resentment and has no idea that she actually feels this way. This example best illustrates which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

50. The psychological defence mechanism that is thought to protect people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious is called _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
51. Sigmund Freud would be most likely to endorse which of the following statements? Our behaviour is largely the _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
52. Freud's psychoanalytic perspective suggested that humans have inborn _____ drives.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
53. The psychological techniques that help people cope with anxiety and the pain of traumatic experiences are called _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

54. You get especially angry when your boss yells at you, but you never talk back to him. According to psychodynamic theory, you do not talk back because you have _____ your aggressive drives into your unconscious.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
55. A major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis would be that his theory _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
56. Steve is having problems with unwanted feelings of anger and frustration at work. He consults with a psychologist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being a result of conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defence mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
57. Modern psychodynamic theory differs from Freud's traditional psychoanalytic theory in that the modern approach:
- A.
B.
C.
D.

58. Which of the following psychological perspectives strongly emphasizes the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
59. The behavioural psychological perspective owes its' roots to which philosophical perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
60. From a behavioural perspective, people are born as a 'tabula rasa', or a(n):
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
61. A psychologist proposes that to affect recent problems with school violence we need to significantly change the environments in which children are being raised by more heavily reinforcing the behaviours we would like to see. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

62. A psychologist who argues that the proper focus of psychology is NOT inner mental events but ONLY observable behaviour is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
63. The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon him," would most likely have been said by:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
64. Thorndike's law of effect suggests that behaviours that lead to _____ are more likely to recur.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
65. According to Thorndike's law of effect, studying for an exam should lead you to study for future exams if:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
66. All of the following individuals have a strong connection with the behavioural perspective, EXCEPT:
- A.
B.
C.
D.

67. Although all of them have ties to the perspective, who among the following individuals was considered to be one of the leading figures in modern or contemporary behaviourism?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
68. The behavioural perspective is often traced to _____, who studied the causes of salivation in dogs.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
69. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which of the following behavioural concepts?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
70. Juan really loves the cookies his mother makes. He remembers how as a kid on Saturday afternoons, he would often start to salivate the moment he heard the oven timer go off, indicating that the cookies were done baking. Juan's reflexive response would be most easily explained by the work of who among the following individuals?
- A.
B.
C.
D.

71. According to the text, who made the rather bold claim that he could take any human infant at birth and train that infant into any kind of person that he might want?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
72. Watson was so passionate about his behaviouristic perspective that he believed that he could take 12 infants and identify:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
73. Imagine two students who both get a D on an important exam in a psychology class. One of them decides to study much harder, and on the next test she gets a significantly better grade. The other student concludes that he just isn't smart enough to do well in this class and, not surprisingly, he gets another D on the next exam. Even though both students were exposed to the same occurrence (both got a D on the first exam), their subsequent behaviours were very different as a result of their different thoughts and expectations. This example best illustrates the approach of which of the following?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
74. Which of the following statements comparing the behavioural and psychodynamic perspectives is most accurate?
- A.
B.
C.
D.

75. This perspective arose from philosophical schools that emphasized free will, innate tendencies toward growth, and the attempt to find meaning in one's existence:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
76. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency toward growth, and achieving one's individual potential called:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
77. Jerry is working with a psychologist who pays a great deal of attention to how he finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
78. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

79. Psychodynamic perspective is to _____ as humanistic perspective is to _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
80. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were both associated with which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
81. From Maslow's humanistic perspective, each person has a drive toward:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
82. According to humanistic theorists, why isn't everyone self-actualized?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
83. Carl Rogers was noted for applying humanistic principles to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

84. Popular psychology's emphasis on self-help, achieving one's goals, and active growth is most consistent with which of the following perspectives?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
85. The effects of the humanistic tradition are most clearly articulated in the contemporary:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
86. The recent "positive psychology movement" is most closely associated with which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
87. Dr. Gordon is a clinical psychologist who has been working with Mitch. Mitch recently lost the use of both of his legs in a car crash and understandably has been feeling rather angry and depressed since the accident. Although he empathizes with Mitch's current emotions, Dr. Gordon also stresses that Mitch has a choice in terms of how he interprets his current situation and that he has personal responsibility for changing his feelings and creating a better life. Dr. Gordon is most likely aligned with which of the following perspectives?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

88. A psychologist who assumes that people's thought processes function almost like detailed computer programs would most likely be associated with which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
89. This perspective emphasizes how we perceive, organize, and store information in our minds:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
90. Gestalt psychology was mentioned as playing an important role in the origin of which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
91. Jean Piaget was mentioned as a theorist who had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
92. The statement, "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

