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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 1. A clinical psychologist who explains behavior in terms of unconscious drives and conflicts is employing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | evolutionary |
|   | b.  | psychodynamic |
|   | c.  | behavioral |
|   | d.  | social-cultural |

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| 2. A refusal to consider potential evidence that might conflict with one's preconceived ideas best illustrates a lack of

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|   | a.  | a psychodynamic perspective. |
|   | b.  | critical thinking. |
|   | c.  | culture. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 3. Who was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in psychology and who later wrote an influential book titled *The Animal Mind*?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Mary Whiton Calkins |
|   | b.  | Rosalie Rayner |
|   | c.  | Margaret Floy Washburn |
|   | d.  | Jean Piaget |

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| 4. Which naturalist and philosopher suggested that the source of our personality is the heart?

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|   | a.  | Wundt |
|   | b.  | Darwin |
|   | c.  | Aristotle |
|   | d.  | James |

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| 5. Do psychological differences between men and women result from biological influences or social influences? This question most clearly involves a debate over the issue of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | conscious and unconscious thought. |
|   | b.  | observation and introspection. |
|   | c.  | behavior and mental processes. |
|   | d.  | nature and nurture. |

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| 6. Professor Sklar attempts to assess the extent to which both genes and environment contribute to gender differences in the risk for eating disorders. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | psychodynamic |
|   | b.  | behavior genetics |
|   | c.  | cognitive |
|   | d.  | behavioral |

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| 7. Darwin influenced the early school of thought in psychology known as

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|   | a.  | functionalism. |
|   | b.  | behaviorism. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | humanism. |

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| 8. Psychologists report that genders differ in their risk of all of the following EXCEPT

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|   | a.  | alcohol use disorder. |
|   | b.  | depression. |
|   | c.  | eating disorders. |
|   | d.  | obesity. |

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| 9. Simona believes that girls learn to be more caring than boys because girls are more frequently pressured to comfort and care for family members. Simona’s belief is best described as an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | behavioral |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | psychodynamic |
|   | d.  | neuroscience |

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| 10. The early school of thought in psychology that emphasized exploring how human consciousness has enabled us to survive and reproduce is called

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|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | functionalism. |

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| 11. The behavioral perspective focuses on

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|   | a.  | how our genes and environment influence our individual differences. |
|   | b.  | how we encode, process, store, and retrieve information. |
|   | c.  | how we learn observable responses. |
|   | d.  | how behavior and thinking vary across situations. |

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| 12. Which of the following is NOT a shared aspect of humanity?

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|   | a.  | hunger pangs |
|   | b.  | visual sensations |
|   | c.  | auditory sensations |
|   | d.  | language variations |

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| 13. When Mary Whiton Calkins joined William James' graduate seminar,

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|   | a.  | the doors for women psychologists were opened. |
|   | b.  | all the male students in the program rejoiced. |
|   | c.  | all the instructors quit the university. |
|   | d.  | all the male students dropped out.​ |

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| 14. Scientific studies conducted to solve practical problems are most clearly examples of

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|   | a.  | a biopsychosocial approach. |
|   | b.  | positive psychology. |
|   | c.  | introspection. |
|   | d.  | applied research. |

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| 15. Critical thinking has been associated with which of the following?

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|   | a.  | debunking popular presumptions |
|   | b.  | making factual claims based on intuition |
|   | c.  | increased confidence |
|   | d.  | decreased academic performance |

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| 16. The controversy over the relative contributions of genes and experience on psychological traits is known as the

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|   | a.  | levels of analysis dilemma. |
|   | b.  | structuralism-functionalism debate. |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience controversy. |
|   | d.  | nature–nurture issue. |

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| 17. Functionalism is to structuralism as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to Edward Titchener.

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|   | a.  | Carl Rogers |
|   | b.  | B. F. Skinner |
|   | c.  | William James |
|   | d.  | John B. Watson |

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| 18. Brenda claims that she can predict the future. Her brother insists that Brenda’s belief needs to be empirically tested. Brenda’s brother best illustrates the scientific attitude of

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|   | a.  | pride. |
|   | b.  | skepticism. |
|   | c.  | practicality. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 19. Dr. Thorndike conducts basic research on the effects of brain trauma on athletes’ problem‑solving skills. Which psychological specialty does her research best represent?

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|   | a.  | developmental psychology |
|   | b.  | biological psychology |
|   | c.  | industrial-organizational psychology |
|   | d.  | personality psychology |

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| 20. Which subfield of psychology studies changing abilities across the lifespan?

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|   | a.  | developmental psychology |
|   | b.  | biological psychology |
|   | c.  | cognitive psychology |
|   | d.  | personality psychology |

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| 21. William James was primarily concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the mind.

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|   | a.  | functions |
|   | b.  | elements |
|   | c.  | disorders |
|   | d.  | biological origins |

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| 22. In the definition of *psychology,* behavior is considered to be

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | any internal, subject experience. |
|   | b.  | any action that can be observed and recorded. |
|   | c.  | any action that takes place unconsciously. |
|   | d.  | unobservable actions and thoughts. |

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| 23. In the definition of *psychology,* any action that can be observed and recorded is considered

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | any internal, subjective experience. |
|   | b.  | behavior. |
|   | c.  | a remembered experience. |
|   | d.  | a mental process. |

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| 24. Wundt promoted the school of thought in psychology known as

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|   | a.  | functionalism. |
|   | b.  | behaviorism. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | humanistic psychology. |

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| 25. Professor Van Fleet’s use of scientific methods to investigate the claim that a pessimistic outlook on life is harmful to people’s physical health best illustrates

