**CHAPTER 1**

PSYCHOLOGY: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

## CHAPTER LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. ***Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.***

* Psychology is the study of mental processes and behaviour.
  + The goals of psychology are to *describe, explain, predict*, and *control* behaviour and mental processes. Psychologists vary in the degree to which they focus on some of these goals more than others.
    - The study of psychology must occur at multiple levels, including the level of the *brain* (the biological activity associated with mental processes and behaviour), the level of the *person* (the content of mental processes), and the level of the *group* (social influences on behaviour).

2. ***Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.***

* + - * Early explanations of human behaviour were rooted in superstition and magic.
      * Later, philosophers, beginning with the ancient Greeks, tried to develop more objective theories of human consciousness and reality.
      * The work of such early philosophers as Hippocrates, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle contributed to the later formation of psychology as a natural science.

3. ***Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.***

* The development of psychology has been strongly influenced by shifts in the social environment and development of new technology.
  + - * + The first psychology laboratory was founded in Leipzig, Germany, by physiologist Wilhelm Wundt. Wundt was interested in human consciousness and will, which he studied through small, structured activities that could be easily watched and replicated.
        + Structuralism, a school of thought developed by one of Wundt’s students, relied upon the use of introspection, the careful observation of human perception. The goal of the structuralists was to find the smallest building blocks of consciousness.
        + William James established the first psychology laboratory in the United States at Harvard. He helped shift the field’s focus to the functions of mental events and behaviours, forming a school of thought known as functionalism.
        + Gestalt psychologists studied human tendencies to perceive pattern rather than dividing consciousness into its smallest parts. They focused on putting together the “parts,” or individual sensations, to create a “whole” or perception that went beyond the sum of the parts.

4. ***Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.***

* + - * + Over the years, different fields of psychology emerged, with different ideas about what was the appropriate area of study for human psychology. Some of the most influential fields were the psychoanalytic, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience schools of thought.
        + Sigmund Freud’s psychoanalytical theory focused on the importance of unconscious mental processes.
        + Behaviourists believed strongly that psychology should restrict its focus to the careful study of observable behaviours.
        + Humanistic psychologists reacted against the mechanical portrayals of people by the behaviourists, and emphasized individuals’ potential for growth and self-actualization.
        + Cognitive psychologists reignited interest in the study of mental processes, comparing the workings of the mind to the workings of computers.
        + Biological science, including interest in the workings of the brain and in our genetic inheritance, was the major influence on neuroscience approaches.

5. ***Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.***

* + - * + The theoretical and cultural diversity of the field of psychology has increased dramatically over recent years.
        + There are three key branches of psychology: academic, applied, and clinical/counselling.
        + Across the three branches and many specialty areas in psychology, psychologists are united by their shared values. Psychologists generally agree that psychology is *theory-driven, empirical, multi-level*, and *contextual*.
        + Currently, psychology appears to be developing as a science in response to a growing diversity throughout the field, advances in *technology* (such as brain scanning), and the development of *new schools* such as positive psychology.

## TRUE-FALSE STATEMENTS

1. Mental processes describe the activity of our brains when we are engaged in thinking.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

2. The person level of analysis may include how intelligence or motivation influences behaviour.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

3. The history of psychology (and most other sciences) drew heavily on philosophy.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

4. Socrates believed that “truth” is an objective concept that is NOT dependent on perception.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

5. Darwin argued that dihybrid crossing was responsible for the characteristics that survive in a population.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

6. Voluntarism focused on the belief that a person’s free will ultimately determines human behaviour.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

7. Functionalists viewed the mind as an ever-changing stream of mental events that respond to changing environments.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

8. Gestalt psychology is named after the German psychologist, Ernst Gestalt, who coined the term.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

9. Wundt believed that the unconscious mind, rather than the conscious mind, was instrumental in predicting behaviour.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

10. Jasmine is a psychiatrist specializing in childhood trauma. She believes that childhood events form the basis of the adult personality. Jasmine is most likely a psychoanalyst.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

11. Behaviourists argue that researchers should only study what they can observe.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

12. Negative reinforcement is often confused with punishment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

13. According to humanists, all people have the potential for creativity, positive outlook, and the pursuit of higher values.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

14. The psychobiology/neuroscience approach emphasizes the importance of brain structure and brain activity as explanations for behaviour.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

15. Hebb is credited with coining the term “cell assembly.”

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

16. Most psychologists work in the counselling or clinical branch of psychology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Conceptual

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

17. A clinical psychologist is the same as a psychiatrist.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Conceptual

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

18. Josette works at a university and conducts research in her lab. Josette is most likely in the academic branch of psychology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

19. Psychology does NOT rely on controlled observations or experimentation.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

20. Bae believes in the importance of culture and shared responsibility to those in his family and social group. His views could be described as collectivistic.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

21. Your text defines psychology as

a) the study of how humans change.

b) the study of thoughts, feelings, and behaviours.

c) the study of mental processes and behaviours.

d) the study of how humans fit in society.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

22. Psychology is defined as

a) the science of behaviour.

b) the study of mental processes.

c) the study of mental disorders and their treatment.

d) the science of behaviour and mental processes.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

23. Alison is trying to decide what her major should be in university, so she talks to her guidance counsellor. Alison realizes that she is very interested in learning about people, specifically, their mental processes and behaviours. What would be the best major for Alison, given her interests?

a) sociology

b) anthropology

c) psychology

d) political science

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

24. What goal of psychology attempts to characterize and discuss observations about behaviour?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

25. Dr. Bernard is the first scientist to study a new species that was recently found. Given that humans don’t know anything about this creature, what is the first goal that Dr. Bernard should achieve?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

26. Desmond is desperately trying to quit smoking, and based on research, has an inclusive plan of action. He will use patches to minimize the physical cravings, and he will avoid all places and cues associated with smoking. Which goal of psychology fits best with Desmond’s efforts?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

27. Clara is having trouble understanding what is meant by ‘mental processes’ for her upcoming psychology test. Her study buddy explains the concept to her by saying that ‘mental processes’ would include everything below EXCEPT

a) reading.

b) planning a route home from school.

c) withdrawing your hand from a hot stove

d) remembering your 16th birthday party.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

28. In psychology’s early history, how was the mind studied?

a) using brain imaging techniques

b) using surgical techniques

c) by studying outward behaviour

d) by studying people with brain lesions

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

29. How has the study of the mind changed across psychology’s history?

a) Psychologists have largely abandoned the study of the mind in favour of the examination of objective behaviour.

b) Psychologists have found increasingly direct ways to study the mind.

c) Psychologists have only very recently started to study the mind along with behaviour.

d) To eliminate biases, psychologists have increasingly relied on indirect methods of studying the mind.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

30. What distinguishes a ‘mental process’ from a ‘behaviour’?

a) A mental process is more effortful than a behaviour.

b) A behaviour is intentional, a mental process isn’t.

c) A behaviour is observable, a mental process isn’t.

d) A mental process is in response to an environmental cue while a behaviour is in response to an internal cue.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

31. The main difference between a ‘behaviour’ and a ‘mental process’ is that

a) a mental process is more effortful than a behaviour.

b) a behaviour is intentional, a mental process is not.

c) a behaviour is observable, a mental process is not.

d) a mental process is in response to an environmental cue while a behaviour is in response to an internal cue.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

32. Observable acts committed by other organisms, either in response to an environmental cue or initiated from within the organism, are called

a) mental processes.

b) behaviour.

c) theories.

d) culture.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

33. The recognition that behaviour is shaped by an individual’s memories and abilities to process information is acknowledging which level of analysis in psychology?

a) the brain

b) the person

c) the group

d) the culture

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

34. Your text lists each of the following as a goal of psychology EXCEPT

a) description.

b) control.

c) analysis.

d) explanation.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

35. Which of the following goals of psychology is correctly matched with a description?

a) Prediction – changing how often behaviour occurs

b) Control – making careful observations regarding behaviour.

c) Description – determining the circumstances in which behaviour is likely to occur.

d) Explanation – identifying the causes of behaviour

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

36. Which of the following goals of psychology is correctly matched with an example?

a) Description – A research assistant records the number of aggressive acts children display during a 15-minute recess period.

b) Prediction – A sports psychologist determines whether increased testosterone produces increased aggression among student athletes.

c) Explanation – A team of educators develops a program to decrease aggression among schoolchildren.

d) Control – A researcher assesses whether adults are more likely to feel depressed when they have experienced recent major losses than when they have not.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

37. After her relationship ended, Genevieve began drinking. She now drinks every night and has started missing work because she feels too sick in the morning to get out of bed. Her doctor has recommended she see a psychologist. On which goal of psychology would her psychologist most likely focus?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

38. A psychologist is interested in researching the link between playing violent video games and juvenile delinquency. Which goal of psychology is the researcher focused on?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

39. Dr. Garcia’s research has uncovered that school-aged children who are exposed to more violence on television are more likely to engage in aggressive behaviours on the playground. From this work, she expects that children who have a television in their room, or have their television time unmonitored, are more likely to act aggressively. What goals of psychology are being targeted here?

a) description and explanation

b) explanation and prediction

c) prediction and control

d) control and description

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

40. The goal of explanation is to \_\_\_ as the goal of prediction is to \_\_\_.

a) what; why

b) what; when

c) why; when

d) why; where

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

41. What is the main difference between the goal of explanation and prediction?

a) Explanation tries to describe the behaviour while prediction tries to control it.

b) Explanation answers the question of ‘why’ and prediction answers the question of ‘when’.

c) Prediction tries to describe the behaviour while explanation tries to understand it.

d) Prediction tries to change the behaviour while explanation tries to maintain it.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

42. Dr. Gutman’s research has discovered that toddlers who consume more than 50 mg of sugar per day are more likely to be diagnosed with ADHD in elementary school. From this work, she expects that children who have their snack time unmonitored, or who have parents who work after school, are more likely to perform poorly in school. What goals of psychology are being targeted here?

a) description and explanation

b) explanation and prediction

c) prediction and control

d) control and description

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

43. Which of the following statements is true regarding the levels of analysis in psychology?

a) Each specific thought or behaviour occurs at one of the following levels: the level of the brain, the level of the person, or the level of the group.