93. Interest in the cognitive perspective was reinvigorated in the 1950s by psychologists'
- A.
B.
C.
D.
94. The heated debate, led by Noam Chomsky, that convinced many psychologists that behaviourism could not explain such complex behaviours and that they needed to be examined by the cognitive perspective, is:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
95. The psychologist Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
96. Melissa's new therapist tends to take a cognitive approach to her treatment for depression. A cognitive approach would mean that they will examine and modify Melissa's:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
97. This psychological perspective focuses on how culture is transmitted to its members and on the similarities of and the differences between people from diverse cultures.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

98. Which of the following terms refers to the enduring values, beliefs, behaviours, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
99. "Women can wear skirts but men cannot" and "real men don't cry" are examples of _____ in American culture.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
100. The study of how culture is transmitted to its members and of psychological similarities and differences among people from diverse cultures is called:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
101. Most industrialized cultures in North America and Europe emphasize _____, whereas those in Asia, Africa, and South America stress _____.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

102. The United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture, whereas Japan is viewed as being more _____ in nature.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
103. Kozue was raised in a family where her sense of self was defined relative to the various groups of which she was a member, such as her family and her class at school. Kozue learned that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the individual goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by Kozue's family are most consistent with:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
104. Which of the following pieces of information would be most useful in deciding whether or not a particular culture is individualistic or collectivistic?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
105. Even when students are working in a group, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals. In Japan, teachers are more likely to direct their comments at groups. This difference between educational behaviours in the two countries has the most relevance to which of the following?
- A.
B.
C.
D.

106. The research of Robert Levine and his colleagues on love and marriage was presented as an example of the _____ perspective on psychology.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
107. Which of the following statements best summarizes the cross-cultural research conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues on the topic of love and marriage?
- A.
B.
C.
D.
108. In the study conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues, the primary question asked of participants on the questionnaire was:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
109. The results of the study by Robert Levine and his colleagues indicated that people from:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
110. This perspective examines how brain processes and other bodily functions regulate behaviour.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

111. The work of Donald O. Hebb was specifically discussed as having a significant impact on the development of the biological approach known as:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
112. When Karl Lashley investigated the brain mechanisms involved in learning; he:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
113. Which of the following is specifically concerned with identifying the physiological processes that underlie our behaviours, sensations, thoughts, and feelings?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
114. The field of evolutionary psychology is considered to be a part of which psychological perspective?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

115. Evolutionary theory states that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as natural _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
116. Jason helps his mother cook every time he goes to her house. This pro-social behaviour would be explained by evolutionary theorists with _____ and by the sociocultural theorists with _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
117. Constance believes that women should seek education and careers, but she also plans on taking care of her children full time. A psychologist who would likely emphasize the role of her society in shaping these attitudes would be known as _____. A psychologist who, would likely argue that natural selection had predisposed females to nurture their offspring is called _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
118. The scientific area that is concerned with the influence of genetic factors on behavioural tendencies is called:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

119. One way that the evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives are similar is that both:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
120. A sociocultural theorist would most likely criticize the evolutionary perspective for its overemphasis on _____ and its underemphasis on _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
121. The perspective that tends to ignore mental processes because they are not directly observable is known as _____. In contrast, the perspective that acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal mental processes in determining behaviour is known as _____.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
122. Think back to the historical progression of psychology presented in the text. It is somewhat interesting to note that psychology has almost come full circle in terms of what it is focusing on. Psychologists have returned to focusing on an area of research that was a focus in psychology's infancy, but with more sophisticated tools and methods available to aid in their investigations. The area they have returned to research in is _____:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

123. With regard to human nature, which psychological perspective listed below takes the most deterministic view of human behaviour and assumes that our behaviours are mostly shaped by forces that we can't control?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
124. Of the perspectives listed below, which one assumes that people are the LEAST aware of the factors that actually influence their behaviours?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
125. Both the psychodynamic and cognitive psychological perspectives are typically thought of as operating at:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
126. Understanding what brain regions are involved in experiencing the emotions operates at the _____ level of analysis.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
127. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

128. Factors that influence behaviour are organized into three levels of analysis. The level that focuses on mental processes and psychological motives, and how they influence behaviour, is called the _____ level.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
129. In order to have a full and complete understanding of behaviour, we need to be able to:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
130. Two people experience a violent earthquake. One person is mildly fazed by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effect of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of:
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
131. Which of the following factors associated with depression would NOT be classified at the biological level of analysis?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