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|   | a.  | a psychodynamic perspective. |
|   | b.  | an empirical approach. |
|   | c.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | d.  | functionalism. |

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| 26. Dr. Alves is conducting intelligence and personality tests with Tina and Sasha, identical twins who were adopted and raised by different families. Dr. Alves most likely works in the field of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | b.  | cross-cultural psychology. |
|   | c.  | natural selection. |
|   | d.  | positive psychology. |

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| 27. The early school of thought in psychology that focused on how mental and behavioral processes enable us to adapt and survive was called

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | structuralism. |
|   | c.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | d.  | functionalism. |

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| 28. The approach to psychology that uses scientific methods to explore the building of a “good life” that engages our skills, and a “meaningful life” that points beyond ourselves is called

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | humanism. |
|   | c.  | positive psychology. |
|   | d.  | community psychology. |

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| 29. Wundt and Titchener promoted which school of thought?

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|   | a.  | psychoanalytic psychology |
|   | b.  | behaviorism |
|   | c.  | structuralism |
|   | d.  | evolution |

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| 30. The pioneering memory researcher Mary Whiton Calkins was denied the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ph.D. degree she had earned under the mentorship of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | University of Leipzig; Wilhelm Wundt |
|   | b.  | Radcliffe College; John B. Watson |
|   | c.  | Harvard University; William James |
|   | d.  | Cornell University; Edward Titchener |

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| 31. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is concerned with the reasoning processes that enable effective problem solving.

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|   | a.  | behavioral |
|   | b.  | evolutionary |
|   | c.  | social-cultural |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 32. Who dismissed introspection and redefined psychology as “the scientific study of observable behavior”?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Watson and Skinner |
|   | b.  | Freud and James |
|   | c.  | Wundt and Titchener |
|   | d.  | Rogers and Maslow |

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| 33. Professor Sandaas is examining social interactions among 3-year-olds in a play group. According to the definition of psychology, social interactions would be considered a(n)

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|   | a.  | behavior. |
|   | b.  | action. |
|   | c.  | mental process. |
|   | d.  | conclusion. |

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| 34. Jamie is generally cynical about news reports regarding climate change. Based on current research, you can conclude that Jamie is

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | intellectually humble. |
|   | b.  | lacking in critical thinking skills. |
|   | c.  | open to new perspectives. |
|   | d.  | academically competent. |

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| 35. Who was the first to theorize about learning and memory, motivation and emotion, and perception and personality?

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|   | a.  | Wundt |
|   | b.  | James |
|   | c.  | Aristotle |
|   | d.  | Washburn |

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| 36. To encompass psychology’s current concerns, psychology is now defined as

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|   | a.  | the science of behavior and mental processes. |
|   | b.  | the study of people’s introspections. |
|   | c.  | a therapeutic perspective that emphasizes human growth potential. |
|   | d.  | the study of the functions of the human mind. |

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| 37. Professor Rivera’s research investigates the contribution of hereditary and environmental factors to gender differences in suicide risk. Her research best illustrates the concerns of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive |
|   | b.  | behavior genetics |
|   | c.  | psychodynamic |
|   | d.  | behavioral |

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| 38. Ivan Pavlov pioneered the study of

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|   | a.  | learning. |
|   | b.  | perception. |
|   | c.  | personality. |
|   | d.  | mental illness. |

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| 39. A complete picture of how mental processes are influenced by both social systems and brain functions is most clearly provided by

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | humanistic psychology. |
|   | c.  | a biopsychosocial approach. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 40. Dr. Alvarez studies the ways in which the unconscious mind and childhood experiences affect our behavior. Her research is in the area of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | humanistic psychology. |
|   | b.  | psychoanalytic psychology. |
|   | c.  | cognitive psychology. |
|   | d.  | behaviorism. |

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| 41. The school of thought in psychology that attempted to classify and understand the basic elements of the mind was

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|   | a.  | structuralism. |
|   | b.  | functionalism. |
|   | c.  | behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | psychoanalysis. |

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| 42. In one nation, slender women are considered especially beautiful; in another, larger women are viewed this way. In both nations, however, women perceived as very beautiful receive preferential treatment. This best illustrates that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often underlie cultural differences.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | common psychological processes |
|   | b.  | gender differences |
|   | c.  | unconscious preferences |
|   | d.  | genetic dissimilarities |

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| 43. The behavior genetics perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative influences of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behavior and mental processes. |
|   | b.  | conscious and unconscious motives. |
|   | c.  | nature and nurture. |
|   | d.  | structuralism and functionalism. |

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| 44. Cognitive psychology is the

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | psychological perspective that emphasized human growth potential. |
|   | b.  | science of behavior and mental processes. |
|   | c.  | view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable behavior. |
|   | d.  | scientific study of mental activities associated with perceiving, processing, and remembering information. |

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| 45. Which of the following statements is FALSE?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Gender differences exist in dream content. |
|   | b.  | Gender differences exist in the development of depression. |
|   | c.  | Gender differences exist in childhood developmental stages. |
|   | d.  | The genders are overwhelmingly similar, despite some differences. |

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| 46. Professor Delos believes that most men prefer physically attractive and well-built partners because this preference promoted the survival of our ancestors’ genes. This viewpoint best illustrates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social-cultural |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | evolutionary |
|   | d.  | psychodynamic |

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| 47. Martin Seligman and colleagues believe that more research is needed to examine human flourishing. Their approach is called

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|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | humanism. |
|   | c.  | positive psychology. |
|   | d.  | community psychology. |

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| 48. Dr. Denton conducts basic research on the personality changes associated with aging. It is most likely that Dr. Denton is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

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|   | a.  | biological |
|   | b.  | social |
|   | c.  | developmental |
|   | d.  | industrial-organizational |

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| 49. William James promoted the early school of thought in psychology known as

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | functionalism. |
|   | b.  | behaviorism. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | humanistic psychology. |

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| 50. Professor Estrella is interested in problem-solving abilities among adults. This research topic is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | humanistic |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience |
|   | d.  | behavioral |

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| 51. Which philosopher concluded that certain ideas were inborn?

