

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following individuals is responsible for establishing psychology as an independent discipline with its own subject matter?
- a. Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. G. Stanley Hall
 - c. René Descartes
 - d. William James

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 4 BLM: Remember

2. According to historians, when and where did the “birth” of psychology occur?
- a. 1859 in England
 - b. 1879 in Germany
 - c. 1883 in the United States
 - d. 1909 in Austria

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 4 BLM: Remember

3. According to Wilhelm Wundt, what was the focus of psychology?
- a. to understand functions of behaviour
 - b. to understand unconscious motivation
 - c. the scientific study of observable behaviour
 - d. the scientific study of conscious experience

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 4 BLM: Remember

4. What did Wilhelm Wundt believe the focus of psychology should be?
- a. studying stimulus-response associations
 - b. questioning the nature of existence
 - c. examining people’s awareness of their immediate experience
 - d. determining people’s unconscious motivation for behaviour

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 4 BLM: Higher order

5. Who established the first psychological research laboratory in the United States and launched that country’s first psychology journal?
- a. William James
 - b. G. Stanley Hall
 - c. John Watson
 - d. Edward Titchener

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 5 BLM: Remember

6. Who was the first president of the American Psychological Association (APA)?
- G. Stanley Hall
 - John Watson
 - William James
 - Sigmund Freud

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 5 BLM: Remember

7. What is the world's largest organization devoted to the advancement of psychology?
- Psychologists of North America
 - Western Psychological Society
 - World Psychology Organization
 - American Psychological Association

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 5 BLM: Remember

8. What were the first two major schools of psychology?
- functionalism and behaviourism
 - behaviourism and psychoanalytic theory
 - behaviourism and Gestalt psychology
 - structuralism and functionalism

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 BLM: Remember

9. Which school of psychology focused on identifying and examining the fundamental components of conscious experience, such as sensations, feelings, and images?
- humanism
 - structuralism
 - functionalism
 - behaviourism

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 BLM: Remember

10. Which type of psychologist was most likely to use the technique of introspection?
- structuralist
 - behaviourist
 - cognitive
 - humanist

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 BLM: Higher order

11. Mariska is participating in a study in which she is asked to carefully observe and report her conscious reactions to several stimuli. Which type of psychologist is most likely to conduct a study like this?
- structuralist
 - humanist
 - behaviourist
 - psychoanalytic

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 6 BLM: Higher order

12. Isabel is listening to a piece of classical music and tape recording all her feelings and impressions as she experiences them. Which school of psychology was well-known for using this sort of technique?
- a. humanism
 - b. structuralism
 - c. functionalism
 - d. behaviourism

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

13. In an attempt to learn something about his conscious experience, William looked at an abstract painting and wrote down all of his impressions as they came to him. What is this technique called?
- a. retrospection
 - b. empiricism
 - c. introspection
 - d. psychoanalysis

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

14. Dr. Asgaard believes that in order to fully understand complex processes, such as auditory processing, it is first necessary to understand all the separate component parts. Which of the following psychologists are Dr. Asgaard's views most consistent with?
- a. Ivan Pavlov
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. William James
 - d. Edward Titchener

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

15. Which of the following was an important reason why structuralism ended as a dominant school of psychology?
- a. Introspection was a highly subjective method of analyzing consciousness, and it was difficult for others to validate or evaluate the claims made about a subject's conscious experiences.
 - b. Psychoanalysis was a much better method than introspection for determining the conscious experiences of an individual.
 - c. Structuralists did not want to examine important psychological issues like sensation and perception.
 - d. Titchener died, and there were no other well-established structuralists to continue his work.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

16. Which of the following schools of psychology focused on understanding the purpose of behaviour?
- a. structuralism
 - b. functionalism
 - c. neodynamism
 - d. behaviourism

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

17. Which of the following statements is most likely to be made by a researcher who studies pain perception from a functionalist perspective?
- a. We can understand pain perception only if we understand the unconscious processes that initiate the sensation of pain.
 - b. We can study pain only by observing the outward expression of pain in response to different stimuli.
 - c. We can study pain only if all the component parts that make up the experience of pain are understood.
 - d. We can understand pain perception only if we understand the role of pain in human survival and adaptation.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

18. Which of the following theorists most heavily influenced William James, who was a pioneer in the development of functionalism?
- a. theorist Charles Darwin
 - b. theorist Sigmund Freud
 - c. theorist B. F. Skinner
 - d. theorist John Watson

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

19. Which school of psychology stressed that psychology should study the purpose of consciousness rather than its structure?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. structuralism
 - c. Gestalt psychology
 - d. functionalism

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

20. Dr. Smythe believes that in order to fully understand complex processes, such as taste, it is necessary to understand the role that taste plays in survival, not the elementary components that combine to produce taste sensations. With which school of thought are Dr. Smythe's views most consistent?
- a. structuralist approach
 - b. behaviourist approach
 - c. functionalist approach
 - d. psychoanalytic approach

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

21. Dr. Ramos believes that it is not possible to fully understand emotions unless we understand the role that the conscious experiences associated with emotions play in survival and adaptation. With which theorist are Dr. Ramos's views most consistent with?
- a. Ivan Pavlov
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. Edward Titchener
 - d. William James

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

22. What is the term used by William James to describe a continuous flow of thoughts?
- a. phenomenological flow
 - b. stream of consciousness
 - c. transcendental meditation
 - d. existential awareness

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

23. Which of the following is a concept that is least associated with functionalism?
- a. mental testing
 - b. elements of consciousness
 - c. stream of consciousness
 - d. adapting to the environment

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

24. Which of the following was an early approach in psychology that fostered the development of modern-day applied psychology?
- a. behaviourism
 - b. functionalism
 - c. pragmatism
 - d. structuralism

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

25. Which of the following was a major focus of study for structuralists, but not functionalists?
- a. effectiveness of educational practices
 - b. sensation and perception
 - c. development in children
 - d. mental testing

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Higher order

26. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology?
- a. Mary Calkins
 - b. Anna Freud
 - c. Margaret Washburn
 - d. Leta Stetter Hollingworth

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6

BLM: Remember

27. What is Leta Stetter Hollingworth most well known for?
- a. debunking theories which proposed that women are inferior to men
 - b. founding one of the early psychology laboratories in America
 - c. being the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology
 - d. being the first woman president of the American Psychological Association

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 7

BLM: Remember

28. Which psychologist proposed that the study of consciousness should be replaced by the study of behaviour?
- a. G. Stanley Hall
 - b. John B. Watson
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. Abraham Maslow

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Remember

29. Which theoretical orientation insisted that observations be verifiable?
- a. behaviourism
 - b. functionalism
 - c. psychoanalysis
 - d. structuralism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Higher order

30. With which of the following statements would a behaviourist agree?
- a. Psychology should be the science of observable behaviour.
 - b. Behaviour can be explained only in terms of phenomenology, that is, an individual's interpretation of experience.
 - c. In order to understand behaviour, one must understand the motives behind the behaviour.
 - d. Conscious experiences can be studied in an objective, precise way.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Higher order

31. Which of the following did John B. Watson argue that psychologists should do?
- a. confine their work to people who are diagnosed as mentally ill
 - b. use the method of introspection to establish the structural aspects of consciousness
 - c. abandon the study of consciousness
 - d. concern themselves with the intentionality of behaviour

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Remember

32. According to John Watson, by which of the following is behaviour governed, primarily?
- a. personal motives
 - b. heredity
 - c. environment
 - d. unconscious desires

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Remember

33. With which of the following statements would strict behaviourists most likely agree?
- a. The primary causes for human behaviour are unknown.
 - b. Human behaviour is caused primarily by environmental factors.
 - c. Human behaviour is caused primarily by inherited factors.
 - d. Human behaviour is caused primarily by equal contributions of inherited and environmental factors.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Higher order

34. What did Watson state that psychologists should study?
- a. only the things that people or other animals do, because those are observable behaviours
 - b. only the things that people do as a result of experience, because reflexes are not valid behaviours
 - c. things that people do, think, and feel
 - d. only the things that people think and feel, because those are psychological processes

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 7

BLM: Remember

35. What is another name for the behavioural approach in psychology?
- a. structuralism
 - b. applied psychology
 - c. Gestalt psychology
 - d. stimulus-response psychology