b) The level of the brain is the most important level of analysis in psychology.

c) Thoughts and behaviours are analyzed at the group level by sociologists and anthropologists, not by psychologists.

d) All thoughts and behaviours operate and interact at all three levels.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

44. Even though many psychologists focus on one level of analysis when conducting their research, it is also true that

a) the group level of analysis is the least applicable to the field of psychology, and more accurately fits with sociology.

b) the brain level of analysis is the most popular and most likely to produce research that is funded and published.

c) psychology as a field is really about the person level of analysis, and the other two levels of analysis add little to our understanding of human nature.

d) in our daily lives, all three levels of analysis are operating and interacting.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

45. Dr. Edwin’s research focuses on the level of analysis of the group. Which of the following is most likely to reflect Dr. Edwin’s work?

a) how mental imagery improves memory for lists of words

b) how connections between neurons change as we learn

c) how the presence of others influences our tendency to offer help to a victim

d) how we have difficulty processing inverted faces

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

46. When people who are involved in extreme sports such as sky diving, cliff jumping, or ice climbing are asked why they are willing to take such risks, they often respond that they enjoy the “thrill”. What level of analysis does this example demonstrate?

a) the brain

b) the person

c) the group

d) the culture

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

47. Which level of analysis in psychology is correctly matched with an example?

a) Brain level – At low doses, cocaine can improve performance on visual attention tasks, such as detecting specific stimuli appearing on a computer screen.

b) Individual level – Cocaine abuse is associated with a history of violence and sexual abuse in the family.

c) Brain level – Cocaine exerts its effects by prolonging the presence of specific chemicals at the junctions between nerve cells.

d) Group level – Cocaine abuse is associated with elevated levels of the personality trait of neuroticism and with low levels of the trait of conscientiousness.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

48. Darla is terrified of flying, but she just got an interview for her dream job and it is a 12-hour flight away. Based on research, she has an inclusive plan of action. She will take a mild sedative to minimize her physiological response while on the plane, and before the trip, she will practice relaxation technique in an airplane simulator. Which goal of psychology fits best with Darla’s efforts?

a) description

b) explanation

c) prediction

d) control

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

49. Based on your text’s discussion, which statement best expresses the relationship between a culture and a group?

a) A culture is the same thing as a group.

b) A culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a group.

c) Groups are subsets of a culture.

d) Cultures are subsets of groups.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

50. The recognition that behaviour is shaped by a person’s social and cultural environment is acknowledging which level of analysis in psychology?

a) the brain

b) the person

c) the group

d) the culture

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

51. Myths are defined as

a) old stories that are universal and attempt to explain the fundamental mysteries of life.

b) the explanation of what makes something beautiful.

c) underlying truths that are passed down through generations.

d) culturally-unique changes in language and thought over time.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

52. In what way is mythology like science?

a) seeking to understand nature and people

b) requiring two independent minds to propose similar ideas before the rest of the community accepts the idea

c) flourishing as a field at around the same time in history

d) following similar sets of rules to develop ideas

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

53. \_\_\_ is defined as the study of knowledge and reality.

a) Philosophy

b) Science

c) Psychology

d) Mythology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

54. Philosophy is defined as

a) the study of ‘truths’.

b) the study of knowledge and the meaning of life.

c) the study of what makes something beautiful.

d) the study of language and thought.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

55. The view that theories are always tentative may be traced back to

a) Greece.

b) Rome.

c) the Renaissance.

d) the late nineteenth century.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

56. Approximately when did Greek thinkers begin to substitute natural for supernatural explanations of nature and reality?

a) in the seventh and eighth centuries BCE

b) in the fourth and fifth centuries BCE

c) in the first and second centuries BCE

d) in the first and second centuries AD

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

57. Which Greek philosopher’s theory suggested that our physical and psychological health is influenced by humours, also known as bodily fluids?

a) Hippocrates

b) Socrates

c) Plato

d) Aristotle

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

58. What is the underlying belief of Hippocrates’ theory of humorism?

a) that humans are closely related to animals

b) that all knowledge originates in experience

c) that physical and psychological health are influenced by an excess or lack of certain bodily fluids

d) that we could use reasoning to uncover the core ideas that are at the root of every human soul

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

59. Gerald is joyous, musical and passionate. According to Hippocrates, this is because

a) Gerald inherited those personality traits from his parents.

b) Gerald has good levels of blood in his body.

c) Gerald has ideal bumps on the head.

d) Gerald has learned that you can catch more flies with honey.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

60. Gina is severely depressed and suffers melancholia. If she were to receive a diagnosis from Hippocrates, what would he say is the problem?

a) Gina inherited that depressive tendency from her parents.

b) Gina has abnormal levels of black bile in her body.

c) Gina has bumps on her head that suggest a melancholic personality type.

d) Gina has learned to behave as if depressed to receive attention.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

61. Aristotle was one of the first to promote

a) philosophy as a father of psychology.

b) the idea that the mind and body were separate entities.

c) the empirical study of events in the world.

d) the belief that animals have a soul and are capable of free will.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

62. Who was one of the first to promote the empirical study of events in the world?

a) Hippocrates

b) Socrates

c) Plato

d) Aristotle

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

63. Jeremy visits the art museum several times each year. Rather than just looking at each painting, he reflects on why certain pieces of art bring him pleasure. Jeremy’s approach to viewing art would most resemble that of

a) Hippocrates.

b) Plato.

c) Socrates.

d) Aristotle.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

64. Which philosopher believed that we can use logical or rational thinking to discover “core ideas” buried within the human soul?

a) Hippocrates

b) Socrates

c) Plato

d) Aristotle

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

65. Which Greek philosopher is correctly matched with a key idea?

a) Hippocrates – suggested that we could use reasoning to discover the truth

b) Socrates – proposed that well-being and personality is influenced by humours

c) Plato – one of the first to promote empirical study of the natural world

d) Aristotle – concluded that humans are closely related to animals

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

66. Whereas the Greek philosopher \_\_\_ correctly identified the brain as the organ of mental life, \_\_\_ believed that the brain was of minor importance.

a) Aristotle; Hippocrates

b) Plato; Aristotle

c) Hippocrates; Aristotle

d) Hippocrates; Socrates

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

67. One similarity between Hippocrates and Aristotle is that they both

a) proposed influential theories of personality.

b) believed that theories should be tested empirically.

c) believed that reason could uncover ultimate truths.

d) viewed the brain as the seat of mental life.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

68. Unfortunately, Edgar’s grandmother just passed away. His beliefs line up with those of the ancient Greek philosophers, Socrates and Plato, and this gives him some comfort because

a) they believed that the mind lives on after we die.

b) they argued that the body feels no pain when the mind dies.

c) they rationalized that being a good soul in life means eternal happiness.

d) they concluded that the knowledge gained in this life goes with you to the next life.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

69. Which of the following was NOT a contribution of early Greek philosophers?

a) They realized that theories are always able to improve.

b) They told stories in attempts to explain the mysteries of life.

c) They questioned how the mind works and how it is related to the body.

d) They introduced procedures used in our modern scientific method.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

70. In what way were ancient Greek philosophers like today’s psychologists?

a) They both emphasized that theories are always capable of improvement.

b) They both follow the teachings of Aristotle.

c) They both view the mind and body as completely independent.

d) They both require mentorship in the field before expertise is awarded.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

71. The view that all knowledge originates in experience is known as

a) associationism.

b) tabula rasa.

c) empiricism.

d) determinism.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

72. Tabula rasa refers to the idea that

a) babies must acquire all knowledge through experience.

b) babies are born with many innate ideas that will later be expressed when they develop language.

c) babies are only capable of learning as their brain fully develops.

d) babies are born with the wisdom of their ancestors.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

73. Who is credited with being the creator of empiricism and was also a big promoter of the scientific method?

a) Hippocrates

b) Descartes

c) Bacon

d) Fechner

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

74. Most Psychology researchers use the scientific method of gathering data, analyzing data, and performing experiments. This method was first established by

a) Rene Descartes.

b) Herman Von Helmholtz.

c) Gustav Fechner.

d) Francis Bacon.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

75. Andrew is acting in a play and has the role of Rene Descartes. In one line, he says how the \_\_\_ is the point of contact between the mind and body.

a) thyroid gland

b) pineal gland

c) brain

d) heart

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

76. Himeko is wondering what the pineal gland does, so she looks it up online. She learns that according to Rene Descartes, the pineal gland

a) is the point of contact between the mind and body.

b) is where neural impulses originate.

c) is where our four bodily humors are stored.

d) is the source of our knowledge and soul.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

77. What is Francis Bacon credited with, as far as his contribution to the field of psychology is concerned?

a) He was one of the first to promote empirical investigations of the natural world and he formed idea about how living things are hierarchically categorized.

b) He was the creator of empiricism and was also an influential promoter of the scientific method.

c) He was the first to measure the speed of the neural impulse, which contributed to the foundation of modern neuroscience.

d) He was one of the founders of experimental psychology and reported evidence for the relationship between physical and mental events.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

78. Although many of the ideas of Francis Bacon and Rene Descartes were later proven to be incorrect, their most significant contribution to current day psychology was

a) they shed light on the connection between the mind and the body.

b) they demonstrated the role of experience in development.

c) they established the scientific method for investigating questions.

d) they combined empirical facts with philosophical thinking to explain the connection between the brain and the body.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

79. Kara believes that her new-born baby will only learn through exposure to new experiences. Kara’s beliefs most closely resemble those of

a) Francis Bacon.

b) Herman von Helmholtz.

c) Rene Descartes.

d) John Locke.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

80. Fiona was just told by her philosophy major boyfriend that her mind is like that of a newborn’s, according to John Locke. How should she feel about this comment?

a) flattered, he sees her as innocent and trusting

b) happy, he’s obviously thinking long-term

c) upset, he’s thinking about his work when he’s with her

d) insulted, he’s calling her empty headed

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

81. The area of psychology that examines the relationship between physical stimuli and their psychological effects is known as

a) tabula rasa.

b) physiology.