132. A researcher who focuses on the negative thinking that often accompanies depression would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
133. A person associated with the behavioural perspective would be most likely to mention the role of which of the following when attempting to explain the causes of depression?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
134. Lisa has recently been diagnosed with major depression. Her doctor prescribes medication because he believes that her levels of neurotransmitters are too low. Her doctor seems to be using the _____ level of analysis in explaining her depression.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
135. Dr. Shoda studies fundamental psychological processes such as learning and memory and much of her work is conducted in laboratory settings. Dr. Shoda most likely belongs to which specialty area of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

136. A researcher who is concerned specifically with the management and analysis of data and the development of mathematical models of behaviour would most likely be in which specialty area of psychology?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
137. A clinical psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
138. A counselling psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
139. Which of the following statements regarding psychologists and psychiatrists is TRUE?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
140. An industrial psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

141. A developmental psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
142. A social psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
143. A personality psychologist would do which of the following?
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
144. Janice is interested in pursuing a career in which she diagnoses and treats emotional disorders. She should most likely train to be a _____ psychologist.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.
145. Bill is hoping to have a career in which he helps people with their adjustment problems and career plans. He should most likely train to be a _____ psychologist.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

146. Phil is really interested in applying his knowledge about psychology to his parents' business. He should probably train to be a(n) _____ psychologist.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
147. According to the text, in a study the students who were failing a course were compared with those receiving an "A". The failing students spent _____ time studying.
- A.
B.
C.
D.
148. Each of the following is an example of "test-wiseness," EXCEPT:
- A.
B.
C.
D.
149. A researcher who is studying the effect of sleep on cognitive ability develops a general theory about the relevance of sleep for psychological phenomena. This is an example of applied research.
- True False
150. Monism suggests that mind is brain, whereas dualism suggests that mind influences brain.
- True False
151. The field of psychology tends to favour the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.
- True False

152. The functionalism school of psychological thought made use of the technique called introspection to gather knowledge.
- True False
153. William James is generally considered to be one of the founders of the school of psychological thought called functionalism.
- True False
154. A criticism of the evolutionary approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.
- True False
155. The behavioural psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.
- True False
156. The levels-of-analysis approach considers the molecular, biological, and environmental perspectives when explaining behaviour.
- True False
157. The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and breaking down large tasks into smaller ones.
- True False
158. The three levels of analysis for describing behaviour are _____, _____, and _____.
-
159. The perspective that emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes and conflicts, early childhood experiences, and personality and owes its roots to Freud's psychoanalytic theory is known as _____.
-

160. Thorndike's _____ asserts that behaviours followed by satisfying consequences will be more likely to occur in the future, whereas behaviours followed by unsatisfying consequences will be less likely to occur.

161. The approach to psychology that sets the rather significant restriction that only observable behaviours and stimuli are suitable for study is called the _____ perspective.

162. The humanistic theorists assert that everyone has an innate drive to grow and achieve what is called _____, which refers to reaching one's individual potential.

163. Japan is generally considered to be a(n) _____ culture, whereas the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

164. Of the six major psychological perspectives, the sociocultural perspective and the _____ perspective are similar in that they both emphasize the importance of environmental factors.

Chapter 1 Key

1. Which of the following examples is most consistent with your textbook authors' definition of the term behaviour, a?

A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #1

2. The field of psychology is concerned with the scientific study of:

A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #2

3. The subfield of psychology that would be concerned with studying leadership, teamwork, job satisfaction and performance is called _____ psychology.

A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #3

4. Evidence gained through experience and observation is called _____.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #4

5. One of the greatest strengths of the scientific method is that, it is:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #5

6. Compared to the other ways of trying to understand the world, critical thinking is unique in that it emphasizes:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-01 Define psychology and explain the role of critical thinking in the study of psychology and everyday life.
Passer - Chapter 01 #6

7. The benefit of critical thinking is that it helps us avoid many negative outcomes, such as:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 4

8.

During dinner one evening, Ariel mentions that she just read in a popular magazine that a particular herbal substance improves memory. She's very excited about trying this supplement in hopes that it might improve her grades. Sitting across the table from her, Juan is skeptical. He begins to ask her about such things as the nature of the evidence regarding the herb's effectiveness and how big the memory improvement effect is supposed to be. Juan's behaviour is most consistent with which of the following concepts discussed in the text?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

9.