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Remember

36. Ariadne believes that individuals learn to be either aggressive or non-aggressive as a result of the experiences they have. With which type of psychology are Ariadne's views most consistent?
- a. functionalist
 - b. structuralist
 - c. psychoanalytic
 - d. behaviourist

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Higher order

37. Lynelle is crying because her brother just punched her in the arm. Lynelle's mother asks her what she did just before she was punched. In looking for a link between her daughter's actions and her son's response to those actions, which type of analysis is Lynelle's mother using?
- a. structuralist
 - b. behaviourist
 - c. psychoanalytic
 - d. functionalist

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Higher order

38. Which school of psychology was most responsible for the rise of animal research in psychology?
- a. structuralism
 - b. psychoanalysis
 - c. behaviourism
 - d. Gestaltism

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Remember

39. Which type of psychologist would be most likely to study rats in a laboratory setting?
- a. psychoanalyst
 - b. behaviourist
 - c. structuralist
 - d. Gestaltist

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Higher order

40. Dr. Tsang is a psychologist who conducts research on the effects of reward on maze learning in rats. Which type of psychologist is Dr. Tsang?
- a. behaviourist
 - b. structuralist
 - c. Gestaltist
 - d. psychoanalyst

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Higher order

41. Which of the following statements best reflects the main advantage of conducting psychological research with animals?
- a. With research on animals, there are no ethical issues to be concerned with.
 - b. In their biological makeup, animals are fundamentally similar to humans.
 - c. A researcher can exert more control over an animal than over a human subject.
 - d. It is much cheaper to conduct research on animals than on humans.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

BLM: Higher order

42. Sigmund Freud developed an innovative procedure for treating people with psychological problems. What did he call this procedure?
- a. rational-emotive therapy
 - b. behaviour modification
 - c. primal therapy
 - d. psychoanalysis

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 9

BLM: Remember

43. According to Sigmund Freud, what determines an individual's personality?
- a. strivings for superiority
 - b. forces in the unconscious
 - c. self-actualizing tendencies
 - d. forces in the environment

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 9

BLM: Remember

44. You are interviewing a new member of the psychology department for the university newspaper. The faculty member states: "Many times people are unaware of the unconscious motivations that drive their overt actions." Which theorist is this faculty member's view most similar to?

- a. Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Carl Rogers
- c. Ivan Pavlov
- d. Sigmund Freud

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 9 BLM: Higher order

45. What did Freud conclude are the dominant causes of psychological disturbances?

- a. conflicts between conscious desires and environmental constraints
- b. personal conflicts existing at an unconscious level
- c. unrealistic demands from family and friends
- d. genetic predispositions to behave in a particular way

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 9 BLM: Remember

46. How did Freud's theories about human behaviour differ from prevailing viewpoints in the early 1900s?

- a. He proposed the existence of free will.
- b. He saw people as not fully aware of the forces that control their behaviour.
- c. He emphasized environmental forces on behaviour.
- d. He saw abnormal behaviour as resulting from biological causes.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 10 BLM: Higher order

47. Why did many people resist psychoanalysis?

- a. due to its use of introspection
- b. due to its emphasis on unconscious motivation
- c. due to its focus on the role of heredity
- d. due to its explanations in terms of stimulus-response associations

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 10 BLM: Higher order

48. Which of the following statements about the current status of Freud's psychoanalytic theory is most accurate?

- a. Freud's views exert a tremendous influence on other disciplines, but not on psychology.
- b. Freud's views have been largely abandoned and they exert relatively little, if any, influence on current mainstream psychology.
- c. Many psychoanalytic concepts have filtered into the mainstream of psychology.
- d. Freud's views exert a tremendous influence on developmental and abnormal psychology, but not on other areas of mainstream psychology.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 10 BLM: Higher order

49. Liserel is a graduate student who believes that the best approach to the study of psychology is to focus exclusively on the unconscious determinants of behaviour. Which perspective matches Liserel's views toward the study of psychology?
- a. humanistic
 - b. psychoanalytic
 - c. structuralist
 - d. cognitive

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 10

BLM: Higher order

50. Which psychologist took the position that organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes and tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes?
- a. Abraham Maslow
 - b. Carl Rogers
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. F. Skinner

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 10

BLM: Remember

51. With which individual is B. F. Skinner most in agreement on the issue of internal mental events?
- a. Abraham Maslow
 - b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. John Watson
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

BLM: Higher order

52. Janet trained her dog to sit on command by rewarding the dog's behaviour of sitting with a dog biscuit and praise. Which psychological perspective principles did Janet use?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. humanism
 - c. functionalism
 - d. behaviourism

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

BLM: Higher order

53. "Organisms tend to repeat responses that lead to positive outcomes, and they tend not to repeat responses that lead to neutral or negative outcomes." These words would most likely have been said by which theorist?
- a. theorist Wilhelm Wundt
 - b. theorist Abraham Maslow
 - c. theorist B. F. Skinner
 - d. theorist William James

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

BLM: Higher order

54. You are interviewing a new member of the psychology department for the university newspaper. The faculty member states, "Internal states undoubtedly exist, but it is not necessary to draw inferences about unobservable states in order to understand behaviour." Which theorist's views are most similar to the views held by this faculty member?
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. F. Skinner
 - c. William James
 - d. Carl Rogers

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

55. A group of psychologists is conducting research to determine whether people eat more when they are in the presence of environmental stimuli such as loud noises or flashing lights. Which perspective in psychology do these scientists most likely follow?
- a. behavioural
 - b. humanistic
 - c. psychodynamic
 - d. structuralist

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

56. Marissa wants to study people's emotional reactions to increases in temperature. Her classmate, Bernard, tells her that she should focus on observable behaviours, rather than internal states in her study. Which psychological perspective are Bernard's views most similar to?
- a. evolutionary
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. biological
 - d. behavioural

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

57. Caroline conducts research in which she systematically changes some aspect of the environment and then measures changes in observable behaviour. Which psychological perspective's basic ideas is this approach to research consistent with?
- a. cognitive
 - b. humanist
 - c. behaviourist
 - d. psychoanalytic

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

58. Which of the following is characteristic of Skinner's behaviourism?
- a. It left room for free will.
 - b. It made the study of behaviour and its outcome the basis of the whole approach.
 - c. It encouraged speculative statements about consciousness.
 - d. It included constructs about motives.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

59. Which of the following psychologists would have been most likely to say, “You think that you’re in control of your own behaviour, but you’re not truly in control.”?
- a. F. Skinner
 - b. Abraham Maslow
 - c. Wilhelm Wundt
 - d. Carl Rogers

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

60. What was the dominant school of thought in psychology during the 1950s and 1960s?
- a. behaviourism
 - b. structuralism
 - c. Gestaltism
 - d. functionalism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Remember

61. Which of the following groups of psychologists would be most likely to focus on individual uniqueness, freedom, and potential for growth as a person?
- a. psychoanalysts
 - b. humanists
 - c. behaviourists
 - d. Gestaltists

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 12 BLM: Higher order

62. Which school of psychology takes the most optimistic view of human nature?
- a. structuralism
 - b. behaviourism
 - c. humanism
 - d. functionalism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 12 BLM: Higher order

63. Which type of psychologist would be least likely to generalize from studies of animal subjects to human behaviour?
- a. psychoanalyst
 - b. humanist
 - c. cognitive psychologist
 - d. behaviourist

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 13 BLM: Higher order

64. Oliver is studying motivation in chimpanzees. His roommate doesn't think that Oliver's research will produce much useful information about human motivation because he believes that information from animal studies will not provide meaningful information about human experiences. Which perspective does Oliver's roommate apparently take?
- a. cognitive
 - b. biological
 - c. humanistic
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Higher order

65. Which theoretical viewpoint is most closely associated with Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow?
- a. cognitive approach
 - b. humanism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. biological approach

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Remember

66. Which of the following statements is least likely to be made by a humanist?
- a. Research on animals has little relevance to understanding human behaviour.
 - b. Humans have a basic need to fulfill their potential.
 - c. The behaviour of humans tends to be dictated by environmental circumstances.
 - d. Humans are unique.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Higher order

67. What do humanists believe governs people's behaviour?
- a. unconscious sexual urges
 - b. outcomes of an individual's responses
 - c. biochemical processes
 - d. self-concepts