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|   | a.  | Aristotle |
|   | b.  | Plato |
|   | c.  | Skinner |
|   | d.  | Watson |

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| 52. Who created an experimental apparatus that measured how long it took for people to press a telegraph key after hearing a ball hit a platform?

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|   | a.  | Wilhelm Wundt |
|   | b.  | Ivan Pavlov |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud |
|   | d.  | John B. Watson |

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| 53. Which of the following people acted on the idea that “in order to love and honor God, it is necessary to fully appreciate the wonders of his handiwork”?

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|   | a.  | Copernicus and Newton |
|   | b.  | Aristotle and Plato |
|   | c.  | Aristotle and Newton |
|   | d.  | Plato and Copernicus |

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| 54. The early branch of psychology that focused on our human need for love and acceptance and on environments that nurture or limit personal growth was called

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|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychology. |
|   | c.  | humanistic psychology. |
|   | d.  | Freudian psychology. |

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| 55. Who is best known for arguing that natural selection shapes behaviors as well as bodies?

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|   | a.  | Plato |
|   | b.  | Aristotle |
|   | c.  | Edward Titchener |
|   | d.  | Charles Darwin |

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| 56. Which of the following emerged at about the same time as humanistic psychology?

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|   | a.  | behaviorism |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychology |
|   | c.  | evolutionary psychology |
|   | d.  | positive psychology |

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| 57. The evolutionary perspective focuses on the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on human traits.

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|   | a.  | introspection |
|   | b.  | natural selection |
|   | c.  | unconscious motives |
|   | d.  | rational thought |

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| 58. In which of the following events would a behaviorist be most interested?

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|   | a.  | A woman feels nervous when she approaches the street where she was mugged. |
|   | b.  | A child learns not to grab toys from other children. |
|   | c.  | A man has a dream about his childhood home. |
|   | d.  | A teenager experiences the first stirrings of sexual attraction. |

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| 59. What is an evidence-based method that draws on both observation and experimentation?

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|   | a.  | an empirical approach |
|   | b.  | critical thinking |
|   | c.  | structuralism |
|   | d.  | functionalism |

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| 60. Behavior is to mental processes as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | nature; nurture |
|   | b.  | sensation; memory |
|   | c.  | talking; understanding |
|   | d.  | clinical psychology; psychiatry |

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| 61. Dr. Jamison has used his observations of people at work to justify a cause-effect conclusion. Questioning the validity of drawing this conclusion from the evidence best illustrates

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|   | a.  | critical thinking. |
|   | b.  | a biopsychosocial approach. |
|   | c.  | Freudian psychology. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 62. Dr. Jans is interested in ways of increasing bystander intervention during emergency situations. She is likely a

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|   | a.  | community psychologist. |
|   | b.  | psychiatrist. |
|   | c.  | social psychologist. |
|   | d.  | personality psychologist. |

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| 63. Which psychologists are most likely to be involved in basic research?

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|   | a.  | industrial-organizational psychologists |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychologists |
|   | c.  | community psychologists |
|   | d.  | clinical psychologists |

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| 64. Professor Jamison conducts research on epigenetics, which is

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|   | a.  | the study of human flourishing. |
|   | b.  | an integrated approach to studying the human experience. |
|   | c.  | a science that aims to increase the knowledge base in a subfield. |
|   | d.  | the study of how experience can influence genetic expression. |

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| 65. Which approach to psychology holds that happiness is a by-product of a pleasant, engaged, and meaningful life?

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|   | a.  | behaviorism |
|   | b.  | humanism |
|   | c.  | positive psychology |
|   | d.  | community psychology |

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| 66. The transmission of political practices and religious customs from one generation to the next best illustrates the importance of

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|   | a.  | introspection. |
|   | b.  | the cognitive revolution. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | culture. |

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| 67. The interdisciplinary study of the brain activity associated with cognition (perception, thinking, memory, and language) is called

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|   | a.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | b.  | positive psychology. |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience. |
|   | d.  | clinical psychology. |

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| 68. When psychologists insist that “the rat is always right,” they are emphasizing the scientific attitude of

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|   | a.  | humility. |
|   | b.  | respect for animals. |
|   | c.  | curiosity. |
|   | d.  | skepticism. |

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| 69. Workplace productivity and management is most closely related to

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|   | a.  | cognitive psychology. |
|   | b.  | industrial-organizational psychology. |
|   | c.  | biological psychology. |
|   | d.  | developmental psychology. |

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| 70. Studying the relative power and limits of genetic and environmental influences on behavior is of most central interest to

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|   | a.  | cognitive neuroscience. |
|   | b.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | c.  | evolutionary psychology. |
|   | d.  | behaviorism. |

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| 71. In exploring human behavior, contemporary psychologists rely most heavily on

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|   | a.  | introspection. |
|   | b.  | psychoanalysis. |
|   | c.  | natural selection. |
|   | d.  | scientific methods. |

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| 72. Which researcher is likely a behavior geneticist?