c) psychophysics.

d) the scientific method.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

82. Which of the following pioneered the area of psychophysics?

a) Rene Descartes

b) Johannes Muller

c) Herman von Helmholtz

d) Gustav Fechner

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

83. Darlene just finished reading a book published in 1860 that gave psychology the tools to become a quantified science. Who was the author of that book?

a) Fechner

b) Wundt

c) von Helmholtz

d) Descartes

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

84. Brenda uses electric shock to stimulate the nerve of frog’s leg and measures how much time it takes for the leg to move. Which of the following would have had the greatest influence on Brenda’s experiment?

a) Rene Descartes

b) Johannes Muller

c) Herman von Helmholtz

d) Gustav Fechner

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

85. Chloe is reading a book about the first researcher to measure the speed of a neural impulse. What researcher is Chloe’s book about?

a) Fechner

b) Wundt

c) von Helmholtz

d) Bacon

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

86. Which of the following has been most greatly influenced by the work of Herman von Helmholtz?

a) psychophysics

b) sensation and perception

c) neuroscience

d) experimental psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

87. Which of the following is one of the founders of experimental psychology?

a) Rene Descartes

b) Johannes Muller

c) Herman von Helmholtz

d) Gustav Fechner

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

88. When two sharp points are placed against a person’s skin, the closer the two points are the more likely the person is to experience the sensation as only a single point. This research finding best demonstrates the psychological contribution of

a) Rene Descartes.

b) Johannes Muller.

c) Herman von Helmholtz.

d) Gustav Fechner.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

89. The concept of natural selection was proposed by

a) Gustav Fechner.

b) Ivan Pavlov.

c) Charles Darwin.

d) Wilhelm Wundt.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

90. It is possible giraffes with long necks live longer than those with short necks as they can eat leaves from tall trees that giraffes with shorter necks cannot reach. This statement best demonstrates the ideas of

a) Charles Darwin.

b) Wilhelm Wundt.

c) Edward Titchener.

d) John Locke.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

91. The theory that chance variations are passed down from parent to offspring and that some variations are adaptive is known as

a) adaptive evolution.

b) natural selection.

c) theory of evolution.

d) evolutionary adaptiveness.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

92. The formal beginning of psychology is associated with \_\_\_.

a) Wundt

b) Titchener

c) James

d) Ebbinghaus

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

93. In 1879, Wilhelm Wundt was credited with this first

a) measuring the speed of the neural impulse.

b) opening a psychology laboratory.

c) finding evidence for the relationship between physical and mental events.

d) receiving a doctorate in psychology.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

94. In which year did Wundt begin operating the first psychology lab?

a) 1829

b) 1839

c) 1859

d) 1879

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

95. Lillian believes that her behaviours arise out of deliberate decisions. This belief best reflects those of

a) Charles Darwin.

b) Wilhelm Wundt.

c) Edward Titchener.

d) William James.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

96. This theory focuses on the choices made by individuals, rather than environmental events, as the cause of underlying behaviours

a) introspection

b) voluntarism

c) functionalism

d) Gestalt behavioural analysis

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

97. Sven concludes that when our attention is on something, it is because we purposefully focused on that something. Furthermore, he thinks that our behaviour is purposeful, in that it happened for a reason. Given Sven’s beliefs, with which theory would he most likely agree?

a) voluntarism

b) structuralism

c) functionalism

d) Gestalt psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

98. Which of the following examples best demonstrates the paradigm of voluntarism?

a) During confrontation, a person instinctively lowers their eye gaze to indicate submissiveness.

b) Lowering one’s eye gaze during confrontation is an adaptive characteristic that evolved over time.

c) Lowering one’s eye gaze during confrontation is the result of fundamental sensory processes.

d) Lowering one’s eye gaze during confrontation reflects one’s wilful decision to avoid a fight.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

99. Saskia believes that most of our behaviour is motivated and that our attention is intentionally focused on things around us. With which theory would she most likely agree?

a) voluntarism

b) structuralism

c) functionalism

d) Gestalt psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

100. Zeke has stumbled across a time machine that accidentally carries him back over 100 years to the very first psychology laboratory. Where is he, and what year is it and who would Zeke being working with?

a) It is 1883 and he is at John Hopkins University working with G. Stanley Hall.

b) It is 1890 and he is in Toronto working with James Mark Baldwin.

c) It is 1879 and he is in Leipzig, Germany working with Wilhelm Wundt.

d) It is 1859 and he is at Oxford working with Charles Darwin.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

101. Zoya falls asleep reading about the history of psychology and dreams that she was accepted as a graduate student in the very first psychology laboratory. Supposing her dream is historically accurate, with whom would she be working?

a) Charles Darwin

b) Edward Titchener

c) G. Stanley Hall

d) Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

102. Wilhelm Wundt and Edward Titchener both believed that psychology should focus on

a) the function of consciousness.

b) basic elements of conscious experience.

c) observable behaviours.

d) the role of wilful acts of decision in behaviour.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

103. What psychological school of thought is Titchener credited with founding?

a) functionalism

b) structuralism

c) Gestalt

d) voluntarism

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

104. Which approach viewed the goal of psychology as the study of the basic elements of the conscious mind, much as one would study the parts of an engine and then determine how those parts are related?

a) functionalism

b) structuralism

c) Gestalt psychology

d) psychoanalysis

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

105. A procedure in which an observer describes the simple elements of a complex experience in as much detail as possible is called \_\_\_.

a) inner perception

b) introspection

c) internal observation

d) introjection

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

106. Lassandra takes a sip of cola. “Sweet ... cold, wet, tingly ... slightly bitter,” she reports. Lassandra is

a) introspecting.

b) introjecting.

c) taking an intelligence test.

d) suffering a stroke.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

107. Yael is trying to use the same technique that the structuralists used to study the mind. What technique is Yael attempting?

a) introspection

b) hypnosis

c) voluntarism

d) functionalism

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

108. Matthew is tasting many new foods. With every new food he tastes, he keeps an in-depth record of his conscious awareness of his experiences including sensation, images, feelings, and thoughts. Matthew is practicing

a) structuralism.

b) empiricism.

c) functionalism.

d) introspection.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

109. Which of the following was NOT a criticism of introspection?

a) Introspection was shown to be unreliable.

b) Scientists using introspection often arrived at diverse findings.

c) Scientists using introspection focused too much on applying the findings to practical problems.

d) Scientists using introspection failed to incorporate the study of animals into their research.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

110. Which of the following was a criticism of structuralism?

a) It failed to consider an individual’s social context.

b) It made no attempt to explain or control mental processes.

c) Its emphasis on the whole stimulus ignored bottom-up processes.

d) it focused too heavily on experiments with children, animals, and people with mental disorders.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

111. Which of the following statements best expresses the aim of the functionalist perspective?

a) Functionalism seeks to identify what the mind contains.

b) Functionalism seeks to determine the purpose of mental processes.

c) Functionalism seeks to determine how mental experience is organized.

d) Functionalism seeks to understand the influence of the unconscious mind.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

112. Wayne believes that to fully understand psychological functioning, we must expand our studies of normal adults to include animals, children, and people with psychological disorders. With which of the following researchers is Wayne most likely to agree?

a) Wilhelm Wundt

b) William James

c) Max Wertheimer

d) G. Stanley Hall

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

113. Which two early psychologists had an issue with the ideas of structuralism and tried to steer the field of psychology away from it?

a) Wundt and Titchener

b) Titchener and James

c) James and Wertheimer

d) Hall and Cattell

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

114. With respect to the psychology of emotion, William James would be most interested in

a) the contribution of unconscious memories to one’s emotional experience.

b) the basic nature of an emotional feeling or experience.

c) how emotions aid one’s adaptation to the environment.

d) the observable behaviours accompanying emotional experience.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

115. William James wrote an important early textbook in psychology called *\_\_\_ of Psychology*.

a) *Handbook*

b) *Elements*

c) *Outline*

d) *Principles*

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

116. William James did not agree that consciousness could be examined as a set of static parts, and instead argued that consciousness

a) is driven by the unconscious.

b) involves an ever-changing stream of mental events.

c) is the sum of the parts.

d) involves perceptually organizing our environment into wholes based on the individual parts.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

117. Which American psychologist is credited with developing the functionalist approach?

a) Freud

b) Pavlov

c) James

d) Watson

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

118. Xiomara is a new psychology student who is bragging to all the other students that her great grandfather studied psychology in the first experimental psychology laboratory in Canada. If this is true, with whom did her grandfather work?

a) Wilhelm Wundt

b) William James

c) James Mark Baldwin

d) G. Stanley Hall

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

119. Which approach viewed the goal of psychology as the study of the purpose of the conscious mind, much as one would study what the engine of a car is used for?

a) functionalism

b) structuralism

c) Gestalt psychology

d) psychoanalysis

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

120. Dr. Chen and Dr. Ito are both studying the bicycle. Dr. Chen is studying the mechanical components such as the wheels, the cogs, and the shape of the handlebars. Dr. Ito, on the other hand, is studying how the bicycle could be used to reduce greenhouse gases. Given this information, which of the following statements is most accurate?

a) Dr. Chen’s approach is like structuralism and Dr. Ito’s is like functionalism.

b) Dr. Chen’s approach is like functionalism and Dr. Ito’s is like structuralism.

c) Dr. Chen’s approach is like structuralism and Dr. Ito’s is like behaviourism.

d) Dr. Chen’s approach is like structuralism and Dr. Ito’s is like voluntarism.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

121. The main difference between functionalism and structuralism is that functionalism focuses on \_\_\_ while structuralism emphasizes \_\_\_.

a) predicting behaviour; previous learned experiences

b) optical illusions as experimental techniques; introspection

c) the purpose of the mind; the basic elements of the mind

d) the conscious mind; the unconscious mind

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

122. Which of the following sequences best reflects the order in which schools of thought developed in psychology’s early history?

a) structuralism – functionalism – voluntarism

b) voluntarism – functionalism – structuralism

c) voluntarism – structuralism – functionalism

d) structuralism – voluntarism – functionalism

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

123. Which of the following statements best expresses the fate of the structuralist perspective in psychology?

a) The structuralist perspective was supplanted by other views.