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Remember

68. Micha tends to be very passive and allows people to take advantage of him. What would a humanist most likely say about Micha?
- a. Micha simply needs to take an assertiveness training class in which he can learn and practise assertive behaviours.
 - b. Micha should undergo analysis so that he can begin to resolve whatever unconscious conflict is at the root of his passivity.
 - c. Micha will find it difficult to change because he probably has deep-seated feelings of inferiority.
 - d. Micha can become more assertive once he begins to feel better about himself and recognizes that he has the ability to fulfill his potential.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Higher order

69. Which of the following psychologists would be most likely to stress that each person has a drive to grow and fulfill his or her potential?
- a. Sigmund Freud
 - b. F. Skinner
 - c. G. Stanley Hall
 - d. Abraham Maslow

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Higher order

70. Imagine that the editor of your local newspaper writes a column supporting a reduction in government intervention with a transfer of more rights to individual citizens. The editor bases this argument on the assumption that people are rational beings who will fulfill their maximum potential as long as others do not infringe on their basic human needs. Which psychological perspective does this editor's views reflect?
- a. evolutionary
 - b. humanistic
 - c. behavioural
 - d. psychodynamic

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Higher order

71. Where and when was the first experimental psychology laboratory in Canada established?
- a. Dalhousie in 1888
 - b. University of Toronto in 1891
 - c. McGill in 1897
 - d. University of Alberta in 1904

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Remember

72. At most Canadian universities, which academic department typically offered the first courses in psychology?
- a. sociology
 - b. physiology
 - c. philosophy
 - d. medicine

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Remember

73. Which organization was established in 1939 to advance psychology as a science in Canada, and continues to play a vital role in the field?
- a. APA–Canada
 - b. Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)
 - c. Association of Canadian Experimental Psychologists (ACEP)
 - d. Canadian Society of Psychologists (CSP)

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 13

BLM: Remember

74. Which branch of psychology is concerned with everyday, practical problems?
- a. cognitive
 - b. developmental
 - c. applied
 - d. abnormal

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

75. Dr. LeBlanc is an industrial psychologist who advises companies on how to improve worker morale. As a psychologist who attempts to solve practical problems, what type of psychologist would Dr. LeBlanc most likely be considered??
- a. applied
 - b. humanistic
 - c. behavioural
 - d. academic

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Higher order

76. Which of the following sounds least like the work of an applied psychologist?
- a. finding ways to teach learning-disabled children
 - b. looking for ways to increase efficiency in an organization
 - c. treating someone with a phobia
 - d. studying basic learning processes in rats

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Higher order

77. Which of the following would be most interesting to a clinical psychologist?
- a. studying the nature of optical illusions
 - b. determining how small groups make decisions
 - c. studying facial expressions of emotion
 - d. figuring out the most effective ways of treating anxiety

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Higher order

78. Which branch of psychology is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of psychological disorders?
- a. counselling psychology
 - b. developmental psychology
 - c. clinical psychology
 - d. social psychology

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

79. Which type of psychologist would be the greatest help to you if you were having problems with depression?
- a. social psychologist
 - b. experimental psychologist
 - c. developmental psychologist
 - d. clinical psychologist

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Higher order

80. Michael is having problems relating to other people because he is very paranoid and experiences hallucinations. Which type of psychologist should Michael contact for help?
- a. physiological psychologist
 - b. clinical psychologist
 - c. developmental psychologist
 - d. experimental psychologist

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Higher order

81. Which area of applied psychology was most stimulated by World War II?
- a. quantitative psychology
 - b. clinical psychology
 - c. educational psychology
 - d. child psychology

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

82. Which of the following was one of the first areas of applied psychology to develop?
- a. personnel psychology
 - b. counselling psychology
 - c. psychological testing
 - d. sports psychology

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

83. Which of the following contributed most to the development of applied psychology?
- a. the advent of high-speed computers
 - b. an increase in the number of people earning advanced degrees in psychology
 - c. high demand for screening of military recruits and treatment of traumatized war veterans
 - d. an increase in public awareness of the symptoms of psychological disorders, and the rise of behaviourism

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

84. Which of the following organizations were established in the late 20th century to serve exclusively as advocates for the science of psychology in the United States and Canada, respectively?
- a. Society for the Study of Scientific Psychology and Canadian Research Psychologists
 - b. American Psychological Association and Canadian Psychological Association
 - c. American Association for the Advancement of Science and Canadian Society of Research in Psychology
 - d. American Psychological Society and Canadian Society for Brain, Behaviour, and Cognitive Science

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 15

BLM: Remember

85. Which of the following is least likely to be included under the umbrella of applied psychology?
- a. experimental psychology
 - b. school psychology
 - c. counselling psychology
 - d. industrial/organizational psychology

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 15 BLM: Higher order

86. Which of the following terms refers to the mental processes involved in acquiring knowledge?
- a. introspection
 - b. pedagogy
 - c. empiricism
 - d. cognition

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 BLM: Remember

87. Which of the following is a recent movement in psychology that has revived the old interest in mental and conscious events?
- a. psychoanalysis
 - b. cognitive psychology
 - c. physiological psychology
 - d. behavioural psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 BLM: Remember

88. Which of the following individuals is most closely associated with the cognitive perspective in psychology?
- a. Noam Chomsky
 - b. F. Skinner
 - c. Abraham Maslow
 - d. David Buss

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 BLM: Remember

89. Which psychological approach contends that psychology must study internal mental events in order to fully understand behaviour?
- a. cognitive psychology
 - b. humanism
 - c. evolutionary psychology
 - d. behaviourism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 BLM: Remember

90. Which of the following is most likely to be studied by a cognitive psychologist?
- a. factors that determine group cohesiveness
 - b. whether or not a job incentive program is effective
 - c. play behaviour in preschool children
 - d. strategies used by college students to solve a particular problem

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 16 BLM: Higher order

91. Programmers who were working on a chess-playing super computer asked a psychologist from their university for some help in working out the problem-solving algorithms they would be using. Which type of psychologist would be most likely to help with this project?
- biological psychologist
 - humanistic psychologist
 - behavioural psychologist
 - cognitive psychologist

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Higher order

92. Darnell is working on a computer system that will have full language recognition capabilities. Which type of psychologist could probably give Darnell the most help in developing this computer system?
- biological psychologist
 - cognitive psychologist
 - humanistic psychologist
 - behavioural psychologist

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Higher order

93. In approximately what year did the cognitive perspective surpass the behavioural perspective in influence, according to results from a recent study?
- 1920
 - 1950
 - 1970
 - 1990

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Remember

94. Which of the following psychologists demonstrated that electrical stimulation of the brain could evoke emotional responses such as pleasure and rage in animals?
- psychologist Roger Sperry
 - psychologist James Olds
 - psychologist Abraham Maslow
 - psychologist B. F. Skinner

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Remember

95. Annabel wants to investigate differences in the way language is processed by the brain hemispheres. With whom would Annabel most likely choose to work with if she could work with a psychologist who has made a significant contribution in this area of research?
- Roger Sperry
 - Carl Rogers
 - Alfred Adler
 - John B. Watson

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Higher order

96. The Human Genome Project involves a large number of scientists who are trying to determine the biochemical nature of all the genes on each chromosome in the human body. These scientists come from a variety of areas, including psychology. Which type of psychologist is most likely to work on this project?

- a. behavioural
- b. biological
- c. cognitive
- d. cross-cultural

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 16

BLM: Higher order

97. A recently published case study described a person who showed obsessive behaviour. Recordings of brain activity indicated this same individual also experienced a number of mild epileptic seizures each day. When the epileptic seizures were brought under control using medication, the obsessive behaviour also disappeared. Which type of psychologist would be most interested in this case study?

- a. cognitive
- b. behavioural
- c. humanistic
- d. biological

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 17

BLM: Higher order

98. Which of the following theoretical perspectives is most likely to be associated with studies using animals?

- a. behavioural or biological
- b. psychoanalytic or cognitive
- c. behavioural or psychoanalytic
- d. biological or psychoanalytic

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 17

BLM: Higher order

99. Professor Vasquez believes that nearly all psychological disorders can ultimately be traced to abnormalities in brain chemistry. With which perspective are Professor Vasquez's beliefs most consistent?