All of the following are specifically mentioned as questions to consider asking when engaged in critical thinking about a claim, EXCEPT:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

10.

Basic research seeks:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

11.

Applied research seeks:

A.

B.

C.

D.

12.

Dr. Kohler is a developmental psychologist who is concerned with some problems in the area of youth sport, such as overly critical coaches and children with poor self-esteem. He conducts research in which coaches are observed during games and children are interviewed about their attitudes toward their sport and their coaches. The results from these observations are then used to create an education program designed to change coaching behaviour and to help increase the self-esteem of the children they coach. Dr. Kohler's research is best characterized as:

A.

B.

C.

D.

13.

Which of the following activities best represents basic research; studying:?

A.

B.

C.

D.

14. The four central goals of psychology are:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #14

15. Which of the following actions was NOT mentioned as a central goal of psychology?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #15

16. Dr. Forman is a school psychologist who has been asked to observe a disruptive student. After her observation, she writes, "Bobby had difficulty with the math lesson, and began distracting the students who were sitting next to him by pinching and hitting them." Dr. Forman's observations are most consistent with which goal of psychology?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #16

17.

While driving home one day, Joe meets with a serious auto accident. Several weeks later, he notices that he is still feeling very tense and anxious. He consults with a psychologist, who informs him that it is common for people who have been in such accidents to have these kinds of feelings. The psychologist goes on to say that oftentimes these people experience subsequent bad dreams where they re-experience the trauma, and that Joe shouldn't be surprised if this happens. The psychologist's comments best illustrate which goal of psychology?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #17

18.

A usually very mild-mannered middle-aged man started to lose his temper very easily and often. His doctor became suspicious of an underlying physical reason for the change in his behaviour and ordered a CAT scan in which it was determined that he had a brain tumour. The doctor is fulfilling the Goal of _____ in Psychology.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #18

19. On the old Star Trek series, viewers were always able to tell which crew member would be the most likely to die when on the "away mission." It was the crew member wearing the red suit, although we never knew the reason for this occurrence. The ability to forecast the demise of the red-suited crew member illustrates the ability to:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-02 List and describe the four goals of scientific research in psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #19

20. When explaining behaviour, the levels-of-analysis approach considers the _____, _____, and _____ perspectives.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #20

21. When considering the mind-body puzzle, philosophers who argued that the mind is NOT separate from the body would belong to which philosophical position?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #21

22. When considering the mind-body puzzle, some philosophers argue that the mind is a separate entity from the body and is not subject to the same physical laws as the body. These individuals would belong to which philosophical position?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #22

23. One important implication of the dualism position is that it implies that:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #23

24. "... answers to the great questions of psychology will ultimately be found in 'physiology.' ... All behaviour, all experience, all feeling, indeed all the subject matter of psychology, are nothing more than the outcomes of the activity of the nervous system." This statement is most consistent with which of the following views?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #24

25. One of the critical implications of the monism position on the mind-body question is that it assumes that:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #25

26. Dr. Dinh is examining the differences in brain activity that occur when people are happy or sad in an attempt to gain a better understanding of how the mind works. In terms of the mind-body problem, which of the following statements about Dr. Dinh is MOST likely to be true? Mr. Dinh is:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #26

27. René Descartes proposed a solution to mind-body dualism by suggesting that:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #27

28. John Locke is associated with which philosophical perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #28

29. The school of British empiricism is least compatible with which of the following disciplines?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #29

30. British empiricism made the specific claim that our knowledge and understanding should be based upon:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #30

31. Imagine that you are curious about how people perceive colour and how well they can detect small changes in colour. You design a slide show in which you slowly manipulate the colour of the light people see (by slowly changing the light's frequency) and you ask them if they can detect the change. Your efforts are most similar to the works of the people in which of the following fields?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #31

32. All the following were mentioned as playing important roles in contributing to the intellectual roots of psychology, EXCEPT:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #32

33. The field that studies how psychologically experienced sensations depend on characteristics of physical stimuli is called _____.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #33

34. The claim that human behaviour can be better understood by studying the behaviour of other animal species is most relevant to which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #34

35. The approach that attempted to analyze the mind in terms of its basic elements is known as _____.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #35

36. Wundt and Titchener were associated with which of the following approach to psychology?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.