b) The structuralist perspective triumphed over alternative ones.

c) The structuralist perspective continues to coexist with other views in psychology.

d) The structuralist perspective has waned somewhat, but it remains highly influential.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

124. Which perspective most immediately replaced structuralism in the early days of scientific psychology?

a) behaviourism

b) humanism

c) functionalism

d) psychoanalytic theory

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

125. The first psychologists to examine socially relevant topics were the

a) structuralists.

b) functionalists.

c) behaviourists.

d) Gestalt psychologists.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

126. Which of the following statements is consistent with the approach of Gestalt psychology?

a) The parts are greater than the whole.

b) The parts are exactly equal to the whole.

c) The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

d) The parts are unrelated to the whole.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

127. Vivienne is making a banner for a mock debate in which her team is pretending to be Gestalt psychologists. What motto should she write across her banner?

a) Let us learn all things from everybody.

b) The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.

c) Open your mind.

d) Nature is the teacher of art.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

128. Gestalt psychology may be a reaction to the \_\_\_ perspective.

a) psychoanalytic

b) humanist

c) functionalist

d) structuralist

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

129. The Gestalt psychologists made their most lasting contributions to the psychology of

a) memory.

b) perception.

c) emotion.

d) motivation.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

130. Which perspective below is correctly matched with its description?

a) structuralism – emphasized the purpose of mental processes.

b) functionalism – emphasized the elements of mental experience.

c) behaviourism – emphasized the unconscious determinants of behaviour.

d) Gestalt psychology – emphasized the organization of perception.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

131. Which two schools of thought steered the field of psychology away from trying to identify the individual elements of the mind?

a) structuralism and functionalism

b) structuralism and voluntarism

c) voluntarism and Gestalt psychology

d) functionalism and Gestalt psychology

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

132. Which historical time below is correctly matched with its relevance for the psychology’s development?

a) 1400–1600 – Humans are viewed as machines subject to the laws of matter.

b) 1800 – Advances in education and communication have encouraged public interest in science.

c) 1800s – Supernatural worldview fades.

d) late 1800s – Theory of evolution spurs interest in the origin of human behaviour.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

133. At which of the levels of analysis discussed in your text did Wundt examine thought and behaviour over the course of his career?

a) the group level only

b) the individual level

c) both the brain and individual levels

d) both the individual and group levels

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

134. In which of the goals of psychology were the structuralists most interested?

a) description

b) prediction

c) explanation

d) control

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

135. Cognitive psychologists have determined that an individual letter is recognized more rapidly when it occurs in the context of a word than when it occurs in a random string of consonants. This finding is most clearly consistent with the \_\_\_ perspective in psychology’s history.

a) Gestalt

b) psychoanalytic

c) structuralist

d) humanistic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

136. In what way is Gestalt psychology the opposite of structuralism?

a) Gestalt psychology attempts to explain consciousness, while structuralism only describes it.

b) Gestalt psychology uses humans as participants, while structuralism uses humans and animals.

c) Gestalt psychology focuses on our perceptual experiences, while structuralism focuses on our mental processes.

d) Gestalt psychology argues that we tend to perceive the whole stimulus, while structuralism focuses on the parts of a stimulus.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

137. Artie organizes the binders in his office by colour. This colour-coding exemplifies the Gestalt principle of \_\_\_.

a) proximity

b) similarity

c) chromaticity

d) closure

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

138. Which of the following early approaches to psychology originated in the United States?

a) psychoanalytic theory

b) Gestalt psychology

c) voluntarism

d) functionalism

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

139. What aspect of structuralism’s principles do we still see today in psychology?

a) Introspection can be a valuable tool in combination with more scientific techniques.

b) We can learn a lot about mental processes by studying what happens when they fail.

c) Psychological research should focus on observable behaviour.

d) The idea that there are many influences on behaviour and that we are only aware of a subset of them.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

140. Although structuralism no longer exists as a formal school of thought, some of its principles are still evident in today’s psychology. Which of the following is one of these structuralist principles that we still see in today’s psychology?

a) Introspection can be a valuable tool in combination with more scientific techniques.

b) We can learn a lot about mental processes by studying what happens when they fail.

c) Psychological research should focus on observable behaviour.

d) The idea that there are many influences on behaviour and that we are only aware of a subset of them.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

141. Which of the following statements is consistent with Freud’s psychoanalytic theory?

a) We are always aware of our motivations.

b) Many of our thoughts and feelings reside in the unconscious mind.

c) The conscious and unconscious mind are never in competition.

d) Childhood experiences do not contribute to later psychological functioning.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

142. After watching her father suffer and die from a serious illness, Maria mysteriously loses her sight even she experienced no eye or brain injury. Which of the following would claim would Freud most likely have made to explain Maria’s problem?

a) negative childhood experience

b) unconscious urges that Maria could not freely express

c) hysteria

d) problems with psychological adjustment

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

143. Matt was experiencing insomnia because he repeatedly had graphic dreams about an inanimate object attacking him at work. He went to a therapist who told him that the dream was an attempt by his unconscious mind to communicate with his conscious mind. What kind of therapist did Matt most likely see?

a) psychoanalyst

b) cognitivist

c) behaviourist

d) humanist

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

144. Kleptomania is a term used to describe someone who cannot control the uncontrollable impulse to steal when there is no need or financial gain. Freud would say this behaviour is caused by

a) negative childhood experiences.

b) unconscious urges.

c) the lack of rational thought.

d) conflict between conscious and unconscious forces.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

145. Which of the following was NOT a criticism of Freud’s psychoanalytic theory?

a) its focus on the unconscious

b) his reliance on anecdotes and case histories of his patients

c) the lack of support based on empirical research

d) the focus on early childhood experience

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

146. Dr. Fellisi is interested in memories that her patients are unaware of and how those memories affect their behaviour. Dr. Fellisi is particularly interested in

a) the unconscious.

b) the underlying introspective template.

c) whether infantile amnesia was experienced by the patient.

d) the subconscious.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

147. Regina believes that her best friend suffers severe anxiety because when he was young, his parents didn’t make him feel safe and secure. Based on this alone, with which school of thought would Regina most likely agree?

a) behaviourism

b) psychoanalytic theory

c) cognitive psychology

d) neuroscience

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

148. The “talking cure” was developed by

a) Freud.

b) Watson.

c) Pavlov.

d) Maslow.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

149. The “talking cure” lead to the creation of

a) information processing theory.

b) client-centred therapy.

c) behaviourism.

d) psychiatry and clinical psychology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

150. The psychoanalytic theory originated in the work of \_\_\_, a Viennese neurologist.

a) Freud

b) Maslow

c) Jung

d) Bandura

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

151. Noreen asserts that our behaviour often reflects unconscious motives and conflicts. This viewpoint is most consistent with the \_\_\_ perspective in psychology.

a) humanistic

b) psychoanalytic

c) cognitive

d) psychobiological

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

152. Which of the following types of evidence provided the foundation for Freud’s psychoanalytic theory?

a) survey responses of large samples of adults

b) observations of adults in everyday contexts

c) archival data: newspaper reports, historical records, and the like

d) case studies of patients in therapy

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

153. Which statement best captures Freud’s view of the relationship between the conscious and the unconscious minds?

a) The conscious and unconscious minds operate in isolation from one another.

b) The conscious and unconscious minds cooperate harmoniously.

c) The conscious and unconscious minds are often in conflict.

d) The conscious and unconscious minds are essentially the same.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

154. To what extent has empirical research supported psychoanalytic theory?

a) Empirical research generally does not support psychoanalytic theory.

b) Empirical research offers moderate support for psychoanalytic theory.

c) Empirical research strongly supports psychoanalytic theory.

d) Empirical research has not addressed psychoanalytic theory.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

155. Which of the following theoretical approaches in psychology emphasized the influence of childhood on adult thought and behaviour?

a) Gestalt psychology

b) psychoanalytic theory

c) structuralism

d) cognitive psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

156. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the influence of psychoanalytic theory in psychology?

a) It has become increasingly influential in recent years.

b) Its influence has greatly declined over the years. Psychoanalytic theory is really only of historical interest at this point.

c) It has never been broadly influential in psychology.

d) It has had a significant, continuing impact in psychology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

157. Which school of thought focused on learned behaviour and how it is influenced by events that come before and after the behaviour?

a) psychobiology

b) behaviourism

c) psychoanalytic theory

d) humanism

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

158. Quincy is working in a lab in which he observes rats pressing levers in order to receive food reward. What school of thought would Quincy’s research fall under?

a) cognitive psychology

b) behaviourism

c) neuroscience

d) humanism

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

159. Penny is a recovering drug addict. Her treatment program emphasizes the influence of her environment— “people, places, and things”—on her use of her drug of choice. Her program reflects the \_\_\_ approach in psychology.

a) psychoanalytic

b) behaviourist

c) humanistic

d) psychobiological

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

160. Which behaviourist below is correctly matched with a description or contribution?

a) Bandura – demonstrated the conditioning of fear in children.

b) Pavlov – demonstrated learning through social observation.

c) Watson – credited with the discovery of conditioning.

d) Skinner – was the leading behaviourist after World War II.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

161. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which the behaviourists discussed in your text made their most important contributions to the field, from the earliest to the most recent?

a) Watson – Bandura – Pavlov – Skinner

b) Pavlov – Watson – Skinner – Bandura

c) Watson – Pavlov – Bandura – Skinner

d) Pavlov – Watson – Bandura – Skinner

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

162. Consider the influence of consequences on behaviour. Which alternative correctly describes the consequences that increase the frequency of behaviour, and decrease it on the other?

a) Both positive and negative reinforcement increase the frequency of behaviour. Punishment decreases it.

b) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Punishment decreases it.

c) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Both negative reinforcement and punishment decrease it.

d) Positive reinforcement increases the frequency of behaviour. Negative reinforcement decreases it.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