- a. behavioural
- b. biological
- c. cognitive
- d. humanistic

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 17

BLM: Higher order

100. What is the key to understanding the organization of behaviour, according to Hebb?

- a. measurement of observable behaviour
- b. introspection
- c. analysis of unconscious conflicts
- d. activity at the neuronal level

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 17

BLM: Higher order

101. Research in neuroscience owes a great deal of its inspiration to Donald Hebb, who wrote the book *The Organization of Behaviour: A Neuropsychological Theory*. What did Hebb theorize about?
- a. the importance of behaviourist models of learning for understanding how neurons work
 - b. the concept of cell-assemblies, and the importance of neuronal processes for behaviour
 - c. the importance of unconscious experiences, and the role of cell-assemblies for the execution of behaviour
 - d. the role of social interaction for the organization of the cortex during childhood

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 17

BLM: Higher order

102. In which country has most of psychology's research historically been conducted?
- a. United States
 - b. Germany
 - c. England
 - d. Japan

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Remember

103. Historically, which of the following groups has been used most often as subjects for psychological research?
- a. middle- and upper-class white males
 - b. lower-class males
 - c. lower-class males and females
 - d. middle- and upper-class white females

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Remember

104. Which of the following is cited in your text as a reason for the narrow focus of Western psychology?
- a. Anthropologists are more research-oriented than psychologists.
 - b. Psychology traditionally has emphasized the study of groups rather than individuals.
 - c. The influence of behaviourism narrowed the perspective of Western psychologists.
 - d. Cross-cultural research is time consuming and costly.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Remember

105. Western psychology has mainly focused on evidence gathered from North American and European populations, partly due to a lack of interest in other cultures. Which of the following terms is used to describe this tendency?
- a. discriminatory sampling
 - b. cultural ignorance
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. xenophobia

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Higher order

106. A number of factors have contributed to the recent increased interest in research dealing with “cultural” variables in psychology. Which of the following is NOT one of these contributing factors?
- a. depersonalization of human beings by modern psychology
 - b. various groups (such as civil rights groups and women’s groups) arguing that society has paid little attention to human diversity
 - c. increased ethnic diversity in North America
 - d. increased contact with non-Western cultures due to advances in communication and travel

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Higher order

107. Dr. Conrad has found that many Asians feel uncomfortable with the expression of emotions and disclosure of personal information. As a consequence, Dr. Conrad has made several suggestions for ways in which psychological counselling might be modified to benefit people from Asian backgrounds. Based on this information, what could you infer that Dr. Conrad investigates?
- a. the biological determinants of behaviour
 - b. the impact of evolutionary factors in psychological functioning
 - c. psychometrics and cognitive psychology
 - d. the role of cultural factors in psychological processes

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 18

BLM: Higher order

108. What does the technique of naturalistic observation allow researchers to do?
- a. see and document important phenomena outside the constraints of the laboratory
 - b. observe behaviours that have been manipulated by the researchers
 - c. make causal statements about the observed behaviours
 - d. exert more control over the experimental situation

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 19

BLM: Remember

109. Although naturalistic observation has its benefits, which of the following is one of its weaknesses?
- a. It lacks the systematic observation that can be performed in a laboratory.
 - b. It is useful only if the subjects are children.
 - c. Observed behaviour is contaminated by scientists’ intervention.
 - d. It does not allow researchers to make definitive statements about the causes of the observed behaviour.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 19

BLM: Higher order

110. Which psychology approach examines behavioural processes in terms of their adaptive value for a species over the course of many generations?
- a. physiological
 - b. cognitive
 - c. clinical
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 20

BLM: Remember

111. Professor Immel believes that behaviours that are predominant in certain species probably serve some adaptive function. With which perspective are Professor Immel's beliefs most consistent?
- a. humanistic
 - b. evolutionary
 - c. cognitive
 - d. behavioural

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 20

BLM: Higher order

112. In which of the following endeavours does the basic premise of evolutionary psychology state that natural selection favours behaviours that enhance organisms' success?
- a. aggressive interactions with members of other species
 - b. passing on their genes to the next generation
 - c. locating a source of food
 - d. establishing a territory

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 20

BLM: Remember

113. In which of the following visual-spatial tasks do females tend to perform somewhat better than males, on average?
- a. map reading
 - b. memory for locations
 - c. maze learning
 - d. mental rotation of images

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Remember

114. Which early psychologist would be most likely to endorse the tenets of evolutionary psychology?
- a. Edward Titchener
 - b. John Watson
 - c. William James
 - d. Wilhelm Wundt

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Higher order

115. Which of the following individuals is most closely associated with the recent development of evolutionary psychology?
- a. Roger Sperry
 - b. David Buss
 - c. Alfred Binet
 - d. James Olds

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Remember

116. Damion wants to investigate whether specific dating patterns among young adults are the result of evolved predispositions. With whom would Damion most likely choose to work with if he could work with a psychologist who has made a significant contribution in this area of research?
- a. David Buss
 - b. F. Skinner
 - c. Herbert Simon
 - d. Carl Jung

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Higher order

117. Currently a large proportion of the North American population is overweight. Dr. Laker thinks that this may be due to an innate preference for foods that are rich in fats and sugars. Dr. Laker has suggested that in times when foods were not so readily available, this innate preference would ensure enough calories for energy and survival. Which type of psychologist is Dr. Laker?
- a. cognitive
 - b. behavioural
 - c. cross-cultural
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Higher order

118. Females tend to place more emphasis on potential mates' economic resources than do males. What would an evolutionary psychologist suggest is the main reason for this preference among modern females?
- a. Ancestral females with this preference got a larger territory.
 - b. Ancestral females with this preference could acquire more food.
 - c. Ancestral females with this preference had more mates.
 - d. Ancestral females with this preference had more offspring.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Higher order

119. Some researchers have suggested that people currently tend to sleep during periods of darkness because sleeping under these conditions was an adaptive behaviour that helped to increase survival among early humans. Which of the following perspectives is taken by psychologists who make this type of argument?
- a. biological
 - b. behavioural
 - c. cognitive
 - d. evolutionary

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 21

BLM: Higher order

120. Which of the following statements best reflects the current thinking about evolutionary psychology?
- a. It is a simplistic rehash of ideas proposed by Charles Darwin over 140 years ago.
 - b. It is a widely accepted approach to the study of human behaviour.
 - c. It is a radical perspective supported by a small group of fringe scientists.
 - d. It is a thought-provoking, innovative perspective that is rapidly gaining influence.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 21 BLM: Higher order

121. What is the basic goal for the approach of positive psychology?
- a. have a positive impact on fields outside psychology
 - b. create a more positive experience for psychologists
 - c. treat all patients with positive methods
 - d. understand the positive aspects of human behaviour and experience

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 BLM: Remember

122. Which of the following is one of the main areas of interest for positive psychologists?
- a. situations that facilitate health and well-being
 - b. symptoms of mania
 - c. acquisition of wealth
 - d. factors involved in making first impressions

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 BLM: Higher order

123. Seligman believed that psychology was too focused on negative aspects of human behaviour, including pathology, weakness, damage, and suffering. Which new perspective within psychology did this inspire him to initiate?
- a. psychology of hope
 - b. positive psychology
 - c. optimistic psychology
 - d. strength psychology

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 BLM: Remember

124. Which of the following is a criticism of the recent positive psychology approach?
- a. Although it claims to be positive, it is actually focused on very damaging aspects of human behaviour.
 - b. Dividing human experience into “positive” and “negative” is oversimplified.
 - c. The approach is just a restatement of behaviourist principles from decades ago.
 - d. Positive psychologists refuse to acknowledge that negative traits exist, and this is counterproductive to progress.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 BLM: Higher order

125. Dr. Andrus studies the factors that predict good sleep habits and the ability to relax. She believes that both sleep and relaxation are key to living a balanced life, as well as being happy and productive. Which psychological approach does Dr. Andrus appear to take?
- a. positive
 - b. psychoanalytic
 - c. behaviourist
 - d. cognitive

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 22 BLM: Higher order

126. What is psychology, according to the definition that appears in your text?
- a. a school of thought and an occupation
 - b. a science and a profession
 - c. a theory and an academic discipline
 - d. a cognitive process and an undergraduate major