Passer - Chapter 01 #36

37. Who among the following individuals is a representative of the early school of psychology known as structuralism?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #37

38. William James was a proponent of the approach to psychology known as:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #38

39. For some strange reason, noses have always fascinated George. He spends hours a day speculating on just why humans have noses and how noses have helped us to adapt and evolve in our environments. George's speculations are most similar to which of the following schools of psychology?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #39

40.

Researchers who adhered to the structuralism school of psychological thought typically studied sensations through which method?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #40

41.

Individuals aligned with the _____ approach used the method known as introspection in order to study _____.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #41

42.

Wilhelm Wundt is to _____ as William James is to _____.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #42

43. Which approach to psychology emphasizes the uses of consciousness instead of its structures?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #43

44. Which approach to psychology emphasizes the analysis of mind in terms of its basic elements?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #44

45. Although functionalism no longer exists as a school of thought within psychology, it had an influence on the contemporary fields of _____ psychologies.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #45

46. Sigmund Freud based much of his psychoanalytic theory on his investigation of people suffering from:
- A.
 - B.**
 - C.
 - D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #46

47. What technique did Sigmund Freud use to treat his patients?
- A.**
 - B.
 - C.
 - D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #47

48. Despite its emphasis on unconscious factors, the psychodynamic perspective is similar to the behavioural perspective in that they both acknowledge the importance of _____ in determining human behaviour.
- A.
 - B.
 - C.**
 - D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #48

49.

Bettina is very angry with her professor about the recent bad grade she received. However, Bettina is very uncomfortable with anger, so much so that she is completely oblivious to her feelings of resentment and has no idea that she actually feels this way. This example best illustrates which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #49

50.

The psychological defence mechanism that is thought to protect people from anxiety by keeping anxiety-producing thoughts, feelings, memories, and impulses in the unconscious is called

_____.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #50

51.

Sigmund Freud would be most likely to endorse which of the following statements? Our behaviour is largely the

_____.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

52. Freud's psychoanalytic perspective suggested that humans have inborn _____ drives.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #52

53. The psychological techniques that help people cope with anxiety and the pain of traumatic experiences are called _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #53

54. You get especially angry when your boss yells at you, but you never talk back to him. According to psychodynamic theory, you do not talk back because you have _____ your aggressive drives into your unconscious.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #54

55. A major criticism of Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis would be that his theory

- A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #55

56. Steve is having problems with unwanted feelings of anger and frustration at work. He consults with a psychologist who asks Steve many detailed questions about his early childhood and interprets Steve's problems as being a result of conflicts between his unconscious aggressive urges and his defence mechanisms. Steve's therapist would most likely identify with which psychological perspective?

- A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 4
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #56

57. Modern psychodynamic theory differs from Freud's traditional psychoanalytic theory in that the modern approach:

- A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 5
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #57

58. Which of the following psychological perspectives strongly emphasizes the role of the external environment in influencing and affecting our actions?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #58

59. The behavioural psychological perspective owes its' roots to which philosophical perspective?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 6

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #59

60. From a behavioural perspective, people are born as a 'tabula rasa', or a(n):

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #60

61. A psychologist proposes that to affect recent problems with school violence we need to significantly change the environments in which children are being raised by more heavily reinforcing the behaviours we would like to see. This psychologist is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #61

62. A psychologist who argues that the proper focus of psychology is NOT inner mental events but ONLY observable behaviour is most likely associated with which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #62

63. The statement, "a person does not act upon the world, the world acts upon him," would most likely have been said by:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #63

64. Thorndike's law of effect suggests that behaviours that lead to _____ are more likely to recur.
- A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #64

65. According to Thorndike's law of effect, studying for an exam should lead you to study for future exams if:
- A.**
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #65

66. All of the following individuals have a strong connection with the behavioural perspective, EXCEPT:
- A.
B.
C.
D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #66

67. Although all of them have ties to the perspective, who among the following individuals was considered to be one of the leading figures in modern or contemporary behaviourism?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #67

68. The behavioural perspective is often traced to _____, who studied the causes of salivation in dogs.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #68

69. B. F. Skinner is most closely associated with which of the following behavioural concepts?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #69

70.

Juan really loves the cookies his mother makes. He remembers how as a kid on Saturday afternoons, he would often start to salivate the moment he heard the oven timer go off, indicating that the cookies were done baking. Juan's reflexive response would be most easily explained by the work of who among the following individuals?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #70

71.

According to the text, who made the rather bold claim that he could take any human infant at birth and train that infant into any kind of person that he might want?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #71

72.