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|   | a.  | Dr. Rich, who examines how individuals are different based on how their genetics and environment are different. |
|   | b.  | Dr. Thomas, who treats patients with psychological disorders. |
|   | c.  | Dr. Aaron, who helps people cope with everyday challenges and crises to improve their personal and social functioning. |
|   | d.  | Dr. Smith, who examines how individuals are similar based on their common biology and evolutionary history. |

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| 73. Who authored *The Animal Mind*?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | William James |
|   | b.  | Margaret Floy Washburn |
|   | c.  | Mary Whiton Calkins |
|   | d.  | B. F. Skinner |

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| 74. Working in a community mental health center, Dr. Ott treats adolescents with eating disorders. Dr. Ott is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

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|   | a.  | personality |
|   | b.  | industrial-organizational |
|   | c.  | clinical |
|   | d.  | developmental |

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| 75. The science of behavior and mental processes is called

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|   | a.  | functionalism. |
|   | b.  | natural selection. |
|   | c.  | behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | psychology. |

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| 76. Dr. Batista conducts basic research on the impact of video gaming on information retention. Dr. Batista is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

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|   | a.  | social |
|   | b.  | personality |
|   | c.  | biological |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 77. Maryam posts a photo of herself on social media, then worries that her friends won’t like it. According to the definition of psychology, posting the photo is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; her worry is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | behavior; belief |
|   | b.  | action; reaction |
|   | c.  | behavior; mental process |
|   | d.  | sensation; perception |

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| 78. The mind's defenses against its own unconscious wishes and impulses were of special interest to

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | John B. Watson. |
|   | b.  | Charles Darwin. |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud. |
|   | d.  | B. F. Skinner. |

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| 79. To balance psychology's historical focus on human problems and negative emotions, Martin Seligman called for the development of

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|   | a.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | b.  | cognitive neuroscience. |
|   | c.  | positive psychology. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 80. Culture is defined as

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|   | a.  | the entire collection of character strengths that help individuals and communities to thrive. |
|   | b.  | the enduring ideas, attitudes, behaviors, values, and traditions shared by a group and transmitted from one generation to the next. |
|   | c.  | the contribution that experience makes to the development of psychological traits and behaviors. |
|   | d.  | basic moral values that are shared by all of humanity. |

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| 81. Introspection, which was used by Edward Titchener to study the elements of the mind, involves

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|   | a.  | observing and recording people’s behavior as they are conditioned. |
|   | b.  | looking inward and reporting your immediate sensations, images, and feelings. |
|   | c.  | analyzing the environments that nurture or limit personal growth. |
|   | d.  | uncovering elements of our unconscious mind and childhood experiences. |

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| 82. Our enormous capacity to learn and adapt is referred to as brain

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|   | a.  | culture. |
|   | b.  | introspection. |
|   | c.  | functionalism. |
|   | d.  | plasticity. |

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| 83. In the context of debates regarding the origins of knowledge, Aristotle is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Plato is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | mind; body |
|   | b.  | structuralism; functionalism |
|   | c.  | introspection; behaviorism |
|   | d.  | nurture; nature |

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| 84. B. F. Skinner was a prominent American

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|   | a.  | psychiatrist. |
|   | b.  | behaviorist. |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscientist. |
|   | d.  | structuralist. |

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| 85. Jennifer believes that violent outbursts are an outlet for unconscious hostility. Her view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | neuroscience |
|   | b.  | evolutionary |
|   | c.  | behavior genetics |
|   | d.  | psychodynamic |

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| 86. Terri and Jan’s two sons are very different: Kris is shy and fearful, and Matt is bold and daring. “I think it’s because Kris was first, so we were more nervous around him when he was a baby,” Terri muses. “No, it’s definitely genetic; Kris is a lot like I was as a kid, and you’re fearless, just like Matt,” Jan replies. Terri and Jan are debating the relative contributions of

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | neuroscience and cognition. |
|   | b.  | nature and nurture. |
|   | c.  | behavior and mental processes. |
|   | d.  | conscious and unconscious thoughts. |

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| 87. Humanistic psychologists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emphasized people's growth potential.

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|   | a.  | Wundt and Titchener |
|   | b.  | Freud and James |
|   | c.  | Rogers and Maslow |
|   | d.  | Watson and Skinner |

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| 88. Danah quickly learned to excel in the highly competitive gymnastics program at her high school because she is more genetically predisposed to crave excitement and challenge than are her classmates. This best illustrates that

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|   | a.  | some ideas are innate. |
|   | b.  | the mind is a blank slate on which experience writes. |
|   | c.  | nurture works on what nature provides. |
|   | d.  | nature selects traits that best enable us to survive in a particular environment. |

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| 89. Curiosity, skepticism, and humility are all

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|   | a.  | aspects of the empirical approach. |
|   | b.  | included in the definition of psychology today. |
|   | c.  | related to subfields in psychology. |
|   | d.  | elements of the scientific attitude. |

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| 90. Monika’s therapist suggests that her romantic feelings for her boss reflect her unconscious longings for her father’s attention. The therapist's assessment most clearly reflects a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | behavioral |
|   | b.  | evolutionary |
|   | c.  | psychodynamic |
|   | d.  | behavior genetics |

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| 91. A biopsychosocial approach is one that requires the use of

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|   | a.  | introspection. |
|   | b.  | the psychodynamic perspective. |
|   | c.  | behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | multiple levels of analysis. |

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| 92. Dr. Janssen is studying how cultural expectations influence gender roles. She is examining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influences on behavior and mental processes, according to the biopsychosocial perspective.