163. Consider the following scenarios: (1) Marie takes an aspirin when she has a headache; (2) Jan slides a dollar bill into a vending machine when she’s thirsty; (3) Tammy makes her curfew now because her parents confiscated her phone when she stayed out too late; and (4) Frankie no longer curses because his mom washed his mouth out with soap the last time he swore. Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of negative reinforcement? Which of these individuals illustrates the effects of punishment?

a) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Tammy; punishment – Frankie

b) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Frankie; punishment – Tammy

c) Negative reinforcement – Marie; punishment – Tammy and Frankie

d) Negative reinforcement – Marie and Jan; punishment – Tammy and Frankie

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

164. In what way are psychoanalytic and behaviourist psychology the same?

a) They both focus on the unconscious.

b) They both study animals to make inferences about humans.

c) They both agree that previous experiences can influence future behaviour.

d) They both rely on rigorous experimental methods.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

165. Which theorist pioneered the application of conditioning to young human children?

a) Thorndike

b) Watson

c) Pavlov

d) Skinner

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

166. Which of the following psychologists would NOT be considered a behaviourist?

a) Skinner

b) Maslow

c) Pavlov

d) Watson

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

167. This researcher developed concepts around learning after he observed dogs salivating to a ringing bell.

a) Pavlov

b) Skinner

c) Watson

d) Thorndike

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

168. This researcher developed special boxes to measure stimulus-responses patterns in animals.

a) Pavlov

b) Skinner

c) Watson

d) Thorndike

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

169. Negative reinforcement is sometimes confused with

a) criticism.

b) negative rewards.

c) punishment.

d) positive reinforcement.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

170. Whenever Kia wants a cookie she screams until her parents give it to her. Getting the cookie is a form of \_\_\_ for Kia.

a) negative reinforcement

b) positive reinforcement

c) negative punishment

d) positive punishment

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

171. Sara procrastinates when she needs to do her homework so her roommate decided to buy Sara dinner on Friday nights if she completed her homework before the weekend. This plan increased the incidence of Sara completing her homework before the weekend. In this example, which of the following is described?

a) negative reinforcement

b) positive reinforcement

c) negative punishment

d) positive punishment

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

172. Once, when Jordan had a terrible headache his partner told him to sit in a dark room and to put ice on his head. The headache went away. Now whenever Jordan has a headache he sits in a dark room with ice. Jordan experienced

a) negative reinforcement.

b) positive reinforcement.

c) negative punishment.

d) positive punishment.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

173. Although \_\_\_ is technically a behaviourist, he also argued that it is possible to learn something without receiving direct consequences.

a) Skinner

b) Thorndike

c) Bandura

d) Watson

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

174. What area of psychology focused on the potential of individuals and highlighted special human qualities such as free will?

a) humanism

b) behaviourism

c) psychoanalysis

d) cognitive psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

175. A psychological approach that combines conditioning and cognition to explain human behaviour is

a) behaviourism.

b) humanism.

c) cognitive behaviour.

d) psychoanalytic.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

176. Dr. Pe is investigating how using visual imagery improves our memory for details in a story. To what school of thought does Dr. Pe most likely belong?

a) behaviourism

b) cognitive psychology

c) humanism

d) evolutionary psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

177. Dr. Zilva is treating Thomas for panic attacks. She suggests that Thomas may not be breathing deeply enough when he begins to feel anxious. The lack of oxygen might then be causing Thomas to think he is having a heart attack, thereby escalating his anxiety to a state of panic. Which of the following approaches is Dr. Zilva using to treat Thomas?

a) psychoanalytic

b) behavioural

c) cognitive behavioural

d) humanist

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

178. Dr. Matthews examines the influence of video-game violence on aggressive behaviours among middle-school students. Dr. Matthews’ work reflects the impact of which of the following behaviourists?

a) Watson

b) Pavlov

c) Thorndike

d) Bandura

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

179. Which behaviourist acknowledged that learning can happen without directly receiving consequences?

a) Skinner

b) Thorndike

c) Bandura

d) Watson

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

180. According to your text, Bandura’s work implied the influence of internal, mental representations on behaviour. Bandura’s work, therefore, helped enable the development of the \_\_\_ approach in psychology.

a) humanistic

b) functionalist

c) psychobiological

d) cognitive

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

181. What newer field investigates how cognitive processing varies across different populations?

a) cultural psychology

b) cognitive psychology

c) behavioural genetics

d) psychobiology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

182. While cultural psychology \_\_\_, cross-cultural psychology \_\_\_.

a) emerged out of evolutionary psychology; emerged from humanism

b) focuses on one culture; focuses on at least two different cultures

c) addresses how we differ across cultures; addresses how we are similar across cultures

d) investigates people throughout their lifespan; investigates middle-aged adults only

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

183. What is the difference between cultural psychology and cross-cultural psychology?

a) Cultural psychology emerged out of evolutionary psychology; cross-cultural psychology emerged from humanism.

b) Cultural psychology focuses on one culture; cross-cultural psychology focuses on at least two different cultures.

c) Cultural psychology addresses how we differ across cultures; cross-cultural psychology addresses how we are similar across cultures.

d) Cultural psychology investigates people throughout their lifespan; cross-cultural psychology investigates middle-aged adults only.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

184. Humanistic psychology represented a reaction to the \_\_\_ perspective(s) in psychology.

a) psychoanalytic and behaviourist

b) psychoanalytic

c) behaviourist

d) cognitive and psychoanalytic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

185. Which of the following ideas did the humanists reject most explicitly?

a) the notion that human behaviour is driven by basic motives

b) the idea that consciousness can be studied objectively

c) the notion that humans are just animals

d) the idea that the mind is highly subjective

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

186. At the heart of the humanistic perspective is the concept of \_\_\_.

a) environmental determinism

b) free will

c) natural selection

d) unconscious conflict

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

187. “Be all that you can be!” exhorted a recruitment campaign for the military in the 1990s. The campaign suggests that joining the armed forces is the royal road to the fulfillment of one’s potential, or \_\_\_ in the words of the humanists.

a) self-esteem

b) self-awareness

c) self-actualization

d) self-efficacy

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

188. With respect to self-actualization, which of the following statements is true?

a) Self-actualization is the inevitable outcome of healthy adult development.

b) Self-actualized individuals are quite rare.

c) Self-actualization produces self-esteem.

d) Self-actualization is necessary for one to give and receive love.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

189. Oliver is not happy with his current therapist. Specifically, he feels like his therapist doesn't treat him like an equal, nor does his therapist make any effort to understand his problems from his point of view. What type of therapy would better suit Oliver, based on his complaints with his current therapist?

a) client-centered therapy

b) psychoanalysis

c) conditioning therapy

d) behaviour therapy

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

190. Ophelia is trying a new therapist who treats her like an equal and who really makes efforts to understand her problems from her point of view. What type of therapy is Ophelia likely trying?

a) client-centered therapy

b) psychoanalysis

c) conditioning therapy

d) behaviour therapy

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

191. Andy’s therapist validates his feelings by reflecting his statements back to him and by acting in a warm, nondirective manner. Which type of therapy does Andy’s therapist provide?

a) client-centred therapy

b) psychoanalytic therapy

c) behavioural therapy

d) cognitive therapy

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

192 Ulrich Neisser’s influential text *Cognitive* *Psychology* was published in the year \_\_\_.

a) 1947

b) 1957

c) 1967

d) 1977

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

193. Driving to work one day, Rosemary suspects that motorists talking on their cell phones process less information relevant to the task of driving than do other drivers. This hypothesis would most likely be tested by a \_\_\_ psychologist.

a) psychoanalytic

b) cognitive

c) behaviouristic

d) humanistic

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

194. By the information processing perspective in psychology, hardware is to software as \_\_\_ is to \_\_\_.

a) brain; mind

b) mind; brain

c) mind; behaviour

d) unconscious; conscious

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

195. Both the structuralists and the cognitive psychologists investigated the conscious mind. How did the cognitive psychologists differ from the structuralists in their approach to the mind?

a) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind’s processes, whereas the structuralists investigated its contents.

b) The cognitive psychologists examined the mind’s contents, whereas the structuralists investigated its processes.

c) The cognitive psychologists attempted to apply the scientific method to the study of the mind. The structuralists did not.

d) There is little difference between the two perspectives in their approach to the mind. The cognitive approach represents a modern-day resurgence of the structuralist perspective.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

196. Dr. Parker is interested in studying how different strategies affect memory. To what school of thought does Dr. Parker most likely belong?

a) behaviourism

b) cognitive psychology

c) humanism

d) evolutionary psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

197. In what way are cognitive psychology and humanistic psychology the same?

a) They both focus on the unconscious.

b) They both study animals to make inferences about humans.

c) They both disagreed with the behaviourists ideas.

d) They both rely on rigorous experimental methods.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

198. Having been stranded at the dawn of the twentieth century in a time travel mishap, you attempt to return to the present day. As the smoke clears and the dust settles, though, you find that it is instead the early 1960s. Which of the following statements best describes the theoretical landscape in psychology at the time?

a) Behaviourism was becoming more influential, while humanism and cognitive psychology were waning.

b) Humanism was becoming more influential, while behaviourism and cognitive psychology were waning.

c) Humanism and behaviourism were becoming more influential, while cognitive psychology was waning.

d) Humanism and cognitive psychology were becoming more influential, while behaviourism was waning.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

199. Which twentieth-century perspective in psychology is correctly matched with its emphasis?

a) Psychoanalytic perspective -- emphasizes people’s motivation to grow and develop and gain control over their destinies.

b) Humanistic perspective -- emphasizes how people process information.

c) Behavioural perspective -- emphasizes observable behaviour and objectivity.

d) Cognitive psychology – emphasizes the unconscious influences on thought and behaviour.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

200. Dr. Greenway argues that psychology should focus on observable, measurable behaviour. Dr. Cech suggests that psychology should study how people think and process information about the world. Which option below correctly identifies their respective perspectives?

a) Dr. Greenway – psychoanalytic perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective

b) Dr. Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr. Cech – humanistic perspective

c) Dr. Greenway – cognitive perspective; Dr. Cech – behaviourist perspective

d) Dr. Greenway – behaviourist perspective; Dr. Cech – cognitive perspective

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

201. Which psychologist is correctly matched with an associated perspective?

a) Maslow – cognitive

b) Freud – behaviourist

c) Rogers – humanistic

d) Skinner – psychoanalytic

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

202. Which of the following sequences reflects the order in which twentieth-century perspectives in psychology originated, from the earliest to the most recent?