Watson was so passionate about his behaviouristic perspective that he believed that he could take 12 infants and identify:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #72

73.

Imagine two students who both get a D on an important exam in a psychology class. One of them decides to study much harder, and on the next test she gets a significantly better grade. The other student concludes that he just isn't smart enough to do well in this class and, not surprisingly, he gets another D on the next exam. Even though both students were exposed to the same occurrence (both got a D on the first exam), their subsequent behaviours were very different as a result of their different thoughts and expectations. This example best illustrates the approach of which of the following?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 7

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #73

74.

Which of the following statements comparing the behavioural and psychodynamic perspectives is most accurate?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #74

75. This perspective arose from philosophical schools that emphasized free will, innate tendencies toward growth, and the attempt to find meaning in one's existence:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #75

76. Humanistic theorists assume that everyone has an innate tendency toward growth, and achieving one's individual potential called:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #76

77. Jerry is working with a psychologist who pays a great deal of attention to how he finds personal meaning in his life. The psychologist also focuses on the power of choice and free will. This psychologist most likely adheres to which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #77

78. The psychodynamic and humanistic perspectives are similar in that both:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 8

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #78

79. Psychodynamic perspective is to _____ as humanistic perspective is to _____.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #79

80. Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers were both associated with which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #80

81. From Maslow's humanistic perspective, each person has a drive toward:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #81

82. According to humanistic theorists, why isn't everyone self-actualized?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #82

83. Carl Rogers was noted for applying humanistic principles to:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #83

84. Popular psychology's emphasis on self-help, achieving one's goals, and active growth is most consistent with which of the following perspectives?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #84

85. The effects of the humanistic tradition are most clearly articulated in the contemporary:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #85

86. The recent "positive psychology movement" is most closely associated with which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #86

87. Dr. Gordon is a clinical psychologist who has been working with Mitch. Mitch recently lost the use of both of his legs in a car crash and understandably has been feeling rather angry and depressed since the accident. Although he empathizes with Mitch's current emotions, Dr. Gordon also stresses that Mitch has a choice in terms of how he interprets his current situation and that he has personal responsibility for changing his feelings and creating a better life. Dr. Gordon is most likely aligned with which of the following perspectives?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #87

88. A psychologist who assumes that people's thought processes function almost like detailed computer programs would most likely be associated with which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #88

89. This perspective emphasizes how we perceive, organize, and store information in our minds:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

90. Gestalt psychology was mentioned as playing an important role in the origin of which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #90

91. Jean Piaget was mentioned as a theorist who had a strong impact on which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #91

92. The statement, "the whole is greater than the sum of its parts," is most likely from which school of psychology?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #92

93. Interest in the cognitive perspective was reinvigorated in the 1950s by psychologists'

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #93

94. The heated debate, led by Noam Chomsky, that convinced many psychologists that behaviourism could not explain such complex behaviours and that they needed to be examined by the cognitive perspective, is:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #94

95. The psychologist Jean Piaget is best known for his research in which area?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #95

96. Melissa's new therapist tends to take a cognitive approach to her treatment for depression. A cognitive approach would mean that they will examine and modify Melissa's:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #96

97. This psychological perspective focuses on how culture is transmitted to its members and on the similarities of and the differences between people from diverse cultures.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #97

98. Which of the following terms refers to the enduring values, beliefs, behaviours, and traditions that are shared by a large group of people and are passed from one generation to the next?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #98

99. "Women can wear skirts but men cannot" and "real men don't cry" are examples of _____ in American culture.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #99

100. The study of how culture is transmitted to its members and of psychological similarities and differences among people from diverse cultures is called:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #100

101. Most industrialized cultures in North America and Europe emphasize _____, whereas those in Asia, Africa, and South America stress _____.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 8
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #101

102. The United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture, whereas Japan is viewed as being more _____ in nature.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 8
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #102

103. Kozue was raised in a family where her sense of self was defined relative to the various groups of which she was a member, such as her family and her class at school. Kozue learned that the goals of these groups were more important than any of the individual goals of people in these groups. The values emphasized by Kozue's family are most consistent with:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 4
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #103

104. Which of the following pieces of information would be most useful in deciding whether or not a particular culture is individualistic or collectivistic?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #104

105. Even when students are working in a group, American teachers are more likely to direct their comments to individuals. In Japan, teachers are more likely to direct their comments at groups. This difference between educational behaviours in the two countries has the most relevance to which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #105

106. The research of Robert Levine and his colleagues on love and marriage was presented as an example of the _____ perspective on psychology.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #106

107. Which of the following statements best summarizes the cross-cultural research conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues on the topic of love and marriage?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #107

108.