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|   | a.  | social-cultural |
|   | b.  | biological |
|   | c.  | psychological |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 93. Who outscored all the male students on the qualifying exams in their program?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Margaret Floy Washburn |
|   | b.  | Rosalie Rayner |
|   | c.  | Mary Whiton Calkins |
|   | d.  | Anna Freud |

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| 94. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective is concerned with how behavior and thinking vary across situations and cultures.

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|   | a.  | behavioral |
|   | b.  | evolutionary |
|   | c.  | social-cultural |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 95. Psychology developed from the more established fields of philosophy and biology. For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an American philosopher and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was an Austrian physician.

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|   | a.  | Wilhelm Wundt; Ivan Pavlov |
|   | b.  | William James; Sigmund Freud |
|   | c.  | B. F. Skinner; John B. Watson |
|   | d.  | Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers |

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| 96. Who would agree with the statement that “What you cannot observe and measure, you cannot scientifically study?”

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|   | a.  | B. F. Skinner |
|   | b.  | Sigmund Freud |
|   | c.  | Carl Rogers |
|   | d.  | William James |

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| 97. Which psychological perspective highlights the manner in which people encode, process, store, and retrieve information?

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|   | a.  | cognitive |
|   | b.  | behavioral |
|   | c.  | behavior genetics |
|   | d.  | evolutionary |

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| 98. Which research method lost popularity because its results varied between different people and different experiences?

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|   | a.  | empiricism |
|   | b.  | introspection |
|   | c.  | behavior genetics |
|   | d.  | critical thinking |

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| 99. Dr. Carly is studying differences in the expression of anger across different cultures. She is examining anger from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive |
|   | b.  | social-cultural |
|   | c.  | behavioral |
|   | d.  | psychodynamic |

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| 100. According to the biopsychosocial approach, mass media influences on behavior and mental processes would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social-cultural |
|   | b.  | biological |
|   | c.  | psychological |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 101. Recognizing that our explanations for our own and others' behaviors may be incorrect best illustrates an element of the scientific attitude known as

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|   | a.  | practicality. |
|   | b.  | self-control. |
|   | c.  | humility. |
|   | d.  | curiosity. |

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| 102. Dr. Jones treats patients who suffer from psychological disorders and often prescribes medication as a form of treatment. Dr. Jones is a

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|   | a.  | community psychologist. |
|   | b.  | psychiatrist. |
|   | c.  | social psychologist. |
|   | d.  | personality psychologist. |

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| 103. Professor Belsky is studying high school students’ interactions at a dance. According to the definition of psychology, the students’ interactions would be considered a(n)

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|   | a.  | behavior. |
|   | b.  | action. |
|   | c.  | mental process. |
|   | d.  | conclusion. |

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| 104. Dr. Harbison is studying the effect of “Employee of the Month” programs on worker morale and productivity. She is most likely a(n)

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|   | a.  | clinical psychologist. |
|   | b.  | industrial-organizational psychologist. |
|   | c.  | biological psychologist. |
|   | d.  | developmental psychologist. |

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| 105. Dr. Alfonso is interested in how children interact with peers during play. She collects data from hundreds of hours of observation of children playing at a local playground. She is using

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | an empirical approach. |
|   | b.  | humanistic psychology. |
|   | c.  | structuralism. |
|   | d.  | the biopsychosocial approach. |

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| 106. The early school of thought in psychology known as functionalism was promoted by

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|   | a.  | Wilhelm Wundt. |
|   | b.  | William James. |
|   | c.  | John B. Watson. |
|   | d.  | Carl Rogers. |

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| 107. All subfields and perspectives within psychology aim to

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|   | a.  | study the brain circuits that underlie behavior. |
|   | b.  | describe and explain behavior and the mind underlying it. |
|   | c.  | analyze how certain characteristics aided our ancestors. |
|   | d.  | understand how our interpretation of environmental conditions affects our experiences. |

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| 108. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologists explore how we view and affect one another.

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|   | a.  | Health |
|   | b.  | Social |
|   | c.  | Industrial-organizational |
|   | d.  | Biological |

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| 109. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a biological influence on behavior or mental processes?

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|   | a.  | learned fears and expectations |
|   | b.  | genetic mutations |
|   | c.  | emotional responses |
|   | d.  | perceptual interpretations |

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| 110. Edward Titchener trained people to report elements of their experience and promoted a school of thought known as

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|   | a.  | behaviorism. |
|   | b.  | structuralism. |
|   | c.  | functionalism. |
|   | d.  | humanistic psychology. |

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| 111. Which psychological perspective would most likely examine how membership in a political party or ethnic group influences individual attitudes and behaviors?

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|   | a.  | neuroscience |
|   | b.  | psychodynamic |
|   | c.  | evolutionary |
|   | d.  | social-cultural |

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| 112. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following would be considered a psychological influence on behavior or mental processes?

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | cognitive processing |
|   | b.  | genetic predispositions |
|   | c.  | genetic mutations |
|   | d.  | family expectations |

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| 113. Edward Titchener used the method of introspection to identify

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|   | a.  | inherited traits. |
|   | b.  | maladaptive behaviors. |
|   | c.  | unconscious motives. |
|   | d.  | sensory experiences. |

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| 114. Which perspective is most directly concerned with how the physical properties of the brain influence behavior and mental states?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | social-cultural |
|   | b.  | psychodynamic |
|   | c.  | behavioral |
|   | d.  | neuroscience |

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| 115. Which school of thought in the 1960s most clearly emphasized the importance of satisfying our needs for love and acceptance?