a) psychoanalytic – humanism – behaviourism

b) psychoanalytic – behaviourism – humanism

c) cognitive – psychoanalytic – humanism

d) behaviourism – cognitive – psychoanalytic

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

203. Which school of thought is most likely to ask questions about how our brains process information?

a) psychobiology

b) cognitive psychology

c) evolutionary psychology

d) behaviourism

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

204. Which of the following alternatives best expresses the relationship between the terms *psychobiology* and *neuroscience*?

a) The terms are used interchangeably.

b) The term ‘psychobiology’ has replaced the term ‘neuroscience.’

c) The term ‘neuroscience’ has replaced the term ‘psychobiology.’

d) The terms refer to different fields in psychology.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

205. Quintessa is working in a lab in which she performs brain surgeries on rats and observes their ensuing behaviour. What school of thought would Quintessa’s research fall under?

a) cognitive psychology

b) behaviourism

c) neuroscience

d) humanism

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

206. While \_\_\_ attempted to identify the brain areas involved in learning, memory, and cognition; \_\_\_ tried to determine the functions of the brain’s hemispheres.

a) Sperry; Lashley

b) Wilson; Barash

c) Barash; Wilson

d) Lashley; Sperry

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

207. Naomi is playing a game with her psychology study group in which they have to pretend that they’re working with a famous psychologist and then everyone else has to guess who they’re working with. Naomi give her clues to the group: His work involves splitting the two hemispheres of a brain to learn about the abilities of each half of the brain. Which researcher is Naomi pretending to work with?

a) Pavlov

b) Hebb

c) Sperry

d) Lashley

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

208. Donald Hebb used the term *cell* *assembly* to describe

a) the production of new brain cells.

b) the communication between cells in the brain.

c) a strengthening of synaptic connections with repeated stimulation.

d) the loss of memory due to cell death in the brain.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

209. Mason is reading about the history of psychology and realizes that the field of neuroscience has influenced many subfields in psychology. Which of the following subfield in psychology was NOT influenced by the field of neuroscience?

a) behavioural genetics

b) behaviourism

c) sociobiology

d) evolutionary psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

210. When Sally sees a cat for the first time, a group of cells are activated in a specific order. According to Donald Hebb, what will happen in Sally’s brain with repeated exposure to a cat?

a) The same cells will be activated, but will respond slower.

b) The same cells will be activated, and stronger synaptic connections will develop.

c) The same cells will be activated responding in the same way as the first time.

d) Different cells will be activated.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

211. Dr. Brazinski is a researcher who believes that repeated exposure to a stimulus will cause the same group of brain cells to respond faster and more efficiently. With which neuropsychologist’s perspective does Dr. Brazinski agree?

a) Donald Hebb

b) Karl Lashley

c) Roger Sperry

d) Hubel and Wiesel

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

212. Which statement below describes the relationship among evolutionary psychology, behavioural genetics, and sociobiology?

a) Behavioural genetics and sociobiology may be viewed as subfields of evolutionary psychology.

b) Behavioural genetics and evolutionary psychology may be viewed as subfields of sociobiology.

c) They ate distinct fields of psychology.

d) Sociobiology and evolutionary psychology may be viewed as subfields of behavioural genetics.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

213. Dr. Lynch is a behavioural geneticist. Dr. Veazey is a sociobiologist. Which of the following alternatives best describes their areas of research interest?

a) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey are interested in the biological bases of social behaviour.

b) Both Dr. Lynch and Dr. Veazey study the biological bases of cognition.

c) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of cognition, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behaviour.

d) Dr. Lynch is interested in the biological bases of emotion, whereas Dr. Veazey studies the biological bases of social behaviour.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

214. Dr. Bowen claims that inheritance exerts a strong influence on thought and behaviour. Which of the following is the most specific claim you can make with some certainty?

a) Dr. Bowen is a behavioural geneticist.

b) Dr. Bowen is an evolutionary psychologist.

c) Dr. Bowen is a sociobiologist.

d) Dr. Bowen is a neuroscientist.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

215. Which of the following statements best describes the influence of evolutionary psychology in psychology’s history?

a) It has never been a strong influence in psychology.

b) Its influence has remained steady throughout psychology’s history.

c) Its influence has declined in recent years.

d) Its influence has increased in recent years.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

216. How do cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart, respectively, inform the nature vs. nurture debate?

a) Cultural universals support the ‘nature’ position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nurture’ position.

b) Cultural universals support the ‘nurture’ position, while similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nature’ position.

c) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nurture’ position.

d) Cultural universals and similarities between twins raised apart support the ‘nature’ position.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

217. The largest number of PhDs are in the subfields of \_\_\_ psychology.

a) clinical

b) developmental

c) social

d) cognitive

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

218. While seeking professional help, Jordan noticed that some mental health professionals were listed with M.D following their names, while others were listed with Ph.D. following their names. Which group of professionals are listed as M.D.s?

a) clinical psychologists

b) counselling: psychologists

c) psychiatrists

d) psychiatric social workers

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

219. What degree is awarded by graduate programs in psychology that places less emphasis on research and greater emphasis on psychotherapy and testing?

a) Psy.D.

b) D.S.W.

c) M.D.

d) Ph.D.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

220. A coach consults with a psychologist to help the team focus their frustrations and energies more effectively. The psychologist is most probably involved in which branch of psychology?

a) applied

b) counselling/clinical

c) academic

d) forensic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

221. A psychologist is helping a client to become more assertive at work. The psychologist is most probably involved in which branch of psychology?

a) applied

b) counselling/clinical

c) academic

d) forensic

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

222. A psychologist is helping students learn to test participants on an eye-tracker. The psychologist is most probably involved in which branch of psychology?

a) applied

b) counselling/clinical

c) academic

d) forensic

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

223. Judy is consulting with a psychologist to help her figure out the best way to get her grade 2 class to stay in their seats. Psychologists in what branch would be best suited to help with this problem?

a) academic

b) applied

c) clinical

d) psychiatry

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

224. With respect to psychology today, which of the following statements is most true?

a) A single theoretical orientation dominates present-day psychology.

b) Ultimately, a unified theory of behaviour and mental processes will emerge.

c) Multiple theoretical approaches exist in psychology because we have made little progress in understanding thought and behaviour.

d) Psychology is diverse in its theoretical orientations because the subject matter of psychology is diverse.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

225. Jill recently received her Ph. D. in psychology. All else being equal, there is a 44%-50% chance that she works in

a) an applied social setting.

b) a clinical setting.

c) school or educational setting.

d) counselling setting.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

226. Max recently received her Ph. D. in psychology. All else being equal, there is a 9% chance that he works in

a) a developmental setting.

b) a clinical setting.

c) school or educational setting.

d) counselling setting.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

227. Which of the following alternatives correctly identifies and describes one of the three key branches of contemporary psychology described in your text?

a) clinical and counselling psychology -- involves the use of psychological principles to solve practical problems

b) general psychology -- entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics

c) applied psychology – involves using psychological principles to help people cope effectively

d) academic psychology – entails research and instruction on a variety of psychological topics

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

228. Dr. Ying examines how limitations on human attention and memory may guide the design of computer interfaces. Dr. Krevetsky helps young adults make effective career and work decisions. Finally, Dr. Leonard teaches and performs research in social psychology at a university. Which psychologist is correctly matched with the branch of psychology she represents?

a) Dr. Ying – academic psychology

b) Dr. Krevetsky – clinical and counselling psychology

c) Dr. Leonard – applied psychology

d) Dr. Krevetsky – applied psychology

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

229. The roots of psychology’s academic, applied, and clinical/counselling branches are found in psychology’s early days in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Which branch of psychology is matched with the theoretical approach most sympathetic to its development?

a) academic psychology – structuralism

b) applied psychology – psychoanalytic psychology

c) clinical and counselling psychology – Gestalt psychology

d) clinical and counselling psychology – structuralism

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

230. Which of the following mental health practitioners is correctly matched with a title?

a) Dionne, who holds a Ph. D. degree – psychiatrist

b) Everett, who has an M. D. degree – clinical psychologist

c) Fallon, who graduated with a Psy. D. degree – clinical psychologist

d) Garrett, who received an M. S. W. degree – counselling psychologist

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

231. Which of the following statements is true regarding the difference between the Ph. D. and the Psy. D. degrees?

a) The Psy. D. is awarded in counselling psychology but not clinical psychology.

b) The Ph. D. is more focused on original research than is the Psy. D.

c) Psychiatrists may hold the Ph. D. but not the Psy. D. degree.

d) The Ph. D. is more focused on psychotherapy than is the Psy. D.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

232. Ph. D. is to M. D. as \_\_ is to \_\_\_.

a) psychiatrist; psychologist

b) counselling psychology; clinical psychologist

c) counselling psychologist; psychiatric social worker

d) psychologist; psychiatrist

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

233. Which of the following sequences best reflects the relative emphasis on psychological testing in Psy. D., Ph. D., and M. D. programs, from the most emphasis to the least?

a) M. D. – Ph. D. – Psy. D.

b) M. D. – Psy. D. – Ph. D.

c) Ph. D. – M. D. – Psy. D.

d) Ph. D. – Psy. D – M. D.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

234. Which type(s) of mental health practitioners can prescribe drugs?

a) psychiatrists and, in Canada, psychologists

b) psychiatrists only

c) psychiatrists and, in a few provinces, psychologists

d) psychologists and, in a few states, psychiatrists

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

235. What are the three main branches in psychology?

a) psychoanalytic, behavioural, and humanistic

b) experimental, counselling, and applied

c) academic, clinical, and applied

d) neuroscience, cognitive, and social

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

236. At age 18, Stephen had his first schizophrenic episode. Which type of mental health practitioner should Stephen see?