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 BLM: Remember

127. What is one of the key changes that has occurred in psychology over the past few decades?
- a. Fewer psychologists now work in colleges and universities.
 - b. Psychologists have gone from being specialists to being generalists.
 - c. The number of clinicians is decreasing.
 - d. Psychology has become less applied in its focus.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 BLM: Remember

128. Which of the following areas is considered an experimental area of psychology?
- a. clinical
 - b. perception
 - c. organizational
 - d. education

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 23 BLM: Higher order

129. Likely what kind of psychologist is someone whose major interest focuses on how behaviour changes as a function of age?
- a. social psychologist
 - b. cognitive psychologist
 - c. developmental psychologist
 - d. physiological psychologist

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 26 BLM: Higher order

130. Which of the following is likely to be of most interest to a developmental psychologist?
- a. effects on children of being raised in a single-parent home
 - b. dynamics of small group decision making
 - c. use of physical exercise as a means of combating depression
 - d. effect of anxiety on problem-solving behaviour

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 26 BLM: Higher order

131. What area of psychology would a psychologist most likely specialize in who is interested in the psychological effect of aging?
- a. developmental psychology
 - b. psychometrics
 - c. experimental psychology
 - d. cognitive psychology

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

132. Chiwe is a graduate student whose major area of interest is social psychology. In which of the following would you expect that Chiwe is most interested?
- a. how people relate to each other and influence each other
 - b. the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations
 - c. the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behaviour
 - d. the ways in which behaviour and mental processes change over a lifetime

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

133. Which of the following questions would a social psychologist be most likely to ask?
- a. How stable is personality over the lifespan?
 - b. Why do we like some people and not others?
 - c. What effect does anxiety have on test performance?
 - d. Do depressed people think differently than non-depressed people?

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

134. Dr. Evoy does research that has examined the behaviour of individuals when they are in groups, as well as when they are alone. She has found that people tend to conform to the opinion of a dominant person within a group, and that this conforming behaviour is much different than the behaviour that would occur if the individual were alone. Based on this information, which sort of psychologist do you think Dr. Evoy is?
- a. social psychologist
 - b. developmental psychologist
 - c. cognitive psychologist
 - d. psychometrist

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

135. How might the term “experimental psychologist” be somewhat misleading?
- a. Experimental psychologists don’t actually conduct true experiments.
 - b. The research conducted in experimental psychology is well established.
 - c. Researchers in other areas of psychology also conduct experiments.
 - d. Experimental psychologists are also counsellors.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

136. Which of the following areas of research in psychology is concerned with understanding the role of the endocrine system in the regulation of behaviour?
- a. cognitive psychology
 - b. physiological psychology
 - c. developmental psychology
 - d. psychometrics

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

137. Phillip is a graduate student whose major area of interest is physiological psychology. What would Phillip be most interested in?
- a. the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behaviour
 - b. the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations
 - c. how people relate to each other and influence each other
 - d. the ways in which behaviour and mental processes change over a lifetime

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

138. Which of the following would a physiological psychologist be most likely to ask?
- a. What effect does reward have on learning?
 - b. How do hormones affect behaviour?
 - c. What are the stages of problem solving?
 - d. Why do we like some people and not others?

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

139. What type of psychologist studies information processing and decision making?
- a. social
 - b. developmental
 - c. cognitive
 - d. physiological

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

140. What would be of greatest interest to a cognitive psychologist?
- a. information processing
 - b. adolescent identity crisis
 - c. behaviour in small groups
 - d. interpersonal attraction

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

141. Ramon is a graduate student whose major area of interest is cognitive psychology. What would Ramon be most interested in?
- a. understanding mental processes such as memory and learning
 - b. the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations
 - c. the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behaviour
 - d. how people relate to each other and influence each other

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

142. Marie is a graduate student whose major area of interest is personality psychology. What would Marie be most interested in?
- a. the internal factors that lead people to act consistently across a variety of situations
 - b. how people relate to each other and influence each other
 - c. the ways in which behaviour and mental processes change over a lifetime
 - d. the ways in which physical or genetic factors influence and determine behaviour

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

143. Which type of psychologist would most likely be interested in developing an assessment tool (a test or an interview strategy, for example) that would allow him or her to predict how someone would respond across a variety of situations?
- a. cognitive psychologist
 - b. developmental psychologist
 - c. physiological psychologist
 - d. personality psychologist

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

144. Which of the following areas of research in psychology is concerned with assessing individual differences, developing tests, and developing new statistical techniques?
- a. psychometrics
 - b. social psychology
 - c. cognitive psychology
 - d. physiological psychology

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

145. Which of the following would a psychologist who specializes in psychometrics most likely be concerned with?
- a. counselling
 - b. animal experimentation
 - c. relationship between brain chemistry and behaviour
 - d. developing tests

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

146. Which of the following is a medical doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating mental disorders?
- a. clinician
 - b. psychiatrist
 - c. clinical psychologist
 - d. podiatrist

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

147. Which of the following statements regarding the difference between a clinical psychologist and a psychiatrist is most accurate?
- a. Both clinical psychologists and psychiatrists receive medical training.
 - b. Clinical psychologists tend to take a non-medical approach to the treatment of psychological disorders.
 - c. Psychiatrists cannot prescribe drugs.
 - d. A clinical psychologist has a medical degree.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Higher order

148. What degree does a psychiatrist typically have?
- a. MSc in psychology
 - b. medical degree
 - c. Ph.D. in pharmacology
 - d. doctorate in physiology

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

BLM: Remember

149. Which of the following areas is most likely to be classified as an applied area of specialization in psychology?
- a. counselling psychology
 - b. personality psychology
 - c. developmental psychology
 - d. experimental psychology

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Remember

150. Which of the following areas is most similar to clinical psychology?
- a. school psychology
 - b. social psychology
 - c. industrial psychology
 - d. counselling psychology

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Higher order

151. Which of the following is primarily an applied area of psychology?
- a. social psychology
 - b. industrial/organizational psychology
 - c. cognitive psychology
 - d. physiological psychology

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Remember

152. In which type of psychology would a psychologist who works on trying to increase job satisfaction and productivity in a large company most likely have received training?
- a. counselling psychology
 - b. industrial and organizational psychology
 - c. clinical psychology
 - d. educational and school psychology

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Higher order

153. Which of the following would be expected of an industrial/organizational psychologist?
- a. providing group or individual psychotherapy
 - b. providing assistance to people struggling with everyday problems
 - c. testing and counselling children who are having difficulty in school
 - d. working to improve employee morale and attitudes

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 27 BLM: Higher order

154. Which of the following would be expected of a clinical psychologist?
- a. study the effects of reward on learning
 - b. conduct psychotherapy
 - c. study the factors that motivate behaviour
 - d. examine the relationship between sleep deprivation and task performance

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 27 BLM: Higher order

155. Psychology is based on systematic observation rather than pure reasoning or common sense. What is another way of saying this?
- a. Psychology is rational.
 - b. Psychology is empirical.
 - c. Psychology is behavioural.
 - d. Psychology is speculative.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

156. Researchers in psychology have to “see it to believe it.” Which approach to knowledge is this orientation is most consistent with?
- a. empiricism
 - b. humanism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. functionalism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

157. Through what method should knowledge be acquired, according to empiricism?
- a. logical reasoning
 - b. direct observation
 - c. historical tradition
 - d. common sense

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Remember

158. What is the name of the approach which holds that knowledge should be acquired through observation?
- a. empiricism
 - b. structuralism
 - c. functionalism
 - d. nativism

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Remember

159. What is empiricism?
- a. a theoretical orientation about life
 - b. a sub-field of psychology
 - c. a position on how information should be acquired
 - d. a school of psychology

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Remember

160. Which of the following qualifies as empirically-based knowledge?
- a. logical consistency
 - b. intuition
 - c. observed actions
 - d. insight

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

161. Which of the following is least characteristic of empiricism?
- a. observation
 - b. documentation
 - c. speculation
 - d. skepticism

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

162. Which of the following statements is consistent with the idea that psychology is empirical?
- a. Conclusions should be guided by theories.
 - b. Conclusions should be based on direct observation.
 - c. Research should focus on underlying internal events.
 - d. Reason and logic are primary to psychology.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