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|   | a.  | behaviorism |
|   | b.  | functionalism |
|   | c.  | evolutionary psychology |
|   | d.  | humanistic psychology |

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| 116. The first psychological laboratory was established by

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | John Watson. |
|   | b.  | Wilhelm Wundt. |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud. |
|   | d.  | Jean Piaget. |

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| 117. Which specialists are the most likely to prescribe a drug for the treatment of a psychological disorder?

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|   | a.  | developmental psychologists |
|   | b.  | clinical psychologists |
|   | c.  | personality psychologists |
|   | d.  | psychiatrists |

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| 118. Dr. McElroy contends that the way people think about the information they read in the news will strongly influence their later opinions. Dr. McElroy’s ideas most directly exemplify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | social-cultural |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | psychodynamic |
|   | d.  | behavior genetics |

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| 119. Dr. Jeffers has concluded that very few people in a small South American country suffer from antisocial personality disorder because of the strong influence of their religion. This belief best illustrates a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | evolutionary |
|   | b.  | psychodynamic |
|   | c.  | neuroscience |
|   | d.  | social-cultural |

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| 120. Dr. Santiago is studying how humans are alike because of their shared biology and evolutionary history. Dr. Santiago most likely works in the field of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | b.  | cross-cultural psychology. |
|   | c.  | evolutionary psychology. |
|   | d.  | positive psychology. |

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| 121. Sherilyn is babysitting and has been given a very detailed schedule to follow for the evening. She notices that the schedule requires her to take the toddler she is babysitting to the potty every 30 minutes. Instructions also include giving the toddler a sticker each time he uses the potty. Sherilyn recognizes that this method of potty training is based on

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | introspection. |
|   | b.  | psychoanalytic psychology. |
|   | c.  | behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | structuralism. |

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| 122. The behavioral perspective is most likely to emphasize the importance of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | learning. |
|   | b.  | introspection. |
|   | c.  | inherited traits. |
|   | d.  | self-esteem. |

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| 123. The study of inner thoughts and feelings is to the study of observable behavior as Edward Titchener is to

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | John B. Watson. |
|   | b.  | William James. |
|   | c.  | Sigmund Freud. |
|   | d.  | Wilhelm Wundt. |

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| 124. Dr. Jefferson develops interviewing techniques to identify the most qualified job applicants in an environmental control firm. Which psychological specialty does Dr. Jefferson’s work best represent?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | developmental psychology |
|   | b.  | industrial-organizational psychology |
|   | c.  | biological psychology |
|   | d.  | clinical psychology |

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| 125. Unlike Plato, Aristotle emphasized that knowledge is a product of

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|   | a.  | logical reasoning. |
|   | b.  | inborn ideas. |
|   | c.  | sensory experience. |
|   | d.  | introspection. |

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| 126. Which branch of psychology is most likely to study how social institutions affect the well-being of individuals and groups?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive psychology |
|   | b.  | community psychology |
|   | c.  | clinical psychology |
|   | d.  | counseling psychology |

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| 127. Which of the following is the most contemporary branch of psychology?

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|   | a.  | behaviorism |
|   | b.  | cognitive psychology |
|   | c.  | humanistic psychology |
|   | d.  | psychoanalytic psychology |

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| 128. As scientists, psychologists adopt an attitude of skepticism because they believe that

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|   | a.  | people are unlikely to reveal what they are really thinking. |
|   | b.  | most commonsense ideas about human behavior are wrong. |
|   | c.  | claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence. |
|   | d.  | people usually have ulterior motives for acting. |

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| 129. Which of the following statements is NOT true of women in contemporary psychology?

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|   | a.  | In the United States, Canada, and Europe, women earn most psychology doctorates. |
|   | b.  | Women are required to earn their doctorates only from schools for women. |
|   | c.  | A gender gap persists in publishing psychological research. |
|   | d.  | Between 1997 and 2020, more than half of the presidents of Association for Psychological Science (APS) were women. |

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| 130. One of the earliest schools of thought in psychology was

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|   | a.  | psychiatry. |
|   | b.  | structuralism. |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience. |
|   | d.  | humanistic psychology. |

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| 131. The use of which of the following makes psychology a science?

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|   | a.  | empirical approach |
|   | b.  | critical thinking |
|   | c.  | structuralism |
|   | d.  | functionalism |

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| 132. Structuralism used a method known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reveal the basic elements of the mind.

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|   | a.  | conditioned responding |
|   | b.  | positive psychology |
|   | c.  | introspection |
|   | d.  | psychoanalysis |

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| 133. The value of introspection was most clearly dismissed by

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | Freudian psychologists. |
|   | b.  | functionalists. |
|   | c.  | structuralists. |
|   | d.  | behaviorists. |

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| 134. Which of the following is NOT a component of the scientific attitude?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | curiosity |
|   | b.  | skepticism |
|   | c.  | humility |
|   | d.  | speculation |

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| 135. Charles Darwin suggested that the evolution of living organisms is guided by

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|   | a.  | rational thought. |
|   | b.  | natural selection. |
|   | c.  | introspection. |
|   | d.  | unconscious motives. |

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| 136. Critical thinkers can best be described as

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|   | a.  | questioning. |
|   | b.  | cynical. |
|   | c.  | pessimistic. |
|   | d.  | impatient. |

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| 137. Dr. Strapp conducts basic research on the influence of gender prejudice on behavior. Dr. Strapp is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | clinical |
|   | b.  | social |
|   | c.  | biological |
|   | d.  | industrial-organizational |

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| 138. Which perspective would be most directly concerned with assessing the relative contributions of genes and environment to differing levels of human emotional expression?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive |
|   | b.  | behavioral |
|   | c.  | psychodynamic |
|   | d.  | behavior genetics |

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| 139. Professor Brune’s class lecture emphasized the extent to which brain circuitry can contribute to depression. The professor’s lecture highlighted a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on psychological disorders.