a) a social worker

b) clinical psychologist

c) psychiatrist

d) counsellor

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

237. Kiara has seen a mental health professional for help in treating her depression. She was prescribed an anti-depressant and was told to come back in 3 weeks for a follow-up. What type of mental health professional did Kiara most likely see?

a) a clinical psychologist

b) a counselling psychologist

c) a psychiatrist

d) a clinical neuropsychologist

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

238. Which of the following is true about the difference between a counselling psychologist and a clinical psychologist?

a) only counselling psychologists have a Ph.D.

b) only counselling psychologists earn their degrees from applied experience alone, not from sitting in a classroom

c) only clinical psychologists have a Psy.D.

d) only clinical psychologists can administer and interpret psychological tests to help with diagnosis and treatment

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

239. According to your text, the shared values of all three branches of psychology include each of the following EXCEPT

a) the idea that psychology is empirical.

b) a commitment to a single level of analysis.

c) an endorsement of theory-driven work.

d) an emphasis on context.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

240. The three branches in psychology share important values. Which of the following is NOT one of these values?

a) psychology is goal-driven

b) psychology is multi-level

c) psychology is contextual

d) psychology is empirical

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

241. Neuroscientists believe that depression is caused in part by ineffective use of a neurochemical in the brain called serotonin. Which shared value of psychology does this describe?

a) Psychology is theory-driven.

b) Psychology is empirical.

c) Psychology is multi-level.

d) Psychology is contextual.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

242. One criticism of Freud’s psychoanalytic theory is that many of its concepts are NOT supported by research findings. Which shared value of psychology does this describe?

a) Psychology is theory-driven.

b) Psychology is empirical.

c) Psychology is multi-level.

d) Psychology is contextual.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

243. When discussing depression, it is important to recognize that it is influenced by both biological and environmental factors. This statement demonstrates the shared value that

a) psychology is theory-driven.

b) psychology is empirical.

c) psychology is multi-level.

d) psychology is contextual.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

244. Dr. Hanoi is reviewing a research article for publication in a journal and unfortunately, he doesn’t like what he has read. He writes to the authors and explains that the research seems to have no overall reason for being conducted in the first place, and that the work doesn’t fit with anything that has already been done to date. What important value in psychology is lacking in this research article, according to Dr. Hanoi?

a) Psychology is theory-driven.

b) Psychology is empirical.

c) Psychology is multi-level.

d) Psychology is contextual.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

245. Although introspection is no longer recognized as a valid research method, it should be acknowledged for the important contribution it made in the history of psychology. This is particularly true given the time in which it was developed. Which shared value does this demonstrate?

a) Psychology is theory-driven.

b) Psychology is empirical.

c) Psychology is multi-level.

d) Psychology is contextual.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

246. Which of the following shared values in psychology is correctly described?

a) a commitment to theory-driven work – psychology includes intelligent speculation among its methods

b) an endorsement of empirical research – the brain, the individual, and the group must all be considered in psychological work

c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses – psychologists value ideas with strong research support

d) a recognition of the importance of context – psychological theory is shaped by social and technological forces

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

247. Dr. McIntyre believes that psychology should focus investigation solely on the brain. Dr. Napolitano argues that psychology should develop its explanations of thought and behaviour in isolation from social and technological forces, which change rapidly and unpredictably. Which psychological values do Drs. McIntyre and Napolitano seem NOT to share?

a) Dr. McIntyre does not share a commitment to theory-driven work, while Dr. Napolitano does not endorse empirical research.

b) Dr. McIntyre does not endorse empirical research, while Dr. Napolitano does not share a commitment to theory-driven work.

c) Dr. McIntyre does not recognize the importance of context, while Dr. Napolitano does not accept multilevel analyses.

d) Dr. McIntyre does not accept multilevel analyses, while Dr. Napolitano does not recognize the importance of context.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

248. A cultural psychologist would describe Canadian culture as \_\_\_. She would describe Chinese culture as \_\_\_.

a) individualistic; collectivist

b) individualistic; communal

c) collectivist; collectivist as well

d) individualistic; individualistic as well

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

249. Rob is an American college student. Yoon-Sook is a Korean college student. Research described in your text suggests that Rob would attribute happiness to \_\_\_. Yoon-Sook would attribute it to \_\_\_.

a) interpersonal interactions; personal achievements

b) interpersonal interactions; interpersonal interactions, too

c) personal achievements; interpersonal interactions

d) personal achievements; personal achievements, too

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

250. The advent of computer technology in the 1950s and 1960s spurred growth in the field of \_\_\_. More recently, advances in imaging have sparked the field of \_\_\_.

a) cognitive psychology; neuroscience

b) neuroscience; cognitive psychology

c) experimental psychology; neuroscience

d) developmental psychology; neuroscience

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

251. Dr. Garganta is interested in how the brain processes faces. For instance, his work has shown that specific regions of the brain show increased activity when viewing upright faces, but not for inverted faces. With what new field in psychology would Dr. Garganta’s work best fit?

a) social neuroscience

b) positive psychology

c) cognitive neuroscience

d) cultural psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

252. Dr. Olivier examines changes in participants’ brain activity as they use different pieces of information to make complex decisions. Dr. Pang examines changes in brain activity when participants explain the behaviour of a research assistant posing as another participant. Dr. Olivier is best described as a(n) \_\_\_ neuroscientist. Dr. Pang is probably a(n) \_\_\_ neuroscientist.

a) cognitive; cognitive

b) cognitive; social

c) cognitive; experimental

d) experimental; social

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

253. Which pioneering woman in psychology is correctly matched with a ‘first’?

a) Mary Whilton Calkins – first to investigate the role of the hippocampus in memory

b) Leta Hollingsworth – developed theories of mother-infant attachment

c) Mary Wright – first woman President of CPA

d) Brenda Milner – first woman to receive a Ph. D. in psychology

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

254. Which of the following women psychologists is correctly matched with her area of study?

a) Brenda Milner – the role of the hippocampus in memory

b) Leta Hollingsworth – mother-infant attachment

c) Magda Arnold – gender differences in mental functioning

d) Mary Whilton Calkins – history of Canadian psychology

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

255. Your text admits that it may seem that the neuroscientific approach is dominating contemporary psychology. Which of psychology’s shared values is most likely to ensure that neuroscience does not completely monopolize psychology in the near future?

a) a commitment to theory-driven work

b) an endorsement of empirical research

c) an acceptance of multilevel analyses

d) a recognition of the importance of context

Answer: c

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

256. Which of the following alternative best expresses the relationship between developmental psychology and psychology’s other subfields?

a) Developmental psychology is distinct subfield, operating in isolation from most other fields of psychology.

b) Developmental psychology has converged with neuroscience and social psychology in recent years.

c) With the advent of new technologies, developmental psychology has largely disappeared as a distinct subfield of psychology.

d) Developmental psychology is an integrative subfield, interacting with many other fields of psychology.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

257. Positive psychology traces is theoretical roots to the \_\_\_ and \_\_\_ approaches, because of its emphasis on \_\_\_ and \_\_\_, respectively.

a) functionalist, humanist; application, self-actualization

b) functionalist, humanist; self-actualization, application

c) psychodynamic, humanist; the unconscious, self-actualization

d) functionalist, Gestalt; application, mental organization

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

258. In its discussion of positive psychology, your text states that, “studies have found that having a positive outlook promotes resilience.” Making explicit reference to the goals of psychology, which of the following statements is the strongest claim reasonably implied by this quote?

a) A positive outlook *describes* resilience.

b) A positive outlook *describes and may even predict* resilience.

c) A positive outlook *explains* resilience.

d) A positive *outlook explains and may even control* resilience.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

259. Based on your text’s discussion, traditional psychotherapy is to positive psychotherapy as \_\_\_ is to \_\_\_.

a) preventive medicine; curative medicine

b) curative medicine; preventive medicine

c) humanistic therapy; psychoanalytic therapy

d) psychoanalytic therapy; behavioural therapy

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

260. Superstar goalie Sergei Ivanovski is trying a new type of therapy to help him maintain a positive mental state throughout the game. In this therapy, he is to focus on memories that he has chosen that give him good feelings of confidence and pride, as well as making a point to feel the good feelings after a great save. With what field of psychology would this form of therapy best fit?

a) developmental

b) positive

c) social

d) applied

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Applied

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

261. Which of the following best captures your text’s conclusion regarding psychology’s potential contribution to our knowledge?

a) Psychology will answer many complex questions about human nature.

b) Psychology will provide useful knowledge as it tries to address complex questions about human nature.

c) Psychology is unlikely to make much progress in addressing complex questions about human nature.

d) Psychology is too influenced by trends and fads to provide much lasting knowledge.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

**MATCHING QUESTION**

262. Match the appropriate words in the left column to the definitions in the right column.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Terms**  A. Natural Selection  B. Consciousness  C. Functionalism  D. Psychology  E. Empiricism  F. Adaptation  G. Structuralism  H. Voluntarism  I. Collectivist  J. Introspection  K. Humorism  L. Individualistic  M. Psychophysics  N. Culture  O. Gestalt  P. Humanistic  Q. Philosophy  R. Tabula rasa | \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_  \_\_\_ | **Definitions**  1. Theory that all knowledge originates in experience.  2. The study of the relationship between physical stimuli and the sensations and perceptions they affect.  3. A set of shared beliefs and practices that are transmitted across generations.  4. A theory where will is regarded as the ultimate agency in human behaviour; focusing motivation and attention for an explicit purpose.  5. Classic method of psychological study that involves careful evaluation of mental processes and how simple thoughts expand into complex ideas  6. The study of mental processes and behaviours.  7. A philosophical approach that considers how mental processes worked to adapt to changing environments.  8. The concept that chance variations are passed down from parent to off spring.  9. Belief that four bodily fluids collectively determined a person’s personality and character.  10. This school claimed that “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.” |

**ANSWERS TO MATCHING QUESTION**

1. E: Empiricism

2. M: Psychophysics

3. N: Culture

4. H: Voluntarism

5. J: Introspection

6. D: Psychology

7. C: Functionalism

8. A: Natural Selection

9. K: Humorism

10. O: Gestalt

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

**FILL-IN-THE-BLANK**

263. During psychology’s early history, the primary method for exploring internal mental processes was to observe outward \_\_\_.