163. Psychologists need to define all their research variables clearly, so that other researchers can objectively evaluate the results of the research. Which underlying theme does this aspect of psychology illustrate?
- a. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - c. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - d. Psychology is empirical.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

164. Liam is reading a magazine article about a new “wonder drug” and finds himself wondering who participated in the study, and what evidence the claims are based on. Which of the following ideas does Liam’s thinking illustrate?
- a. Sciences do not exist in a cultural vacuum.
 - b. Single-cause explanations are often inaccurate.
 - c. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
 - d. Information needs to be viewed with a certain degree of skepticism.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 28 BLM: Higher order

165. What is the term for a system of interrelated ideas used to explain a set of observations?
- a. empirical set
 - b. theory
 - c. hypothesis
 - d. sociohistorical context

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

166. Which of the following best describes what a theory is?
- a. explanation of unobservable phenomena
 - b. related speculations that are based on common sense
 - c. system of interrelated ideas used to explain some observation
 - d. string of unrelated observations

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

167. Dr. Kline takes an eclectic approach in treating psychological disorders. She often prescribes medications that influence neurotransmitter levels, but she also works with her clients to change their behaviour and understand the impact of social factors in their problems. Which underlying theme does Dr. Kline's approach to therapy illustrate?
- a. Differing theoretical perspectives can provide a more complete understanding of behaviour.
 - b. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
 - c. Unconscious motivation has little impact on overt behaviour.
 - d. Our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behaviour.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

168. In trying to understand the psychology of addiction, Dr. Jackson focuses on the neurochemical changes that occur, Dr. Fong focuses on the consequences that people experience for their behaviour, and Dr. Wenkle focuses on the cognitive processes that people use in choosing their actions. Which underlying theme does the different perspectives of these three professionals help to illustrate?
- a. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - b. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. Psychology is empirical.
 - d. Psychology is theoretically diverse.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

169. Which of the following is NOT a reason for psychology's theoretical diversity?
- a. Data can often be interpreted in several different ways.
 - b. Psychology lacks adequate objective data to support theory.
 - c. We need more than one theory to cover the variety of data available today.
 - d. Different theories focus on different aspects of behaviour.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

170. One psychologist explains a phobia in terms of learning principles, whereas another looks to the unconscious for an explanation. What is most likely happening in this scenario?
- a. The two psychologists are using different theoretical perspectives.
 - b. The two psychologists are probably using different sociohistorical contexts.
 - c. Insufficient data have been collected to support either explanation.
 - d. One of the two psychologists is mistaken.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

171. If your friend asked you whether psychology is connected to issues in “the real world,” which of the following would be the most accurate answer?
- a. Social trends influence psychology’s development.
 - b. Psychology influences social trends and practices.
 - c. Interconnections exist between what happens in psychology and what happens in society at large.
 - d. There is little relationship between what happens in psychology and what happens in society at large.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

172. Which of the following has influenced the development of psychology as a science?
- a. historical factors but not social factors
 - b. social factors but not historical factors
 - c. neither historical nor social factors
 - d. both historical and social factors

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

173. In the late 19th century, psychology’s rapid growth as a laboratory science was due, in part, to its fascination with which model discipline?
- a. sociology
 - b. philosophy
 - c. zoology
 - d. physics

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Remember

174. Freud’s theory was based, in part, on prevailing values during his lifetime. Based on this idea, which of the following contexts influences psychology’s development?
- a. social
 - b. empirical
 - c. historical
 - d. sociohistorical

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

175. John Watson argued that psychology should study only observable behaviour. Which of your text's unifying themes is this position most consistent with?
- a. Psychology is empirical.
 - b. Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.
 - c. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - d. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

176. In the 1920s, there were many fundamental disputes between competing schools of thought in psychology. Which unifying theme from your text do these disputes illustrate?
- a. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - b. Psychology is empirical.
 - c. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - d. Psychology is theoretically diverse.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

177. In the 19th century, Wilhelm Wundt attempted to shape the new discipline of psychology along the lines of physics, because in his era physics was admired as a "model" science. Which unifying theme from your text does Wundt's attempt to imitate physics illustrate?
- a. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - d. Psychology is theoretically diverse.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

178. World War I and World War II stimulated the growth of psychology as a profession. Which unifying theme from your text does this influence illustrate?
- a. Psychology is empirical.
 - b. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - c. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - d. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

179. In criticizing the structuralists' reliance on the method of introspection, William James argued that two people could view the same stimulus quite differently. Which unifying theme from your text does James's argument illustrate?
- a. Our experience of the world is highly subjective.
 - b. Psychology is empirical.
 - c. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - d. Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

180. The civil rights movement and the women's movement raised concerns about whether basic psychological principles could be applied to groups other than white males. Consequently, psychologists began to select samples of subjects that were more diverse for research studies. Which underlying theme does this change in practice illustrate?
- a. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
 - b. Science evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. Theoretical diversity is an important component in science.
 - d. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

181. Which of the following would you focus on if you were using a multifactorial approach to explaining your performance in a course?
- a. personal factors more than situational factors
 - b. situational factors more than personal factors
 - c. both personal and situational factors
 - d. the relationship between you and your professor

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 29

BLM: Higher order

182. Which of the following is best supported by the fact that your performance in this course will be affected by both personal and situational factors?
- a. multifactorial causation of behaviour approach
 - b. psychoanalytic approach to explaining behaviour
 - c. single-cause explanation of behaviour
 - d. dual-cause explanation of behaviour

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 29

BLM: Higher order

183. Zoe believes that Samantha has trouble forming long-term relationships because her parents were overly strict and because Samantha inherited a very stubborn personality. Which of the following views is this type of explanation for Samantha's current behaviour most consistent with?
- a. Heredity and the environment jointly influence behaviour.
 - b. Perception is often subjective.
 - c. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - d. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 29

BLM: Higher order

184. Dr. Scarply believes that if all violent programming were banned, aggressive behaviour would almost completely disappear. Which of the following views is NOT consistent with this type of explanation for the prevalence of aggressive behaviour?
- a. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - c. Perception is often subjective.
 - d. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 29

BLM: Higher order

185. What does the concept of culture refer to?
- a. individuals' collective unconscious
 - b. unconscious urges to satisfy one's basic instincts
 - c. widely shared customs, beliefs, and values among members of a group
 - d. genetic predisposition to behave in a particular way

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 29 BLM: Remember

186. Which of the following refers to widely shared customs, beliefs, values, and norms?
- a. phylogeny
 - b. ideographic nature
 - c. culture
 - d. ontogeny

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 29 BLM: Remember

187. A host in which of the following countries is most likely to be insulted if dinner guests eat all the food they are served?
- a. Germany
 - b. India
 - c. United States
 - d. Brazil

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 BLM: Remember

188. Quan Lee recently lost her job at American Industries Inc. because she would often show up for important meetings 20 to 30 minutes after they had started. She was confused about why this upset her boss because her relatives and friends from her home country are almost always late for appointments and meetings. What principle does Quan Lee's confusion illustrate?
- a. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
 - b. Our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behaviour.
 - c. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - d. Theoretical diversity is an important component in science.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 BLM: Higher order

189. Sunlin prepared a meal for his new girlfriend and she enjoyed it so much that she cleaned her plate. Later she was surprised that he had found her behaviour somewhat insulting; she thought she was showing her appreciation. Which underlying theme does the couple's miscommunication illustrate in this case?
- a. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
 - b. Heredity and environment jointly determine our behaviour.
 - c. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
 - d. Our behaviour is shaped by our cultural heritage.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 30 BLM: Higher order

190. What are researchers attempting to describe when they talk about the distinction between nature and nurture?
- a. personality and preference
 - b. heredity and experience
 - c. behaviour and attitude
 - d. experience and environment

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 30

BLM: Higher order

191. Dr. Escher believes that individuals may inherit a predisposition for some psychological disorders, but that the disorders will not develop unless there is some stressful event that acts as a trigger. Which underlying theme do Dr. Escher's views reflect?
- a. Theoretical diversity is an important component in science.
 - b. Our cultural backgrounds exert a considerable influence over our behaviour.
 - c. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
 - d. Genetic factors and experience interact to shape behaviour.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 30