In the study conducted by Robert Levine and his colleagues, the primary question asked of participants on the questionnaire was:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #108

109.

The results of the study by Robert Levine and his colleagues indicated that people from:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 2
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #109

110.

This perspective examines how brain processes and other bodily functions regulate behaviour.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #110

111.

The work of Donald O. Hebb was specifically discussed as having a significant impact on the development of the biological approach known as:

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Remember

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #111

112.

When Karl Lashley investigated the brain mechanisms involved in learning; he:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #112

113.

Which of the following is specifically concerned with identifying the physiological processes that underlie our behaviours, sensations, thoughts, and feelings?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #113

114. The field of evolutionary psychology is considered to be a part of which psychological perspective?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #114

115. Evolutionary theory states that individuals who receive a competitive advantage from inherited traits will be more likely to survive, reproduce, and thus pass on these adaptive traits to future generations. This process is known as natural _____.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #115

116. Jason helps his mother cook every time he goes to her house. This pro-social behaviour would be explained by evolutionary theorists with _____ and by the sociocultural theorists with _____.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #116

117. Constance believes that women should seek education and careers, but she also plans on taking care of her children full time. A psychologist who would likely emphasize the role of her society in shaping these attitudes would be known as _____. A psychologist who, would likely argue that natural selection had predisposed females to nurture their offspring is called _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #117

118. The scientific area that is concerned with the influence of genetic factors on behavioural tendencies is called:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #118

119. One way that the evolutionary and sociocultural perspectives are similar is that both:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #119

120. A sociocultural theorist would most likely criticize the evolutionary perspective for its overemphasis on _____ and its underemphasis on _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #120

121. The perspective that tends to ignore mental processes because they are not directly observable is known as _____. In contrast, the perspective that acknowledges the importance of both the environment and internal mental processes in determining behaviour is known as _____.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Analyze

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #121

122.

Think back to the historical progression of psychology presented in the text. It is somewhat interesting to note that psychology has almost come full circle in terms of what it is focusing on. Psychologists have returned to focusing on an area of research that was a focus in psychology's infancy, but with more sophisticated tools and methods available to aid in their investigations. The area they have returned to research in is _____:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Evaluate

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #122

123.

With regard to human nature, which psychological perspective listed below takes the most deterministic view of human behaviour and assumes that our behaviours are mostly shaped by forces that we can't control?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Evaluate

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #123

124.

Of the perspectives listed below, which one assumes that people are the LEAST aware of the factors that actually influence their behaviours?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Evaluate

Difficulty: High

125. Both the psychodynamic and cognitive psychological perspectives are typically thought of as operating at:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #125

126. Understanding what brain regions are involved in experiencing the emotions operates at the _____ level of analysis.

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #126

127. What three levels of analysis allow us to integrate causal factors suggested by each of the six psychological perspectives?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #127

128. Factors that influence behaviour are organized into three levels of analysis. The level that focuses on mental processes and psychological motives, and how they influence behaviour, is called the _____ level.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #128

129. In order to have a full and complete understanding of behaviour, we need to be able to:

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #129

130. Two people experience a violent earthquake. One person is mildly fazed by this event and copes well with it. The other person, who has a biological predisposition to anxiety, becomes very stressed after the event, has difficulty coping with it, and eventually gets ill. Because the effect of the earthquake differed, depending on whether the person had the predisposition of anxiety or not, this would be an example of:

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 4
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: High
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #130

131.

Which of the following factors associated with depression would NOT be classified at the biological level of analysis?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #131

132.

A researcher who focuses on the negative thinking that often accompanies depression would be interpreting depression from which level of analysis?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #132

133.

A person associated with the behavioural perspective would be most likely to mention the role of which of the following when attempting to explain the causes of depression?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 3
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #133

134. Lisa has recently been diagnosed with major depression. Her doctor prescribes medication because he believes that her levels of neurotransmitters are too low. Her doctor seems to be using the _____ level of analysis in explaining her depression.

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #134

135. Dr. Shoda studies fundamental psychological processes such as learning and memory and much of her work is conducted in laboratory settings. Dr. Shoda most likely belongs to which specialty area of psychology?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 4
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #135

136. A researcher who is concerned specifically with the management and analysis of data and the development of mathematical models of behaviour would most likely be in which specialty area of psychology?