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | psychodynamic |
|   | b.  | neuroscience |
|   | c.  | social-cultural |
|   | d.  | cognitive |

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| 140. Dr. Appleton is studying how people interpret social situations and when and why they react to a social situation with anger. He is examining anger from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | cognitive |
|   | b.  | social-cultural |
|   | c.  | behavioral |
|   | d.  | psychodynamic |

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| 141. Dr. Zin believes that psychology should study only observable behavior. His view is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

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|   | a.  | humanistic |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience |
|   | d.  | behavioral |

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| 142. Studying the impact of natural selection on the development of behaviors and mental processes that we humans have in common is of most central interest to

|  |  |  |
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|   | a.  | humanistic psychology. |
|   | b.  | social psychology. |
|   | c.  | community psychology. |
|   | d.  | evolutionary psychology. |

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| 143. Psychologists attempt to let the facts speak for themselves by using an approach that is best described as

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | empirical. |
|   | b.  | psychodynamic. |
|   | c.  | introspective. |
|   | d.  | clinical. |

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| 144. Dr. Stevenson conducts research on how individuals use and interact with technology as they age. She is most likely a(n)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | clinical psychologist. |
|   | b.  | industrial-organizational psychologist. |
|   | c.  | biological psychologist. |
|   | d.  | developmental psychologist. |

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| 145. Christina wonders whether her outgoing personality was learned or inherited. Christina’s concern is most directly relevant to the issue of

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | observation and introspection. |
|   | b.  | behavior and mental processes. |
|   | c.  | nature and nurture. |
|   | d.  | conscious mind and unconscious mind. |

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| 146. Who was the first female president of the American Psychological Association?

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | Margaret Floy Washburn |
|   | b.  | Mary Whiton Calkins |
|   | c.  | Jean Piaget |
|   | d.  | Margaret James |

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| 147. Functionalism focused on

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | how the mind functions. |
|   | b.  | the structures of the mind. |
|   | c.  | observable aspects of behavior. |
|   | d.  | human growth potential. |

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| 148. In the 1960s, renewed interest in the scientific study of mental processes was triggered by

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| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | the cognitive revolution. |
|   | b.  | the humanistic movement. |
|   | c.  | behaviorism. |
|   | d.  | Freudian psychology. |

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| 149. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of critical thinking?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | a.  | immediately accepting conclusions |
|   | b.  | examining assumptions |
|   | c.  | appraising the source of information |
|   | d.  | evaluating evidence |

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| 150. Rida, who is participating in a study, is instructed to observe and report her immediate thoughts and feelings in response to smelling a series of different fragrances. The researchers are using the method known as

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|   | a.  | critical thinking. |
|   | b.  | psychoanalysis. |
|   | c.  | introspection. |
|   | d.  | natural selection. |

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| 151. Structuralism focused on

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|   | a.  | how the mind functions. |
|   | b.  | understanding the structures of the mind. |
|   | c.  | observable aspects of behavior. |
|   | d.  | human growth potential. |

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| 152. Good health, a happy home life, and a network of close friends have all contributed to Mr. Mortimer’s optimistic views. Effectively explaining the full complexity of his happiness requires

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|   | a.  | psychoanalysis. |
|   | b.  | positive psychology. |
|   | c.  | a biopsychosocial approach. |
|   | d.  | an evolutionary level of analysis. |

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| 153. The evolutionary perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as the behavioral perspective is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | applied research; basic research |
|   | b.  | nature; nurture |
|   | c.  | clinical psychology; psychiatry |
|   | d.  | unconscious mind; conscious mind |

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| 154. Professor Watson suggests that all 9-year-old children, whether from Zimbabwe or Australia, can distinguish between singular and plural verbs because the concept of quantity is inborn. The professor’s suggestion would have been most readily accepted by

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|   | a.  | Plato. |
|   | b.  | John B. Watson. |
|   | c.  | B. F. Skinner. |
|   | d.  | John Locke. |

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| 155. Dr. Pacia is conducting research on brain activity in people who have a problem remembering events from the past. Which of the following best matches his field of study?

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|   | a.  | cognitive psychology |
|   | b.  | humanistic psychology |
|   | c.  | cognitive neuroscience |
|   | d.  | Freudian psychology |

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| 156. A theoretical perspective in psychology can be like a two-dimensional view of a three-dimensional object because each perspective is

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|   | a.  | limited in its scope. |
|   | b.  | likely to contradict other perspectives. |
|   | c.  | of little value for applied research. |
|   | d.  | impossible to test scientifically. |

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| 157. Which professional specialty focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of people with psychological disorders?

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|   | a.  | personality psychology |
|   | b.  | biological psychology |
|   | c.  | clinical psychology |
|   | d.  | developmental psychology |

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| 158. Early behaviorists such as John B. Watson would have been LEAST likely to encourage research that focused on

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|   | a.  | maladaptive drinking habits. |
|   | b.  | the meaning of childhood experiences. |
|   | c.  | effective teaching techniques. |
|   | d.  | crime-deterring police practices. |

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| 159. As scientists, psychologists believe that claims about human behavior need to be supported with evidence. They are expressing an attitude of

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|   | a.  | curiosity. |
|   | b.  | humility. |
|   | c.  | skepticism. |
|   | d.  | behaviorism. |

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| 160. Dr. Deepwater conducts basic research on the behavioral differences between introverts and extraverts. Dr. Deepwater is most likely a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ psychologist.