Answer: behaviour

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

264. A large group of people with a set of shared beliefs and practices is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_.

Answer: culture

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

265. Following an earthquake or other disaster, some primitive cultures may attribute human qualities to such a natural event because they believe the “earth spirits are angry”. This example illustrates a(n) \_\_\_.

Answer: myth

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

266. The first philosopher to promote empirical or testable investigations of the natural world was \_\_\_.

Answer: Aristotle

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

267. The term used to describe the behaviours and mental processes of which we are aware is \_\_\_.

Answer: consciousness

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

268. James and his colleagues were interested in how the mind adapts to a changing \_\_\_.

Answer: environment

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

269. Humans have inborn tendencies to impose structure on what they see. These tendencies cause humans to perceive \_\_\_ rather than individual sensations.

Answer: perceptual units

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

270. Unlike the earlier work of the structuralists, functionalists, and Gestaltists, psychoanalytic theorists focused on mental processes that occur in the \_\_\_ mind.

Answer: unconscious

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

271. Freud’s use of \_\_\_ as a therapeutic method helped establish clinical psychology.

Answer: discussion

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

272. Theoretically speaking, undesirable behaviours are less likely to be repeated if the technique of \_\_\_ is used.

Answer: punishment

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

273. Maslow proposed that we have a basic motive to fulfill our full potential as human beings which he described as \_\_\_.

Answer: self-actualization

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

274. A \_\_\_ psychologist would likely help individuals cope more effectively with abnormal functioning.

Answer: clinical or counselling

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

275. A type of therapy called \_\_\_ involves helping people modify thoughts, feelings, and behaviours that cause them distress.

Answer: psychotherapy

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

276. In order to explain or interpret human behaviour, you must use a(n) \_\_\_.

Answer: theory

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

277. In a study that asks participants from various cultures to explain what makes them happy, Chinese participants described interpersonal interactions and evaluations from others.

This displays the \_\_\_ aspects of Chinese culture.

Answer: collectivist

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

278. A new school of thought that focuses on the more upbeat features of human functioning like happiness and the meaning of life is referred to as \_\_\_.

Answer: positive psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

**SHORT ANSWER ESSAY QUESTIONS**

279. According to the definition in your textbook, what do psychologists study?

Answer: behaviour and mental processes

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

280. What is one direct method of investigating internal mental processes that has resulted from technological advances?

Answer: brain imaging

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

281. At what level of behavioural analysis does a psychologist analyze the content of mental processes, including emotions, thoughts, and ideas?

Answer: the individual

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

282. Which level of analysis would a psychologist be focusing on if they suggested that a client obtain a prescription from a psychiatrist for anti-depressant medication?

Answer: the brain

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

283. What attribute of Greek culture was essential to forming intellectual dialogue that resulted in a flow of ideas?

Answer: open, critical discussions where anyone could challenge prevailing doctrines

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

284. According to Hippocrates, what are humours and what is their purpose?

Answer: bodily fluids that determine a person’s character and well-being

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

285. What theory postulates that all life on Earth is related and that humans are just one outcome of many variations from a common ancestor?

Answer: the theory of evolution

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

286. Why was introspection criticized as a scientific technique?

Answer: Findings were often diverse depending on who was using the technique and what they were investigating.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

287. What topic was investigated in an early experiment by Bryan and Harter in 1897?

Answer: how quickly typing skills could be learned by telegraph operators

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

288. Gestalt is a German term that roughly translates to what word or words in English?

Answer: whole or form

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

289. Where did Freud obtain evidence for his psychoanalytic theory?

Answer: from information he obtained from patients in his medical practice

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

290. Identify both what behaviourists were interested in studying and also what were not interested in studying.

Answer: Behaviourism is founded on the belief that psychologists should only study directly observable behaviours rather than abstract mental processes.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

291. Who first proposed that animal findings could help to explain human behaviour?

Answer: Thorndike

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

292. Provide an example of a reinforcing behaviour.

Answer: The example must name something that is rewarding/desirable and the example behaviour must be likely to be repeated over time.

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

293. According to Bandura, what mechanism describes how children learn?

Answer: social observation or modelling

Difficulty: Easy

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

294. What approach to psychotherapy did Carl Rogers develop that supported therapists respecting and treating their clients as equals?

Answer: client-centred therapy

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

295. Describe the goal of behavioural genetics.

Answer: The answer must explore the influence of genes on cognition and behaviour.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

296. Academic psychology carries on the mission to seek “pure scientific knowledge” by conducting research and instruction on a wide variety of psychological topics. Who is most often associated with this mission?

Answer: Wundt

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

297. What is the purpose of applied psychology?

Answer: To involve the application of psychological principles to help solve practical problems

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

298. What area of psychology was described in the text as an example of an applied branch of psychology?

Answer: sports psychology

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

299. Beyond the provision of psychotherapy, what work do counselling psychologists do?

Answer: family therapy for issues involving careers, child-rearing, and relationships

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

300. List the four values about psychology that academic, applied, and clinical/counselling psychologists share.

Answer: Psychology is theory-driven, empirical, multi-level, and contextual.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

301. What three levels of behavioural analyses must psychologists consider to gain a complete understanding of human mental processes and behaviour?

Answer: brain, person, and group

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

302. On a recent trip to Asia, Jasmine noticed that some of the cultures she encountered seemed to emphasize the needs of the group more than their individual needs. What type of culture did Jasmine most likely experience on her trip to Asia?

Answer: collectivist

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

303. What technological development from the 1950s and 1960s contributed to the cognitive psychology revolution?

Answer: computers

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

304. What new form of therapy focuses on increasing clients’ sense of engagement rather than targeting specific symptoms of mental dysfunction?

Answer: positive psychotherapy

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

**ESSAY QUESTIONS**

305. Name two of the four goals discussed in the text that psychologists have in mind when studying mental processes and behaviour.

Answer: Identify two of the following goals: description, explanation, prediction, and control.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

306. Why is behavioural analysis incomplete without an examination of the group?

Answer: Humans are shaped by their social environments and those environments change over time.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Define psychology and describe the goals and levels of analysis psychologists use.

Section Reference: What Is Psychology?

307. How is psychological science of today like primitive myths?

Answer: Both approaches are attempts to describe, explain, predict, and control our reality.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

308. Describe how the work of Aristotle influenced the development of psychology as a scientific discipline.

Answer: Promoting the empirical investigation of topics such as sensations and learning laid the foundations of the scientific investigation of behaviour.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the influences of early myths and ancient Greek philosophies on psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology’s Roots in Philosophy

309. Describe Wundt’s investigation of voluntarism.

Answer: Wundt studied “will”; he believed that behaviour is motivated and attention is focused for an explicit conscious purpose.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

310. What was the major criticism of structuralism?

Answer: Structuralism relied too heavily on describing behaviour rather than applying the knowledge about the human mind in a practical manner.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

311. If a clock is analogous to the human mind, describe how structuralists and functionalists would vary in their research approaches and interests?

Answer: Structuralists would be primarily interested in the components of the clock whereas functionalists would be interested in how the clock performs in a variety of situations.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

312. A famous artistic style known as pointillism uses small coloured points of paint to create an image. When humans look at such a painting, they see a distinct image rather than a bunch of points. Why?

Answer: According to Gestalt principles, humans are predisposed to combine information into a cohesive whole rather than focusing on its individual parts.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Name important early psychologists and describe their major theories and research methods.

Section Reference: The Early Days of Psychology

313. According to Freud, how do childhood experiences contribute to later psychological functioning?

Answer: Developmental milestones must be achieved successfully for a child to reach emotional adjustment. This occurs such that a child learns from effective and ineffective interactions between conscious and unconscious forces.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

314. Provide an example that illustrates how conditioning can occur in animals.

Answer: Example must provide a link between a stimulus and a response.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

315. Distinguish between positive reinforcement and punishment.

Answer: Positive reinforcement increases the likelihood of a desired outcome whereas punishment decreases the likelihood of an undesirable outcome.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

316. Provide an example of how a child might learn from social observation.

Answer: Children model the behaviours they observe in others.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Application

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

317. Define information processing and describe how this idea relates to cognitive psychology.

Answer: Cognitive psychology is the study of information processing defined as the means by which information is stored and operates internally in the human mind.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

318. Define cultural universality and describe why evolutionary psychologists seek these behaviours.

Answer: Cultural universality refers to behaviours and practices that occur across all cultures. Evolutionary psychologists believe that such knowledge will inform them about the impact of biological factors on our development.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Summarize the major principles of the psychoanalytical, behaviourist, humanistic, cognitive, and neuroscience approaches to psychology.

Section Reference: Twentieth-Century Approaches

319. Make a distinction between academic and applied psychologists.

Answer: Academic psychologists often work at colleges and universities where they divide their time between teaching and conducting research, whereas applied psychologists use their expertise to guide decisions and work outside of academic settings.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

320. Make a distinction between clinical psychologists and psychiatrists.

Answer: Psychiatrists have less training in psychological research and testing, but they have more medical knowledge and can prescribe medications.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

321. How do counselling psychologists differ from psychiatric social workers?

Answer: Psychiatric social workers provide aid to families through social service systems available in the community.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

322. Explain what is meant by the statement, “psychology is contextual”?

Answer: Advances in technology and changes in society force us to examine behaviour from new perspectives that broaden our awareness.

Difficulty: Medium

Bloomcode: Synthesis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

323. How is cognitive psychology different from cognitive neuroscience?

Answer: While both areas of research investigate mental processes, cognitive neuroscience attempts to link processes to specific brain activities, while cognitive psychology investigates the internal mental processes of thought.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

324. Describe the challenge that psychology faces in achieving a balance between popular trends, societal influences, and scientific objectivity.

Answer: Psychology, like all sciences, may be influenced by fads and fashions, but the scientific method will continue to be how we seek knowledge.

Difficulty: Hard

Bloomcode: Evaluation

Learning Objective: Describe the three major branches of psychology and summarize key trends in psychology.

Section Reference: Psychology Today

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