- A.**
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #136

137.

A clinical psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #137

138.

A counselling psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #138

139.

Which of the following statements regarding psychologists and psychiatrists is TRUE?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #139

140.

An industrial psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #140

141. A developmental psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.**
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #141

142. A social psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #142

143. A personality psychologist would do which of the following?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Understand

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #143

144.

Janice is interested in pursuing a career in which she diagnoses and treats emotional disorders. She should most likely train to be a _____ psychologist.

A.

B.

C.

D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #144

145.

Bill is hoping to have a career in which he helps people with their adjustment problems and career plans. He should most likely train to be a _____ psychologist.

A.

B.

C.

D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #145

146.

Phil is really interested in applying his knowledge about psychology to his parents' business. He should probably train to be a(n) _____ psychologist.

A.

B.

C.

D.

APA Outcome: 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Blooms: Apply

Difficulty: High

Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.

Passer - Chapter 01 #146

147. According to the text, in a study the students who were failing a course were compared with those receiving an "A". The failing students spent _____ time studying.

- A.
- B.**
- C.
- D.

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #147

148. Each of the following is an example of "test-wiseness," EXCEPT:

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.**

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #148

149. A researcher who is studying the effect of sleep on cognitive ability develops a general theory about the relevance of sleep for psychological phenomena. This is an example of applied research.

FALSE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Apply
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-03 Differentiate basic and applied research; and describe studies illustrating the relation between them.
Passer - Chapter 01 #149

150. Monism suggests that mind is brain, whereas dualism suggests that mind influences brain.

TRUE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Analyze
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #150

151. The field of psychology tends to favour the use of direct observation over reasoning as a means of gaining knowledge.

TRUE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #151

152. The functionalism school of psychological thought made use of the technique called introspection to gather knowledge.

FALSE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #152

153. William James is generally considered to be one of the founders of the school of psychological thought called functionalism.

TRUE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #153

154. A criticism of the evolutionary approach is that it places too much emphasis on cultural factors.

FALSE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #154

155. The behavioural psychological perspective typically operates at the environmental level of analysis.

TRUE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #155

156. The levels-of-analysis approach considers the molecular, biological, and environmental perspectives when explaining behaviour.

FALSE

APA Outcome: 9
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #156

157. The three important guidelines for effective time management are using written schedules, prioritizing, and breaking down large tasks into smaller ones.

TRUE

APA Outcome: 1
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low
Learning Objective: 01-07 List and describe the activities associated with various specialty areas within psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #157

158. The three levels of analysis for describing behaviour are _____, _____, and _____.

biological; psychological; environmental

APA Outcome: 1
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-06 Describe the Three Levels of Analysis and explain how this model integrates the perspectives of psychology.
Passer - Chapter 01 #158

159. The perspective that emphasizes the importance of unconscious processes and conflicts, early childhood experiences, and personality and owes its roots to Freud's psychoanalytic theory is known as _____.

psychodynamic

APA Outcome: 1
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: 01-04 Trace the development of psychology over time; from its philosophical roots to contemporary perspectives.
Passer - Chapter 01 #159

160. Thorndike's _____ asserts that behaviours followed by satisfying consequences will be more likely to occur in the future, whereas behaviours followed by unsatisfying consequences will be less likely to occur.

law of effect

APA Outcome: 1
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #160

161. The approach to psychology that sets the rather significant restriction that only observable behaviours and stimuli are suitable for study is called the _____ perspective.

behavioural

APA Outcome: 1
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #161

162. The humanistic theorists assert that everyone has an innate drive to grow and achieve what is called _____, which refers to reaching one's individual potential.

self-actualization

APA Outcome: 10
Blooms: Remember
Difficulty: Low

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #162

163. Japan is generally considered to be a(n) _____ culture, whereas the United States is typically viewed as a(n) _____ culture.

collectivistic; individualistic

APA Outcome: 8
Blooms: Understand
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.
Passer - Chapter 01 #163

164.

Of the six major psychological perspectives, the sociocultural perspective and the _____ perspective are similar in that they both emphasize the importance of environmental factors.

behavioural

APA Outcome: 1

Blooms: Analyze

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 01-05 Describe the six psychological perspectives in explaining behaviour: psychodynamic; behavioural; humanistic; cognitive; sociocultural; and biological.

Passer - Chapter 01 #164

Chapter 1 Summary