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|   | a.  | biological |
|   | b.  | cognitive |
|   | c.  | industrial-organizational |
|   | d.  | personality |

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| 161. Dr. Abram studies the genetic underpinnings of intellectual capacity; Dr. Rossi studies the influence of educational experiences on intellectual capacity. According to the biopsychosocial approach, Dr. Abram’s and Dr. Rossi’s research

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|   | a.  | is complementary. |
|   | b.  | is difficult to test scientifically. |
|   | c.  | illustrates the distinction between behavior and mental processes. |
|   | d.  | illustrates the conflict between psychology and psychiatry. |

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| 162. Which principle suggests that inherited traits contributing to reproduction and survival will most likely be passed on to succeeding generations?

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|   | a.  | behavior genetics |
|   | b.  | structuralism |
|   | c.  | natural selection |
|   | d.  | positive psychology |

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| 163. Nature is to nurture as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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|   | a.  | behavior; mental processes |
|   | b.  | psychology; psychiatry |
|   | c.  | biology; experience |
|   | d.  | reason; emotion |

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| 164. A helping profession devoted to assisting people with problems often related to school, work, or relationships is known as

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|   | a.  | personality psychology. |
|   | b.  | counseling psychology. |
|   | c.  | cognitive psychology. |
|   | d.  | social psychology. |

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| 165. Oriol is explaining to his friend that human similarities result from their common biology and evolutionary history. Oriol is referring to findings in the field of

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|   | a.  | behavior genetics. |
|   | b.  | cross-cultural psychology. |
|   | c.  | evolutionary psychology. |
|   | d.  | positive psychology. |

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| 166. Wilhelm Wundt was both a

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|   | a.  | psychoanalyst and psychiatrist. |
|   | b.  | physiologist and philosopher. |
|   | c.  | sociologist and psychiatrist. |
|   | d.  | theologian and philosopher. |

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| 167. What does it mean to use an empirical approach?

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|   | a.  | to examine assumptions, appraise the source, and evaluate evidence |
|   | b.  | to rely on evidence from both observation and experimentation |
|   | c.  | to use introspection to reveal the structure of the human mind |
|   | d.  | to examine how humans adapt, survive, and flourish |

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**Answer Key**

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| 1. b |

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| 2. b |

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| 3. c |

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| 4. c |

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| 5. d |

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| 6. b |

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| 7. a |

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| 8. d |

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| 9. a |

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| 10. d |

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| 11. c |

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| 12. d |

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| 13. d |

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| 14. d |

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| 15. a |

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| 16. d |

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| 17. c |

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| 18. b |

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| 19. b |

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| 20. a |

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| 21. a |

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| 22. b |

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| 23. b |

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| 24. c |

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| 25. b |

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| 26. a |

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| 27. d |

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| 28. c |

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| 29. c |

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| 30. c |

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| 31. d |

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| 32. a |

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| 33. a |

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| 34. b |

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| 35. c |

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| 36. a |

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| 37. b |

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| 38. a |

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| 39. c |

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| 40. b |

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| 41. a |

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| 42. a |

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| 43. c |

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| 44. d |

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| 45. c |

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| 46. c |

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| 47. c |

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| 48. c |

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| 49. a |

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| 50. b |

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| 51. b |

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| 52. a |

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| 53. a |

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| 54. c |

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| 55. d |

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| 56. b |

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| 57. b |

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| 58. b |

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| 59. a |

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| 60. c |

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| 61. a |

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| 62. a |

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| 63. b |

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| 64. d |

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| 65. c |

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| 66. d |

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| 67. c |

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| 68. a |

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| 69. b |

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| 70. b |

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| 71. d |

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| 72. a |

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| 73. b |

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| 74. c |

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| 75. d |

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| 76. d |

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| 77. a |

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| 78. c |

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| 79. c |

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| 80. b |

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| 81. b |

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| 82. d |

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| 83. d |

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| 84. b |

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| 85. d |

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| 86. b |

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| 87. c |

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| 88. c |

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| 89. d |

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| 90. c |

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| 91. d |

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| 92. a |

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| 93. c |

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| 94. c |

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| 95. b |

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| 96. a |

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| 97. a |

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| 98. b |

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| 99. b |

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| 100. a |

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| 101. c |

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| 102. b |

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| 103. a |

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| 104. b |

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| 105. a |

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| 106. b |

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| 107. b |

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| 108. b |

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| 109. b |

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| 110. b |

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| 111. d |

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| 112. a |

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| 113. d |

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| 114. d |

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| 115. d |

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| 116. b |

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| 117. d |

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| 118. b |

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| 119. d |

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| 120. c |

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| 121. c |

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| 122. a |

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| 123. a |

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| 124. b |

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| 125. c |

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| 126. b |

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| 127. b |

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| 128. c |

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| 129. b |

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| 130. b |

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| 131. a |

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| 132. c |

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| 133. d |

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| 134. d |

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| 135. b |

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| 136. a |

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| 137. b |

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| 138. d |

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| 139. b |

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| 140. b |

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| 141. d |

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| 142. d |

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| 143. a |

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| 144. a |

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| 145. c |

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| 146. b |

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| 147. a |

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| 148. a |

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| 149. a |

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| 150. c |

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| 151. b |

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| 152. c |

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| 153. b |

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| 154. a |

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| 155. c |

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| 156. a |

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| 157. c |

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| 158. b |

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| 159. c |

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| 160. d |

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| 161. a |

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| 162. c |

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| --- |
| 163. c |

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| 164. b |

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| --- |
| 165. c |

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| --- |
| 166. b |

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| 167. b |