BLM: Higher order

192. Which of the following best characterizes people's understanding of reality?
- a. it is a passive process
 - b. it is highly objective
 - c. it is highly subjective
 - d. it is genetically determined

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 31

BLM: Remember

193. Which theme is most consistent with the fact that Princeton students "saw" Dartmouth students engage in twice as many infractions as the Dartmouth students did in a Princeton-Dartmouth football game?
- a. reliance on empirical evidence
 - b. unconscious motivation
 - c. multifactorial causation of behaviour
 - d. subjectivity of perception

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 31

BLM: Higher order

194. Based on Harold Kelley's research, if you are led to believe that you are going to hear a lecture given by a warm and friendly instructor, how will this information influence your perception of that instructor?
- a. You may perceive the instructor as warm and friendly, but only if the lecture topic is interesting to you.
 - b. You will probably perceive the instructor as being warm and friendly.
 - c. You will probably not be affected much by this expectation unless the instructor is, in fact, warm and friendly.
 - d. You will probably not be affected unless you are allowed to compare the instructor to one who is cold.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 31

BLM: Higher order

195. Rafael and Lydia met for a blind date. Rafael had been told by his best friend that Lydia was charismatic and vivacious. During their date Lydia was friendly but she was quite shy and didn't initiate much of the conversation. Still, Rafael thinks that Lydia is one of the most exciting people he has met, and he can't wait to see her again. Which theme does Rafael's reaction to his date with Lydia illustrate?

- a. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
- b. Cultural heritage has a large impact on behaviour.
- c. People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
- d. Unconscious motivation has little impact on overt behaviour.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

196. Carly was in favour of the proposed convention centre; Colin was against the project. When Carly surveyed people she found that 70 percent of those she questioned were in favour of the project. Colin's survey found that 75 percent of those he surveyed were against building the convention centre. Which idea does these differing survey results support?

- a. Motives and expectations can colour our experiences.
- b. Sciences do not exist in a cultural vacuum.
- c. Theoretical diversity is an important component in science.
- d. Single-cause explanations are often inaccurate.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 31 BLM: Higher order

197. What is the scientific method designed to do?

- a. counteract subjectivity
- b. utilize subjectivity
- c. enhance subjectivity
- d. ignore subjectivity

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 32 BLM: Remember

198. Which of the following is the best advice for developing sound study habits?

- a. Make yourself comfortable in your study area by having your favourite music playing.
- b. Try to avoid interrupting your study time with breaks.
- c. Tackle simple, routine tasks before taking on larger tasks.
- d. Plan your study schedule in advance.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 BLM: Higher order

199. Which of the following would be a poor studying strategy?

- a. Study in a place where distractions are minimal.
- b. Break major assignments down into smaller component tasks.
- c. Set up a schedule for studying.
- d. Concentrate your study time immediately before an exam.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 33 BLM: Remember

200. Which type of psychology is consistent with the systematic use of rewards in developing effective study habits?
- a. functionalism
 - b. humanism
 - c. structuralism
 - d. behaviourism

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 34

BLM: Higher order

201. What is SQ3R?
- a. a study system designed to promote effective reading
 - b. a technique designed to reduce test anxiety
 - c. a method of preparing a study schedule
 - d. a mnemonic device used to recall key information

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

202. Which of the following does the “Q” in the SQ3R method of studying refer to?
- a. quiet
 - b. quiz
 - c. question
 - d. quantify

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

203. Which of the following is one of the “Rs” in the SQ3R method of studying?
- a. review
 - b. retain
 - c. remember
 - d. render

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

204. Which of the following steps in the SQ3R method constitutes saying out loud the answers to key questions in your text?
- a. read
 - b. recite
 - c. survey
 - d. review

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

205. Which of the following conclusions is supported by research comparing “successful” to “unsuccessful” students?
- a. Successful students and unsuccessful students attended class equally often.
 - b. Successful students attended class more often than unsuccessful students.
 - c. Successful students used an instructor’s office hours more than unsuccessful students.
 - d. Successful students made better use of the textbook than did unsuccessful students.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 35

BLM: Remember

206. Which of the following is most likely to be associated with poor grades, according to research findings?
- a. being absent from class
 - b. changing answers on a multiple-choice test
 - c. rewarding yourself for studying
 - d. overlearning the material

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 35 BLM: Remember

207. According to research findings, which of the following has been found to be associated with higher grades?
- a. writing down everything your instructor says
 - b. attending class regularly
 - c. putting off studying until just before an exam
 - d. not changing answers on tests

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 35 BLM: Remember

208. Which of the following is good advice for getting more out of lectures?
- a. Pay attention to clues from the instructor about what is important.
 - b. Resist the temptation to anticipate what is coming next.
 - c. Avoid reading ahead in your text, especially if the material is complex.
 - d. When you take notes, try to be a “human tape recorder.”

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 36 BLM: Remember

209. Which of the following is most likely to help you get more out of lectures?
- a. skipping lectures on topics you find confusing
 - b. avoiding the temptation to anticipate what the lecturer will say next
 - c. trying to write down everything the lecturer says
 - d. paying attention to clues about what is most important

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 36 BLM: Remember

210. Which of the following is a counterproductive strategy for notetaking?
- a. Trying to record the lecturer’s comments verbatim.
 - b. During the lecture, trying to anticipate what’s coming next and searching for deeper meanings.
 - c. Asking questions during the lecture.
 - d. When the material is especially complex, reading ahead on the topic to be covered in class.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 36 BLM: Higher order

211. Which of the following is typical of “testwise” students?
- a. knack for identifying “trick” questions
 - b. being skilled at using clues contained within a test to improve their scores
 - c. being particularly knowledgeable about the subject matter being tested
 - d. tendency to score high on standardized tests

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 36 BLM: Remember

212. What do most people tend to do when changing answers on a multiple-choice test, according to research findings?
- a. change a right answer to a wrong answer
 - b. change a wrong answer to a right answer
 - c. change a right answer to a wrong answer and back again to the right answer
 - d. change a wrong answer to another wrong answer

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: p. 36 BLM: Remember

213. Which of the following is good advice for someone about to take a multiple-choice test?
- a. Do the most difficult and time-consuming questions first.
 - b. Stick with your first answer.
 - c. Always read each question completely.
 - d. As you read the question, try to avoid the temptation to anticipate the answer.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 37 BLM: Higher order

214. What is suggested by the word “critical” in the term “critical thinking”?
- a. Effective critical thinkers tend to be judgmental of others’ views.
 - b. Thinking is essential to success in our culture.
 - c. Critical thinkers are vigilant about their thinking.
 - d. The skills of effective thinking are learned early in life.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 38 BLM: Higher order

215. Why are critical thinking skills sometimes called transcontextual skills?
- a. If you have critical thinking skills, you can teach them to others.
 - b. Context determines when these skills are necessary.
 - c. The skills allow you to determine the role of context in a given problem.
 - d. These skills are useful in a wide variety of situations.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 38 BLM: Higher order

216. Which skill is generally involved in the spatial tasks which males tend to do better than females?
- a. processing verbal directions to a specific location
 - b. identifying objects in a visual field
 - c. remembering locations
 - d. mentally rotating objects

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 39 BLM: Remember

217. Which of the following explanations is most likely to be used by an evolutionary psychologist to explain gender differences in spatial abilities?
- a. When they are young, males are more likely than females to be encouraged to engage in spatially oriented activities.
 - b. The principles of natural selection tend to operate differently in males and females.
 - c. Through evolution, males were classically conditioned to develop certain kinds of spatial abilities.
 - d. Division of labour between the sexes in hunting and gathering societies created different adaptations for males and females.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 39

BLM: Higher order

218. Which of the following questions should you ask if you wish to critically evaluate evolutionary hypotheses regarding gender differences in spatial abilities?
- a. Are there alternative explanations for the results, such as differences in experience between males and females?
 - b. Are there other differences between males and females that are more important, such as differences in intelligence?
 - c. Are there other data that confirm this difference, such as performance among professional athletes?
 - d. Are there ethical reasons that we should not conduct this research, such as the risk of stereotyping females?

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 39

BLM: Higher order

219. Suppose that there is evidence that ancestral females travelled long distances to acquire food, or that males required good memory for locations in order to find their way home. Why would this evidence be important for the critical evaluation of hypotheses about evolved sex differences in spatial ability?
- a. This evidence runs counter to the hypothesized selective pressures that would have created existing sex differences.
 - b. This evidence supports the notion that these sex differences are learned.
 - c. This evidence is irrelevant because ancestral gender roles have no importance for understanding modern socialization processes.
 - d. This evidence is important for predicting what people in primitive societies will be able to do if they are tested for spatial abilities.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: p. 39

BLM: Higher order

220. What can we conclude from the case of Reena Virk, described at the beginning of Chapter 1, and information about bullying by females presented in the Featured Study on bullying behaviour?
- a. Bullying refers to only minor, non-violent behaviours, and the case of Reena Virk is about murder rather than bullying.
 - b. Although the rate of bullying by females is lower, it is increasing at a faster rate for girls than for boys, and females may use different “styles” of bullying.
 - c. Violent bullying is done by males and non-violent bullying is done by females.
 - d. Bullying is mainly a female behaviour, but males tend to get caught more often.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

BLM: Higher order

221. Which of the following do behaviourism and psychoanalytic theory have in common?
- a. an emphasis on the role of sexuality in behaviour
 - b. the implication that people are not necessarily in complete control of behaviour
 - c. the notion that unconscious motives have a major influence on behaviour
 - d. a resistance to the use of animal subjects in psychological research

ANS: B PTS: 1 BLM: Higher order

222. Much like Freud, Skinner's views on human behaviour were controversial and often criticized. Which controversies were predominant for each of Freud and Skinner?
- a. Freud's focus on sexual motivation and Skinner's suggestion that free will was an illusion
 - b. Freud's focus on sexual motivation and Skinner's belief that maladaptive behaviour was biological in origin
 - c. Freud's insensitive treatment of patients and Skinner's violation of existing animal ethics rules
 - d. Freud's focus on conscious processes and Skinner's focus on unconscious processes

ANS: A PTS: 1 BLM: Higher order

Rhianna has decided to major in psychology. She is very interested in human behaviour, and would like to have a career where she could help people. Rhianna takes the approach that people are very much influenced by their experiences. In fact, she's working with one of her professors on a research project in which they are looking at the effects of self-reward on study habits. Rhianna believes that she can take this knowledge and use it in other settings, like the workplace, in order to help people improve their productivity.

223. Which psychological approach is consistent with Rhianna's perspective that people are influenced by their experiences?
- a. cognitive
 - b. psychodynamic
 - c. behaviourist
 - d. sociocultural

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 7 BLM: Higher order

224. Which of the following concepts is consistent with the research project that Rhianna is working on?
- a. Skinner's behaviour modification
 - b. Titchener's introspection
 - c. Rogers's humanism
 - d. Pavlov's stimulus-response learning

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 BLM: Higher order

225. Which type of psychologist is Rhianna's professor most likely to be?
- a. clinical
 - b. structuralist
 - c. biological
 - d. educational

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Higher order

226. What sort of psychologist will Rhianna be if she uses her ideas to help people improve their productivity in the workplace?
- a. experimental
 - b. clinical
 - c. industrial/organizational
 - d. career

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: p. 27

BLM: Higher order

227. Which unifying theme is reflected by Rhianna's use of research to investigate her ideas about human behaviour?
- a. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
 - b. Psychology is empirical.
 - c. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.
 - d. People's experience of the world is highly subjective.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

ESSAY

1. Discuss the contributions of structuralism and functionalism to the evolution of psychology as a discipline.

ANS:

Both perspectives reflect the early view that consciousness is the appropriate subject matter for the new science, but they differed in regard to how consciousness should be studied. With Wilhelm Wundt, the structuralists believed that consciousness should be broken down into its basic elements through introspection. This approach generated numerous laboratory studies of sensory and perceptual phenomena. Structuralism eventually died out due to the inconsistent results of introspective studies. Along with William James, the functionalists emphasized the adaptive purposes of consciousness, arguing that psychologists should look at the continuous flow of thought rather than its static elements. Its practical and applied focus generated advances in the study of mental testing, child development, and gender differences. Functionalism, too, gradually faded away, but left applied psychology and behaviourism as its enduring descendants.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 6-7

BLM: Higher order

2. Compare and contrast the psychoanalytic, behaviourist, and humanist assumptions about human nature.

ANS:

Psychoanalysts view humans as essentially “bad” (primitive, animalistic, sexual, and irrational) and unconsciously driven to behave in certain ways. This is a pessimistic view of humanity. Behaviourists view human nature as nonexistent. Rather, behaviour develops under the control of the environment. Since behaviour is regarded as conditioned reactions to observable stimuli, the implication is that there is no such thing as free will. Humanists view humans as essentially “good” and unique among species because they have free will (conscious and rational), a natural potential for growth, and a basic need to fulfill this potential. This is an optimistic view of humanity.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 7-13

BLM: Higher order

3. Provide a definition for “Psychology,” and then describe the field of psychology by referring to at least three different areas of research and two different areas of applied psychology.

ANS:

Definition: Psychology is the scientific study of behaviour and the physiological and cognitive processes that underlie it, and it is also the profession that applies the accumulated knowledge of this science to practical problems (this portion of the answer should probably be graded in terms of understanding the concept, rather than a word-for-word repetition of the text’s definition).

Three distinct areas of research: (must describe three of the seven available)

Developmental: human development across the lifespan

Social: interpersonal behaviour and the influence of social forces on behaviour

Experimental: traditional core topics, sensation, perception, learning, motivation, and emotion

Physiological: examines the role of genetics, the nervous system, and biochemistry for behaviour

Cognitive: focus on higher mental processes like memory, reasoning, language, information processing

Personality: consistency of behaviour across situations as a result of “personality”

Psychometrics: measurement of behaviour, mental testing, statistics

Two areas of applied psychology: (must describe two of the four available)

Clinical: evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of serious mental disorders as well as less severe problems

Counselling: focus on assessment and treatment of people dealing with everyday problems such as difficulties with the family, marital difficulties, or problems with careers

Educational/School: creating, assessing, and training within the educational system; may provide some counselling for students

Industrial/Organizational: focus is on business or work environment, improving efficiency, morale, job satisfaction, and productivity

PTS: 1

REF: p. 23-27

BLM: Higher order

4. Your text identifies three unifying themes that relate to psychology as a field of study. Identify each of these themes and show how each theme might be relevant in investigating clinical depression.

ANS:

Psychology is empirical, theoretically diverse, and develops in a sociohistorical context.

Answers to the remainder of this question will require students to come up with applications of these themes that go beyond the information in the text. Some points that might be covered include clearly defining depression and specifying the population to be observed and studied (empirical); looking for possible biological, social, and environmental causes of, or treatments for, depression (theoretically diverse); and changing perceptions of depression from a hidden disorder to one that has advertisements for treatments in magazines and on television (sociohistorical context).

PTS: 1

REF: p. 28

BLM: Higher order

5. Imagine that you have been asked to speak to a group of Grade 10 students who have signed up for a study skills seminar offered by a local youth group. Based on the information provided in the Personal Application, what are ten concrete points that you would make in your presentation?

ANS:

Good answers to this question should include positive advice (such as setting up a study schedule, rewarding studying, and regular classroom attendance), and some “myth clarification” (such as “never changing answers on multiple-choice tests”).

PTS: 1

REF: p. 33-37

BLM: Higher order

6. The Critical Thinking Application in your text lists five skills that are exhibited by critical thinkers. Identify these five skills and show how they might be used by a woman who was trying to decide whether or not to begin hormone therapy once she was past menopause.

ANS:

Critical thinkers

- understand and use the principles of scientific investigation. (How can the risks and benefits of hormone therapy be determined?)
- apply the rules of formal and informal logic. (If hormone therapy is safe, why did the FDA stop the Women’s Health Initiative study?)
- think effectively in terms of probabilities. (What can overall health risks tell an individual about her personal risk of developing health problems?)
- carefully evaluate the quality of information. (Can the claims made by the drug manufacturers be trusted?)
- analyze arguments for the soundness of the conclusions. (Does the increased risk for some women mean that hormone therapy should be stopped for all women?)

PTS: 1

REF: p. 38-39

BLM: Higher order